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The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): As the hon. Member is aware, the Government has already published a Six-year Development Plan for the period 1964-1970. The Plan deals with, *inter alia*, agricultural and industrial development for the whole country. Chapter 6 of the Plan sets out clearly the programme for agricultural and industrial development for the period (which covers the various crops that the Meru District is "capable of producing"). Currently the Plan is being revised with a view to making it more comprehensive. In the revised version there will be better coverage for the provincial and district plans both in agricultural and industrial sectors. The Government is quite aware of the need to diversify the number of cash crops as well as to expand their production and this is being done and will continue to be done through increasing training facilities for farmers, the services of the field officers to the farmers as well as giving loans to the farmers. This also applies to the industrial sector.

The hon. Member will be pleased to know that the Central Agricultural Board has made funds available for development in the Meru District during the 1965/66 period for various projects:

	£
(a) Grants:	
Gyaki and Mberu	11,250
Nkondi	1,250
Mitungire-Tunayi	600
(b) Loans to farmers	22,000
Loans to Co-operatives	2,500
(c) Range Management	4,000
(d) Water supplies development C.A.B.	7,000
(e) Water Development Department	11,750

As regards tea development a tea factory opened on 15th October 1963 is now in operation and absorbs all the leaf produced in the district. The K.T.D.A. collects the leaf from the small growers for delivery to the factory and there are plans to build another factory when the acreage of tea justifies it. Prior to 1960, there were only 1,572 acres of tea on small-holdings in the whole country. A scheme for the development of a further 10,935 acres, together with the factories to process the tea will be completed in 1966 at a cost of £2 million.

The hon. Member also knows that coffee is an important crop in Meru. Kenya is a member of the International Coffee Agreement and in view of the situation in the world coffee market further planning must be strictly controlled for the present time but the Government will periodically review the country's coffee acreage and, whenever possible, allow additional planting to take place. At

present the country is able to export all the coffee it produces. According to the I.C.A. Kenya is allocated a quota of 30,402 tons and last season we sold 415 tons to the markets outside the International Coffee Agreement. This was a result of the Government's efforts to widen the market for our coffee—in order to enable the country to sell its current production and, subject to more markets being available, for further production.

The Government is aware of the need to raise national income and improve the unemployment situation through industrialization. The I.C.D.C. has a countrywide programme of promoting industrial as well as commercial activity among Africans. It should be clear, however, that the industries planned for any district cannot be implemented without the people of the district coming forward co-operating with the Government agency in joint ventures or by making use of loan facilities made available through such an agency.

The I.C.D.C. for instance has plans to spend up to Sh. 520,000 in Meru District on various projects made up as follows:—

Project	I.C.D.C.		Remarks
	Total Investment	Contribution	
	Sh.	Sh.	
Bakery	60,000	40,000	(Loan Approved)
Dry Cleaning Plant	40,000	30,000	Pending
Saw-Mill	60,000	35,000	Pending
Wool Workshop	50,000	30,000	Pending
Leather Goods Factory	40,000	25,000	Pending
Orange Juice Concentrates	200,000	100,000	Pending
Garment factory	440,000	260,000	Pending

These are industrial projects planned for the district and are ready for implementation whenever the people in the district are ready to participate in them. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has gone to the extent of requesting the Trade Officer for Eastern Province to talk the people into participating in these industries—especially the orange juice concentrates project—but the response has not been good. It is hoped that the hon. Member will endeavour to educate the people of his district on the importance of participating in these projects as well as coming forward with other projects which the Government and its development agencies will be quite willing to consider.

Question No. 2197

LOANS TO SETTLERS AT SABATIA

Mr. Kamuren asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if the Minister was satisfied that the loan offered to each settler at Sabatia Settlement Scheme was sufficient to enable him to

develop his holding until it produces a reasonable income?

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Yes, Sir. Development Loans to settlers in the Sabatia Settlement Scheme are in uniformity with the loans given to settlers in the other Settlement Schemes.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2070

Motor Accidents: KISumu, ABERO

Mr. Ocho-Nyabik asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he could tell the House the number of people killed by motor vehicles during 1961 between Ahero and Kisumu—

- (a) Since January 1962 up to now?
- (b) What were the possible reasons for their killings?
- (c) What was the Ministry going to do to eliminate the causes?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Murgali): There were six sets of fatal traffic accidents between Ahero and Kisumu during 1961.

(a) There have been eight such accidents since January 1962.

- (b) The main causes of these accidents are—
 - (i) vehicles failing to keep to the correct side of the road;
 - (ii) pedestrians crossing the road without due care; and
 - (iii) speeding by motorists there is a speed restriction on the road.

(c) To eliminate accidents the road is regularly patrolled by Traffic Police in vehicles and on foot. Breaches of the Traffic Act are dealt with before Court. (During the first three months of 1962, 1,199 traffic offences have been dealt with in Nyamira Province. During 1961, 1,000 such offences were dealt with. Police in the province are currently discussing with the highway authority the question of erecting appropriate traffic signs at accident black spots).

Question No. 2128

Kenya Discussed from Zanzibar

Mr. Mabo asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence how many Kenyans were dismissed by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Murgali): I regret that I am unable to answer this question for two reasons—

- (a) Kenya Africans are not subject to immigration control on their return from Zanzibar.
- (b) Those Africans expelled from Zanzibar did not report to my Ministry.

Question No. 2137

OVERSEAS TOURS BY POLITICIANS

Mr. Mboogh asked the Minister for External Affairs who selected the following parties to go on overseas tours—

- (a) Member of Parliament.
- (b) Party supporters.
- (c) Women progressives.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Manno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Invitations to visit foreign countries may either be officially addressed to the Government or to a purely private body to certain specific individuals in their non-official capacity or to the party.

In the case of official Governmental invitations the selection of the members of the delegation may be done by one or more of the following: The President, the Cabinet, a Minister or by the Speaker of either or both of the Houses at the request of a delegation in each case on the official invitation invited to the proposed visit. It is the duty of the Government to include one or two Members of Parliament specially named in the delegation. The other consideration of importance has been to make the composition of delegations as representative as possible. To this end no distinction has ever been made as to whether the selection should be confined to M.P.s, party supporters or to leading ladies in public life. Delegations of specialists or persons of special aptitude, more representative in their composition to suit the circumstances of a given situation.

Regarding repeat invitations to individuals in their non-official capacity or to the party, the question of selection either does not arise or it does. It is not the responsibility of the Government.

Question No. 2095

SHAVINGS FOR MAJI MAZURI SAW MILL

Mr. Tumul asked the Minister for Internal Resources and Wildlife, would the Minister in the House why did the Ministry remove the right of giving sawy wood in the Maji Mazuri Amalimurud. Saw Mill a piece of timber in the forest reserve as they were being given by the previous Government?

The Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Arado): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Saw mill workers are not like any other workers in other industries and it is not correct to say that they had any special rights of getting a free

The Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife

... of timber. In 1961 it was decided that the most urgent need to occur because the Forest Department employed adequate numbers of workers. The Forest Department workers are given systems of incentives which are then planned to meet. This system allows the workers to get crops from the land while the trees are still young and then, after several years, the trees grow too big so that crops cannot be grown under them, and the workers are therefore allocated fresh cultivation land.

It was found in 1961, that if the saw mill workers also continued cultivating, this would soon limit the acreage of land that could be brought into cultivation and consequently, the Government would be forced to lay off some of its forest employees. This would also result in running at the present forest stations being completed before more plantation areas are prepared.

The decision could not be effected immediately because time was allowed for saw mill workers to commence cultivating the plots they then held until the trees grew too big. Time was also allowed so that wages could be adjusted to the new conditions. This gradual reduction of land available for cultivation by saw mill workers has just been completed, so that no saw mill workers are now allowed to cultivate themselves in the forest areas.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2126

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: KENYA 1941-1961

Mr. Nalla asked the Attorney-General would the Attorney-General tell the House what were the birth and death rates in Kenya between January 1945 to January 1961?

Reply:

The Attorney-General (Mr. Nindiga): It is not possible with the information available at present in respect of vital statistics to give the exact annual changes in population. The Government is not in a position to give compulsory registration of births and deaths. It is possible to give a rough estimate of the number of births and deaths at the time of the census.

In 1946 and 1961 these censuses provided the following estimates—

1943 Population Census

	Each Race	Total
Africans	59	25
Asians	40	10
Europeans	23	10

1962 Population Census

	Each Race	Total
Africans	47.5	17.5
Asians	30.5	17.5
Europeans	24.7	15.2

Question No. 2155

SAMBUKU REPRESENTATION ON K.M.A.C.

Mr. Rumbhan asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry who represents the Samburu tribe on the Board of K.M.A.C. Near Commissioner?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Mackintosh): There is no official representation on any Agricultural Advisory Board.

All the members of the Kenya African Commission are national, therefore they all represent Samburu.

If the hon. Member has some specific query about the Samburu, I would suggest he either contacts the Chairman, Kenya African Commission, the hon. Mr. Mungai, Assistant Minister, the Permanent Secretary or the hon. Mr. Atip Choro, who is on the Board as a Back-bencher.

Question No. 2227

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN MERU

Mr. Mabo asked the Minister for Economic Development and Commerce, would the Minister please advise the Government regarding the Meru Secondary Industries Development Committee which was set up in 1961, and whether the Government is planning to encourage greater industrial development in Meru?

The Minister for Economic Development and Commerce (Mr. Mabo): The Meru Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up in 1961 to study the possibilities of developing secondary industries in Meru. The Government is planning to encourage greater industrial development in Meru.

[Mr. Shikuku]

where they will not take Luhya or Luo, because a Kikuyu is in charge. Mr. Speaker, this is not going to build the nation, and I would like to support those people who have said that if we want to build this nation we must build it on reality, and also on being practical, and giving jobs to everybody in order to call this place Kenya, and not Kiambu, or Bondo, or Butere, but Kenya.

The other point I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, is on the question of self-help schemes, which are very unfair in my opinion. Some areas in this country are very rich, and they can manage to build Harambee schools, they can manage to build hospitals, but in some poor places which have no money, like Butere, they cannot do these things, and yet they are being told this is Harambee. I would like the Government to have a pool so that they can distribute money all over the country to make sure that every part of Kenya is developed.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only a few points to make, starting with the Ministry of Health and Housing. The Minister for Health appears to be a most capable Minister in that Ministry, but the former Minister, who was a doctor, did not administer the Ministry properly. The Minister has, on a number of occasions, spoken and answered, and even dealt with problems of his Ministry in a very practical manner, and I think Members have appreciated it, because of the speeches he has been making.

First of all, I am thankful because he laid the foundation stone of the hospital in South Nyanza, and as long as he is doing his duty properly, he has the right to be thanked.

Another thing is this. Last week when I was asking the Minister a question about self-help schemes, he said that my county council should say that it wished to take over that self-help centre, then the Ministry would help me. But one thing which the Minister did not say was that this self-help centre was built three years ago, and the people of that location came first to point out the usefulness of self-help schemes. We have not had any help to show that the Government is interested in self-help schemes. I have had correspondence for the past two years with the county council. However, since the Minister has said that he is attending to the matter, I am sure we shall get through.

I would also like to explain something to the Attorney-General. The other day, when I was talking about the magistrate's court being taken to Kisii, I put forward so many points to the Attorney-General. I gave him the point that there

was a district appeal court there formerly; I told him that it is understood that these magistrates decide the cases at Kisii now. I told him that it was said that there were not enough people to conduct all the courts in the various areas, and said that this was not true. There are quite a number of difficulties that these people are experiencing. The Attorney-General replied that the accommodation there was not good and so they had to go to Kisii, he also said that there were other facilities in Kisii. He said these facilities were not available in South Nyanza. Mr. Speaker, there is good accommodation and good food, but the people do not have money. An old man who has to accompany his daughter on these cases all the way to Kisii experience many difficulties and hardships and also finds it difficult to spend all the money required on such occasions. However, I am now pleased to hear that if I can prove that there are more cases which can be attended to at Homa Bay then the magistrates can hear the cases there once again.

Mr. Speaker, it is now a bad time for the farmers; they are suffering. There should be a big estimate for the farmers in order to help them get over the bad period. Land consolidation is going on but only one part of South Nyanza is being developed. The people of South Nyanza should be made to understand the usefulness of land consolidation and a number of other things. There are fewer districts which have schemes sponsored by Government, but this particular district of ours, which I think is the oldest district among the newer districts that have been established, has no training centre. There is no question of backwardness, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is no use saying that the people of South Nyanza do not know, but it is true that this district is not so up to date in the farming areas of Kenya.

Mr. Mbooghi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to allege that.....
(Inaudible.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): These are the personal views of the hon. Member, of course.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: I think the Minister should build a training centre for us. I know that it is to be built at some time, but I hope it will not be long before we can see a training centre.

I now wish to mention another issue which is very pressing and this is the question of roads. I know the Minister for Works, Communications and Power is now in Homa Bay and I am sure that he will realize that the condition of the roads in that area is very bad. If every vehicle coming from Nairobi, especially the big buses of the Overseas Touring Company—Mr. Speaker, these heavy vehicles should not be used on these

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

roads which were meant for lighter vehicles. The heavy vehicles now go several feet deep and we cannot now use the roads. So, the Ministry must look into this.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it is now time to call upon the Mover to reply.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): The very Speaker, I have sat here and listened to the very interesting comments on the points that hon. Members have raised on what the Government should do, and, perhaps, also indicating what the Government should have done. I want to assure the hon. Members that the Government does take a serious view on expressions made by hon. Members in this House, and the Government will do what it can to improve the conditions as have been put out by hon. Members.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to comment on what, first of all, the hon. Member for Kiifisi South, Mr. Ngala, has said about the absence of Ministers. I do not want, here, to defend the absence of Ministers in this House, but I think it is fair when criticism is made for hon. Members also to realize that they also make up the membership of this House.

Hence, when there is a lack of quorum in this House they can also either create that quorum or involve the House having no quorum. I want to say here and now, Mr. Speaker, that this House has a membership of 130 Members. Right now, here, there are only ten Members, only about 2 per cent of the total number of Members. It is no good only criticizing the Ministers, because Ministers are also Members of this House as hon. Members are. There are three Ministers in this House at the moment. That Ministers in this House at 75 per cent if we are going to do arithmetic of the Members and Ministers. However, I said I did not want to introduce any rancour in this debate because I do take a serious view of what hon. Members have said.

Mr. Ngala also mentioned the point about the Mtware Bridge. He will be pleased to hear that this matter has been taken over—

Mr. Ngala: What about Nyali Bridge?
The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): This matter has also been taken over and soon you will hear an announcement which I am sure you will be pleased to know.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that Mr. Muliro is not here because he raised a question which I would have liked to answer in his presence. He would have liked to see some Members who are absent mentioned about some matters in London, discussing the question of funds for development

and settlement. He also mentioned that these Members have discussed the question of a successor to the President. I want to say quite clearly, that the succession to Presidency is not in issue. We have a President in this country and people should not be engaged in thinking who is going to be the next President; they should not also be speculating and engaging in campaigns of all sorts of matters.

Mr. Godia mentioned about the standards which the civil servants and chiefs should maintain. I am glad to hear that he recognizes that these civil servants and all those who work in the Government service must maintain a high standard in the service.

I would also ask and commend to the hon. Members to help lift the morale of our civil service, instead of haranguing them in public meetings and saying they have a colonial mentality, because people who talk about colonial mentality are busy hunting for a pin in a haystack. We are an independent country here and there is no question of colonialism. We are free, ruling ourselves. If hon. Members will help our civil servants and encourage them and criticize them when they see that they are not doing their work. Hon. Members—Mr. Wariithi who is also work. Hon. Members—do more work helping people not here—should do more work helping people in his constituencies. His pet subject is attack upon the chiefs. This does not help the people to settle. They are civil servants and at every meeting that he attends he brings up the subject of these chiefs, and says that they should be dismissed. That is not helping our civil servants.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said, if there are criticisms against chiefs, of course the Government will accept them, but this must be constructive criticism, not merely to harangue them and issue a lot of tirades against people who are doing useful work.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is the end of your time, Mr. Njonjo, unless you want to talk longer?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): I do not wish to talk any longer, Mr. Speaker, but merely to assure hon. Members that which hon. Members takes the view of these remarks which hon. Members have indicated in this debate and I want to assure them that we do not take this debate merely as a debate, but Government does take cognizance of these remarks made by hon. Members. (Question put and agreed to.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House is therefore adjourned until Tuesday, 14th September, at 2.30 p.m.

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

[Mr. Warilthi] In 1965, about 180,000 students are going to appear. Sir, the places in all the secondary schools which are vacant amounts to about 5,000 places. That will mean, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that out of the 180,000 students who are sitting for the Kenya African Preliminary Examination only 5,000 will be able to be accepted into the secondary schools. Sir, that will then leave about 175,000 young Kenyans, round about the age of twelve with nowhere to go. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore think that the Government should take a very, very serious step about this. If we continue to throw out about 170,000 let us say, young people every year into the countryside without any future, because the training they will have had would have only been about seven years education. I think it is a very serious problem. It has been suggested in this House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that if we cannot expand secondary education to meet the requirements of those who take the Kenya African Preliminary Examination, we could start on other projects. We could start technical schools. We could also start vacation schools where some of these young pupils could be trained to become useful citizens in one way or another.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of secondary schools. I would like here to point out very strongly that the Government must have a definite policy on how they are going to tackle secondary education. When you meet the teachers who are teaching, they are very much affected by it. They say that the methods of teaching have not changed. They are not satisfied with the conditions of our independent status. They say that the curriculum is the worst one, the books are still the same, and some of them are protesting. They wonder why we as an independent country cannot have a separate programme of teaching our own people when we are striving for the development of our country, particularly if we have, as we say, African socialism. Before very long our people must understand what this socialism is. They must understand why we are having to do this. If it is the construction it will be accepted to let the people know what we want out of them, and where we are heading to and what we would like them to accomplish.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to come to the question of my constituency. I went the other day to my constituency, and there we have about seven secondary schools for boys. We have no secondary school for girls in my constituency. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my constituency we are having trouble and hope the Government will come and help us.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak about health. My constituents are complaining that they have to travel about fifteen miles to the nearest health centre. Of course, Sir, we do not come from the jungle like the Masai.

Mr. ole Tips: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, do all the Masai come from the jungle?

Mr. Warilthi: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I meant was that the people are sparsely populated and therefore they will have to travel long distances to the nearest place to get medical treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Corner Bar Group. They have started at the bottom and we hope they will stretch right up to the top.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to talk a little bit about our notorious newspaper called the *Taifa Leo*. This newspaper, the *Taifa Leo*, should be very useful to the country, because it is the only newspaper which can be read every day by the ordinary man who is not well educated. We take it for granted and we would appeal to this organization to see that the way they report the matters of the country and the House is responsible. The other day across the headlines of the paper it said "*Ya Nyumba, chakula Ugali*". Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is new about eating *Ugali*? I cannot see. The newspaper only tried to change the matter and present to the people the idea of eating *Ugali* as very bad. So, Sir, I would like to appeal to this newspaper group to see that they report very accurately. Occasionally they report the matter in a good way, and I hope they will continue doing this. But, Sir, as a challenge to this newspaper I would like to challenge the two responsible newspapers, the *East African African Standard* and also the *Baraza*. I see no reason why these people should not start a daily newspaper in Swahili, because then the people would be in a position to compare what they read in the *Taifa Leo* and what they read in the daily *Baraza*, if there was such a newspaper, or daily copy of the *East African Standard* in Swahili.

But, Sir, I definitely would not like to think of banning any newspaper in this country, because we shall have to continue with the other one, and so on. We have for example, a newspaper supposed to be a part newspaper; and this paper is as notorious like those that have been mentioned. So, Sir, the only solution to this would be to start other newspapers by the responsible newspapermen to counteract this propaganda.

[Mr. Kibuga]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now like to speak a little bit about the Minister for Health. I was surprised, about a month ago, that the Minister for Health visited every district in the Central Province and passed through Kirinyaga, but he did not call in there. I hope the Minister will make some arrangements to visit Kirinyaga and visit the Kerugoya Hospital which is a very crowded hospital. Even before we had free medical treatment this hospital was very busy. A number of health centres are being built through *Harambee* spirit, and I hope that the Minister will arrange to have the new health centres and dispensaries visited.

On the Kenya Trading Corporation, I think it is unfair for the Ministries of this Government of Kenya to continue buying goods from individual farms in the country and outside, when we have a Government company. We should appeal to the Ministries, especially the Ministry of Works and Communications, to see that all the requirements of this Ministry are bought through the Kenya Trading Corporation. It is said that probably some of the Ministers maybe connected with some firms in the country, but whether they are connected or not, I am not worried about them, but they should encourage co-operation of the Government to continue. I think, for a long time, we have had the big farmers being given money to grow crops such as maize, wheat or any crop, before the season starts. I think the Government should see fit to help the small farmers in the former African reserves, so that they can develop their farming in a good way. The big farmers can easily develop on their own, but the small farmers with no capital, cannot be expected to develop. I think a system using the settlement scheme should be carried out in the small-holding areas.

Now I want to finish and say that I would like the Government to act on the Motions passed by this House, because they seem to be ignoring them.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first point is in connexion with the *Taifa Leo*, which is a Swahili paper, which has embarked on very stupid and childish campaign, which I think is completely biased campaign, and stupid too. We expect the papers in this country to be unbiased, and to present the case to the masses as it stands. Today, they talk of the salaries of Members of Parliament. Mr. Speaker, I am not defending the salaries of the Members of Parliament at all, but the point is this. They are unwilling to the public the salaries, and telling them that the Members are getting too much, but for heaven's sake, Mr. Speaker, which is more, £2,000, £10,000 and

£22,500? If the newspapers are independent they must also tell the public how much the President gets, how much the Ministers get, and how much the Members of Parliament get. This is a fair picture of what is happening. Today, they do not do that, they only talk of Members' salaries. I wish, Mr. Speaker, to make it known that I am against the increase of the Members' salaries here, and I am, as a matter of fact, for the reduction of everybody's salary, starting from the President, right down the whole list, by 25 per cent.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is in order, Mr. Shikuku, to comment on the reporting of a past debate, by a newspaper, but we cannot reopen a past debate.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, I am not trying to re-open it, but if I appear to be, I am sorry.

I think that we should try and get jobs for people by reducing the salaries of these people here, and get something for the hungry men outside.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the question of the spirit of *Harambee* and African socialism. As far as I am concerned, African socialism does not exist at all. African socialism exists in that paper, and it is only used to lull the poor people to think that we are trying to do something for them, when we are actually sitting comfortably on large sums of money, while we are not doing anything for the people.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Shikuku, I told you not to re-open the debate.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will get another chance outside this Parliament.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is out of order for hon. Members to continue, in newspapers or anywhere else, with a debate that has been concluded in this House.

Mr. Shikuku: The other point, Mr. Speaker, is the question of tribalism. Whereas we all agree that we are a united nation, a united country, and we have dissolved the two parties to make one party—and I was the last person because I knew what was going to happen—today most of the people come to me and say, "Shikuku, you the people come to me and say, 'Shikuku, you are right.' Why? Because the question of tribalism is going on in even greater force than it was before. You will not get a job. Some people here before you that they have given letters to their people to go and get jobs, but when you complain here that they are given letters to their people to go and get jobs, which I have done several times, when he goes there, and finds the head of the department is a Luo, that man will not get the job if he is a Kikuyu or anything else. I have a job if he is a Kikuyu and been to several firms

[Mr. Muliro]

Mumias but up to now that factory is in cold storage. This Sir, is not the way in which an effective Government should carry on.

I would like to say one thing here. The very Government and the Ministers here say that the leadership of Kenya depends on the Cabinet; the question of who will succeed the hon. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta is not our problem at all, it is a constitutional problem. It is enshrined in the Constitution. It is not for the Kenya Government to deliberate that it will choose So-and-so. It is for this House, through the Constitution, to decide who is to be the President of Kenya. It is not up to the Cabinet to decide. If the Kenya Government wants to enshrine (Inaudible.) we know that it is trying to move towards a dictatorship for Kenya. Governments come and Governments go, and I am just as capable of being a Minister as anybody else.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a very short observation. First, I congratulate the hon. Member who has been speaking on behalf of the Western Province for the promises that have been made for this province. I am very sorry that Eastern Province has had no promises made and, therefore, you are better off. They are better off. Mr. Speaker, in that if you go to Western Province or to Nyanza, or the Central Province, you find that an ordinary police constable is in the new Kenya Republic uniform. However, if you go to the Eastern Province you will find the constables still wearing the long tarfush. Nobody remembers about them.

If you want to go around in the Eastern Province you had better make sure first that you have the best car, the most modern car that can stand the road there: Such is the case with the road that leads to the so-called capital of the Eastern Province. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with this challenge to the Government I hope that during this recess and before the House meets once again, efforts will be made by the various Ministers to go and visit that very famous province.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention in connexion with this House is that we have been very fortunate in this session. A number of things have gone smoothly without perhaps too much friction, as we started with a couple of sessions ago. I believe that the rest that we are going to have during the two or three weeks will bring us back to this House more freed to debate Kenya national issues in a level-headed manner.

Having said that, Sir, I must say that the time has now come for the Government to consider whether the school holidays are there to let the youngsters, boys and girls, particularly from our secondary schools, waste their time at home, or whether something should not be planned for them by the Ministry of Community Development or the Ministry of Education, to have at least half of their holidays spent on nation-building projects. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether the time has come to introduce cadet corps training in some of our senior secondary schools, girls' secondary schools. We are being surrounded not only with interesting friends but also from inside with some interesting circumstances which demand that the majority of our youngsters should be military-minded. I can see no better place for training our people to be nationalistic-minded, and, therefore, to be ready for any emergency, than by introducing cadet corps in our schools.

With these few observations, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Government will take action and act quickly.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, in joining the adjournment debate I would like to support the Member for Emukhaya in his remarks in regard to the Kakamega County Council Commission. I think, Mr. Speaker, this commission has failed in its deliberations of carrying out the wish of the people, and it should be replaced or renewed. It seems that they have taken power in their hands and the things seem to be getting worse. For this reason I suggest that the commission should either be replaced or renewed.

Sir, the payment of school fees should be extended up to the 30th September in order to enable the parents to meet the fees from the harvest. I would like to call on the Minister for Education and the Minister for Economic Planning and Development to consider seriously taking up one of my senior Harambee schools in 1966 so this school is included within the schools that will be grant-aided for 1966. Then, Mr. Speaker, the school is Senende, Givoi, Munzatsi and Tigoi schools would remain the responsibility of the community. This is necessary particularly where a Harambee school has Form III; it can no longer be the responsibility of the people; it is at this time that the Ministry of Education should take over the school.

I would also like to call the attention of the Ministry for Agriculture to consider registering all the land in Hamisi so that all the owners of the land are given title deeds to enable them to benefit from loans from any banks. If it means increasing the staff in the Ministry, in order to meet the cost, it should be possible to do so.

[Mr. Godia]

Now, I would like to comment on the senior civil servants who have taken the work of the expatriate officers. I should like to say here that the African officers should set up a very high standard indeed and that we do not want the standard lowered in any way. The standard of efficiency must be maintained at a very high level.

I would like to ask the Ministry of Land Settlement to consider introducing legislation to enable the landless people who cannot find money to buy land in settlement schemes to be remitted from settlement costs in the purchase of land, but they should be able to pay yearly from the produce they get in that particular settlement area.

Now for a word on the East African Federation. President Nyerere, when he was in England, said he was to come to Kenya and to discuss this matter with the President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. I do hope, Sir, that the leaders will come to a decision quickly so that we know where we stand.

I would like to say a word about chiefs. Politicians are no longer agitators. We build the nation at public rallies. It is imperative that all chiefs and civil servants should make themselves available to hear the Government policy at any rally. This is important.

Finally, the police. I think the police officers should become more educative, more helpful to the citizens by advising and instructing them. It should not be their only duty to arrest the suspects. If they did that, what I have suggested, they would be helping to build the nation.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now nearly time for the Mover to be called upon to reply. Therefore, if any other Minister wishes to speak he should do so now.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that when we started this Motion it was exactly four minutes past eleven and if it is one hour and a half, then our time is not up.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is near the time. Actually the time I had recorded was three minutes past eleven. We have now just over ten minutes left, that is why I said it is nearly time for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can you allow us to move that the time be extended by about ten minutes, because it appears to me that many hon. Members here, although there are a few in the House, but they are anxious to put forward certain things. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the leave of the House can we propose that?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, in the exercise of my own decision I will extend the time by about quarter of an hour until quarter to one.

The Speaker has a certain amount of discretion himself within that range to interrupt business earlier or later than the fixed time by Standing Orders. If hon. Members really want to speak longer in this debate then I think it will be reasonable to allow not more than another quarter of an hour.

Mr. Warũthi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to say a few words in this Motion. To start with I would like to say that we have had a very interesting Session and we have done quite a lot during this Session. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is just a word of warning. During this Session there has been two incidents where the Government has been defeated, in two separate Motions. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is very important for the Government to realize and study the causes of these defeats. I am not saying that the Government should resign, because these are just procedural Motions and Motions by Private Members, but when the Government has been defeated in a Session or in a week, then there must be something wrong somewhere. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the people in charge of this debate to find out exactly what has happened, this results in the Government's policy not being supported by the Members in this House. If that is the case, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should get together and formulate policies which will go through the House.

The second point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is on the question of education. I would like to say here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there is a big problem in this country about education. Maybe the hon. Members and the country do not realize how serious it is. I have some figures here of the students who took the Kenya African Preliminary Examination between 1961 and 1964, and those who went on to secondary school. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am particularly disappointed with is in connexion with African socialism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been said in this House about the problems in the country of the people who take the Kenya African Preliminary Examination and then have nowhere to go. In this paper of African socialism, I am sorry to say, this problem is not being tackled properly.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1961 about twenty thousand students appeared for the Kenya African Preliminary Examination. In 1962 there were about 40,000, 1963 there were 115,000, and in 1964 there were about 117,000. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are all rough figures. Mr. Speaker, Sir,

[Mr. E. D. Godana]

a particular interest and then when they go there they just go and discuss something about our home differences. In this country we believe in unity and in one-party system, so let us find ways and means of fostering unity in Kenya.

I would not like to dwell much on this, Sir, and although I have a lot to say, I will save it for next time.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on looking back on this session there are very many things that I would like to say.

First, there is the absence of Ministers during the deliberations of this House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think some of the Ministers, the majority of the Ministers, are proving to be very rude to this House. I say this with great respect to them, but I think that one thing should be observed. When the House is sitting, it does not sit for a very long time, all the Ministers, Sir, should be present. Now, I think that it is quite wrong for these Ministers to be away from the House, today we have only two Ministers on a very important matter of adjournment where the House is stating what the Government should do. We have only two Ministers out of twenty-three Ministers present. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is entirely wrong that the Ministers should constantly be absent.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): On a point of information, Sir, I am quite certain that the hon. Mr. Ngala's arithmetic is wrong. There are seventeen Ministers.

Mr. Ngala: That does not make it any better. There are two out of seventeen.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, seriously I think in any Parliament in the world, what is happening in this Parliament is very contrary to what is happening in other Parliaments. When the House is sitting Ministers have to be here to hear what we say.

Internal trips and unnecessary trips should not be carried out by the Ministers during the sittings of the House. They should sit in the House and attend Parliamentary work when we are sitting. Also, tours overseas should be stopped. We now have a six weeks' break, and this is the time they should tour the country, this is the time they should tour overseas, but they should not be in the habit of absenting themselves. One day we shall comment to the President that some of these Ministers be sacked because of non-attendance in this House.

An hon. Member: They have been here too long, they should be changed.

Mr. Ngala: I am giving this, Mr. Speaker, as a warning to the Ministers.

Secondly, Sir, another habit of these gentlemen—which in my opinion is bad—is when we pass a Motion here and it is carried by the House, these Motions should be implemented by the Government because they are passed by the House. For example, I wanted the Nyal Bridge and the Mitwapa Bridge and the Likoni Bridge to be taken over by the Government and for pedestrians and cyclists to be able to cross freely. This was passed by the House. Government has not carried this out. I think that we should either discover another method by which Government would co-operate with this House—and Government must co-operate with this House—or this will become a Parliament of a few people. It must be the Government of the people and it is this House which reflects the wishes of the people. Reasons must be given why it is not carried out. Government must co-operate with Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point is the policy on land. Government should bring a Motion clearly putting forward what their policy on land is, and in this, Sir, I would like to warn the Government that all negotiations going on in London should not be exclusively dealt with by the Cabinet. They should be brought here because they may be of great importance to this country. We do not want to find ourselves ditched by other countries through some tricky method of dealing with the land policy of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, African socialism should not be a mere slogan. We want it to be implemented fully.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to express our appreciation and praise for the President and the Kenya Government for their performance, particularly in the past few months.

On national policy we are now sure and confident that as the President and his Cabinet have held the country steadily on going ahead peacefully, we congratulate them and we wish them luck and we wish them to redouble their effort to make the Government even more successful. The Kenya Government and the Kenya people are becoming more and more known internationally, and recently we have seen the performance by the Ministry of External Affairs in African affairs and in world affairs. So, Mr. Speaker, I think it is the feeling of the majority of Members in this House that when we are going into recess we should congratulate our Government upon its past performance.

[Mr. Agar]

We Members from Nyanza Province are particularly pleased and grateful for the President's gesture. The first time he went to South Nyanza after becoming President of the Republic he personally helped certain self-help schemes and then, again, he pledged, and actually those places are already progressing, to help us to construct certain development plans and also to build certain services like schools, dormitories and hospitals. We were grateful that the President agreed to lay the foundation stone for a ferry to Rusinga Island, that the President promised us to build a bridge over the river

(Inaudible) on a road which was constructed by people through the self-help scheme. Also, in my own constituency, he donated Sh. 10,000 to help one of our secondary *Harambee* schools. Last week Mr. Speaker, the President laid foundation stones for the big hospital offered to us by the United Soviet Socialist Republic Government and again, a foundation stone of a textile industry which is going to help development in Kisumu and probably relieve us of all the difficulties in unemployment. Nyanza has lagged behind in many ways because so far we were away from development areas, from towns and plantations. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will find that a lot of people on Nyanza, through their own enterprise, have gone out to earn a living in Mombasa, in Nairobi, in Nakuru. There was nothing to earn from Nyanza itself.

An hon. Member: What about the fish?

Mr. Agar: There are some fish which the people have not learnt to eat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after congratulating our Government, I want to comment on recent events which have taken place in this country, particularly in connexion with the Chinese journalist, Mr. Wing, and also with the South African teacher, Sir, every country, where there is diplomatic personnel, wants to find out as much as it can about the other country. This is allowed. But there have been recent events which have revealed that these people were trying to make trouble within our Parliament here and within the Government in order to undermine the established Government. This Sir, is a very serious matter. We do not want to become like the American states where a foreigner comes in with money, tries to influence the Cabinet, and overthrows the Government. Or, they try to influence the army and then the army turns around and wants to overthrow the Government or some Ministers. We are a people who have our own franchise and our own

Constitution which entitles us to vote. When the Government is wrong we have the machinery to change it, but we do not want foreigners to come and subvert the minds of our legislators and our Cabinet. Mr. Speaker, I want the Government to take this matter so seriously that in future there will not be another repetition of similar events. This matter should be so handled that no foreigner will attempt to do a thing like that in Kenya in future.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this Motion.

The first point I wish to make to the hon. Members in this House today, and I see two Ministers are here to take heed of what I say, is that in order to make Kenya a happy place for us and for our grandchildren, we require the maximum possible co-operation of all the tribes of Kenya. If we do not do that, if there is any move to try to isolate any tribe or group of tribes from participating effectively in the Government of this country, that is going to lead to a sorry state for Kenya. To build the foundation of one happy state we must have contented individuals, contented families, contented tribes in order to have a contented nation.

Point number two, Sir, is the question of jobs. I find it very difficult, particularly in connexion with the people of Western Province, to try and get jobs. They clutter my office, they clutter the office of the Member for Emuhaya, they clutter the office of the Minister for Health, trying to ask us whether we could use our influence somehow or the other so that they could get jobs. They say they cannot get jobs and they say that we are in positions to get them jobs. I say jobs should be given on merit of the individual and not on the basis of a given tribe.

Another point I would like to mention to the Government is this: the Government has given us empty promises since independence in the Western Province. We were promised a textile factory at Busia, but before this could be started factory a textile mill was started in Kisumu. These people laid the foundation stone for the textile mill at Kisumu so that the Busia project can no longer trouble within our Parliament here and within the Government in order to undermine the established Government. This Sir, is a very serious matter. We do not want to become like the American states where a foreigner comes in with money, tries to influence the Cabinet, and overthrows the Government. Or, they try to influence the army and then the army turns around and wants to overthrow the Government or some Ministers. We are a people who have our own franchise and our own

We were also promised a paper factory at Broderick Falls. There is no paper factory up to now. We were promised a sugar factory at

[Mr. Malinda]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also one complaint to make, that it is often heard over radio all over the place, that a certain Minister is giving out a policy which in the final analysis does not coincide with the Government declared policy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the countryside becomes very confused and I would like to suggest, especially as far as the Vice-President is concerned, that as he has been accused on several occasions of giving interpretations on what he thinks is Government policy, but which is divergent with the declared policy of the Government; Mr. Speaker, when the Vice-President goes out and tours the countryside, I think it is only fair that he does it in accordance with the programme arranged by the President, because, after all, he is second to the President, and he should not tour the country just like any other Minister; he should have a programme of following up what the President has set out to tell the people, and he should be more and more cautious in his interpretation of Government policy of which he is a part.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a lot of confusion out of his utterances, especially one day, only recently, when he was addressing a meeting in Kisumu. Every time we go out, we are approached, as I have been several times, by Members of the public asking what fight it is that the Vice-President always mentions to them, and who is going to fight who?

Mr. Maitoti-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there is something wrong with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, because if there is a plan for getting some of us out of politics, it must be known that some of us are born politicians and will be long as we live.

The other point I have to make, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that the Ministry of Education, this time, must consider giving my constituency at least one secondary school. It must be known throughout the country that Kuria is one of the developed areas, and we do not have even a single secondary school within my constituency, and I feel that it is high time that the Minister for Education considered taking over one of the Harambee schools we have, because we have two of them put up by the people themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge the Minister for Education to take at least one of our schools . . . (Inaudible) . . . but unfortunately the clash between the two tribes did not occur.

Mr. Speaker, the other point I have for the Minister for Health, is that we do not have a

good health centre in my constituency as a whole, so Mr. Speaker as far as health is concerned we are suffering physically, educationally and so on. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to raise a point, because although yesterday I did not have time to speak on the Vote of Internal Security and Defence, I would like to use this time. As far as the police force is concerned, . . . (Inaudible) . . . the force. My people are not given enough chance to be employed in the force or in the army either. Mr. Speaker, whenever a person from my constituency goes to be employed, they are just told that they have to have a letter from their Member, and when I give them a letter, some of them are never employed. I do not know whether they want to destroy our position as politicians or not?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as far as roads are concerned, in South Nyanza, when I happen to bring questions concerning particular roads, nothing is done about it. The Minister for Works and Communications should . . . (Inaudible) . . .

Mr. Speaker, these are the points I have to make, and I think that the Government must think of developing areas which have needed it before.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Oseku-Nyailick: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take this opportunity to express my view, regarding my constituency, particularly.

The first thing I would like to mention is about our friends in the Kremlin. We have been told several times in my constituency, that Kano Irrigation was handed over to the Russians to develop, but so far, Sir, we are getting impatient, we have been waiting for quite a long time, and we have not seen anything. Therefore, if it is not the Government of Kenya's responsibility, the Russians should be advised to take it off their hands immediately, so that we can get the Americans, the British and the Germans, who are always ready to come in and aid our people. Otherwise, it is that our people will soon be exterminated. We have to be honest and tell the Government the wishes of the people in the country.

Today, in my constituency, a bag of *posho* costs Sh. 110. We cannot get *posho* from the Maize Marketing Board, and there are people from Tarimo who transport their maize at night into this constituency, and demand exorbitant prices while people are suffering. So, we cannot discourage people from buying this as they do not have any other way in which they can get it. I

[Mr. Oseku-Nyailick]

know that the only solution is to have the irrigation carried out in this area. Today, the country is embarking on self-help schemes. In this area, we are hand tied. We cannot have any self-help schemes, because wherever you start anything, the people around have hardly any money to pay towards the scheme, as a result of which we are the most backward people in Central Nyanza. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I feel quite ashamed to be representing my people in this House, when nothing at all is earmarked for their development.

Again, I would like to mention something on the Trespass Ordinance. In my constituency we have a number of people running out to the farms in search of employment. Now, the men concerned, or the farmers are using this Ordinance badly. People who are going around in search of employment do not know that there is a law such as the Trespass Ordinance, and they are being arrested on the understanding that they are trespassing on the farms without permission. Now, we do not know how these people will be able to go around in search of their daily bread, because they go there to be hired on contract, in order to have something with which to feed their bellies.

It is where the farmer calls the policemen because the constable is called upon to arrest somebody who is walking along the farm, and he does not know why he is walking along there. So, I would ask the Government to go into this and find out when it is necessary to arrest and when it is not.

Again, I would like to mention something about recruitment in the police force; we understand that this is being done more or less on a tribal basis and there are areas—although generally we are told that the Luo people are further advanced so that they have a lot of chances in the Government—To my surprise I have taken about three boys to be recruited in this police force, and these boys have the requisite qualifications, but they were not given the facilities simply because Luo, we are told, are many in police. But when we go into the details of how people were employed in the police force, we find despite the fact that you are told Luo were many, there are areas like the Kano plains, areas composed of 250,000 people but not in the force. This is due to the fact that during the time when the colonials were here teaching people, people in my area particularly did not have the chance to go to schools and so we are now the sufferers. Such areas should be given attention in this African Government, and they

should be allowed to come up, otherwise we are going to produce thieves and thieves are the sort of people that are not required in this country.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would just take this opportunity to thank you for giving me the floor.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on these points regarding the recent issued statement by the Members of this House, regarding the closure of the Chinese Embassy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we understand that some Members are agents, or work in the Chinese Embassy in this country. We do have some Members—I do not like to mention their names—who are the chief agents No. 1 of the foreign countries in this country. I am sure that some of the Members of this House are innocent of this. Because these countries do not have diplomatic relations with Kenya, they use these X Members as their agents so that they represent their interests in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will just explain that—if you will just keep quiet you will hear from me—these Members make arrangements for Members to go overseas. What right, or what money have they got to send Members overseas to America, to any other western country? But he never sends them to eastern countries. This shows, Sir, that this Member is always working for the interests of the western countries and he is the Member who has a relationship between Kenya and that Government. In a few days I will mention here, so, I do not like to go further.

Mr. Khasakha: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, although that is general talk, the Member who has just spoken has referred to a Member of this House. Would it be in order to ask him to tell us the name, because this is a very serious allegation?

The Speaker (Mr. Stadi): I think that the hon. Member is getting on to rather dangerous grounds generally. He has not named any hon. Member specifically and he is very wise not to do so, unless he can prove what he says up to the hilt. He would be wiser still, if he is not in a position to name and prove, to keep off it altogether.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have just said that in near future you will hear from me.

So, Sir, I am just surprised to hear that our Ministers, when they go overseas, just make an attack on other Ministers at home, and I do not know if our Ministers as well just represent

[Mr. Bly]

see that in so many parts of Kenya, such as M'waa/Tebera, Tana River, the Kano Plains, Taveta, are being given priority for irrigation. Mr. Speaker, the seven-year Plan does nothing for the people of Buret on the question of loans. I feel the Ministry of Agriculture should see to it that something is done for the farmers in connexion with loans in order to enable them to improve their land. I must tell my friends that many of them are well off in their constituencies. My people are not beggars and I would not like them to beg. I would like the Government to see to it that those who are in trouble should be given help in order to promote their own wealth. May I say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Buret is an absolutely fertile area and it is known as the granary of Kenya. This constituency in particular should therefore be given financial aid.

Before I sit down I would like to thank the Government for what they have done to register lands in Buret, and I support the Motion.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there is something which should be taken into account here, and that is the people who speak here, as well as those who are new in the life of Parliament. Many people who come from those areas have been given a chance to speak and I feel that from now on, Mr. Speaker, you will sympathize with us and see that we are given a chance to speak and express our views. Most of the time those hon. Members like the hon. Mr. Muliro and the hon. Mr. Ngala and such people are given opportunities to speak. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, those others who do not often get the chance to speak should be given the opportunity so that they can speak and can be heard.

One other thing I wish to point out here is this, that in the Tana River District at the moment we are facing a serious famine situation. There are people who do not know what they will eat for the next six months, that is to say, they have been using their farms for cultivating but there has been no water, while on the other side where the water has covered the soil there are Somalis who have been allowed by Government to water their animals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have constant fear of getting nearer to these people simply because those people who have been near them have been beaten up. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the poor people are for the time being, going to these farms and picking up some type of wild fruit or some wild vegetables which are so bitter that they can hardly eat them. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir,

it is high time the Government considered separating those people from their terrible situation.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have a duty to represent my colleagues, but, Sir, I do not understand why the Government provides adequate training for the armed forces; the army, the police, and the General Service Unit, and even the Tribal Police. What have they done to see that they get a proper training? The Government is inviting people to invest their money here, and build here. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there are no people who will know their job properly, and who are not trained in one particular job then there will be no saying what will happen, because the people who do the job are not trained.

Another thing, Sir, is that still some of the ranks in the armed forces are occupied by expatriate officers. There is no attempt from the local authorities or the other departments, which are run by the Government, to see that the Africans are trained so as to enable them to obtain the necessary qualifications and consequently take over from these expatriate officers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the other point which I wanted to raise would take longer, and as my time is running out very quickly, I would, therefore, like to give a chance to my other hon. friends who wish to speak.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity of five minutes to say a few words concerning the Western Province. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Kenya became independent we were promised so many things in the Western Province, such as a paper factory, sugar factory and also a textile factory, and up to date, Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing has been started in the Western Province in the form of any industry.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like the Kenya Government to tell us who the people are who are stopping us from getting what we were promised in the Western Province, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also fought for this independence as Africans, we attained it, and now we are being oppressed by our own Government who is not giving us any development in our own area. We want to know exactly whether we are not the same people in this country, because every time the President goes to Nyaaza Province. He is persuaded by his Vice-President to go and lay a foundation stone here and there and as we have no Minister in the Western Province to make him come to our area, then we want to be told about this. We would like to know clearly whether we are a part of Kenya, and if we are a part of Kenya, then I feel that

[Mr. Khasakhala]

we should be given all the developments that other people are being given.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a hospital at Kakamega, which is known as the provincial hospital. Today, we have no hospital known as the Kakamega District Hospital. We want the Minister for Health, who comes from near there, I am afraid he is not here at the moment, but, Sir, we want him to tell us clearly of his plans for building a district hospital in Kakamega, because the present one is a hospital for the province, and as Kakamega is the provincial headquarters then we need it developed to the same status as Kisumu, Eldoret and other places, so that Kakamega as well can become one of the big towns of Kenya, and we can have a municipality for our people too, and attract investment from various places.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity today, to tell the Kenya Government that my people in Emukhaya Constituency would like Maseno town to be transferred to the Western Province immediately. We feel that is our land, that is our town, that is our soil which we gave to the missionaries, and we now feel that they should give it back to us whether they need it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government to know very clearly that the constituency which I represent who did the favours for the missionaries and gave Maseno to them would like to be passed back to the people immediately. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if anybody doubts this, then let him bring a commission of inquiry into Maseno and we shall deal with it. If any hon. Member wants to address a public meeting at Maseno, I will put it before him now to come and attend a meeting with me at Maseno, so that we can destroy him politically.

Fourthly, and lastly Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like the County Council of Kakamega to be reinstated. If the commission said that the officials or the office-bearers of the county council were not running the place well, then they should employ new people and the chairman should elect that the county council be reinstated. Our people today are suffering because the commission has been very unfair to our people. They have closed many schools and left the children to roam about the country, and we feel that we are being attacked as a whole in the area by our own people in our Government. If we are being attacked, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to tell the Government that we want the county council back and the commissioner feels that if it can advise the commission or the county council, then the Government does not know what it is doing. You cannot have a commission

who appoints a person whose duty and welfare of that county council, to promote him and make him one of the commissioners. We would like the Government to reinstate that council immediately and if it is a matter of paying the tax, then we will go back and tell our people to pay tax, which they are willing to do, and I am sure the Government will get all our efforts and our co-operation in the tax payment throughout the country.

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

Mr. Makacha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only want to say a few words on two points. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was sitting here and listening to my friend, the Specially Elected Member, Mr. Komora, my thoughts were very rudely provoked by his, what I should call, his implication on our Speaker, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to dissociate myself completely with what he was saying that the Speaker should be more unbiased as it was. I understood him to mean that he was implying that our Speaker was biased and that there are some Members whom he favoured all along, and asked them to speak every time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to reiterate what I have just said, that I dissociate myself completely with that thought.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, going on to my other short points. The Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has said that when the Members go back to their constituencies they should direct their efforts to other programmes apart from the secondary schools, where these secondary schools have reached a saturation point. Sir, we have asked to be reached a saturation point. Sir, we have asked to be reached before the House reassembles again we shall be in possession of that Development Plan which the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has repeatedly promised us, so that we know exactly where to direct our efforts as far as self-help groups are concerned. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not fair for any Member of the Government Cabinet to say that Harambee secondary schools are enough in certain districts, without giving the broad outline of the programme. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know about this, and therefore, I hope the Ministry will have produced this programme by the time we reassemble here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my last point, which I wish to make very briefly is that all too often, Sir, when the House goes into recess, a lot of Ministers tour the country and give an interpretation of the Government's policy.

[The Attorney-General]

in the pages of this document fundamental points which determine the rights of the individual and, as my hon. and learned friend, Mr. Waritshi, did say, and as we should realize, the amendment of the Constitution purely to remove a few individuals, who it is alleged are undesirable. It has been alleged that there are South Africans in this country who are farming, and I am not going into that because if evidence is produced that there are South African citizens in this country who are behaving in a manner which is prejudicial to the safety and peace of this country, they will be dealt with as we did quite recently on a South African man, a Mr. Jaffe. There is no evidence whatsoever and there is not even a shred of evidence that the South Africans who were behaving in a manner which was prejudicial to the safety of this country.

The Government of this country is not going to initiate and promulgate legislation in this Parliament for individuals. We are dealing with a country with whose policy we do not agree, but we are not going to legislate here for individuals. Any South African who does not like this country will leave this country and, in fact, quite a number of South Africans who were not prepared to live in this country when it became independent left before Internal Self-Government. There are quite a number of South Africans in this country who have taken citizenship, and they are entitled—as I am and as you are as hon. Members—to live in this country and be protected by the law. There is no question about that.

Our Government is not a government of gangsters to take other people's property and I am sure that the hon. Members will agree that nobody would like his property taken away. If there is a clear case for taking somebody's property—and there is a provision, as my learned friends will know—there is a clear procedure under which that land can be taken away. But, not merely to confiscate arbitrarily other people's property without any rhyme or reason.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was going to say, and urge my hon. friends when they go away during recess to remind our people in the country that we have a law in this country, and the Government is determined that the law of the land will be obeyed. Anybody who flouts the law of this country, whether he is a Member of Parliament, or he is a Member of the Cabinet, will be dealt with in the ordinary manner of the land, and he will be dealt with in accordance with the law. Mr. Deputy Speaker, the only person in this country who is above the law is the President;

all other persons are under the law, and I hope that hon. Members will help us and ask our fellow citizens to obey the law, to decrease the theft of stock and theft generally.

Mr. Speaker, with those few remarks, I hope that every Member will enjoy his holiday.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must take this opportunity to mention a few points: The first one, Sir, is to congratulate our President for having found the answer to the usual problems of the Back benchers group, which, under the Chairmanship of H.E. the President, will work smoothly and satisfactorily and for the interests of this House and the country as well.

The other point that I would like to raise is about the appeal to the Government. Sir, I would like to tell the Government that the Samburu tribe is going to face trouble within a few days if the Government does not help. The people have suffered because of drought in the area and starvation. Unless the Government takes urgent steps to find a market for the Samburu stock so that the people get some money to buy posho, I will not be surprised to hear one of these days that the whole tribe have to ask for famine relief.

The last point I want to raise is about the Ministry of Agriculture. I understand that this

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

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

Ministry is responsible for economic development in this country. This Ministry has done nothing for the Samburu District. There is a water shortage in the district and the Minister did nothing. The Ministry did not bother to carry out an educational campaign to teach the Samburu tribe the necessities and essentials for preserving the soil; there has been no improvement whatsoever. This Ministry has never done anything to initiate study towards better quality of stock in Samburu.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion so that I may congratulate the President for his nice gift to Embu the other day of a Children's Ward. This has shown that the President is still interested in helping those people who were forgotten during the colonial days. So, on behalf of the Embu people I would like to offer our thanks to the President and the Government.

[Mr. Mbogoh]

I would like to speak about our national anthem. I have noticed that many people in this country, including the Ministers, cannot sing our national anthem. When the national anthem is being sung and the national flag is being hoisted the people just do not pay any respect, they just carry on doing what they want and do not seem to know what is happening. This is the time the Government should show the people that it values these things, the national anthem and the national flag, so much that if the children and the adults will respect them, then, as a result everybody will respect the strength of this country, from A to Z.

Another thing which I would like to speak on is about the security of this country. It has been the policy of the Government to ignore quite a number of things which are very important to the security of the country. You find that in a case like the recent one, of Mr. Wang, which was reported the other day, the Government has continued to keep him here, knowing that he was acting badly, leading some subversion in this country. The Government gave him too much freedom and left it till so late before this man could be deported. By then he had done quite a lot of harm. I ask the Government, now, to go out and find out how much harm this man has done and then try to undo the damage. When Wang left Kenya, quite a number of Members of this Parliament followed him and the Chinese Ambassador also went along at the same time. I do not know what they went for and where they went to, but I understand that they have been speaking and shouting from another country, perhaps this is in Vietnam. Mr. Speaker, this is not the right time for Kenyans to be going to Vietnam, this is the right time for Kenyans to work for their country and to see to its welfare. It is their duty to make it a place where everybody will like to live.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mbogoh, you must not make wild suggestions about hon. Members' movements.

Mr. Mbogoh: I come next to the self-help schemes in this country. When Members go shouting about self-help schemes, call people to rallies and tell them exactly what is happening and what they should do, and how hard they should work, I feel that in some cases there are friends behind the Members who will help. But on the other hand there are enemies who are misinterpreting what the Members say. So when you say, "We are going to build a school" somebody in the crowd says, "What kind of a school should we build? Government is not going to

help anybody." Mr. Speaker, such enemies should be got rid of from the country because they are pushing our people back very far. In that case I ask the Government to take over what the people have already done. For example, if a hospital has been built by self-help, let the Government take over that hospital and then by this good gesture it will show the people that it wants them to work hard for the country. The people can start putting up another hospital on the self-help scheme. The same applies to schools. In this way the self-help spirit of *Hararabe* will continue to revolve and will exist forever. If we build a self-help school and after some time we cannot afford to run it, and the Government does not take it over, then this scheme will fall through. This will break our hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Bly: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say very much but would like to confine my speech to one particular region, Buret. Hon. Members should speak on problems concerning their constituencies; they should not embark on international policies which will get this country nowhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to call upon the Government to do something about establishing a post office at Licien which I say is very much needed to serve the people of Buret. The people of Buret for a very long time have been facing a very hard time with regard to communication, mainly postal communication. I remember very well that in January, or some time then, I raised a question in this House and the answer given was that the Ministry concerned was going to look into that problem. However, up to this time nothing has been done. This is very disappointing.

Another point I would like to raise is the need for a hospital at Mogoposiek which is a locational centre or Location 8 of the Buret Constituency. Now, that my constituency has over 80,000 people and those 80,000 people are not given enough medical services because there is only one Government hospital. At the moment, Mr. Speaker, when the question of free medical treatment was introduced, more than 100 people attend this hospital for treatment but only about twenty are given the treatment they require. This shows that these people need another hospital at Mogoposiek and, therefore, I am asking the hon. Minister for Health to see to it that something is done to build a hospital at Mogoposiek as soon as possible.

I come now to the question of loans to farmers in order to promote better farming in Buret Constituency. Mr. Speaker, it is very unfair to

[Mr. Warlith].

amend the Constitution. Now, the Constitution provides that you can take property from any person for the interests of defence, public safety, public order, and public morality. I can say that under public safety, and public order, and public morality, we can do it, we can take this property. But, then the Constitution goes further, that for any property that is taken, compensation must be paid. Now, this is where I feel that after having taken the property under section 19 (i) (a), and section 19, subsection 4, you have to pay compensation. This is where I say that to enable us to demonstrate by action that we stand by what we have declared in our foreign policy, and in the Organization of African Unity. We must do something to show that we believe in what we say. There is a lot of talk in the world, in the United Nations, about apartheid, and what we have missed up to now is the action to show that we mean what we say. For instance, why should we continue to employ South Africans in our Civil Service, if at all we believe that they are doing something immoral, in treating our own brothers in South Africa. Even if we were to dismiss them, could we not get some people from other nations to come and work for us? We say that we do not want to trade with them, but why should we trade with human beings? We seem to be trading with human beings in South Africa, so why cannot we get people from other places who we agree with in international policies?

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wanted to correct the mistakes given by some hon. Members who do not want to amend the Constitution. You cannot just take this property away from these people unless you amend the Constitution, because you will have to pay compensation, and I do not think it is proper to pay compensation to a group of people who we know are following a policy which we do not agree with.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our own Government has said now and again what they intend to do about South Africa, but I think some of us are getting a bit tired. There is no single action taken which would indicate how strongly we feel about South Africa, and one would expect at least Kenya, if no other nations in Africa, to do something which will demonstrate to other African states, what we feel.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the hon. Ngala-Abok very strongly that if we, the nations of Africa, cannot demonstrate to the world what should be done about South Africa, and we cannot come together, then we cannot expect other people to come and support us.

I believe this question of talk and resolution, is useless, and I think the last step we should take is to fight against the Republic of South Africa. That may not be the policy of our Government, but you find that if you do not fight these problems, then later on you may be compelled to use force.

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

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT TO A DAY OTHER THAN THE NEXT NORMAL SITTING DAY

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it is an indication, Sir, that today being the last day of the sitting of this House, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 14th September 1965.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) seconded.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): As hon. Members are aware, today is the last day of the sitting of this House until September. Therefore, this Motion is now in order before the time for the closure. So, I will propose this Motion.

(Question proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to take the opportunity of the five minutes normally given at this time to say a few things.

Firstly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do know that when the hon. Members leave this Chamber and have six weeks—

An hon. Member—Holiday.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): No, not holiday, but six weeks to visit their constituencies. I know that many of us will be engaged in promoting the programme of self-help. It is a great programme, and we all very much welcome it, and we particularly welcome it in the Ministry of Economic Planning, that the people will help themselves and will save the very limited capital we have by working with their own hands, and building facilities, such as schools and hospitals, which they require.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point I really want to raise here is that when the Members do go to their homes, they should consider that in some districts we are reaching very near saturation in the construction of new secondary schools, not saturation in any other sense, but in the

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

sense that we are running into a position where schools have been built, but we are unable to open them and run them because we are short of teachers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need to get the programmes of self-help as much organized and co-ordinated as all other programmes. I would, therefore, appeal to Members that where the self-help committees have been set up and where they have built sufficient number of schools, the time has probably come Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the Members to direct the efforts of the self-help committees to the construction of other facilities which are equally urgent, and which are equally helpful in the promotion of development. I refer here, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to the construction of dispensaries, access roads, bridges, wells, and improving the water facilities available to the people. Now, these are programmes which promote development, but which can be coped with immediately, Mr. Deputy Speaker, because they do not call right now too heavily on the very limited resources of capital and manpower which we are short of. Now, I would, therefore, like to appeal to Members, that by continuing to promote self-help, we do not concentrate the activities entirely in that one field of education, but we throw it out eventually to balance the programme.

Now, I want also, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Members the efforts being made by various groups, some of them supported by Government, to bring in a full-scale campaign for promoting literacy among the adult population. It is well-known that this country has two and a half million adults, on whom we depend for labour, and for production, but whose level of productivity is seriously limited because of their limited knowledge, because of their being unable to read and write and understand various ways of production. Now, it is true that we are promoting the construction of schools, but the investment we are making now in young children, in promoting schools, will not be effective in the field of production for the next fifteen years. They will still be at school.

So, if, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we really want to have immediate effect on the level of productivity in this country, if we want to raise the incomes of the labour force in this country, all of the Members here, the organized trade unions, the organized farmers' unions, and the Government should join hands with the present campaign that is being organized to promote literacy. We should make it our job, our business, to instil

the same spirit that we have fuelled in the self-help programme towards this literacy campaign. It would then result, Mr. Deputy Speaker, in promoting the productivity of these four and a half million adults on whom we depend and who we continue to depend if this nation is to raise its level of national production. Without raising that level, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, none of the other programmes announced in the paper of African socialism can ever have a chance of being achieved.

I would, therefore, like to comment very much to the hon. Members that in their spare time mainly, along with their other pastimes, and so on, they should join the self-help groups that are going to promote literacy. I want to add here one other point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that all too often there is a serious campaign dominated by newspapers, by certain groups in the country, towards the conduct of us, the Members in this House, and I believe that we have regretted the more on the side of the lives of Members.

I think it is really in our own hands if we are going to restore the (Inaudible) that we have always had, that we ourselves should make it our business so that we do not get into trouble, either with the law or with the general accepted standards in the country.

Mr. Speaker, let each Member reach another who is illiterate.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity and make use of these precious five minutes to make a general observation on what I consider is the Government's policy with regard to our internal relations with other countries.

I would like first of all, Sir, to make a passing reference—I do not want to make any direct reply to the Motion which was moved by my friend, the hon. Mr. Gichoya, the Member for Gichigo, because I—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Sir, how is it that the Attorney-General does not understand and know that I belong to Gichigo?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): That matter has been proved not to be a point of order.

I was going to say that on the hon. Member's Motion—if I had had the opportunity to reply to it—I would have said that the Motion was misconceived and the Constitution of Kenya is misinterpreted and the Commission of Kenya is a very important document, Sir. It does provide

[Mr. Ngaisi-Abok]

great nations who have gained their positions through their own hard work. It means that the citizens have worked hard themselves to attain the position which they are now in. So, Sir, we must make sure that we depend on such bodies as the Organization for African Unity to try and help us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after having said that, I would like to say one more thing here. The Government will have to tell us who these South African nationals are in Kenya. How many there are and what properties they own, and whether the Government is prepared to confiscate these properties without any amendment to the Constitution. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, will show the world that the Kenya Government is prepared to deal with the South African problem at all costs, at any time without delay.

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

Mr. Kase: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations here. I would like to say that it is not compulsory for us to amend the Constitution altogether. I think the question of amending the Constitution is completely out of the question. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if any South African national is a danger to the security of this country then there are appropriate measures by which the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence can deal with these people. But, Sir, why should we change the Constitution of Kenya just for a few nationals who are in Kenya?

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the first steps which we are up against as regards to South Africa do not warrant us to change our Constitution.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we should bear in mind is this. When we are fighting the South African Government we are not fighting the individuals of South Africa. We are fighting the policy of that particular Government, which is the apartheid policy. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is completely irrelevant to fight them as individuals.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am seeking your guidance on this. Would it not be against the feelings and the ideology of African socialism for us, in this House, to refer to South Africans as nationalists? Is that quite in order here?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Shikuku, I do not think..... (Inaudible). I think you must appreciate that we do not

agree with what every hon. Member is saying and we may not accept it. That is not a point of order. You may not agree with it, but even a Member is allowed to air his points of view. You do not raise a point of order because a particular word or a particular term is unfortunate or because a particular expression of view does not seem quite right in your opinion. I am afraid that a point of order is a very serious matter. It only means that a person who has broken the Standing Orders of the House, or has infringed some rule in debate, then you are entitled to interrupt him in the middle of his speech and correct him, so that the position of the House is very clear. You cannot stand up and interrupt any hon. Member.

Mr. Shikuku: I want to agree with your ruling. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so often it happens that when one in this House refers to something with the wrong name and any hon. Member in this House can point this out to him.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Shikuku, I think I must put that very clearly. You are not entitled to rise on a point of order and interrupt any hon. Member just because you feel that he is using the wrong name. I think Mr. Kase referred to the South Africans as nationalists, but he also referred to the white South Africans as nationalists. He is at liberty to do so, and it is not right for you to correct him. But he has the right as an elected Member to express his views as freely as he wants to.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to make it very clear to my hon. colleagues that I never said South African nationalists. I said we are not fighting the individual nationalists of South Africa here. That is all I said. We are fighting the policy of the South African Government, we are not fighting nationalists of South Africa here.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is one principle involved here, and this is where I differ. This House, Sir, is aware of the Congo problems, and people labelled them as rebels, they labelled Mr. Tshombe as a rebel, and some labelled him as a leader of Government. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if we work on those principles, when it comes to trade with South Africa, there is no question about it, we recognize the present Government as a Government of South Africa. Whether you agree or not that is your own business, whether you say it is a Government with a minority, that is also your own business. I am surprised with the hon. Member, Mr. Deputy Speaker, because at one time he defended Mr. Tshombe, at the same time failed to see the reasoning of the other side. We cannot have it both ways, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

[Mr. Kase]

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that the only principle involved here is, "let us look at the South Africans". How many are there, and how far will they accept us. Secondly, let us look at the facts. Are we going to act like robbers, taking individual property? After all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is it their property which is affecting Kenya, is it their property which is maintaining the South African Government? It is the brains of these South Africans and not their property. Why should you confiscate this property? Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is like saying that we should confiscate a man, because we do not know what he is doing here. Suppose we confiscate the property of South African nationalists, what will we gain from it? Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think it is completely wrong. If the South Africans have some property, let them keep it. We are not robbers.

An hon. Member: My foot.

Mr. Kase: The hon. Member says "my foot". I wonder what is wrong with his foot.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, here is a problem where the South African Government, let us call it only a minority Government, believe in their own principles, and if anyone objects to their principles, we will deal with him. We cannot go into internal affairs of South Africa. This is something that hon. Members must realize.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we were fighting the *Shifita* problem, some people did not like us to fight them, but if any country comes here and interferes with our problems— It is the South Africans we wanted to get rid of in many ways, but we cannot go on interfering with what they have already established.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the other problem is, when you blame America, or Russia, or China, for trading with South Africa— Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is only a few months ago that this country did not boycott the South African things, and we were the losers, but let us look at this seriously. If we expel these South African nationalists, some of them who are in the Ministry of Agriculture working very hard, some of them with business departments, what will happen to the economy of this country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, we cannot expel them because of emotions. I agree that the South Africans in South Africa need freedom, but let us do things the other way. Who is the loser? Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if we go on blaming the other people, let us look at another country that is nearby, Malawi. Mr. Deputy Speaker, they found that they could not do anything except trade with South Africa.

Mr. Githoya: On a point of information.

Mr. Kase: I do not want information. You will have your time to reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this particular Government thought that perhaps they could not survive if they did not trade with South Africa. Some of the African Governments are not prepared to go into this problem, and I think it is wrong for the House to change this Constitution for the sake of South African nationalists. Therefore, I reject completely the change of the Constitution. If it is a case of dealing with those who are security problems to this country, I agree, but I do not agree to changing the Constitution. Why should we employ the Attorney-General's Chambers, just to change things in Kenya.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think whether we present the champions or not, let us look at the facts, but if we go to a high international policy, I think we are getting at a loss.

Some hon. Members want to declare themselves as international politicians, but this is not the place to declare themselves international politicians.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think that what we should authorize the Government to do is deport any person going against the security of this country, be he a South African or anything like that. But, we cannot change the Constitution.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I oppose the changing of the Constitution.

Mr. Wagithi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion very strongly, and in doing so, I would like to say that it is very unfortunate that some hon. Members who have spoken, particularly the one who has just sat down, could be termed as an agent of South Africa in this House. I believe very strongly that if, through the Organization of African Unity, we declare that our policy, Kenya being one of the Members of the Organization of African Unity, is to see that the whole of the African Continent is free, and then a Member comes to this House and tries to show us how it is impossible to amend the Constitution to enable us to practice, because we have declared it to the world, it is a shame. The reason why I say this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, and I support this Motion very strongly, is that under section 19 of the Constitution, it is provided under the fundamental rights that there shall be protection of property, and that there shall be protection of the Government to amend this Motion calls upon the Government to amend the Constitution, so that we can act in Kenya against South African nationals. Now, we cannot take this property from these people unless we

[Mr. Shikuko]

so they will not create this blockade because they are trading with South Africa. They are the biggest apartheid people because they did this to the American negroes who have been harassed from left to right and centre. I am an independent person, Mr. Speaker, but I do not want to be flattered like a girl who says that if she is married she would never go to dig. She thinks the man will have to get people to dig for her. A woman usually believes that even if she is ugly and you tell her she is beautiful, that she is beautiful. I know this from experience because Mr. Speaker, one of the hon. Members is asking me whether I have ever tried this and I would like to tell him that I have flattered so many girls who were very ugly and they believed that they were beautiful when I told them so. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe in people being flattered by the United States, Britain, United Soviet Socialist Republic, France and other great nations when they say they hate apartheid, when in actual fact I know they do not hate apartheid; as a matter of fact they are promoting it because they are trading with South Africa. If you ask them to blockade trade with South Africa they will never agree with you at all.

The question of apartheid is being deplored at the United Nations but I say this is complete eye-wash; they do not mean that and if the African independent states are going to defend the great power blocs at the United Nations then, for heaven's sake, you will never get on at all.

We should confiscate the property of the South Africans who have left this country to show that we are doing something.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we come to the question of Tshombe and South Africa. I do not think that comes in here at all. We are making mistakes. Mr. Speaker, with due respect to you, the South Africans are bastards. I hate South Africa so much, I wish to call the people there all kinds of names. The white lunatics from South Africa are perhaps joining Tshombe. When recently we had mutiny in our army we employed the British whites. After the job had been done we said good-bye to them. So I do not think the question of how the South Africans are being treated is a question that should be brought to this House. It is a shame, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there is trade between the United States of America, France and Russia with South Africa. It is because of this trade with these countries that we cannot effectively have a blockade. If the United States of America had decided to create a trade blockade with South Africa then we would be of the opinion that they did not favour the apartheid policy.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to support this Motion without saying very much on it, because other Members have expressed their views and most of what they have said is what I would have liked to say.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place I do not think this Motion can only be implemented by introducing an amendment to the Constitution. We know the policy of the Government in terms of implementing a policy.

Personally, I feel that the President could order that a person should leave the country regardless of his properties. If a bad person does not leave the country immediately he could

..... (Inaudible) he could delay the Government in taking necessary action. The Constitution has been amended so many times in a year. You see, when we were moving to the Republican status, any part of our Constitution which needed amendment was looked into, and so I think the best thing to do now is to ask the people belonging

..... (Inaudible) that is all. Otherwise we would have amended our Constitution. If our Constitution permitted us to do so, Mr. Wang and Mr. Jaffe would have been asked to leave the country long ago. I do not think they amended any part of our Constitution. (Inaudible) and in doing that any person who is ordered out of this country is asked to leave on the instructions of the Government. I think the same thing applies to these particular nations.

What I want to say is that the policy of apartheid in South Africa is that international problems that the nations have

..... (Inaudible) and that the big nations are only giving lip service. It is a problem that will take years to solve. I think that if the hon. Member, Mr. Shikuko, became the President, he is 30 years old now and would therefore reign for at least 90 years the problem in South Africa would still carry on. In fact, the countries in Africa say that it is going to be difficult for anyone to do anything to change the policy of apartheid in South Africa, but I do not think that there is any

..... (Inaudible) their apartheid policy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are setting themselves up until one day it is going to be very difficult to do anything about the South Africans. Although we are going to blame South Africa and we are going to blame the rulers there, I still do not think there is any practical machinery which can be applied so that the South Africans could abolish their apartheid policy. This is war, and this is what I was moving to

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now this war must be a war with some meaning. First of all it is the Organization for African Unity that can wage war against South Africa, and yet within the Organization for African Unity, there are some African countries that are independent but are not prepared to see the Organization for African Unity functioning properly. The Organization for African Unity is already running short of funds. There are some nations in Africa here who have not paid their dues to the Organization for African Unity, so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must also look at our own continent and see whether we should decide to fight South Africa instead of blaming the United States, the United Soviet Socialist Republic and Britain. Why blame them, this is an African continent and if Africa as a whole cannot put itself together and join together to fight this war, then you can be sure that Britain cannot fight it for you. After all we fought for our independence here, and we fought the British people to get this independence. This was all right. They pulled their weight. They are now helping us in a different way. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that instead of blaming Britain, they should continue trade with South Africa, let the United States continue trade with South Africa, and let the African countries in this continent make sure that they are going to show the world that they are prepared to fight South Africa in all means. Then we shall invite our friends from the United States, Great Britain and France to enter, before we ourselves have prepared

..... (Inaudible) on these international matters. (The Speaker (Mr. Slade) left the Chair)

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am warning the continent that it is our duty to show the world that we are prepared to fight South Africa. It is the duty of those black nations and those black countries to show the United States, Britain, and France that we are prepared to do it. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, today in Kenya, President Kenyatta could order the confiscation of the property belonging to these nationalists of South Africa. In Nigeria, probably so much trade is going on between this country and South Africa and it depends on what he gets from that country and that it is premature at the moment to do anything about it. In this case we shall simply just go ahead and do it, just like somebody dropping saliva in the sea. It is just like a drop of water in the sea, and what can that do? So, Sir, let us face this, and say here

that we cannot entertain the South African nationals and we would like to confiscate their property without any agreement to the Constitution, and it would be just in order for the President to do that, and all it needs is an order from him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we have said that we must also remember that these people cannot do anything for us, except give us economic aids if we want them. These aids can also be rejected. Any other aids can do the same and we are now depending on American aids. We cannot blame anyone. In fact, Sir, South Africa is giving to many pounds to Britain per year and therefore I do not see why we should blame Britain. After all the

..... (Inaudible) and if they stopped this trade the people would die. But, Sir, the moment we call upon Great Britain to help us fight the South African war, then we should make sure that we are prepared for it. We must be guided by the Organization for African Unity. We must make sure that we go within the Organization for African Unity, but we cannot bring the Organization for African Unity in if they cannot be of use to keep the office going. We cannot organize on an Organization for African Unity basis.

Mr. Shikuko: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Speaker has more than once repeated this question of the funds of the Organization for African Unity, is he in order to insinuate or to imply that the Organization for African Unity has no funds, when we have only recently had a meeting of the Organization for African Unity. Is this quite in order?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, it is quite in order to imply and say what he wants to even to the point of saying whether there is enough or not enough, then that is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure that even if collection did come from the Headquarters of the Organization for African Unity, my speech will make those nations that are reluctant to pay their dues do so, and they will know that we have a problem which for Organization for African Unity will solve for our nations. We are not going to call any other nations outside to help us solve them. In fact, Sir, when we call upon them, then it looks as if the British people are coming and coming here to help us and rule us again. Let us show that we are independent in taking decisions and running our country, and also in trying to face our economic and, rather than pretending and blaming these

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

seen the majority of these people now serving in the Tshombe Government to suppress the black Africans in the Congo. Mr. Speaker, it would not be in conformity with the policy of our Government if, because of the property they own in this country, we cannot get rid of the South Africans who are here. It should not be said that we cannot get rid of them because we are not able to pay whatever compensation is required. I think this is entirely wrong. I see a danger here, and the danger is that when you decide to deal with an enemy, there is no half-way of handling him. If, Mr. Speaker, you try to fight an enemy, and yet in one way you sympathize with him, I think that enemy will really crush you. This is what we are doing with the South Africans. If we are saying that the South Africans and the white minority South African Government are out-and-out to destroy the black African, they are out-and-out to completely deny the black Africans in South Africa their fundamental and human rights, how can we still allow these people to live in our midst? How can this be possible, for a nationalist Government as Kenya to even tolerate the presence of these white South Africans in this country? Why cannot the Government, even if it means confiscating the property, these people have without paying compensation, take measures right now? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it was only this morning I was listening in to the Voice of Kenya and the report I heard was that since the last year there have been a number of black Africans who have been sentenced to imprisonment for a certain number of years, totalling altogether over 2,000 years. Just imagine, Mr. Speaker, over 2,000 years! Africans being sentenced to that length of time because they are fighting for their rights. Now, how can we tolerate such uncivilized people to live amongst ourselves? Mr. Speaker, I think it is in conformity with our African socialism to have these people sent away, and since we have accepted African socialism as a guide for all the things this Government intends to do, I think it is high time that the Government takes strong measures in regard to these South African white people.

Mr. Speaker, it is also common knowledge that the reasons which made the South Africans come to Kenya before was that they intended to make Kenya a second South Africa. If it were not for the fears brought about by the war of the *Mau Mau* I am sure these South Africans would not have left this country. I remember very well, Sir, during those days we used to have some newspapers one of which was known as *Comment*. This paper, Mr. Speaker, used to give illustrations

of how they were planning to extend the South African régime up to Kenya, and to extend it to the western part of Kenya and then concentrate the black Africans in Kenya into their own small states, as is the case at the moment in South Africa. Now, I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if we still have these people in this country then how can this Government tolerate such brutal, inhuman, uncivilized people and allow them to live in our midst? It is possible, I think, for this Government to confiscate the property of these people without paying them any compensation. In this way our feelings towards the South Africans will be known. Our policy is very clearly known here and overseas, that our present Government is entirely against South Africa. We intend to help the black South Africans to achieve their rights which, the United Nations, which is the most powerful organization in the world, has so many times pledged and has tried to put its views across to the South African Government, and yet this Government will not give in. While I was attending the United Nations General Assembly I did hear in the Security Council this issue being raised, but the South Africans would not listen, even to the world opinion. What other methods can be applied in order to make these people change their hard attitude?

So, Mr. Speaker, as I said, I think it would be quite appropriate, to show that the Kenya Government is determined—the Kenya Government which is now a nationalist Government—to handle the South African issue properly and squarely, to confiscate their property without compensation. I think this is necessary because there are no Africans in South Africa who are studying there at the moment, and we cannot consider giving them compensation, because whatever property these people have here they have achieved by exploiting our people. They harassed our people during the Emergency. Most of them were in the so-called Kenya Regiment and they used to act so brutally to the Africans because they thought there would be no change of government in this country. If there are some of these people in the country at the present moment I think the Kenya Government should teach them a lesson, a very good one, of confiscating their property and then deporting them by giving them perhaps only six hours' notice. I would not like them to be given twenty-four hours' notice as has been the case with other people. These South African people deserve only six hours' notice and the Kenya Government should take away whatever property they have as a means of protest, and also as an indication of how the Kenya Government feels towards the South Africans.

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

I think this is a very straightforward Motion and it should be given the ready support that is required.

With these words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I have much more to add to what the hon. Members have said so far, apart from the fact that I would like to introduce some drastic measures with all the hope that the Government will act according to the feelings of the representatives of the people in this House.

As far as the South African issue is concerned, I feel that Kenya has to take her own initiative, namely, we must act and give the lead in a small way or a big way, however we can; give the lead to other African states and also to other so-called big power blocs, some of whom I consider to be hypocrites. I say this in view of the fact that the United Nations Organization which is supposed to be a world organization, and one which should have all the influence in the world, is made up of these great powers like Russia, the United States of America, Britain and France. Yet, when these powers speak in the United Nations they only speak more or less to give us the feeling that they are sympathetic with us, whereas in actual fact they are the promoters of suppression, apartheid in a different way. At the United Nations they tell us they deplore the South African apartheid policy but that is not true, because in actual fact they are the promoters. I will prove my case, Mr. Speaker, in the long run.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think it will be necessary for us to change the Constitution just because of South Africa. One thing, Sir, how many are they in this country? In addition to that, when you want to deport somebody you just deport him. If all these people have left the country and left their property behind, all we have to do is to pass a resolution in this House and, since we are the Government, we authorize the Government, in this House, to take away all the property without compensating the owners. I do not see why there should be compensation to any South African who has left this country because we were about to become independent. After all, since he has run away, we are entitled to his property. We should take his property, Mr. Speaker, on the grounds that he did not actually feel that we were by birth able to govern ourselves; he felt he would be humiliated if he stayed under our Government and, therefore, we should also make him feel humiliated. If he continues earning money in the form of rent from

the property he has left behind here that will make him feel that we are idiots, because if we are independent we should confiscate that property. That is why we have been referred to as "semi-independent". We must be decided to show these people that we are completely independent and we must confiscate their property without giving them compensation.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is this. Those who are here as farmers or traders, and so forth, we would like to know what they are doing. If their trade cannot be parted with, or if their farming cannot be parted with, then, I feel, Sir, the South Africans who are here, unless they are citizens, or have taken our Kenya citizenship, should be sent out of this country. In this way they will realize our disapproval of their maltreatment of our fellow-Africans in the South. Therefore, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that those South Africans here, who are not citizens of this country, must be asked to quit their farms and those farms should be given to anybody apart from a South African.

The other issue is this. I said that the great nations who speak at the United Nations are pretending to be against South Africa. America, Britain, France, and the United Soviet Socialist Republic, they are not prepared to show how they are supporters of this apartheid, they are not prepared to support the African independent states to wage war against South Africa because they have trade with South Africa. They just say at the United Nations that they hate apartheid, but inwardly they trade with South Africa and get money from that country. Therefore, they are not prepared to help us and consequently it is time we stood on our own feet, and in our own small way stood against South Africa. If we depend on these power blocs we know that we will get nowhere because they are not prepared to do anything.

I remember, Mr. Speaker, when I attended the seventh Commonwealth Relations Conference in India, one of the British delegates stood up and said to me, "Mr. Shikuku, if you are dreaming said to me, "Mr. Shikuku, if you are dreaming that Britain is going to implement practical steps, even going as far as blocking the trade between Britain and South Africa, you are very much mistaken, because we get well over £300 million in a year. This is a great sum of money in terms of trade, and if you added all the African states, to their trade with Britain does not even come to a quarter of that. So, if you talk in terms of having a blockade against South Africa, we are sorry to tell you, in this Conference that you are very much mistaken." The Americans, too, Mr. Speaker, also have business with South Africa and

[Mr. Odinya] that industry, and that is the basis of our approach now, to the future life of this country, without having bloody (Inaudible) here and there. Members should know this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir; I was wondering whether it was parliamentary language for an hon. Member to use the word "bloody" in this Chamber.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is not.

Mr. Odinya: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that.

So, with these few remarks, I move this Motion which is to give our people some *tumbo*, of which the hon. Member for Butere is the Chief Adjutant.

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Since Mr. Khalif is not here we will take the next Motion.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMOVABLE ASSETS

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

THAT this House urges the Government, as a positive measure against the apartheid policy, to introduce an amendment of the Constitution which will allow confiscation of all immovable assets in Kenya belonging to nationals of the Republic of South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to move this Motion in good faith and very good intentions and also in the hope that the Government and the other Members will definitely support the Motion.

The intention of this Motion, Sir, is so simple and very understandable and, as a matter of fact, I think I will take very few minutes in putting the intention forward.

It is true that the Constitution of Kenya guarantees fundamental rights of ownership of property in Kenya, and here we have an enemy country and nationals of the said enemy country are possessing property in this country. The idea behind the Motion is that the Government must take those properties and make them national property. We have even a number of abandoned farms and these abandoned farms are not producing anything, and if they do produce anything, whatever is produced is routed to South Africa through the banking system. Quite a number of South African nationals have left this

country, and some—I understand—have joined the Tshombe mercenary group; they are fighting in the Congo against the black man.

We have already denounced South Africa on international platforms, either at the Organization for African Unity conferences or in the United Nations Organization, and even, Sir, in the Commonwealth Organization South Africa is not a member, although she was a Dominion of the United Kingdom.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is fundamentally wrong to safeguard the interests of an enemy. This being the case, that South Africa has been named by this Government as an enemy state, their nationals also should be treated likewise. Here I feel that the houses which are owned by the South Africans; the *shambas* which are owned by the South Africans, should be taken over by the State and if the State wants to resell those things to individual owners or to maintain them and rent them, that would be its own *shauri*. But if we encourage South African nationals to milk our own economy in this country, and at the same time say we hate South Africa, I do not see the truth in that. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they do milk the country, the money they earn is given to South African nationals through the rental charges on the houses, through the purchase of the crop which is produced in Kenya, and that money—instead of circulating in the country—goes out of the country, either through England to South Africa, or through Rhodesia to South Africa. These are the open channels at the present moment, and if the Attorney-General did not know, Sir, how money is milked by South African nationals, it would be very pitiful that the officials of our State, the custodian of the law in one way or the other, does not understand how the money is being taken out of this country and benefiting an enemy state.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, do not have much to say on this, but I should remind the House that when our African students were studying in South Africa they were restricted in their movements; they could not move without a pass. And yet South Africans in Kenya were under the same authority in the sense of the Commonwealth Organization. But, today South Africa is not within us and I do not see the reasons as to why we should not ban everything that is South African, and why we should not take over whatever in this country belongs to South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said; I have very little to say over this because the Motion itself is so clear and it does not need much explanation.

With these few words, I beg to move.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Makokha, you second, do you?

Mr. Makokha: Yes, I second, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware of our President's words that we should forget the past. This is good, Mr. Speaker, it is a sign of civilization, it is a sign of majority and it is a sign of responsibility. We have all forgotten that the other day we could not even travel in Nairobi in the same buses as the white man. We could not eat in the same hotel as the white man here in Nairobi, although Nairobi was our own country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said at the time (Inaudible) but Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Republic of South Africa has refused to meet the rest of the world even half-way. In South Africa today they are still practising what their brothers tried to practise in Nairobi before independence. This cannot be a sign of civilization, it cannot even be a sign of responsibility on the part of the Government of South Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for these reasons our Government has recognized that South Africa is an enemy of civilization, and we have said in Kenya that we will not allow imports from South Africa. That is not enough, Sir, it is no use to turn our checks—to receive a slap on one cheek and then present the other one—for how long can we receive these blows?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore urge the Government to show our anger, as black men in this country of ours, to show South Africa very clearly that we are angry at what they are doing to our brothers in South Africa. They are, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our brothers, the black men, and they are still carrying *kipandis*. In South Africa our brothers are not allowed to move freely, in their own country. Sir, we must show how angry we are by taking over the property belonging to South Africans. It is no use our pretending that the South Africans are really interested in our country, as I remember—just before independence—we had most South African farmers around Eldoret and Kitale and when they learned that we were going to have our internal self-government, they all went away as they were not prepared to remain in a country headed by a black government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, why should we pretend that these people are interested in the country when they leave the country?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to show the rest of Africa, and to show the South Africans themselves and their minority Government that we disapprove of what they are doing, I feel—like my hon. friend, the Mover of this Motion—

that their property should be taken over immediately by the Government, to show that we are not prepared to pay good for bad, for evil, for ever and ever.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, our Government—along with other countries in the world—has said that they will not import goods from South Africa. So, we should take the properties of the South Africans in this country, but mainly this should be done as a sign of anger, also as a sign that we are supporting our brothers in South Africa, and also to urge through this restriction the white South Africans to come to their senses and to realize that the rest of Africa wishes their brothers in South Africa to be free. But, this is not enough, Sir, (Inaudible) of the countries in Africa and all the countries in the world. We urge the Government of Kenya to accept this Motion: I believe, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the white South Africans would come to their senses.

...We should not say that we could not do this, or that we cannot do that, we should say that we are going to do it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of restricting South African imports an African country had to take the first step. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the first step, even on a basis of the whole world, should be taken by the Government of Kenya, that is that the immovable assets of the people from South Africa should be taken over so that one day they will wake up and realize that the rest of the world wishes everybody, irrespective of their colour, to be free.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I, too, rise to support this Motion, but think that it is necessary to amend it.

It is well understood and universally known that South Africa is a great threat to Africa as a whole and, Sir, in South Africa as a nation today we are told that they get aid and help. At the moment, according to the reports available, they are even trying to develop modern weapons in order to defend their rights in that country, and against the black African. Also, Sir, it is clearly understood that the majority of the former settlers in this country, if I am correct, were from South Africa, and when they learned that this country was to achieve Independence they went away because they were not prepared to come under the leadership of our President, Mzee Kenyatta, and also they were not prepared to be ruled by a black Government. We have

[Mr. Kase]

I think the hon. Member, Mr. Oduya, will accept this amendment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the word "rotten" was a bad word, and as I understand from the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board that the Government is not reluctant, and I therefore think that if those few words were deleted would make the Motion more acceptable. I understand the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing did reject this Motion, but I think it is a very serious Motion and unless our people can be given more price for the maize, then I think no maize will be grown in this country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall still be buying maize for everywhere and our people will still be going hungry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other principle involved in this Motion is the question of milling this maize. I think it is very unfair, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for somebody to mill the maize who does not even eat that maize. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you find that most of the millers throughout the country are Asians, if I am not wrong.

They do not even eat *ugali*. Now, Sir, why should they control the milling of this country? I think these mills should be handed over to the Africans altogether even if it means the nationalization of these mills. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this is a serious point which the Government must consider, either nationalize this and hand it over to the African growers in any particular area, but not to go on giving it to Mr. Patel and Mr. So-and-so. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is killing our people.

Now, Sir, I went, one day, when we had a shortage of maize, to one of these mills. This miller in Mombasa had the maize and the flour, but because he wanted to blackmail this mill he did not want to sell it to me at the proper price. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that if we have African growers also owning these mills altogether, milling the maize, then I think the Government should take control.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that I think the Government has a very loose control over the maize. It relies on the information given by these Patels. What it should do is know how many bags of maize can produce so many bags of flour, so that any district commissioner or a provincial commissioner in any particular area know that this miller will produce so many bags of flour, and therefore, this area can have so many bags. But, if we are to give the miller 200,000 bags, he does not know how much flour he is going to produce out of it. He will only know that he has so much flour left. Then, Mr.

Speaker, we shall not get out of this situation. The Government must do things more forcefully, and take over the whole system, so that we have better control over this maize.

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

(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out, be left out proposed)

(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out, be left out put and agreed to)

(Question of the second part of the amendment, that the words to be inserted in the place thereof be inserted, proposed)

(Question of the second part of the amendment, that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted, put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to be opposed to my hon. colleague, Mr. Gachago, with his sound amendment, although he was excited.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful indeed that most of us in the House, all Members, have taken a very keen interest in this Motion, because they are the people who are very close to their own electors, who are farmers outside, and they know and they experience the difficulties our people find in selling our crops, and the cry that is in the countryside today, is that people want better prices. I remember during the time of our struggle against the colonial régime, we did tell people that this colonial régime was not interested in offering better prices to the African farmers, for the crops they grow. There were only two main issues in the towns, and Africans were told that their wages were very low because they were black, and as a result the Africans were told that the Imperialist Government is against them, because they are black, so they were not offered better prices. But, if they go to their own Government, their Government would offer them very good prices for their produce. So, this is now time for us to ensure that what we have been promising people is implemented. There is no question of people coming here now after blackening everything here, using the ordinary man in the reserve, using the ordinary man in the town, and then we come here again and change like chameleons.

For your information Mr. Speaker and for the information of the general public, last year the maize went to Uganda, and that is why my hon. friends here, the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board, Mr. Ngala, when he went to

[Mr. Oduya]

Busia, could not get maize, because over 100,000 bags were sold to Uganda by the people on the border. As we have already expressed last time, and the hon. Member Mr. Makokha, the seconder of this Motion put it very clearly, the prices which were offered by the Uganda Government were between Sh. 42/50 and Sh. 50 a bag. So, a man on the border, who sells his maize here for Sh. 24 or Sh. 27, looks at the price on the other border, which is only a yard away, and he finds that there is no need to sell his maize to the Western Kenya Marketing Board. All that he can do is go and negotiate with the people on the other side of the border, and they agree to pay him so much, and so he sends the bags one after another, and by tomorrow there are about twenty bags over the border, and they collect their money for it.

We have had several meetings concerning this matter, and we have told the people not to send their maize to Uganda, and they say that the maize is theirs and they will look for the highest price for it. Then they say that we told them that when we get independence we would get a better price for our produce, but where are these better prices. So, we tell them that we are putting this matter to the Government, and when the Government agrees they ask us not to forget their maize, but when we offer them the prices, they have no maize, so what can we do. Now, the Minister who is now responsible for this Ministry knows very well that he himself went there and saw the situation.

The maize just goes to Uganda, because these people transport the maize to their friends in Teso, which is near there, and then at night it goes across the border.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful that we, as Members, have now taken a decision on this, and if there is any blame at all, the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board is no longer responsible, and the Cabinet will be held responsible for any failure to carry out the resolution passed in this House. I hear there is a paper in this country which is called, (inaudible) and the Members in this country have no quarrel with it, or with the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board. This Motion is now catering with the decision of this Board, and they may try to increase prices in the country. Therefore, if there is any (inaudible) it is no longer the business of the Members of this House. We have washed our hands cleanly of this. We have shown the public that we are dealing with their interests so we have no quarrel with anybody.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to go into details very much about this, because our main objective here is the price. I also want to register one thing which should be known, when I finish, and this is the question of saying that the words "rotten" and "unsuitable" came into the Motion because the maize was from the United States. I must tell my friends here that I do not think there is any Member in this House who has more American help than myself. No one can come and tell me that he has more than I do. Mine is not to swallow the dollar and put it in my pocket, it is to give some light to the Teso people, and the United States has been very kind to them, by putting up two secondary schools on Teso soil. There is no amount of, any cheating here. Some people are trying to say that Oduya is

..... (inaudible). I am only an individual, but when I see that the policy of any Government is not in conformity with our African Government here, I oppose, and that does not mean that I reject the American Government. So, people whose political understanding is so limited, should

..... (inaudible). My own understanding, Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this is that even now I still wish that the American Government will come to give more help to the Teso people by providing more technical aid to some of the schools we hope to have by 1966/68. So, those who speak here do not even study their facts. They only think that somebody has a dollar from the United States, and by helping that person he will also be given a dollar. So, Mr. Speaker, I only wanted to mention this so that all hon. Members in this House, or anyone outside, will think that they can fight Oduya because he has

..... (inaudible) and this question of (inaudible) shall be put here. Let me make that clear.

Also, the question of Chinese here does not arise. There are people who have associated with the Chinese when we had independence, and one of them is my colleague who has just been speaking here. He has money from there, but I have nothing to do with these people. When the Kenya Government is friendly to any country, I intend to watch their policies. If the Chinese give aid, they might give aid to the Teso as well, then the Teso will benefit. My interest is to see what the Teso will gain by my representation by 1968, and not what I will gain by 1968. It is what the Teso will get. If we have some industries, the Teso will say that I am not to go to Parliament today, but I must work in

[Mr. Ngala] to say that I appreciate the two points, of the raising of the price and creation of mills, but because the first part of the Motion is full of rubbish I would like to reject the Motion.

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

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this Motion and to support it very strongly, not only as a maize grower but as a person representing the part of the province which grows the maize which feeds Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, I say that maize prices must be stabilized at some point. If the Government goes as far as the Motion goes, well and good, but definitely it must be stabilized, say, around Sh. 37/50 or up to Sh. 42/50. Now, I am talking on what I know and I do not want any hon. Member to help me with ideas because I am capable of putting across my own ideas. I say this because of the uncertainty of the maize price. Maize prices have been fluctuating in the past from Sh. 22 to Sh. 27/50 in the African areas, and last year it was, the 1964/65 crop was Sh. 32/50 in some areas. Where cesses had to be levied it was only Sh. 27. Now, in the process of stabilizing maize crops, Sir, I think the Government must re-think on its ideas about statutory boards. In my opinion many statutory boards are affecting the maize crop. We have the Maize Board, we have the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, and we have today the West Kenya Marketing Board. Now, all these boards handle maize in one form or the other, and cess of some kind has to be levied on maize in order to effect the salaries and running expenses of those boards. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the three boards be amalgamated into one board only so that the price paid to an African grower is remunerative. If that is not done, the price today will be lower even if it is raised by Government to, say, Sh. 42 because the boards will take a certain amount. The county councils also will have to levy a cess in order to raise the revenue for the running of the county councils. Places like Bungoma, or co-operative societies, like Elgon Nyanza Farmers Co-operative Union, they would like some money. Therefore, I would urge that the marketing organization should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum in order to effect better prices for the maize crop, even if it means rendering some chairmen of some boards jobless. This is what I would really like to suggest, Mr. Speaker.

Now, the price for this particular year should be considered by the Government. This year has

been the most odious year for the Kenya farmer in that we have been faced with the terrible drought. Throughout the country this year we hardly got any crop and, therefore, the price should be announced for the 1965/66 crop now, by the Government, so that it happens that the farmers who are badly hit this year because of the drought can continue with the preparation of the ground for next year's season. This year, Sir, is out already. Over 12,000 acres in Trans Nzoia have been reploughed and planted with wheat. This is going to affect the maize crop tremendously. Some areas where reploughing has not been done, the farmers are chancing things, they are waiting to see if they can get some rain in order to realize even a miserable crop; here they might possibly get something like eight bags to the acre instead of the normal twenty-five to thirty bags to the acre. This deficiency can be compensated by some proper arrangements. Here, I would suggest that the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board sits with the Minister to consider a better Minimum Financial Return for the 1965/66 crop, the crop which is now a complete failure. I think the Minimum Financial Return of Sh. 100 per acre is completely inadequate and the Government, together with the Maize Board, must think about this in order to encourage the farmers who have suffered tremendous loss this year.

Other than that, Sir, I support the Motion as it stands very strongly.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would like to inform the hon. Members that it is time for the Mover to be called upon to reply, if he were here, but as he is not here, that gives us another twelve minutes or so.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion is a Motion that could be said was reasonable, and is trying to encourage the country in a way, to get rid of the shortage of maize. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Motion has a taint of undesirable qualities in it, for instance it talks about the maize being rotten. As we have heard from the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board, the hon. Mr. Ngala, who is also a Member in this House, the maize was examined and it was said that it was not rotten—

Mr. Odanya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I have said that (Inaudible.)
But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am supposed to be replying to this Motion. May I know from you when I will be able to do so?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In about two minutes you are due to reply. I know that Mr. Gachago has a desire to move an amendment, and the House will want to hear that amendment, therefore, I think I shall ask the House to allow a further period for that. Perhaps the House will agree straight away—

Mr. Muliro: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Well, I am speaking at the moment. With the leave of the House we will allow Mr. Gachago to speak for another five minutes, and agree to another twenty minutes altogether for this debate. Have you a suggestion, Mr. Muliro?

Mr. Muliro: Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Then if the House agrees to that, Mr. Gachago will speak for another five minutes and we have all together another twenty minutes left, which would mean another ten minutes in the debate other than the Mover to reply.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I would not like to be brought into a Motion like this is political sentiments which are undesirable. Our people are hungry and we are going to accept maize, even if it came from the devil himself. We are still going to feed our people. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is why I do not like the sentiment expressed in this Motion: about maize being brought in simply because it comes from the United States. Even if it came from China, the devil or heaven we would still accept it and buy it to feed our hungry people. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is why—

Mr. Odanya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is a silly approach for any Member here to try to misunderstand or misinterpret what I said. I did not say that because this maize came from the United States that is why it is rotten. At the time when I moved this Motion, I had consulted you, and we all agreed that the Motion was all right. Now, Sir, if my friend wanted to amend this Motion, and I was consulted by quite a number of my friends here, and I accepted that the words "rotten" and "unsuitable" be deleted, and therefore it is wrong for a Member to try to bring in some of these political grudges—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! Order! He is entitled to criticize your Motion. All hon. Members are entitled to criticize your Motion.

Mr. Odanya: Yes, but he said from the United States that—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! He is quite entitled to criticize the terms of your Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member doubts my ability to argue with him he can meet me in many political fields.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we ought to waste time.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with this feeling, and also I think it is the feeling of the House, I wish to amend the Motion as follows, delete all the words after the word "years" which appears in the second line up to the word "further" which appears on the seventh line. Also delete the words "offering the" which appear in the eighth line, and insert in place thereof the words "considering to offer the", so that the Motion will now read:

THAT in view of the great shortage of maize having been experienced in this country over the past two years, this House expresses the feeling that the Government should remedy the imbalance by considering to offer the appropriate price of Sh. 47/50 per bag; it also urges the Government to recognize that the time has come when all middlemen in the production and marketing of African produce should be eliminated to make room for the immediate establishment of facilities which enable African producers to mill and distribute their produce through properly constituted African co-operative societies.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to move this amendment, because the Government should not be tied to a price. Our people are poor, people, and if we only consider the profits to be made by farmers, then we shall make many people suffer, because the maize is not only used to be sold by two people outside this country, it is also bought by people for our people, and it happens to be the staple food in this country. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot afford to make it too expensive for our people. The Government should therefore be asked only to consider this price, and if the Government thinks that this is appropriate then they should enforce it. But, Sir, if it does not think it appropriate then it should make it less or more as it thinks fit according to the economic position of this country.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Who will second this amendment? Mr. Kase?

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in seconding this Motion I would like to go into this Motion, and

[The Assistant Minister for Education] and what the present Government has in mind is to review that sort of procedure. I think, Sir, when I was answering this question before, I did say that these citizens were awarded these scholarships prior to our independence and as a result we were bound by the fact that the Kenya Government committed itself by giving these scholarships, to continue giving these bursaries and letting these students finish their studies. Also, I did say that we have decided, as a policy, to review these bursaries, so that in future there will be no bursaries for non-Kenya citizens, and this is why I stated that these bursaries will end in the 1967/68 academic year, and there will be no further bursaries to non-Kenya citizens.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members are aware that today, the adjournment of the House until September is to be moved, so at some time not later than 11.30 a.m. today, I will call on a Minister to move that Motion. As hon. Members know we have a maximum period of an hour and a half for that debate, and each hon. Member speaking is limited to five minutes.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Motion has been put forward here by the hon. Mr. Okwango, and it is of vital importance in terms of international relations of this country. Is there any way whereby we could have it debated today, and if it is passed, the Government implements it within the forty-eight hours?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you are referring to Mr. Okwango's Notice of Motion. No, I do not see any way of putting that Motion on today. Normally, Motions can only come after notice has been given and when they appear on the Order Paper; the point being that on special Motions of great importance Members must have some notice that they are coming so that they can be here to share in the debate. Of course, the matter raised by Mr. Okwango's Notice of Motion, it is a matter which can only be debated on substantive Motion, and cannot be discussed in any other way because it is a matter affecting a country with whom we have at the present friendly relations. It cannot be brought up on an Adjournment Debate or, incidentally, in any other debate. We are bound, I think, to deal with this as a substantive Motion.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I was also rising to seek your guidance as to whether this Motion could be debated today because it is stated that the Mover of the Motion urges the Government—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, but I have nothing to add to what I have already said on this.

MOTIONS

MEASURE TO REMEDY MAIZE SHORTAGE

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 23rd July 1965)

That in view of the great shortage of maize having been experienced in this country over the past two years, caused by Government's reluctance to offer suitable and equal prices to African maize growers, but yet turning to the United States for the purchase of unsuitable maize; this House calls upon the Government to cease forthwith further purchase of rotten maize from U.S.; and further this House expresses the feeling that the Government should remedy the imbalance by offering the appropriate prices of Sh. 47/50 per bag; it also urges the Government to recognize that the time has come when all middlemen in the production and marketing of African produce should be eliminated to make room for the immediate establishment of facilities which enable African producers to mill and distribute their produce through properly constituted African co-operative societies.

(Mr. Oduya, on twenty-third July nineteen-sixty-five)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I must remind hon. Members that we have had an hour of this debate, so thirty minutes remain.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to first say that, as chairman of the Maize Marketing Board, I am very much interested in this Motion and I have something to say.

First, Sir, I think we must agree that it is a very important point that the price of maize should be raised so that the growers can have more initiative in planting more maize. Whether the price of Sh. 47/50 is an appropriate price should, I think, be left to the Government to determine. At the moment the grower is paid Sh. 32/50 for a 200-pound bag of good quality maize, and I agree entirely that this price should be stepped up and I think we must step up the price in order to be able to build up a reserve, and the required reserve in this country is about a quarter of million bags. Unless we step up the price, growers will not be willing to sell maize to the Maize Marketing Board and, therefore, we shall not be able to build up a reserve of 250,000 bags which is required for the nation all the time. Therefore, I entirely agree with the Mover of this Motion when he pleads for the price of maize to be increased to the growers. Being a maize grower myself I appreciate very much the difficulties that farmers undergo in caring for the maize and it is only right that the price should go up.

[Mr. Ngala]

The second point of importance in this Motion is the idea of making facilities available for the African producers, mainly co-operative societies, of maize or agricultural produce, to mill the products themselves. I think this is a very important thing. Recently Government signed an agreement with big millers to form a national milling company. I think this is a step in the wrong direction and I think the step should be that the co-operative societies in various areas should be encouraged, even by way of loans, to buy their own machinery or have their own machinery installed so that they can mill the basic food of the country. This is one of the ways of helping the co-operative societies and the farmers. Failing that, I think this should be one of the items which should be taken completely away from the hands of private individuals and placed in the hands of Government so that it can be one of the Government public industries because it concerns the basic food of the country. There are some millers—not all—who have the habit of taking advantage of the demands by, in some cases, hiding foodstuffs when sold to them by the Board, so that they can grind it and distribute it to the poor people. There are also some who have a habit of putting the price up unnecessarily and punishing the consumer very much. I hope that this will be controlled either by co-operative societies guided by Government, or controlled completely by Government as a public sector industry, and then this danger will be minimized and maybe eliminated altogether.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like in this Motion to say that the first part of the Motion is very unnecessary, where the Mover is saying that the American maize is rotten and is not suitable. I think the Mover is guided by motives other than using his reason, because the American maize has a good reputation. We have taken every trouble to sort it out and we have bought this maize fresh from the American market. I was the first person to look at it when it arrived at Mombasa; it was in very good condition, it was of high quality. The agricultural experts have also said this, the top doctors of this country have recommended it as being very good, fine maize and as being very suitable for human consumption. For a person with no knowledge, no education, no experience and who comes from the bush, to say that this maize is unsuitable with no grounds, I think is the height of absurdity. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the maize is unsuitable this Member should be brave enough to tell me not to send any maize to his area.

Another ship is arriving on 3rd of October with about 250,000 bags of this yellow maize.

We have tried to get maize from other parts of the world, but no country in the world had sufficient maize to supply in the big quantities that the United States have. If the ordinary person in the country bears—

An hon. Member: China?

Mr. Ngala: China has no maize, they spend their money not in buying maize, but on something else.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Mr. Oduya does think that the maize is rotten and unfit to eat, I completely disagree with him, because—as already said—everybody in this House disagrees with him very strongly. This maize is good maize. If he feels that it is not good enough for his constituency I am quite prepared, Sir, not to send any maize to his constituency; I am sure that his voters will push him around and even disown him if they do not get the maize. We have a plan for distributing this maize.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, I think we would like to make it quite clear that the yellow maize of the United States is not very different from the yellow maize that we grow here in Kenya. Our own yellow maize here in Kenya, since it is of the same type, we do not see why the yellow maize from America should necessarily be condemned. Today, Mr. Speaker, I have 1,656 bags of yellow maize of the Kenya type, which is grown by our own farmers; it is of the same quality as the American maize. As against that we have today about 25,000 bags of American yellow maize in the country, and on Tuesday a further 250,000 bags of yellow maize are arriving. Now, all this maize is good, we are spending the money of the Maize Marketing Board very wisely. We have bought food which is desired by our people in this country, and to call it unsuitable when Mr. Oduya's own area, Teso, cannot grow a grain of maize to supply our country properly, is, I think, very wrong and undesirable.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I will be in order suggesting that I amend the Motion at this stage.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to have it in writing before you can move it. I think it is now too late. I did say the other day that we have to adhere to the Standing Order which requires notice in writing to be given to the Clerk before an amendment can be moved.

Mr. Ngala: Well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that we have not had time to write the amendment before the discussion, I would like

Friday, 30th July 1965

The House met at Nine o'clock.

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

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

— HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, though it is not on the Order Paper, there is a matter on which I would like to make a brief communication.

Yesterday, Mr. Oduya raised a question with regard to the relationship of hon. Members to the Speaker, which was a purely hypothetical question, but I thought important enough to be answered in the House.

What I have to say is that in the ordinary way purely hypothetical questions should be put to the Speaker outside the House, but if it is of large enough importance, then I would be prepared to answer it in the House.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FULL MEDICAL SCHOOL IN NAIROBI

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

THAT in view of the progressive step and stage that Kenya has attained in medical work and experience in the fields of clinical, experimental training and pre-medical facilities; and taking into account the experience of medical practitioners available to us within and outside Kenya, this House calls on the Government to double up Kenya's effort to establish a full medical school in Nairobi as part of the University of East Africa.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA

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

THAT in view of the seriousness of the situation whereby a Chinese national has been found indulging in affairs undesirable and dangerous to the Government of this Republic and the entire nation and in view of the negligible volume of trade Kenya has with China, this House calls upon the Government to effect the following within the next forty-eight hours:—

- (i) Declare the diplomatic relations between this Republic and the Peoples Republic of China completely severed.

- (ii) Expel all Chinese nationals from Kenya thus recall Kenya's Diplomatic Mission from Peking.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mutiso have you a Ministerial Statement to make?

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

NON-CITIZEN STUDENTS STUDYING OVERSEAS

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day when I was answering Question No. 2271 regarding the number of non-citizen students who are studying overseas, and the amount of money the Kenya Government spent on them, I gave an undertaking that I would furnish the House with a complete breakdown of the countries, the number of students, and the amount of money the Kenya Government is spending on these students in every country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to state as follows. In the year 1964/65 there were forty students in the United Kingdom and the Kenya Government spent about £18,250. In the United States of America there were two students and the Kenya Government spent about £300. In India there were four, the amount of money spent was £300. In Pakistan there were two, the amount of money spent was £250. In South Africa there were four, and the amount of money spent was £500. In New Zealand there was one, and the amount of money spent was £200. In Switzerland there was one, and the amount of money spent was £200. That leaves a total of fifty-four students, and the amount of money which was spent was £20,000 in the year 1964/65. In the Academic year 1965/66, there is, at the present moment, thirty-six students in the United Kingdom and the amount of money spent is £15,675.

In the United States of America there is one student, and the amount of money likely to be spent is £150. In India there are three students, and the amount of money likely to be spent is £225. In Pakistan there are two students, and the amount of money likely to be spent is £250. In South Africa there are two students and the amount of money likely to be spent is £300. In New Zealand there is one student and the amount of money likely to be spent is £200, and in Switzerland there is one student and the amount of money that is likely to be spent is £200. That brings the total to forty-six students, and the amount of money likely to be spent is £17,000.

In the academic year 1966/67, there will be five students in the United Kingdom, and the money likely to be spent is £2,575, in the United

[*The Assistant Minister for Education*]

States of America there will be none, in India there will be one, and the money likely to be spent will be £75. In Pakistan there will be one, and the amount of money likely to be spent will be £150. In South Africa there will be one and the amount of money likely to be spent will be £200, and that brings the total to eight students, and the amount of money likely to be spent in that period will be £3,000.

In the academic year 1967/68, which will be the last year of the Kenya Government spending money on non-citizens, there will be three students in the United Kingdom, and the amount of money which is likely to be spent will be £1,350, and in Pakistan there will be one student and the money likely to be spent will be £150. That brings the total of non-Kenya citizens to four students going overseas, and the total amount of money will be £1,500.

That is the last amount of money and the last number of students which the Kenya Government expects to spend on non-Kenya citizens overseas.

Mr. Malinda: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of that very interesting statement by the Assistant Minister, and in view of the fact that it is very important that the House should have supplementary questions, would it be in order for a Member to ask supplementary questions?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, when a statement is made in this way, it is in order for hon. Members to ask a few questions genuinely seeking further information, but not by way of indirectly raising an argument.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of that reply, can the Assistant Minister tell this House what the Kenya Government is going to gain from training these non-Kenya citizens?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are going a little far in that.

Mr. Malinda: What I am trying to find out, Mr. Speaker, is this. The Kenya Government is going to spend that amount of money over that time training non-Kenya citizens, and I would like to know what is going to be gained out of that expenditure?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Your question goes beyond mere information.

Mr. Ndle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether those students who are non-Kenya citizens who go to South Africa go there on Commonwealth

scholarships, because I think South Africa bans students from Kenya who go to South Africa. I do not know what arrangements there are.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would be fair for the House to know that it does not matter where one gets his education from. It is understood that even some of the graduates we have in this House had their education in South Africa, and even our friend here, the hon. Mr. Mulliro had his education in South Africa. The point here, Mr. Speaker, is that students who go to South Africa, if they can find their own way, and accept universities bursaries in the Kenya Government, we have no cause to refuse these people.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Government has pledged to educate the non-Kenya citizens, would the Assistant Minister tell the House whether also the students have undertaken to work with the Kenya Government when they have finished their studies?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is precisely what it is. In fact, when we give these bursaries to non-Kenya citizens, they are under the conditions that one has to sign that when they have finished their education, they are bound to come and work for the Kenya Government for at least a period of two years, and this is how we expect some benefits out of the bursaries we give to non-Kenya citizens.

Mr. arap Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that is the case, what happens, or what steps does the Government take when one of these students, at the end of his education, decides not to come back to Kenya, but to go to his own country?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clearly understood that if one decides not to come back to Kenya, and he has signed some agreement with the Kenya Government, we have our representatives in the countries where these students are studying, and they are bound by law, and if they fail to come back, they will be brought back forcefully, or will be prosecuted.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House whether some of the students were given scholarships by the Colonial Government, and whether the others are given by the Uhuru Government, and if not, which Government has the distinction to give non-Kenya citizens scholarships, against the Kenya wishes?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these students were awarded scholarships by the Colonial Government,

Head J—Miscellaneous Other Charges

Mr. Fandya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Immigration Department requires a bond from a person who applies for a passport which is worth £200. Now, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Minister that he should take into consideration that it is difficult for not only a single person but an average family of four and five people to produce bonds; say a family of five persons worth £1,000. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like therefore, the Minister to consider reducing this amount in cases where people want to travel to specified countries, where the expenses of repatriation are not as much as £200. I think the Minister will agree that the purpose of the bond is to secure the Government from giving out money for the repatriation of a person who is stranded in another country. I think, Sir, this is a great hardship for the people of this country. Therefore, Sir, I think it is quite right that he should take into consideration the fact that, say a person was travelling only to India and Pakistan, the bond should be such as to enable the Government to meet the repatriation expenses. If a person was, however, travelling all over the world, then I agree that there should be a bond of £200 and I would appeal to the Minister to look into this matter, in the quickest time possible, because I think people would like to know this matter. Also, Sir, I think the Minister knows that I have raised this matter with him outside this House before.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yes, he did raise this matter with me once before, and I told him that it would be considered and looked into only we also have to safeguard Kenya's money so that the individuals who are travelling when they have to be repatriated by a foreign Government whom Kenya is required to pay, therefore, we have to safeguard public funds.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put this before the Minister; that there is one thing which I found with the Immigration Department with regards to repatriation cases. Now, Sir, a person is repatriated by a foreign Government to our own country, without even the assurances being signed for that person having been notified the conditions relating to repatriation. This, Sir, has broken into a situation whereby those people who have signed a security or securities are now faced with a problem of a person or person having been repatriated back to his own home without valid reason at all. Therefore, Sir, I wonder whether the Ministry is going to write off the expenses in regards to repatriation of such cases, whereby the sureties were not in advance in the form of the

case so that they could make proper arrangements. I would like to hear from the Minister.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we will be very pleased. When they are repatriated they are repatriated by a foreign Government, and therefore it is very difficult for us to tell another Government as to what they are going to do. The only thing is that these people being Kenya citizens we have to accept them, and the only other thing we can do is to inform them after the citizens get over here. There is nothing we can do for say, India or Pakistan to inform the sureties of the individual.

Mr. Kase: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I move that the question of the whole Vote be now moved?

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. Slade): I must in view of the previous resolution of the House, ask the House now to accept the closure so I will put the question; that the question of the whole Vote be now put.

(Question, that the question be now put, put and agreed to)

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I will now put the question that Vote 7—Ministry of Internal Security and Defence be accepted.

(Question put and agreed to)

(Resolution to be reported (without amendment))

(The House resumed)

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

REPORT**VOTE 7—MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE**

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In view of the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Mungai would you make the report?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the resolution that a sum not exceeding £49,350 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1966, in respect of Vote 7—Ministry of Internal Security and Defence, and has approved the same without amendment.

ADJOURNMENT

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolution.

Mr. Makone seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 30th July, at 9. a.m.

The House rose at forty-five minutes past Six o'clock.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member is confused. I think that anyone who starts to speak will have to speak on the extension of the time to permit completion of this Vote. Is that not right?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): The question now before the House is the question of the extension of time.

Mr. Shikuku: Then, Mr. Chairman, I do not think the hon. Member was speaking on that, he was saying something in regard to the Vote.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Is that so, Mr. Gichoya?

Mr. Gichoya: Yes, Sir.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Then let me first put the question and let us get on. The question is that the business of this Vote be exempted from Standing Order 11 for a period of fifteen minutes so as to complete the business of this Vote.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): You now have until a quarter to seven.

Immigration Department

Head G—Personal Emoluments

Mr. Kase: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know one thing from the Minister. We have read today in the papers, and we see here, that sixteen posts have been created in the Immigration Department, but we are told—and here it sets it out very clearly—that this increase of the Vote is so as to put up some road blocks for inspection along the borders of Kenya. However, when we read in the papers we see that there are no immigration officers along the entrance to Kenya from Tanzania. The only thing that you have here is a person asking you to sign a book when you enter Kenya. We are also told that on the borders of Kenya and Uganda people will just stand on the road and let these people go by.

I wonder what these sixteen officers are doing, and if this is the job they were supposed to be taken on for? If this is so, what are they supposed to do? We want to know from the Minister why this should be allowed. This big Vote has been increased. Why should people only be asked to sign a book when they are entering our territory? Is this border security to ensure that this man who is entering our country is properly looked into?

Another thing I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, is this: why should it be necessary for somebody going to Mombasa—and this is embarrassing

for those who travel by air to Mombasa, especially for Members of this Parliament who travel every week—to be stopped by a person at the gate who always asks you where you are going, and when you tell him that you are going to Mombasa he is interested in inspecting your boxes? Now, we want to know, Sir, whether this is in order for this Ministry?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Are you confusing customs duty with immigration?

Mr. Kase: No, Sir, this is the Immigration Department man.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Inspecting your boxes, Mr. Kase?

Mr. Kase: Yes, Sir.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think so, Mr. Kase, I am sure you are confused.

Mr. Kase: No, Sir, I could name the person concerned.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Very well then, we will continue.

Mr. Kase: Therefore, Mr. Chairman, what we would like to know from the Minister is why these road blocks have not been put along all these borders because if there are sixteen persons employed in this Ministry they could carry out this work.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I told the House the other day, the number of people coming into Kenya has risen from 1959 to 1964 by 300 per cent, and yet the posts that have been increased are very few in number since 1959. So, it is not only a matter of borders, it is a matter of overall immigration and work that has increased. Besides that, the increase that we have had, both by air and by ship, has necessitated the control of these border posts. In the past, as you know, there were no border controls at all between these territories, but now, as I said before, between Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya we have agreed that we would like to have them now so that these border posts can control the foreigners and immigrants who come in.

Therefore, at this stage, we have established some border controls in Lungalunga, Taveta and Namanga, and we are going to continue to have more in some other places like Loitokitok, Narosora, Longoren, Katsadiba, Endebess, Nabere, Nyabasi, Busin, Malaba and Lakaga. Because of the increase of the work brought from the people coming into Kenya who are to be immigrated

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] and because of the additional border control which we are going to make effective, as I have said in this House before, we, therefore, are demanding to have more increase of these posts.

Mr. Shikuku: In view of the information so far given I was just wondering whether the Minister would give us a breakdown of these people who have been employed as extra staff, where they come from.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can give you the names, the positions of the people. The positions that are being considered here, not the names of their home places. We have six immigration officers, we have four assistant immigration officers and six clerks. Here I must say that if I am going to have the list of everybody in my Ministry it is going to involve a very large list. These are the posts that are required and we require them as an addition to the instrument of progression and wherever they are going to come from, I can only assure the hon. Members that they are going to come from Kenya and they are going to be employed through the right channels of employment which is the Public Service Commission and of which, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission comes from the Western Region.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Chairman, Sir, here is a very good point, as I agree with the Minister on how he considers employing from Kenya. We all know that all persons now employed come from Kenya—most of them, of course—but the Minister being so honest, we do not want to hear the Minister being blamed as being tribal but he says that they come from one tribe, and it is because of this, Sir, I think it will be very necessary for this House to get out of the confusion that it is only one tribe that is being employed by this Ministry, particularly in the Immigration Department.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just to avoid the confusion that may be in the House, these are posts that have been approved so that we can have them, but we do not have the bodies. In other words, I cannot be sure who is going to be employed because the bodies have not yet been employed. We want to add the positions and then later, when we have the bodies—what I can assure the hon. Members is that we are going to get them from all Kenya, the qualified people—but we do not have them yet.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from that excellent explanation, I wish the Minister to assure this

House and me particularly, because I would like to tell the Butere people that their money will also be spent and the money being spent will also include the people from every corner of Kenya, and not necessarily from Kiambu or Gatundu.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): I am a man who is known as being level headed and I never lose my temper so what I said is that we will have qualified people who will go through the regular machinery and I assure the hon. Member that I do not do the appointing and even if I did appoint I would appoint people from all over Kenya.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, could the Minister assure the House that the publicity which appointed these people were advertised before we approved it.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Absolutely.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope that this is a very good chance for this House to learn that the (inaudible) to come. Could the Minister therefore tell us, instead of some of us complaining about certain people not being employed, the necessary qualifications so that we are also informed and might advise some of our people who might have similar qualifications to apply.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will do this so that everybody will get to know—advertise in the papers—so that the people chosen will be good, honest, intelligent and well-qualified people to handle immigration.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, I am not quite satisfied with the reply so far given. I was wondering whether the Minister would assure this House, in no uncertain terms, that the advertisement—so far we are the only people who are did not put forward any difficulty and we are glad to know that—that he would make it his business to advertise these posts at least one month in advance so as to give the people a chance in the remote areas like Butere to know that there is something in the immigration office.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the advertisements went up asking for women to join the police it was done in a very excellent manner, and in good enough time. What would not make me do the same for this other position?

(Head G agree 10)

(Head H agreed 10)

[Mr. Makone]

fact that it is public money, the Minister should not come and say here that he does not know how the public money has been spent. It is not the money that comes from anywhere. It is money that has come from the public and the people in this Chamber must know how this money is spent.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I must point out the difference between a grant-in-aid and a direct expenditure by the Government on its own activities. Naturally, the Ministry has to account for every detail of money which it spends itself, but when it makes a grant-in-aid to some other institution it makes a block grant, and although it may from time to time require some report from that institution as to how it spends that money, the Ministry does not automatically know, or have to account to this House without prior warning, of how that institution which is helped by that grant-in-aid has spent every penny. These are two different things.

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a really interesting issue in which the Minister is not able to tell us exactly how the money is being used. These ex-servicemen, like the Kenya African Rifles, most of them are working as watchmen in cities or towns. We would like to know how his Ministry is spending this money, is it giving it to individuals, or to whom is he giving this money without telling us exactly how the money is being used. We would like to know, for instance, last year, how the money was used in Machakos. Let us know. Many of the Kenya African Rifles' men come from Machakos, Nandi, or Kakamega. Let us know how this money is being spent.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think hon. Members are repeating the same point over and over again. The Minister has said that he does not know because he does not have the figures. He does not know how this organization has spent the money. He promises to give a Ministerial Statement when the House sits again. Whether you like it or not, he cannot go past that position.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has been giving us the same replies every now and then. For example, this money is being given as grant-in-aid—this is one thing I would like to know—so let the Minister say that it was given to such an organization, let him say it was given to the Kenya African National Union, or even let him say it was given to some areas. The point is this: the amount of money has been given, and one must keep a record to whom the

money has been given or say who is going to be responsible to the Government to tell them how much they have spent.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before the Minister concerned answers the hon. Members, perhaps it would be better if I explained what is meant by grant-in-aid, because my Ministry does give a lot of money by way of grant-in-aid. The money given by way of grant-in-aid is given in a block sum to the Association. I am just stating all this in general terms. It is given in a block sum of £20,000, or whatever the amount is. The Ministry is not responsible for the accounts, it does not know how much money is paid to each individual, the Government does not know how much money is paid to any particular district. All that the Ministry knows is that such a sum of money is given to the Association and, in some cases, the Minister may ask for a balance sheet only to be told—

Mr. Shikuku: Yes, that is what we want, a balance sheet.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): A balance sheet to be told how the money has been used. But I understand that the Minister has refused to act and if the Members want to know the balance of the expenditure, he will be willing to give that. Therefore, I do not see where there is any more trouble at all.

Mr. Kibuga: Since we are not going to get any reply and the Minister has promised to give us the details later, I move that the question be put.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Unless Mr. Masinde wants to withdraw his Motion, I will put the question.

Mr. Masinde: As the Minister has promised a Statement I cannot say anything unless I have his views.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Then you withdraw the Motion?

Mr. Masinde: On condition that the Minister will give us the statement.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): He has promised to do so and you will find that his promise is recorded in HANSARD.

I would like to point out to hon. Members that we have only five minutes more before we are due to interrupt business. I do not know if hon. Members would like to leave part of this Committee stage to be discussed seven weeks hence, but otherwise it will be necessary to move the closure of the whole thing at about half past six.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, that the House dictate that we extend the time of the sitting to complete this matter?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Yes, it can if a Minister will move the exemption of this business from the provisions of Standing Orders. There is the particular Standing Order which imposes a time, 6.30 p.m., and the matter could be exempted from the provisions of that Standing Order so that this matter could be completed.

However, I must say that it is not practical to extend the time by very long because of the pressure on the HANSARD staff. As I have told you before they are very short staffed and they cannot take very much more than the ordinary hours of sitting. However, if a Minister would like to move that we—

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your guidance. You said that while we are having a general debate on this Vote we can debate all the other Votes connected with this, the police, the army and the navy; but when it comes to the Committee stage we can only concentrate on Vote 7. Would it be possible to decide that in future when we discuss a Vote connected with a certain Ministry all the other Votes will be included in the Committee of Supply?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Yes, they could be put down. If those who decided on the Votes to be debated on allotted days had put down in combination Vote 7, Vote 8 and so on, then we would not only have debated Vote 7 in general debate together with these other Votes but taken them also together in Committee of Supply. However, actually only Vote 7 was chosen.

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, here we are getting confused. In view of the fact we are coming to the time for interruption of business, we think that we are going through all the Votes which are affected by this Ministry, and the fact that we realize that we have a shortage in the HANSARD team, I do not know whether we could finish now and continue with the rest of the Votes dealing with the Ministry later on.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): All that is left under this Vote is the Immigration Department, that is, G, H and J, on page 21. That is all that is left, but you might like another twenty minutes to try to conclude that today. If a Minister is prepared to move that the business of this Vote be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 11 then we could continue for another twenty minutes.

MOTION

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move under Standing Order 11 that we extend the time of debate to complete the remaining business, for another fifteen minutes, in order to complete Vote 7.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, if it is that we are going to extend this for the completion of Vote 7 on the understanding that we shall discuss Votes 8 and 9 when we—

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Votes 8 and 9 have not been selected to be debated on the Allotted Days at all. We have finished with this because we had a general debate on them all already, on the assumption that they are not going to come to the Committee stage at all.

Now you can decide what you want to do, whether you want to try and finish this today, these three Heads under the Immigration Department, at Committee, or we leave them for another day.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the question of the closure be now put for the whole Vote.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, we must first dispose of the Minister's Motion: I will now propose the question, the question is that the business of this Vote 7 be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 11 for a period of fifteen minutes so as to conclude the business of this Vote.

If hon. Member wishes to speak on it, I will put that question.

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, could I move that we now move the closure of this Vote?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): You cannot do that just now, but you can say that you would rather not agree to this and then we will move the closure. You can oppose it if you so wish.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, I would like to speak on one little matter, that Vote, whether it should be suspended or not.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): If you rise on points of order then you will take up the whole of the fifteen minutes on unnecessary things.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak on this matter. Taking into consideration as it is—

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] the Ministry gives a Grant-in-Aid to help them, and it is handed over to the organization, and then the organization distributes the money, not the Ministry. It is a free gift to them to distribute it the way they need it. This is why I say that if this answer is requested then I could ask the organization which is not controlled by the Government to let me know exactly how they have distributed this money, and I would be able to make it available to you.

But, if the money was being distributed and controlled by the Government, then we will be able to do so. In other words, when we give this money to this organization, we have no strings attached. They also want to feel free and they can be regarded as a responsible organization to their members, and this is why I say that I am quite willing to ask the organization to let me have the figures.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think we need a proper explanation. According to the Minister it appears that he is willing to give us this explanation, but in view of that I would like to move the reduction of £1 from £2,300.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): It would actually be again a Motion for the reduction of the total grant of this Vote?

Mr. Masinde: Yes, Sir.

The reason here is not an organization, which I have said this year when there was no Ministry of Internal Security and Defence, but it is a Vote which has been going on and I think the Ministry would have been able to provide figures. Why I say this, Sir, is that I happen to come from one of the areas where we have the ex-servicemen and I recently moved a Motion in this House that this Government should ask the British Government to compensate those people who served in the army. There were some veterans who were assisted in the form of property, like in Kakamega we get things like British Legion Homes and ex-servicemen's homes, all these are now not functioning because there is not any money from anywhere for these people, and in fact these homes have become very useless and the previous ex-servicemen do not even think that such properties used to belong to them. That is why we want a clear explanation, these people can even help us in the difficulties which are facing this country; like the *Shifita* or any other situation: If we use them and support them as a stand-by army; they are very old and they are well educated. (Inaudible) ex-servicemen

would realize that there is a grant-in-aid which is supporting some people who might have placed themselves in organizations which are confusing the Ministry around Nairobi, and if they hear that this money is being spread all over the country it would be very bad. I think that the duty of the Ministry, whenever it spends money in any amount, even if it spends ten cents, to see that that money is spent properly. We cannot just allow ourselves to vote enough money for an organization without knowing whether or not this money is being spent properly. That is why I think, Sir, that the Minister is failing to give us an answer, because we have brought specific examples and here the Minister says that these people go to the Ministry's headquarters. But where do they come from? We would like to know who represents people from the Northern Province, who represents people from Nyanza, or the Central Province, or the Rift Valley? We would like to know whether they are sent by organizations, then we would like to know the names of those organizations. They might be collecting money here on behalf of the organization and spending it in their own homes, so that they take advantage of the rest of the ex-servicemen. This is the reason to say that we (Inaudible) that policy, to say that this money should be spent for something else and to employ a few people in that cause instead of voting this money for the ex-servicemen.

Sir, it is on this ground that we think that the Minister here has failed—though he has satisfied us on most of the issues—unless he is prepared to come out with a straight breakdown of how the money has been spent.

With this, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Khasakhaha: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the figures given on this Vote are that, firstly Services Entertainment Committee £300. We spent a similar figure last year, in which case the Minister must have a record of the expenditure of £300 which was spent last year. Could he give us these details so that we can satisfy his Vote on the new expenditure again?

Secondly, on the Kenya African Rifles and East African Forces Old Comrades' Association we have to vote £2,000. Now, for what purpose is this? Could the Minister just give us, in a few words, an explanation of who are in this Service Entertainment Committee, where they come from, how are they selected, and where are they entertained. These are the details, Mr. Deputy

[Mr. Khasakhaha]

Chairman, we want to hear from the Minister because these figures of this last year do not give any explanation at all.

With these few remarks, I beg to support, Sir,

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while in supporting this Motion I appreciate the fact that the Minister has said that at a future date he will give us a list of the districts and the amounts spent on every district. I hope when he comes to reply he will tell us how soon we should expect to get the details here.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that I have heard quite a lot of talk about this Forces Old Comrades' Association, and some people say that the only people who benefit are actually the ex-K.A.R. Europeans. It is necessary to know how this organization is run so that we can know how our ex-Kenya African Rifles and East African Forces Old Comrades' Association is benefiting every district.

I would also like to know, Sir, what the truth is on something I heard, which was that just before Independence the British Government gave some grant to this Association to help the ex-army fellows. It is necessary to know how this money was spent because this is not a society. It becomes very difficult as to who checks the accounts. In the societies we have the Ministry of Co-operatives and the Commissioner of Co-operatives checking the accounts, but when it comes to this Association I do not know who checks the accounts and it is worthwhile to be told exactly what happens. I think it was last year that we heard of a gentleman called Magina Magina, who was going round the country collecting money and adding to this one. So, we need to know where this money that was collected went to. There came a time when some people were suspicious in my area and they said that if the money was to leave the district they needed to know where it was going, so they said that no more money would go outside. So, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I think the Minister will give us the details, and if he does not give all the details just now, I would like to know the definite date when we would receive them.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, some of these people are (Inaudible). I said that I would like to give details at a later stage, because of the situation being as it is. I am quite willing to do that. I have heard of this Magina Magina and this matter was dealt with accordingly. However, it would be a very sad

thing to try to reduce the money here, because this £2,000 is ear-marked for good work. It is ear-marked, as I said again, for an employment bureau for ex-soldiers and not for the relief of distress of the ex-soldiers. This is for the African soldiers who have been distressed throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is why I will say that because it is a grant to these people for this reason and I have said that I would be quite willing to produce these figures to the hon. Members in whatever form they are, and I would like to do this because, if it was the Government that was actually controlling the fund, I would be able to produce them today. But because this is a grant to this organization to help themselves, and in particular, those who are distressed, this is why it is not possible for me to do it now, but—as I say—it is not that I cannot produce it in the very near future, I am quite willing to do so.

On this account, because it is ear-marked to help people who are distressed who were in service some time back, I would ask the hon. Members to reconsider and make this go through. Later on I will be able to produce the necessary information.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Perhaps, Dr. Mungai, you would like to promise a Ministerial Statement on the way this association has been using this money, when the House sits again in September.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): I will be very happy to do that.

Mr. Makooe: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that public money has been spent, and the Minister himself does not know where and how, is there any decision for the House, which is representing this department here, to postpone this Vote until the time when the Minister will do his homework and give us the necessary breakdown? We are not prepared to accept this in the way it is. I would like to add one small thing—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Have you finished with your point of order?

Mr. Makooe: No, Sir.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): In that case you can finish your point of order and then we can continue with the debate.

Mr. Makooe: There have been occasions where a Minister has asked the House to give him time to find out facts concerning his Ministry. But when it comes to the question of money, Sir, and the

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] and he will be assured by him that he has not been sidestepped and the Ministry and the police would not permit this individual to be sidestepped.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a lot talked about the Diplomatic Corps, I do not think I have to cover the general debate, I would rather confine myself to the particular matter in question, but I would like to assure Mr. Shikuku that the Diplomatic Corps people are covered and they go there with permission, and if they are not there with permission we take the necessary action. Reduction of money in this Ministry, as the hon. Mr. Shikuku has said he would like to have more petrol, if you refuse money in this Ministry it will not amount to giving more petrol for services that are very much required and, therefore, I would say this was raised by the hon. Mr. Shikuku himself and I would like to point out that by refusing the money you do not get more petrol. I therefore stand to oppose the reduction of this £1 and I am sure the hon. Mr. Shikuku sees reason now.

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the question be now put. (Question, that the question be now put, put and agreed to.)

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I will put the question, that is unless Mr. Shikuku wishes to withdraw the Motion, I do not know.

Mr. Shikuku: I did not quite wish to.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, very well.

(Question put and negatived)

(Head A agreed to)

(Heads B, C, D and E agreed to)

Head F—Grants-in-Aid

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know on what grounds he made this cover and within that one I would like to know, when we get the details, we have the Kenya African Rifles and East African Forces Old Comrades Association, I would like to know what Organization this is and who runs it.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, these Grants-in-Aid of £2,300 are split into two parts. The first part (a), the Entertainment Committee for £300. This amount of £300 is again included in this year's Estimates, to assist the service of the entertainment committee at Mombasa into

providing sport and entertainment in accordance with the traditional practice of hospitality in such matters, for the ships companies of various Navies visiting the port. This should not be overlooked, because many of these ships stop at Mombasa, and thousands of sailors visit Mombasa each year, spending a lot of money, and therefore, bringing a lot of income to the country. The other section (b), the Kenya African Rifles and the East African Old Comrades' Association of £2,000. This organization is now known as the Armed Forces Old Comrades' Association of Kenya. It operates as an employment bureau for ex-soldiers, and also a place for the relief of distress of the ex-soldiers which is operated through the medium of a district commissioner. There are many of these old soldiers who are debilitated and they usually need help, and we find that it is good to help them, because they are getting old and cannot help themselves and therefore this fund is for that reason. If you would like to see some of it in operation, just behind the Army Record Headquarters, you will see a lot of old African soldiers who come there seeking employment and some relief, which they get just here in Nairobi, and also from the district commissioners in the other areas.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the funds are made available for that. This organization now is being run mostly by Africans.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, would the Minister tell us whether this organization is running properly, because a few months ago I heard of some confusion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some people who are collecting money and bringing it all to Nairobi, and the different ex-soldiers in the different parts of the country did not know what was happening to the money. Is this money, in addition to the Government giving this amount of money, going to the organization? Is this organization getting some money from individuals, and what precautions are being taken to see that the money is spent properly, but not being spent by individuals?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is an official organization, but as you know, in the history of Kenya, various groups tried to form various organizations and very often they tried to collect money. The Government is very vigilant, not only of these other ex-army people forming their own organization but for other organizations too. This particular official one includes all of them and we tried to get them all for the reasons that I have explained, but we were quite

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] prepared for the rival organizations that would be formed and maybe try to collect money, and in fact, some time ago, there was one that was starting a rival organization, but now everything is under control.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like the Minister to explain this very, very clearly, with regards to these official organizations and in which areas are these official organizations and where the money is being distributed to, particularly for these people, because it appears that it is only confined to Nairobi rather than some other districts. If this is so, then, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, which districts are very much affected?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): This, Sir, is not only confined to Nairobi. I was just giving an example of Nairobi, so that if any individual was interested he could go to this place in Nairobi and see how it functions. This is distributed throughout every district through the district commissioners.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this appears somewhat confusing. If it is distributed to every district, then could we be told how much is distributed for example in about seven districts?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this cannot be told, because the district commissioners have to apply according to the needs of a particular place, and it is quite available for distribution. I would like to assure the hon. Members that it is not confined to Nairobi.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have here a long list which I obtained from the district commissioner's office of the people who served in the army, and also those who died in the army, and in the Kakamega District, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if I may say so, I would like to know from the Minister, before he has my approval for the expenditure of this money, how much has so far been sent to that district last year, and how much does he intend to send this year?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I said we distributed according to need, and if the hon. Member would like to have the need of the district, we can supply that to do so after I have received it from the district commissioner.

Mr. Githeya: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think for the sake of information for the Minister, I would rather explain a little bit about my

question. We have, say in Kirinyaga District, the Old Comrades' Association, and we were surprised when the association went to raise funds from former members of the Kenya African Rifles, and I think they paid about Sh. 6 per person. Now, Sir, they were told, according to what I have heard from one of the old people, that they were paying this amount in order that they may get money which was granted to them by the British Authority during the war time. Now, Sir, that money has so far been able to be distributed to the former members of the Kenya African Rifles. Now, Sir, may I know from the Minister as to the validity of that particular information, and also what steps he has taken, particularly for the Kirinyaga Old Comrades' Association, in getting some money from the Central Government?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a grant. In other words the Ministry gives money to this organization to help itself and the members. The only thing worrying for the district commissioner is to make sure that there is fair distribution, but the Ministry as such does not control this money. It is up to the organization and this is why I replied that if a question like this was required, I could get the information from the organization as to how much was distributed in Kirinyaga and Kakamega and then I would let you know about it. But, Sir, the money itself is not being controlled by the Ministry. It is handed over to the organization that manages itself, and the district commissioners are only there to help along with it, but it is not the responsibility of the Ministry to distribute the money. It is the responsibility of the organization itself.

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are not going to be blinded here. Sir, I think it is better for the Minister himself, while we are voting for the money here, to tell us exactly what was contributed to each province last year. I think he should tell us this, otherwise how can we vote for the money to be used on a particular place without knowing how much is being used in every district?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, here again I would like to explain. I think the hon. Members here should understand. Last year the same amount of money was given as to the amount that is being required here, and what I mean amount that is being required here, and what I am saying is that it is not the Ministry that charges as to where this money is going to go. This is an organization of ex-soldiers, and because the Minister has a heart and feels for these people, because they need help, therefore, Sir,

[Mr. Gichoya] police, must be able to judge what the people are saying, particularly their own officers, as they may be people who are looking for promotion, or to go somewhere. I have just heard here from the Member who was speaking, of a number of Members of Parliament who went to Peking.

Mr. Kase: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether it is right for the hon. Member to imply that the hon. Member said that a number of hon. Members left this country. The hon. Member never said this, is it in order for the hon. Member to imply, to misinterpret his friend's speech?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, it is not, and I definitely do not want that subject followed up. It is going to lead to no good and it is not relevant, actually, to this Vote.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the officers who are appointed in the various positions, and also the civilians who are assigned to special duties, are informers or special branch they should be in a position to give an exact picture of the situation and quite a number of people who are after positions go and tell the Minister that this is this and this is that. They are fighting for their own positions or for promotion, or for certain favours, and I am going to tell the Minister to be very careful when receiving information from a person like this, whether the person is a Member of Parliament or not, because quite a number of Members of Parliament may go to the Minister for Internal Security, telling him that this is the position, aiming at getting a position, either as an Assistant Minister, or make him the chairman of some board, or something of that type. I have seen people going day and night, even to see the President, and saying Mr. President I want this, Mr. President I want that.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Yes, Mr. Khasakhala.

Mr. Khasakhala: In view of the time limit, could we call upon the Mover to reply?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No. It will be in order to have the closure moved, before the time for interruption of business comes, but I think Members will probably prefer to talk a little longer on this, rather than start an entirely new Vote and break it off only just after it has started. I will not allow the closure just yet. You were speaking, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the hon. Minister one point. The point is: that we need very close administration in terms of police, I have, many times, tried to

ask the Government to put an outpost, just a small post, at a place known as (Inaudible.) It is a very lovely town, and very forward. But the Minister for Internal Security says that patrolling of the area by people from Kiruweya six miles away, or from Kirinyaga six miles away again, is very much better than having another small post.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I am afraid Mr. Gichoya, I sympathize with you again as I do not think you were able to speak in the general debate, but as I explained to Mr. Shikuku, and to the House after Mr. Shikuku's speech, at this stage where we are dealing with Vote 7, we have to keep to the headquarters of the Ministry. Although one can allow discussion of the general policy of the Ministry still, we can no longer at this stage, discuss details of the activities or responsibilities of the armed forces such as where a particular police post should be, and other details. It has to be general policy now.

Mr. Gichoya: I am taking the headquarters of the chiefs, and I believe in the headquarters we have the Minister and the Commissioner as well—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Quite so, but police is a separate Vote. The Kenya Rifles is a separate Vote. I have explained all this to the House.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, taking the headquarters as it is, I should expect further attention to the problems of the people from the headquarters, irrespective of their remoteness in terms of getting to the headquarters.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister should assure us that the headquarters would be more and more in keeping with the changes in terms of handling the situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few words I still support the Ministry but I would like to have those points taken into account.

Mr. arap Soi: Mr. Chairman, I stand to oppose this reduction because I see that this Ministry is very important and we must have the very fullest organization at the headquarters. We also know, Mr. Chairman, that this Ministry meets sometimes when there are *Shifita* or when there is trouble in the country, people have got to go out from headquarters and they will have to use a lot of money. Although this is personal emoluments I see that it is necessary for us or for the country to pay very important people who are taking care of very important jobs in the country, to pay them

[Mr. Gichoya] very highly. I do not see any reason, Mr. Chairman, although I want the Minister to give an explanation how much money is for this one post which was added, after taking some of this money where does the rest go? If the Minister has increased an individual's or everybody's salary in the headquarters, we want the Minister to elaborate on this. So, Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Wamuthenya: I am standing to oppose the reduction of the £1 which has been recommended by the hon. Member for Butere. The reason being that in our forces we are increasing this money so that more and more people can be employed everywhere, not only in headquarters or in the remote areas, and in urgent cases we are now defending our borders and we have to get our headquarters to provide the areas that need protection and also sometimes they have to use aeroplanes which consume a lot of petrol.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, is the hon. Member in order to talk about transport when we are actually talking on Provision A which is a reduction of emoluments.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): The point comes rather strangely from you, Mr. Shikuku. Indeed, Mr. Wamuthenya, as long as you keep to the general policy of the Ministry on these various matters, we can allow it under Personal Emoluments for headquarters. But you must be careful not to get involved in too much detail of any particular force.

Mr. Wamuthenya: So, when I am speaking on the headquarters, I know that it is important to have more money because of expenditure and also we do not want to have underpaid police and security forces, because then they will not be attracted to come and work for us. We are demanding more and more promotion during the current year and because of that I think the reduction of £1 is not justice to the country. With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I beg to oppose it.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Would you like to intervene at this stage, Dr. Mungai?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Because it really needs explanation and I am sure the hon. Mover of the Motion would change his mind. I would like to explain that in the last Budget year there was no Minister of Internal Security and Defence, it was in the Prime Minister's Office and there have been some changes and therefore, you will find that now

there is a Minister, an Assistant Minister and others who go with those offices in this Ministry, whereas before it was in the Prime Minister's Office so there have been some changes and on this particular post, that is being discussed now, about the increase in posts, it is only a transfer of posts from what was just in the police which now covers the whole Ministry, so that it has been transferred from the police, which was previously in Vote 8, and is now covered in Vote 7, the public relations officer, so that now it covers the army, the police, the air force and the navy, rather than just covering the police and, therefore, there is no question about what post that is because it has always been within the Ministry, but now it has been brought into the headquarters.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Sir, I thought that during these Votes we are entitled to seek specific information from the Minister concerned. Now here the Minister is telling us that it does not matter which post, but we are interested in knowing the new posts—could he tell us the new posts?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): You cannot receive an answer on a point of order, you know, to require a thing like that, Mr. Shikuku, much as you may want it. You are entitled to ask for it, but you are not entitled to rise on a point of order just because you do not get it.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): I have even mentioned it. I have said the post of public relations officer which was covering the police before has now been transferred to cover the whole Ministry, therefore, it has been placed in the headquarters rather than just for the police, so that now it covers the police, army, air force and navy, this is the public relations officer. However, the hon. Mr. Shikuku is very worried about another post which he thinks that the individual who held it has been demoted or removed out of the way to give way to another individual. This is another police officer who is very efficient, whose work is known and appreciated by the police because he has done very well particularly in recent times. I would like to assure the hon. Mr. Shikuku that this officer, who happens to come from the Western Province, has not been demoted, has not been put aside to give way to anybody else, rather has his way been cleared so that—and even today he earns more money than he did in the post that he held before and his position has gone higher and he, himself, is very happy with the position. I would rather, very just talk about an individual or a post without being certain, I would like the hon. Member to ask the individual officer concerned

[Mr. Shikuku]

The other issue, Mr. Chairman, which has not been touched on is the question of laziness. I think the Ministry has to look into this question of the people who do nothing from morning to night, except drink, and these are the people who cause a lot of trouble, and they should be forced to work at times, so that we do not have them being so idle and committing more crimes.

When I come to the question of the diplomatic corps in this country, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the *corps diplomatique* cars are moving too freely in this country. Sometimes they are in Butere, and I was just wondering why they are so free to move about. Almost in every corner of Kenya you find them lingering about, and I understand that the Member for Lamu says that even in Lamu they are there. I am of the opinion that any diplomatic representative in this country is an eye of His Government in this country, and they will not lose any time in reporting the small things they see in every corner. So, I would request the Minister to restrict the movements of these people. The movement of the diplomatic corps in this country should be restricted so that they do not go about and gather a lot of things to report back to their own countries.

With regard to the security here, Mr. Chairman I would agree with the former speaker on this question if Mr. Pinto's murderers are captured, because some of the people who were mentioned have not been found, and I am being told the policemen are very smart, of course, I agree, but I think I would agree with them more if they were able to let me know where the car, and the people who were mentioned in the court in connexion with the Pinto murder, could be found. Then I would really add another star to their present long range of stars of good service. At the moment, we have many people who are posing as bodyguards. The other day I read in the Press, Mr. Chairman, that somebody was trying to force his way into the district commissioner's house, where His Excellency the President, was staying in South Nyanza, and when he was asked, he said that he was the bodyguard of one of the Ministers. I feel that the Ministers are afraid, and they should tell us if they have become too unpopular, so that we can get people with adequate popularity to become Ministers. I do not see any reason why Ministers should have a gang of bodyguards who even the Government does not know. At the same time, you will find that their houses are guarded every night, but the police are wasting their time sitting there guarding a Minister. During the imperialist time, some of the Ministers were very unpopular, but there was no guard on their homes.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, you will find that at the Secretariat there are fences and all sorts of things. I was wondering whether the Government was afraid of the public. I feel that the people have to be paid, but I do not think it is necessary to pay people just to stand outside a Minister's house at night.

Mr. Chairman the other issue I wanted to touch on is this question of transport which the Minister has not quite touched on. Firstly, comes the famous question of petrol. Sometimes the police are too slow in moving into the areas where crime has been committed, and they tell you that there is no petrol, and if they had petrol they could get to the area. I think, since I see the expenditure in Miscellaneous Charges have been increased that this money will also be used in making sure that the police could move from one area to another without any trouble.

The other issue, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is the question of the *Shifita*. I think the Government would do better in adopting the system which was used during the Emergency, where we have people grouped up in the villages, so that we can know who is the real loyal Somali, and we should have a line separating them so that we can find who is a *Shifita* and who is not a *Shifita*, because we are fed up with this long war, and people are getting worried as to whether this Government is as strong as it speaks, because it has not finished the *Shifita* yet.

With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the question of £23,360 should be reduced by £1, until it is fully explained to me as to how this money is going to be spent, and who is getting all this money, because some of us are prepared to pay the taxes, but we are not prepared to see our people being demoted, and other people taking their place and spending this money.

With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Because Mr. Shikuku did not have an opportunity to speak in the general debate, I have allowed him to cover too wide a field at this stage. As I said to hon. Members yesterday, the actual Vote is Vote 7 only, which is for the Ministry itself. In general debate on a Ministry we allow debate on the services covered by that Ministry, even though they come under separate Votes. But when we come into Committee, we are restricted to the particular Vote with which we are dealing, and further discussion at this stage will have to be limited to the actual estimates for the Ministry

[The Deputy Speaker]

and the activities of those in the Ministry. We cannot range right over all the services now, as we could in the general debate.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not be very long on this reduction, but while I support my colleague, the Member for Butere, I see that the increase indicated in this subhead is £3,360, and yet it is clearly said that one post is added compared with 1964/65. Now, the Minister should be compelled to tell us exactly what this special post is that has been included in his Ministry, to make the sum of £23,360 be voted for his Ministry.

Today, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry for Internal Security and Defence is a very important Ministry, and it is really the Government, because without this Ministry, then there would be no Government, and anything could happen to the Kenya Government, if anything happens with this Ministry. If people do not do their duties, the Government can just be overthrown.

I would like the Minister to tell us exactly what his people are doing to find out if people were roaming about Nairobi in good shoes and cars, who are also involved in the security of this country. Where they get their money to buy these cars, I would like to be told.

Today, in Kenya, Mr. Chairman, even around this building usually there are a lot of people, but around this building this week there are no strange faces. Why is this? Usually when this House is sitting like this, there are many people. House is sitting like this, there are not here today. We looking about, but they are not here today. We would like the Minister to find out why these people are not here today, because there must be a reason for it.

We would also like to know why these people who are Members of Parliament, are leaving Kenya from time to time to visit Moscow, and Peking and so on? They are not in Kenya today. We want the Minister to tell us who gave them the tickets and who they are and what they are doing.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think we are getting a bit away from this Vote. Yes, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think it is too serious for the hon. Member to give us a picture of the number of Chinese who are actually Members of this House.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, I am not going to open this issue.

Mr. Khasakhala: Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would like to see this Ministry increase the number of General Service Units in Kenya. These people are the people who know how to handle trouble, they are much better than the regular police force, they are the very people who handle the security in Kenya today, and we want more General Service Units throughout the country. Mr. Chairman, I would like the Minister to take note of this.

Thirdly, Mr. Chairman, the recruitment to the police and the army has been very unfair. We would like, if we are voting this money, to be well spent throughout the country, the Minister should recruit people throughout Kenya, not recruit in Nairobi, and consider this to be a country-wide recruitment. We want the army recruited throughout Kenya, we want the police recruited throughout Kenya, and even the General Service Unit.

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

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place, I must say that it is a good thing that the hon. Member for Butere did raise a (Inaudible) to give us a chance to support the Minister—reduce—so that we have a chance to say something on this Vote.

When we look at what is known as Personal Emoluments, I see an increase of one post, involving an expenditure of Sh. 5,600 a month. I have calculated the whole lot, and it defrats me, because the figure is coming nearer to what we pay our Head of the State, Sh. 5,600 per month.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gichoya, it does not say that it is all attributable to this one post. I think there is a little misunderstanding of what it says.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, previously in 1964/65 it used to be £20,000, now the increase we have is of £3,360. Again we are told that there is an increase of one post.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): But it does not say that all increases in costs are due to that one post. You must not go on on that, as we will waste time.

Mr. Gichoya: At any rate, Mr. Chairman, I would like the Minister to explain to me how he arrives at this figure so that he spends so much money.

The other thing I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, is this. Our Minister, and the officers in the

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] meritorious service in the armed forces. The fact that you may find about four colonels who come from the same area does not mean that they had any favouritism when they were being promoted. When they are promoted they are promoted on merit and also on service, intelligence. You will agree with me that from the work that is being done today they are excellent for the army, and we should be happy that we have them. We should not necessarily criticize them because they command the colonel that we have today in the army, because the colonels that we have happen to come from the same area of the same province. I think they are very good and I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating those colonels that we have in the army because of the very good service they have provided to this nation.

An hon. Member: What about the police?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): This is true of the police, of the immigration, and if there was any question of going through the tribal breakdown of the people in the Ministry, I will be very happy to give this. Then you will find out that the work is being done so effectively because the right people have been promoted and they are doing the right job, and there is no reason why there should be any grumbling. However, if we find that there is anyone in the Ministry who is not efficient, I will be quite willing to leave him to criticism and correct what is wrong.

On the point of illegal squatters, which is a broad one, this requires very close watch and also a lot of thought given to it. In the past, the hon. Members will have noticed that they were being thrown out just as soon as the farmer wanted, but there has been a very big change. Those people who have been living on a farm for a long time and have nowhere else to go, we arrange that they are not going to be thrown out and called illegal squatters. You just cannot push people out of a farm when they have been living there for twenty years, twenty-five years, thirty years, and they have nowhere to go. You cannot leave them on their own and tell them to walk and find a place somewhere else. Where will these people go? But those who are trying to take advantage of this, who have their villages, their farms or their land in the village, they leave this and move over to another farm and within a few days call themselves squatters, these are things that we will not permit. We are not going to let them harass the farmers, no matter what type of farmers they are, so long as they are good farmers. We want production to go up fast. This

question was raised in this House and we discussed it. Now I understand from those hon. Members who come from these places where they have squatters, that they are very satisfied with the arrangements; so are the farmers and so is the Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

Mr. Speaker, while Mr. Wariithi was speaking, he spoke very well, and he raised one point of arms and rumours. I do not think I have to go back to this point of rumours because it has been covered very well in this House before. I want to assure the hon. Members that our Intelligence Branch, the police and everybody else, we are all looking, all the time, so that we do not have illegal arms coming into this country. If ever we do find them we are going to take very appropriate action. However, we have to agree that the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence cannot move by emotions. The Ministry has to be very well balanced and it cannot rush into any action because this has disastrous effect. We, therefore, prefer to be well-balanced, from top to bottom, and we cannot afford to have extravagant statements. We have to balance the statements that we make so that we assure people of their security, and do not cause unnecessary nervousness in the country. We have, however, to be ready to act at once, and we are very ready to act all the time.

Sir, as I see my time is getting short, I would like, once again, to congratulate the people in our armed forces, the Commanders of the Police, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the other officers who have now taken over; because I believe our police force is just about the best in all independent Africa. The same goes for the Kenya Army, the Commander of the Kenya Army and the young officers who have taken over, I think they are all doing an excellent job. They require congratulations, particularly from this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the final point is this one of asking the undesirable elements to leave Kenya. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we are watching very carefully. We would like to make sure that we do not have people in positions who would use their positions, either inside or outside, to bring about some battles in Kenya. If we have them it does not matter. What positions they occupy, whether they are Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Members of Parliament, or others, does not matter because I am sure the whole country will agree with me that if we find them, and we find that they are guilty of this, they should be arrested at once and dealt with. Here, I would like to bring assurance to this House and to the nation, because the hon.

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] Members of this House are elected by the peoples of Kenya to safeguard their interests, and the security forces are here for the same reason, that we are going to be vigilant. If we find such people, for the interests of the peoples of Kenya, it does not matter who they are, they will be dealt with firmness and justice shall come to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

VOTE 7—MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

THAT a sum not exceeding £49,350 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1966, in respect of Vote 7—Ministry of Internal Security and Defence.

(Question proposed)

Headquarters

Head A—Personal Emoluments

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to find out from the Minister this question: The approved Estimates 1964/65 on page 21, item A, Personal Emoluments, has been increased to £23,360. I am of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come when we must look into this question of people earning too much, and also try to eliminate some of the expenses so that we could thereby save some money to help the unemployed people to get some jobs. I feel that this sum of money for the allowances, including allowances to contract staff, is too much, so I would like to move a reduction of £1 in this Ministry so that it can allow me to point out some of the things I feel are wrong. Am I allowed to do that?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Yes, I will propose the question when you have finished your speech.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry is one of the most important Ministries, and each and every individual in this House and outside this House, is very much interested in it and as such, I am of the opinion that the question of

promotion, which, of course, comes under this sum that I have just touched on, being £23,360, is something that concerns us all, because this money is going to be spent, and it is going to be spent by some people in the Ministry, but some of us are not quite happy as to the promotions, and to the appointments of some of the people who hold these posts which earn so much money. For example, Mr. Chairman, you will find that there is a lot of frustration, speaking frankly, in this Ministry, because some of the people have more or less been cut off the real track, and some other people have been put in their positions. For example, we have one very efficient person—I do not wish to quote him—and I remember it was in the same Ministry, in the branch of the Intelligence Service, we had a European, and second to him was an African. To my surprise, Sir, I was just trying to track out where this African was, and I was told he had been asked to look after the illegal squatters which is a different branch altogether, but it is just to make way for somebody to be promoted.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Mr. Shikuku, I know that you did not have any opportunity of speaking in the debate on this Vote, but, in fact, that particular question of promotion was raised by a good many hon. Members, and if you had spoken in the debate, I would not have allowed you to speak on it very much more. I think you must content yourself with just saying that you agree with what the hon. Members have said on that particular point.

Mr. Shikuku: I was just trying to raise that point, because they are some of the things that frustrate.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Yes, but that brings a lot of repetition, and we have a rule against that.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

But, at the same time, Mr. Chairman, while we have to approve this amount of money which I personally do not agree with, the question of the causes of the crimes we have in the country must also be looked into, because some of the causes of these crimes are due to the question of *ujala* hungry men lingering in the street who have nothing to do, and these are the people who give the police a hell of a time, and I thought that the Government, as such, generally, would look into this question of providing employment, so that we do not have people lingering around, and thereby commit a lot of crimes.

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] work the bribe, if they are caught, we are going to deal with them very severely, because they are the ones who corrupt the police. If a police officer or a police constable is caught in this position of receiving bribes, I want to assure this House that we will take very firm action, and this goes for everybody, whatever their position may be in the Government, and if they are bribed from any position in the Government, or in any other form of society, I am not going to tolerate that kind of corruption, and we are going to use every method we have to try and get those people who will be corrupted, and those who are trying to corrupt and ruin our Government so that they shall be treated as No. 1 criminals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the point that was raised of people who are being trained overseas, sometimes in the Western countries and sometimes in the Eastern countries, Here I have said, and I want to repeat it, that we do not discriminate against any of these groups. If they have the qualifications that are laid down by the Kenya Forces for them to enter, if they are up to these standards and want to enter the security force, then we certainly shall accept them. We have already accepted some who have been trained in the Eastern European countries, and we already have some pilots in the Kenya Air Force who were trained in Russia, and we also have taken some into the armed forces, because they met the qualifications that have been laid down by our security forces, but, Sir, we cannot guarantee to accepting anybody, even if they were sent for three months, to replace our officers in the armed forces. I want to repeat this, and emphasize it, that we have good soldiers who have been in our armed forces, fighting for this country, but because of the colonial conditions they have not been permitted to become officers during that time, and now because we are Africanizing the officers, and we have Africanized the officers in the police force, naturally these people have to be considered, they have shown unproven deserve and therefore they have priority in terms of becoming officers in our army. They have trained under local conditions. They have made their progress, and now that the Europeans who occupied these positions have left, it is only right that these people should occupy them without shame, and this is exactly what has happened. We cannot have some other people brought from outside and superimposed above these people so that they may please individual politicians. It would not work. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is quite incorrect.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regards to the boundary, I am glad that many people have mentioned favourably the boundary and the action

which was taken by the Ministry. Here I would like to make a correction to what a paper said the other day. We, the Government of Kenya, and myself, with my colleagues in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia have agreed that we are to try and control the foreigners who go between these countries. It is easy to control them when they fly from Entebbe to Nairobi Airport, because they have to go through immigration. It is easy when one flies from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, but it is not easy if these foreigners have to arrive from Dar es Salaam through Moshi and Nainanga up to Nairobi, because in the past, we had no control posts, and also it is not easy when they drive from Kampala through Tororo and Eldoret, up to Nairobi, because we had no control posts over here. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we agree that we are going to put some control posts, mainly for the foreigners who may perhaps be undesirable in Uganda and therefore try to find their way into Kenya. We have to check on the foreigners. These posts are not there to check the indigenous people between Kenya and Uganda, or between Kenya and Tanzania. These people are one, but it is mostly for the foreigners who may use other methods who try to escape the immigration regulations which they find at the airport. This is why we find it necessary to have these control posts.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I would like to point out here is that I did not say, I repeat, that I did not say that these posts are going to be guarded by armed men or troops. All we are going to do is exercise care so that we know what is happening on all the borders and then exchange information between the various Governments. Following that I mentioned that we would like our security forces, the army and the General Service Unit to be there to serve the people. This is why we are changing the method of recruitment so that we involve the hon. Members in this House, the party that elected the Members to this House and also the Administration, so that when we have to recruit people for the armed forces, we shall inform the hon. Members in this House and also advertise in their constituency, so that the Administration and the party know, and they will offer us selected candidates who will who will be enrolled into the armed forces.

We have also considered taking them from the National Youth Service, but we are going to do it in a broad sense, so that the armed forces, particularly the police, will become a force of the people, to serve the people, for the benefit of the people, and they shall be recognized as such by all the peoples in Kenya.

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence]

Mr. Speaker, then I said there is no point in confining an army to the barracks at Nairobi, Nanyuki or Nakuru alone. We would like the Kenya Army to show the flag in various places in Kenya, so that they can be cheered by all people, because they are there to protect them. Therefore, one day you may find that they are having an exercise or some training in your part of the country or your province. These people will be there for your benefit and also to show the people overseas what you have here. You should receive them well and also encourage them. We want them to feel that they are a force of the people and the people can see their Kenya Army. I am very happy with hon. Members who said that the Kenya Army is one of the smartest army anywhere in independent Africa or anywhere in the world. With that I agree, and I am sure that all hon. Members agree with that as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another hon. Member, Mr. Ole Tipis, raised a very important point about gratuities for the families of those who die in the army while guarding Kenya. This matter has been looked into with the Kenya Treasury. Actually, I would say that it is well in hand, and we do not intend to forget the families of those people whose husbands, or their people, die while they are in the armed services of Kenya.

Coming on to some other speakers of today, hon. Mr. Mutiso, raised the question of the security of this House. I would like to mention to him that the hon. Mr. Speaker and the Minister for Internal Security and Defence will take this very closely in hand and there will be consultation between the two. We are always and shall be ever ready to serve the hon. Members of this House, particularly in terms of their security.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that so many hon. Members have requested that they should have guns and I receive so many applications. Sometimes I am only afraid that because of political opposition these people may use the guns. I prefer, Sir, that they leave their protection to the police rather than do harm unto themselves. I would like them to protect the police in this House, with their political speeches everywhere, and the police will protect the hon. Members of this House. By that arrangement I am sure that the things will be much more satisfactory than the things will be much more satisfactory than the hon. Members of this House trying to get guns and trying to protect themselves. Just have confidence in your security force and your security force will have confidence in you, and you will be very protected in that way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Mutiso raised this point of tourists not being restricted. I do not believe this is quite correct. The tourists are not found taking pictures at Eastleigh, in army headquarters, or in other places we consider to be of security importance. However, we do not have to draw the bar that they cannot take pictures of Government Road, and take a picture of the Houses of Parliament. I think they should so that they can go back home and show what a beautiful place Kenya is. We certainly do not permit them to go to take pictures of places that we feel are of security importance, and there we restrict them. I would like to assure the hon. Mr. Mutiso that this is done and the tourists are very closely watched when it comes to this, but when it comes merely to crossing between two cities, there they can travel. Here, again, we also keep watch of where they are going, and we know when they have left Nairobi, gone to Kampala or Dar es Salaam. This is exactly why we have started these control posts at the borders so that we can check on these tourists, some of whom may not be just pure tourists. They may be tourists plus plus. We have to make sure of the tourists that we get into this country. However, let me say that we are going to help them while they stay in this country, and take care of their security, all this as long as they are tourists. But if they have some other underhand business we shall also be vigilant and watch.

Mr. Mutiso also raised the point of conditions of living as it was when he was in the colonial army. I would like to let him know that the army has changed a great deal since that time. That was a colonial army where there was discrimination, not only in the armed forces, but everywhere. When he was in the army there were hardly any Africans in this House. In those days no African could go to the big hotels in Nairobi, like the New Stanley.

In those days African children could not go to so many schools, but these things have changed a great deal. So has the army. Therefore, I would like to assure him that he is too old for the army and the conditions that he had in those days have changed drastically, and the army people are extremely pleased with their conditions. We do also try to make them quite good so that they make their services appreciated by the people. They themselves appreciate what they are doing for the country.

Mr. Kerich raised another point of proposing certain people in the armed forces. Here I would like to point out that we have had some very good people in the armed forces, they have been there for a very long time and have given good

[Mr. Warlüh]

that arises here is that our army should be trained by the most well-trained people, the best that can be found in the world, no matter where they come from. We want a modern army, not a modern army to fight on one particular type of battle, we want an army that can fight any enemy, wherever that enemy comes from. Of course, the African methods are out of date. What I am saying is that we should get the best experts available to train our people to be able to fight with the best methods available in this world.

Lastly, I would like our army to be vigilant and wipe out the *Shifta* menace.

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

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I firstly want to say that in view of the terms—

Mr. arap To: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I understand that the closure has already been proposed once on this debate. It would be rather early in the ordinary course to allow the House to consider that question, but as this is the last day for some weeks on which we can debate Budget as an allotted day, I think the House should consider the closure again, and will put the question.

(Question put and agreed to)

Mr. G. G. Kariki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, is it in order for the hon. Mr. Oduya to call others "stooges"?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Oduya. Come back please. Take a seat. I think I heard you say across the Floor "Stooge" to the hon. Members on this side.

Mr. Oduya: Yes.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Well, that is quite inexcusable. You will leave the precincts of the Assembly until tomorrow.

Mr. Oduya: I do not mind, Sir.

(Mr. Oduya withdrew from the Chamber)

Mr. Kibaga: On a point of order, was the hon. Oduya right when asked to leave the Chamber repeating what he said?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I did not hear him repeat the word "stooge", though I heard him mutter as he left. We will leave it at that and hope that he will take this warning.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have spoken, because they have spoken with understanding, intelligence and those who levelled any form of criticism it was practical and they just meant that a human being, or a human organization, cannot be perfect and therefore so long as anything is human, it has to be criticized so that it can improve. So I think this criticism from the Ministry was only because they want us to achieve higher levels than we already have. I would also like to thank the hon. Members because they have shown co-operation with our security forces, particularly the police. I have invited them from every province to meet with the provincial-political officers and also the provincial commissioner from every province, so that I could introduce them and so that they could know one another and have no fear when they are going to talk to the leaders of the police force. The response has been very good and I get reports that the hon. Members are helping the police very much in the provinces and I hope this tendency will continue, because we would also like the police to help the hon. Members with their problems and we have both the force and the political leaders working together, hand in hand, for the security of this nation which is very important and has to be safeguarded.

Mr. Speaker, Sir I am going to be very brief in my reply but I am going to take the point that has been raised over here. The hon. Mr. Ngala-Abok when speaking talked about African socialism that has to be preached to the people and he would appreciate the forces guarding him and African socialism. I say this is very good and as an interested Member, I go out to my constituency to talk about African socialism with confidence that the forces of this country are going to safeguard me and the policies that we have taken. He too should feel exactly the same that when he preaches African socialism the armed forces and security forces are fully behind him, but we cannot send the security forces to go and preach African socialism. This is the and I, therefore, would like to tell him to go ahead and preach proper African socialism and we will support him. On stock theft teams that we have studied now he mentioned that some farmers are giving money to the police force and he had fears that the farmers may want to control the stock theft thieves. I would like to assure him that this is not going to be the case and even—it does not matter who may want to help the police—the police are going to remain independent of individuals. They are a well-disciplined force and they are not going to

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] act with favour towards any individuals, but they are going to serve the nation with impartiality. I would also like to say here that we have not received any individual cash grant from the farmers but the Ministry of Agriculture, working with various bodies like the Kenya Meat Commission, which is also a Government body, they are willing to help because the stock theft team will be helping other organizations and so on like the Kenya Meat Commission. I am very happy that he also pointed out that we have made a very highly mobile force, both in the police and in the army. This is exactly what we are doing.

Going on to the other hon. Mr. Ngala from Kilifi, he said that I was very diplomatic, in fact I have also been called very polite. This I appreciate because they are the best qualities for an individual to have and also I will want that other people do protect them. However, and I am sure many Members in this House do possess these qualities, when I ask, in my capacity as Minister for Internal Security and Defence, when we have to order some people out of this country, we do so because we have knowledge of what they have been doing, which is contrary to the interests of the people of Kenya and we have to use justice that this Government has always to follow because it is not against the Government and therefore, it is not the fact that one flexes one's muscles that counts, I think that one has to be diplomatic and polite, but be very firm with the action of those people who have indulged in activities that are contrary to the interests of the security of this nation. Actions speak louder than words, therefore we are always going to take action and we are not going to be bothered with those people, while we actually do exercise our rights in safeguarding the security of the peoples of Kenya and individuals.

QUORUM

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister seems to be giving us very good hints for the future. Is there a quorum in the House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Dr. Mungai.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, again. Continuing on the point made by the hon. Mr. Ngala from Kilifi South, he warns seriously that we have to guard our security forces from being

loyalties to individual politicians. This is a point that has been put very well to our security forces for they owe their allegiance and loyalty to the President, the Government of Kenya and they are there to support the law and the constitution of this country and this has served to show how they have treated their leaders, that they have their loyalty to the peoples of Kenya, to this Government and to the President.

However, as I pointed out to the hon. Members themselves that if there was any danger at this time, he could point it out to me, as to which individual politician he had in mind, and the position will be checked very quickly, but I have confidence in our Armed Forces that it will not happen to them at all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the next point is about the training of the Special Branch. I would like to assure you that this is very well in hand, so that we have an Intelligence Branch, that takes care, not only of the local conditions in Nairobi, but that it is internationally informed, so that it is equal to the other Intelligence Branches from any other nation, even though it may be small. The Africans have as much brain as the Europeans, Asians, Americans or whoever the other people are, and they can use it to obtain results just equally as good. The Intelligence Branch is going to do this for us, so that the Government will be well informed, not only of activities in Kenya but also of activities abroad, just like the other Intelligence Branches of the bigger nations.

The hon. Member for Doonholm, Mr. Kibaki, raised several points, and some of them were very good. I was happy when he pointed out that for this country to develop rapidly they need a good security force, so that individual investors and overseas investors or people working in their little *shambas*, can work knowing that they are not going to be molested either by groups, individuals or anybody else. This is exactly the aim which our security forces have, to protect the people of this nation, so that they can do their daily work with confidence knowing that they are guarded and protected twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, including the leap year day, 366 days. This is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our security forces are always out, sleeping in all kinds of conditions, working in all types of climates to make sure that this is done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another point which he raised was that, on bribes, I would like to assure this House that any form of corruption in the Police will be taken very seriously by the Ministry and the Government. However, we cannot blame one side on bribes, because the people who try to

[Mr. Masinde]

are being employees of the imperialists. Some of these Europeans have gone, and they are now to be called illegal squatters. What we want here is the co-operation of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement and the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence, and perhaps the President's Office, and because of the lessening of delay, and because there was no power of legislation to know who is a legal squatter, and who was the person previously employed on that particular farm. Are they all to be declared as illegal squatters? When some of these people were born on those farms. Because of this, Mr. Deputy Speaker, today we must, must assure the country, that whenever one buys land may be Kikuyu or Jalu, if he is in Thika District or in Bulubya, and there is a settlement scheme there, he should be settled there. We do not want to tell people, that because they are coming from Nyeri they are to go back there, we are Abaluhya, we want settlement because we are having settlement schemes for the Abaluhya in the Western Province. We have not said that. What we have said is this, that providing he is a Kenyan, and the place where he has been staying for all these years is in Kenya, he should be settled there. Because of this, if we are not careful (Inaudible) in this country, they will come and see the problem of the unemployed people, and this problem of unemployed people is very scaring, there is nothing more scaring than where these very hungry people are in the majority, and because of this, Sir, we have got to ensure that these people are going to obtain plots. We have got to declare some farms today (Inaudible) because when we think in terms, we are thinking in terms of millions, and the majority of it is agricultural. We have got to ask these people to employ more labour, and if everyone does that, we will not have the problem of illegal squatters. On top of that, the African employers, the Africans who have the farms, including some of us here, they should be asked to employ more, and if they do not do this it should be taken to the Government itself, even to the Members of Parliament.

With these few remarks I beg to support.

Mr. Bly: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to repetition may I call upon the Mover to reply?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I must put it to the House, it is up to the House to decide.

(Question put and negatived)

Mr. Warithi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support my colleagues in thanking the Minister for the way he moved this Vote, and I will go further and say that our Minister for Internal Security and Defence has done his duties very well, and also his Ministry, and I think we are all very proud of what he has done in the past, and we hope that he will continue in the same manner.

Having said that I would like to comment on the following; the first part of my comment will deal with immigration. It is quite true that in a country like Kenya, where we want our country to develop rapidly, it might be necessary to allow some outsiders to come to this country. It is also very important that we should have the right type of people allowed to come, work and settle in our own country. It is apparent that for the last few months a few people have been deported, and the papers have commented on this. What I would like the Minister here to do is to assure the House that we have a lot of people in this country, foreigners for that matter, who we see travelling all about the country, and we believe that the Minister is aware of their activities. We have learned of late that some journalists, or some other people, attached themselves to the Embassies, and they have been working with them. It cannot be that only this particular person is doing this kind of job. We would like the Minister to assure us, that people attached to various Embassies in this country, are doing the type of work they allege they are doing. It is quite possible for somebody to say that he is an education or economic expert, or he is trying to get us some machinery for studying the facts. Whereas he may be engaged in some other activities. We would like our Minister to be very, very thorough on this issue, and find out exactly what some of these people, who come here under the guise of some other activities, are doing, otherwise we may find ourselves in a situation where somebody says he is a scholar, and in fact he is gathering material for some other country outside Kenya. For that matter, we would like our Minister on the question of immigration, to be very vigilant at the airport, at the port and also the boundary, to know exactly who comes to Kenya.

On the other hand, we have seen allegations in the papers that some teachers or other officials used some language damaging to the security or to the good government of this country. We would like our Minister also to find out who these people are, and if it is true that they challenge our Government, they should be dealt with very severely.

[Mr. Warithi]

On the question of security I would like to say here very strongly that we have had allegations that there are people in this country, or groups, who want to overthrow the Government. We have also heard that there are people who want to smuggle arms in this country. I think it is very proper that our Government should find out who these people are, whether it is an individual or a group of people, let them be tried and sent to prison, so that those who really think in terms of organizing themselves or plotting for that kind of thing should not have any room to continue speaking in those terms.

We have heard that some people are referred to as threatening the security. Let us know who these people are, as our Government does not know who they are. I think they have planned to overthrow the Government. Why are they not exposed so that the country would know who they were. There is no use in feeding the Republic on rumours and threats; we are fed up with threats by the Government, saying that the Government is very strong and can deal with anybody. If they know who these people are why do they not deal with them?

On the question of intelligence, Mr. Speaker, one wonders why some officers in the Special Branch, when they come to try to get some information from you—I do not know whether it is because their training is not adequate—I do not want to quote names or places, but I know of a particular officer who, when you ask him a few questions, to find out who he is, and even if he wants to get some information from you he is so crude. Perhaps these are the methods used in training for getting information from people here and there?

Now, to go further, on the question of boundaries, I am glad to notice that in the Vote that it has been increased for the purpose of putting up or starting border posts along our boundaries. This will, I hope, be beneficial in that our boundaries will be guarded and probably in the northern part of Kenya, on the boundary with northern Somalia, this would affect the *Shifita* activities. I hope that this question of establishing border posts will enable Government to check who apart from those who might want to come to Kenya along the boundaries for the purpose of subversive activities.

On the question of the police I see that the last Vote has gone up considerably, by about £1 million. My comments here are that, in connexion with the training of the police, when I visited the Police Training School at Kisumu the

other day, I was very impressed with the methods of training used, and was pleased to see that the standard of education has improved. But, at the same time, we still have a few old police constables of the old school, those constables who still hold colonial mentality and I think that it is important that there should be some kind of re-orientation course where some of these old types of policemen could be trained in the proper way. A policeman is a friend, he is a helper and is a guide to the people of this country and it should be made possible for the public to look upon him as a helper and not as an enemy. In the past, when we saw a policeman we thought that we would be arrested, and I think that the Ministry should try to change the attitude of the public to the police, so that they are looked upon as friends, helpers, and guides.

On the question of some of the officers who are on duty, I have noticed, particularly in my own constituency, that some of the officers use the Government vehicles for their own private purposes and it is very disturbing when you see a police officer or a police constable during the night—at about 11 or even 12 o'clock—in the villages, moving around in Government vehicles when they are not on duty, but on their own social activities. I think this is a very serious thing and it should be checked by the Ministry.

The other thing which is important is that in my own constituency I have met police constables fifteen miles from the nearest police post, and one wonders how they are going to walk all this distance back to the police station. I think it is important that they be given adequate transport so that they can move freely on duty.

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

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

Lastly, on the question of the armed forces, the air force and the navy, all that I would say is that it is better to replace the old equipment and I think that our Government should get the best equipment available. When we buy equipment to replace the old, which might have been left by the imperialists—

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Warithi:—but I think it is important that we get the best equipment available so that our army can be modernized and equipped to meet any situation.

On the question of training we have been told that our army is being trained, partly by our own officers and by British officers. The only question

[Mr. Malsori-Hombu]

be very active on this issue, otherwise my people will defend themselves. Mr. Speaker, whenever I go home there are some days when I just do not want to see the people because I just do not know what to say to them about this issue. They feel that there is nobody representing them in this Parliament because nothing is being done towards this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is high time that the Masai should no longer be regarded as they were regarded by the British Government who said that they were the champions of the African tribes in Kenya, they were rulers here, in other words, they were the owners of the country. We should no longer be told that the Kuria, the Luo, are all equal and whoever is bothering these people should be dealt with by the Government. I am not threatening but if the Government is not going to do anything about this, I am sure my people who have tolerated this for a long time cannot restrain themselves any longer and things will go further.

I would also like to blame the policemen, although I have already praised them for the actions they are taking in the North-Eastern Region with the *Shifita*. Still, Sir, the Luo are fighting the Kuria. Before the policemen came, I was there with the hon. Okwanyo. They were fighting with the policemen when they had no ammunition, I do not know what happened. These people come out to fight without any ammunition, they know how to fight but how can they fight when they do not have any ammunition? They know how to defend people better than what we saw on that day. Mr. Speaker, it is no good having some person kill somebody else in front of a policeman. Why are the policemen there?

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, since I see that my time is up, I would like to congratulate the Minister.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I make a few remarks I would like to congratulate the Minister for the able manner in which he has presented his Vote. We are very happy to hear from the Minister that our Government appreciates the services that are rendered by our security forces. We are also happy to hear that the process of Africanization in our forces is proceeding well.

However, Sir, I think I have a few observations that I want to make about the speech that was made by the Minister the other day. The first point that I would like to embark on is that it is true that we should not blame our forces

when an individual does make a mistake or commits an offence. But there are cases, Sir, when even the whole platoon, or even the whole force, cannot exonerate itself from the blame. I am saying this because I know of a case which took place some time back when a few Samburu men, rather *moran*, went to steal Somali cattle and took away a few cattle. Then the General Service Unit who were at Archer's Post and Isiolo embarked on a major search and confiscation. What was done, Sir, is this. Every *moran* that came across that platoon had to be beaten. The General Service Unit also had to confiscate all the cattle from the Samburu that bore the feature of Somali cattle. In addition to this, Sir, whenever the General Service Unit find cattle grazing illegally in another district what the General Service Unit does is that from there they start to drive the cattle to the police station without bothering about the calves at all which stay at home. As a result the calves all died due to starvation.

The other point, Sir, that I would like to draw the attention of the Assistant Minister to is the recruitment of Samburu men into the police and the army. Sir, it is true that everybody, after we had gained our independence, expected everything from the Government. Since the Samburu tribe and the tribes like Turkana, Masai and the Suk, who are educationally backward do not contribute very much to the running of our Government by holding the top posts, like District Commissioners, District Officers, Permanent Secretaries, I think the only jobs that they are fit to do would be in the line of practical work. These are to be found in jobs with the Kenya Police and the Kenya Army. The allocation which is given to the Samburu district is very small indeed. It is only about nine men that are actually taken. Because these people lack education I would urge the Government to increase the intake up to 100, either in the police or in the Kenya Army, whenever recruitment is required into these forces.

The next point that I would like to raise to the Minister is to ask the Ministry to accelerate the building of Sere Olupri outpost so that the people who have moved away from these areas could move back into the areas, which they had left because of *Shifita* activities, in order to graze their cattle. While the outpost is in process of being rebuilt I would like the Minister to send at least two platoons of General Service Unit men to be stationed at a place called Ilaut and Kom so that the people could move back for grazing purposes.

The last point, Sir, that I would like to touch on is about the people who are actually brought

[Mr. Rurumban]

to Thomson's Falls for trial. It happens that whenever a Samburu man is arrested, either on some suspicion or for some theft or other offence, and brought to Thomson's Falls for trial, then, if he is not found guilty he is released and made to walk all the way back to Maralal. The distance from Thomson's Falls to Maralal is 100 miles. Imagine, Mr. Speaker, a person having to walk 100 miles when there is danger everywhere. Such people who are released should be given transportation to return to their home towns.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too, rise to join my friends and colleagues who have congratulated the Minister for the way in which he presented his Estimates. But, Sir, there are some points to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister. One, Mr. Speaker, is that personally I am not fully satisfied with the security arrangements, because it was only yesterday when I drew the attention of the Chair to a member of the public who was taking photographs of the Members of this Chamber while in debate. These photographs were being taken from the Speaker's Gallery. Now, this, Mr. Speaker, indicates that there are no strong security measures which are taken, especially in this honourable House. This could prove that if somebody from outside plans perhaps to assassinate some hon. Members here, this could be done, because it seems as if there are not sufficient check-ups at the entrances of this building. That is point one.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to is the recent event which occurred here, concerning a Member of Parliament. You recall, Mr. Speaker, that a few months ago an hon. Member of this House, the late hon. Pio Gama Pinto was assassinated by a group of gangsters. We are told, Sir, that there were, according to the accounts of the case in court, some people at large who are mentioned in the case. Up to this moment these people have not been brought to justice, the car, which these people ran away with is still car, and the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence has not been able to trace and capture the car or arrest these people. Mr. Speaker, I thought that from the submission of Mr. Omondi who was defending one of the accused, he did say that a person by the name of Sammy and another by the name of Njenga were mentioned in the case and yet the Prosecution never thought it fit to bring these people to the court and find out how much they are related to the case. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very serious and a very sad

affair, because whatever happened to the hon. late Pio Gama Pinto could easily happen to any other hon. Member of this House. If there are no sufficient security measures and a thorough investigation carried out I think, Sir, there must be something wrong somewhere. I, therefore, thought it necessary to draw the attention of the Minister to try and tighten security forces, instruct them to make thorough investigation, because I cannot imagine how on earth a car could disappear into this air here in Nairobi. The car was seen, the make of the car is known, so is the colour of the car, but up to this moment this car has vanished into thin air, just like ashes. I simply cannot understand that, Mr. Speaker, So, I think it is the point which the Minister should really explain because it very much affects our security.

Now, the other thing, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to mention to the Minister is concerning the tourists in this country. Just as much as we would like tourists to come to this country, I think, Mr. Speaker, our security must also be taken into consideration when we allow these tourists to come, because, Sir, I have travelled into many countries in the Eastern world as well as in the Western world, but I have seen that there are restrictions on tourists, there are places where they are not even allowed to take photographs, there are places that they cannot even visit without having guards or some people to guide them, and explain to them that they cannot do this and that, and that they are not allowed this and that.

I remember once, Mr. Speaker, I was flying over a place in Eastern Europe, and when I tried to take a photograph while in the air, I was told that I could not do that, or the camera would be thrown away and exposed. These tourists, when they come here, can go and photograph the President's house, and so on, and they are free to go anywhere and do what they want. This sort of thing, Mr. Speaker, must be stopped, and as much as we would like to welcome these tourists, I draw the attention of the Minister to make sure about these tourists, because we do not know if some of them are tourists. They come under the disguise of tourists, but most of them are the special branch of the highest class. They are trained before they come to this country, because maybe they know that we are not very strict with our movements, because we want the money, and then they go wherever they want. Maybe they know what sort of arms we have, and so on, and maybe they know where we are taking our arms. Maybe they know the centre of our ammunition depots because they are allowed just to look around as they please. So, this is the second point that I

[Mr. Gichoya]

us that we do not want to have or maintain any relationship with the Eastern bloc, that is, socialist countries.

An hon. Member: What are you talking about?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He is very near making a point of order, and a good one. Hon. Members are aware that we are debarred by Standing Orders from making any attack on a government or diplomatic representatives of the government which is in friendly relations with this country, except by a substantive Motion. The fact is that Government alone decides whether the relations are friendly or not, and until we are told that the relations between us and China are unfriendly we must avoid attacks on that country or its Embassy.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the same I think that I am free to express my opinions and to say what I think the Government should do.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Not by way of criticism of China or its Embassy.

Mr. Kibuga: No, I will not attack them, but I hope that it is high time that the Government thought of taking action. If it is true that a Chinese working in this country was undermining the security of the country and we have not been told by the Government for certain that this man was not connected with the Embassy, then we need to urge the closure of this Embassy. Apart from that I will ask for no more.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Would hon. Members keep quiet at the back.

Mr. Kibuga: The other day, Mr. Speaker, we heard that there were some foreign arms captured in the North-Eastern Province by our Kenya Army. It is necessary for the Government, and we are waiting for them to tell us what they are doing, to declare a country which supplies arms to the *Shifita*, our enemy. I say this because, if the *Shifita* are being supplied by foreigners so that they might fight this country, and to undermine the security of this country, it should be necessary for the Government to declare such a country an enemy because the other day, when the Somalia Republic continued to behave in an unfriendly way, the Government came forward and declared that country unfriendly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak on the facilities offered for the police divisional headquarters of Kirinyaga. Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the time these men are protecting us and taking care of the security of the country, and so why is it

that these men are not housed very well? We are asking a lot from these men, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel it necessary for the Government to provide them with good houses. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if one goes to Kerugoya you will find that the policemen, have small round thatched houses which are not very good at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see now that buildings are being put up in Nairobi to house the policemen. Sir, whether a policeman is working in the town, country or in some little remote reserve, he is still doing his duty; protecting the public. Sir, I see in Kerugoya and Kirinyaga that the policemen as a whole are doing a very good job, and we would appreciate it if these people were housed properly so that they feel proud of themselves, and their work.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a long time since we started to hear of the *Shifita* killing the people in the North Frontier District and in Meru area. Sir, it is very necessary, although the army is there, to get the loyal Somalis to go and fight these people, because they are used to the type of country in the North-Eastern Province and these are the people who can be recruited in addition to what we are already getting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, a few months ago, we heard of the arms which were captured near the Kisii border. Although quite a lot has been said, we feel that we would like to be told if there are any other arms in this country coming here. I see that the Assistant Minister for Education is still not certain about this one, I do not know what he is thinking, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very anxious to see that the country is protected. That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to see a Minister, an Assistant Minister or a high ranking official is working or undermining the Government or the security of the country, he should be dealt with.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Mairoi-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I was not here when the Minister was moving this Vote, I will thank you for the way it was put in the Papers which I read, and the way he presented his speech to the House, and also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to join hands to thank the Minister for Internal Security and Defence in the work of the police in the North-Eastern Region, also the work of C.I.D. Branch for the work it is now doing, especially how the case of the late Gama Pinto was handled, and especially as some of the killers were captured and dealt with. While I am on this subject, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to represent the policemen who are outside the precincts of Nairobi with regards to their housing and their

[Mr. Mairoi-Itumbo]

better pay. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these men who are working in the remote areas, like Kehancha, and other areas find it very, very hard with regards to their housing, and their work is very different than the work they would be doing in Nairobi, or in a big town like Nakuru or Kisumu.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people have, from time to time, find reports within their areas calling for the tribal fights, on the border, also Mr. Speaker, Sir, these fights continue throughout the night and day. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policemen in Nairobi, are just working mainly on the side of the traffic. They have no cases to deal with like the policemen outside have to deal with. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that these policemen who are working outside Nairobi should be seriously considered as regards to their houses, and also to their salaries or allowances. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a policeman who is working on a theft case, which has probably been reported to the authority, may be gone for about one day and one night searching, along with one or two others who have also been sent out in the search for the thief. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking from the thief. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have, and Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many disputes between the Kuria and the Masai. These policemen follow these tracks all over the country and for a great length of time. These people do not have any facilities for eating. They leave their wives without any money. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of these areas do not even have a market and therefore, if the communications are bad and there is a poor person from this area, then it is very hard going without food. Sir, I feel that the policemen outside the precincts of Nairobi are really in trouble. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister to consider these people who are working in remote areas should be considered differently from a policeman who is working either in a town or a village.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Move your stomach a little way away from the microphone. It is difficult for you to be heard.

Mr. Mairoi-Itumbo: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge the Minister to consider adding more outposts in areas where there are no outposts or not many areas where there are Migori Division, Kuria and outposts, such as Migori Division, Kuria and outposts, where we have continuous clashes between Masai, where we have continuous clashes between Masai, the two tribes, and also on the Tanzania border, where, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are having continuous thefts and exchanges. The people from Tanzania are stealing from the people in Kenya, and vice

versa. We have such a difficulty because of the shortage of policemen to work in these particular areas. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would urge the Minister to consider adding more policemen on the border or on these particular divisions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another point, which I would also like to raise to the Minister. While thinking of this Estimate, I would like to ask the Minister to consider this trouble between the Masai and the Kuria, which is now becoming very, very monotonous to us, because it seems to us, that the Government has been defeated to make peace between the Masai and the Kuria. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to tolerate these interruptions, because the hon. Members must know that you can read about it in the papers and hear it over the radios that every day there is at least a fight or a dispute between the Kuria and the Masai. I am not going to speak much on this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because the hon. Kondehalla or the other Members for Masai area have no idea of what is the cause of these continuous disputes between the Kuria and the Masai. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government cannot defend my people, and I think it is high time they did defend my people, and take an active part in this, otherwise Mr. Speaker, Sir, my people will have to defend themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can quote some instances. Recently, last month, on the 10th June, there was an incident when a Masai gang came and slaughtered one of our men, took away about fifty head of cattle to Masai and then disappeared. Our people were refused by the Government to follow the tracks and by the time the police tried to follow them, these people had disappeared on the other side of the border between Tanzania and Kenya. Mr. Speaker, these people from Masai took our *ngombe* and they also slaughtered one of our men. Early this month, on the 18th, again they came and repeated the same thing, slaughtered some person and took away the cattle. During this latter incident the General Service Unit who are there, working in this area, were there— Mr. Speaker, I know because I went to try and resolve the trouble in this area between the Masai people and the Kuria. The G.S.U. just continued beating people in Kuria, innocent people who made no trouble. They beat them and took away their arrows. One hon. Member mentioned that a lorry load of arrows and spears were collected and he says they were taken from the innocent people. Some of these people had nothing to fight with. The innocent people and preachers were attacked. Why should these men from Masai come and attack our villages, kill and wound our people and take away the *ngombe*? Government must

[Mr. Johanz] military men, and so on. Therefore, without looking everywhere, he should look at these youth camps, and try to recruit these youth wingers who are loyal to the party who brought the *Uhuru* of this country, so that they serve this country better, rather than sending all of them to farms, and making farmers out of them. We want these people to handle guns, and not only shovels. Shovels should only be the beginning, but the ultimate end should be guns.

Mr. Speaker, on the side of women, I think women can make very good detectives in the special branch. They can get a lot of information, and I think it is high time we employed some women to get more under-the-bed information. Therefore, we should start having women, because they are going to be very important in tackling the *Shifita*, and so on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to comment on army equipment. We were very impressed with the army on *Madaraka* Day, as well as the navy. I do not think anybody will play with our territorial waters any more, because we have the navy in Mombasa. I am not glad, also, that we do not have tanks with tyres, which any *Shifita* can spear. We want real tanks with those chain wheels.

Mr. Speaker, with those few words, I would like to support.

Mr. Mulliro: I would like to say a few words on this particular Ministry, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The first thing I would like to say is that I will join the group that has congratulated the Minister in the way he is handling this particular Ministry. I think it is very commendable.

The second point I would like to make is on the question of tribalism in the police force, and the Kenya Army. Now, unless we debar tribalism in our security forces in Kenya, we are going to undermine the very source which we are trying to create, because if the basis upon which an individual is promoted in the security force in Kenya is going to be divided by these tribes, then we will get efficient people taking up appointments purely and simply on a tribal basis, and not on the merit of efficiency, or experience they have gained. This Sir, is what today is quite apparent in the security arrangements of Kenya, and I hope the Minister will guard himself against this in the interests, not of himself, but in the interests of our nation and our children.

So, I feel the whole security arrangement today, to a very high degree, arises from the fear of unknown. Some Members in this House, or our Government is fearing itself to a very high

degree. Each person suspects the other. Each Member of Parliament feels that he is better than So-and-so, or So-and-so is planning to do something against him. Now, this, Sir, is basically what we in this House must get rid of, and we in this country, as a nation must get rid of. This, Sir, I feel can only be achieved by frank and serious discussions among ourselves here as Members of Parliament. Frank discussions are inhibited. Those whom are looked upon as a threat to the security of this country later find out exactly why they are looked upon as a threat to the security of the people. This is not going to be solved by some gang-up here or there in this country. This, Sir, is what I feel we in this House, respected as we are, honoured as we are by the voters in this country, must examine our own conscience. While each of us examine his or her own conscience, we must find out one important thing. What does Kenya want, and not what do I want, or what does So-and-so want, but what does Kenya want. What sort of security should we plan in this country, in order to safeguard the interests of our children, not ourselves, because some of us have had our days spent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite frank on this. If there are young Members in this Parliament, let them know that they are still young. But any person who has a wife with children, I consider him to be a mature adult, a person who has to work in the interests of his children, and not himself. This Sir, I find is the problem of today's, the security arrangements which are becoming erratic sometimes. Sir, I feel we must examine this very seriously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I would urge hon. Members in this country to think about is the possibility of employing the highest possible psychiatrists to come and examine some of these hon. Members, and advise them on how best they could be honest and sincere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the readjustments towards the security position in this country is quite an important aspect.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, but when you come to psychologists, it is not the concern of this Ministry, but the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Mulliro: Now, the other point I would like to mention, Sir, is that the officials or officers in the police force should do more and become friends of the public, more than the people who always want to find faults. This, Sir, is proving to come up bit by bit, but I think there is still room for further improvement, before we debate this Budget, this very Ministry, next year.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I first of all want to congratulate the Minister for Defence and Internal Security for the way in which he has presented his Budget and for the way he has told us about his plans.

I would also like to support what was said by the Attorney-General at Kiganjo Police Training School when he was up there seeing the police who are finishing up. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there has been some weakness in some police sections, in thinking that the only people who are bad, or who could wreck the Government are the common men outside, and it is necessary that the police should do their duty impartially without worrying about the position of an individual, be he a Member of Parliament or a member of the public, a Cabinet Minister or any other person. All these people should be checked equally and if any of them is found to be undermining the Government, they should be dealt with thoroughly. One thing we should like to know, Sir, is the position of the policeman who is checking the big fellow, and I would like to know from the Minister when he replies what protection these common policemen have. Supposing that one goes and finds out that the big fellow is the one committing a certain crime. I mean constable or a policeman of a low rank who has to investigate the case of a bigger fellow. It is necessary that he must have practised when checking a big fellow in body but in position. I mean, Sir, a Member of Parliament or a civil servant who is holding a very important post. This fellow would fear to investigate, and it is necessary for the Minister to assure all these common policemen of low rank that their position is safeguarded and we would like to know what facilities and what protection they have.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think on the whole, the policeman has come to be accepted by the public as somebody useful to the welfare of the country; the uniformed policeman, but to date, even the Special Branch fellow and the Criminal Investigation Department fellow, because of the system during the Emergency when these people were not understood, are thought to still behave as they did during the colonial days. That is why it is did during to adjust and also make the necessary today to adjust and also make the public understand them. The other day the Minister for Defence and Internal Security called Members of Parliament and called high-ranking officials to go and meet Members of Parliament to discuss what could be done to make the police force efficient. It should be necessary, Sir, to continue this to the provincial and district level as well as to the divisional level, because that is where you get misunderstanding.

I would thank the Minister for deporting the two people he has deported, but I think that this is far from being enough. If it is true that these people were deported because they were indulging in subversive activities in this country, and if it is true—as was reported by one of the newspapers in this country—that these fellows, or one of them, were the deported rotten fellows. If these deported foreigners were working with some Members of Parliament and some members of the public, as alleged by this newspaper, it is necessary for the Government to deal with the people who are left in this country; the citizens of this country. It is easier to deport a foreigner, but do we say that because somebody is a citizen of this country and he is undermining the Government and the security of this country, he should be left free. I would like to know what the Ministry is doing. The other day, when the Minister was asked what he was planning to do he said that for the time being he could not add anything. I hope that even though we are going for recess, we shall be hearing what actions are being taken, because if a common man can easily know that there are things taking place and he is not equipped with the information the Special Branch have, why was it necessary for the Government to take such a long time to discover that there were some fellows undermining the security of this country?

I hear that in China, Mr. Speaker, our Embassy—and all the other embassies there—are given guards so that anybody who goes in is known by these guards. If it is true, before we come to close down our Chinese Embassy, if the Government accepts this, it is necessary to put guards on this Chinese Embassy so as to thank them for what they are doing to the Kenya Embassy in China. This should be a useful thing for them. It is beyond doubt that the Chinese Embassy is not helping us, and if it is—

The Assistant Minister for Education seems to tell me that his friends, the Chinese, are helping us. I am ready to give way for him to tell us how the Chinese are helping us.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, could the hon. Member withdraw his statement that I am a Chinese agent?

Mr. Kibuga: No, I have not said that.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Member for Ndia, the value of any embassy in this country is judged by the State, and if we have good relationships with—Mr. Speaker, what is in terms of international relationship, it is the duty of the Government to tell

[The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry]

Namanga, which is sixty miles from the Kajitado police headquarters. Those people are in remote places, they are near the boundary of Kenya and Tanzania, cattle theft is likely to take place every day. When these people are called to a certain place they have to walk and they never reach the appropriate place at the required time. It is really sad that these people cannot reach the places where they are wanted at the right time. I should once again repeat my request, Mr. Speaker, to the Minister concerned, that it is high time these people should be supplied with necessary transport, necessary petrol, and necessary everything; this should be supplied to all police posts in the whole country.

Another thing I would like to speak is about the cattle stealing. There has been a lot of cattle stealing all over the country and—

An hon. Member: What about the Masai?

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oloitiptip): Mr. Speaker, I said yesterday, and if the hon. Member had listened in to the radio, he would have heard me telling the Masai not to steal any more.

Mr. Speaker, it is not only the Masai who are stealing, even the Kikuyu steal from the Masai.

Whenever people call for the police to help them these police only accompany the people half-way, just a few miles, say, about ten or twenty miles, and then they say they are tired and they go back. They forget about following the cattle. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that the tracker police, people from the Kenya Police, people who will only be responsible for following the cattle thieves, should be taken by the Ministry. If we have the right people then we should see that these police will follow the cattle right up to the end. In Tanzania they have a certain type of police who are called tracker police; these police really do their jobs very efficiently and in this way there is very little cattle theft. I think Kenya should do the same. There are the regular police who are engaged in other more important tasks and so they have no time to follow the cattle. Kenya should have a special police force, called the tracker police force, to follow the cattle whenever they are stolen. I would not say that the Masai are the only people concerned in this cattle theft, because in the Rift Valley, the *mzungus* who were there, always had their cattle stolen and they needed people to follow them properly. I am sure the Assistant Minister has noted this point and I think it is a very important issue. He should see what can be done about employing tracker police.

The next point I wanted to make on this is that I do not know really what is happening, because some people in the police force are being promoted automatically while other tribes are being left behind. For example, I know of ten Masai who joined the police force some time in 1938 and they only hold the rank of inspectors. That is all. These are people of knowledge and they have spent all their lives in the forces, and I cannot see why these people are not promoted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they (Inaudible) regularly and I see no point why they are not promoted. I, therefore, request the Ministry to see that the gallant Masai are promoted like other tribes. That is a very important point and I think the Assistant Minister has taken note of that. If he wants me to substantiate I can say that I know of about ten of them who have really sacrificed nearly the whole of their lives, from 1938 to date, and they still only hold the rank of inspectors. This does not apply only to the Masai but to some other tribes as well. Take the Turkana for instance. The Coast people will not make a very good police force.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise to seek your guidance, whether the Assistant Minister was right in alleging that the Coast people would not make a good police force? Can he substantiate that?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I cannot say whether the Assistant Minister was right or not in saying that, but it was not out of order. He was expressing an opinion and you may or may not agree with him.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oloitiptip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I have hurt the hon. Member I withdraw the remark, but I am sure he appreciates that I was only expressing an opinion.

I think this is a very important point and it is high time that we took some action. We have our independence and everybody in Kenya should be equal. Everything should go according to the ability and efficiency of every person in this country, whether Turkana, Masai, or even Luhya. Anybody who is deserving should be promoted. We should not give only a few tribes promotion and forget everybody else.

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

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first of all like to congratulate our Minister for Internal Security and Defence. I will go further than that, by congratulating his Assistant Minister, the famous C.M.G. who has done a very good job in that Ministry.

[Mr. Jahazi]

I will start with the police. Before we achieved our independence the colonial Government used the police to terrorize the ordinary law-abiding citizens, especially Africans, and also the criminals. However, I am glad to say that from the day we gained our independence things have started improving; there have been quite a number of improvements since last year concerning police behaviour. They are trying to be very kind and reasonable, but I do not think they have reached the standard which the ordinary African expects of them. Before, anyone who was ugly, had a funny face or something like that was a criminal to the police. The police people were trained in such a way, their brains were completely turned away from the Africans although they were our brothers. However, they still behaved in such a strange manner which made us think that they were perhaps people from another world. I think that the Ministry is now trying to brain-wash them and I think they will turn them into good policemen.

On the actual side of the Ministry I would like to join hands with those who have criticized the Ministry on the question of promotion. Many have spoken on that point and I think the Ministry will justify our suspicion that there is a lot of favouritism in promoting policemen, because, Mr. Speaker, there are some policemen who were good nationalists although they were in uniform. The colonial Europeans hated them and black-listed them. So, these people were deliberately put down and were not given promotion. These people's only hope was that when independence came they would find their way up because they did at that time try to co-operate with the politicians. However, you find that those very people who sacrificed at that time are the people who are still where they used to be. This is very bad because if this Government cannot consider them then who else will consider them? I know an inspector who was a very good man to us when things used to be hot for us and he used to give us a hint by saying, "Be careful, there is this and that", but now this man is still where he was.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we appeal to the Ministry to go back and look into this point, and to take this point very seriously, because most of the people here were black-listed, including the Assistant Minister for Defence himself. He was hated because he wanted to grab independence, and now to forget the friends he used to have is really a shame on him. I would request him to go back and open his history, and read it, and remember his old comrades who were left behind while he is in a higher position.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also would like to make one observation which the Minister, also when he replies, could give us a little information about. That is that I understand that there are now security firms, or private firms which are doing the work of the police, and I read in the paper the other day that a certain firm was proposing to buy dogs and train them to hunt down criminals. Now, I do not know whether these people are going to be semi-Government departments, or whether it is a private firm which has found out, in addition, that it has to employ dogs to arrest people at night, we want to know how they are going to co-operate with the police in arresting criminals, or tracking down criminals. We can understand a firm employing a watchman or something like that, but when a firm buys dogs, and then patrol the areas, stopping people and asking people where they are going; I think that is too much. We expect a statement from the Ministry to tell us what their co-operation would be with such firms.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to congratulate the Ministry on its policy. The Minister has, after a lull in deportations, come out again showing that he is still taking the action, and any would-be saboteur will be dealt with firmly, and we are very happy that two of them have been deported. We do not care who they are, but the fact that the Government is prepared to deport anyone at any time, giving them only twenty-four hours to leave this country, is very gratifying. We are the people who live with the public; we know the insides and outsides of everything. The security department may know about it, but it does not mean to say that we do not know about it. We see a lot of suspicious characters moving around, and I think the Minister should open his door to us, when we recommend that So-and-so's utterings, and So-and-so's activities are not conducive to the security or well-being of this country, and he should listen to us and deport these fellows, and he should give the powers to the immigration officers in Kenya provinces to have the power to deport somebody, or to recommend the deportation of some people, because we do not want this deportation of Pressmen and this and that. There are so many saboteurs, and I would like him to look at these people who claim to be loyal to Kenya. They are not even citizens, and they hide maize and so on, and they refuse to sell it to Africans unless they buy something from the shop.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister also has a quantity of reservoir of personnel in our youths. I think there is no need to put these youths on *shambas*. Some of them could make very good

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply that there is an exercise of review, could he assure the hon. Member for Gichugu that he is going to give him the report during this week?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not quite hear the question. Would you please repeat it?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says that there is an exercise of review which is taking place, and the report, Sir, which includes Mwca/Tebere Rice Scheme, may I be assured that the hon. Member for Gichugu will get a copy of this report before he goes home this week-end.

Mr. Osogo: No, Sir, I will not assure him of that.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister assure this House that when the Mwca/Tebere rice processing factory is put up it would be a partnership between the Government, or whatever finances are involved, with the growers in that scheme?

Mr. Osogo: (Inaudible) and I am giving it now because up to this time the House may be interested to know that the growers of rice at Mwca/Tebere have already collected about £20,000 for the building of this mill, and the Government is looking for money to make up the balance for this.

Question No. 2205

KENYA'S RECOGNITION OF TSHOMBE

Mr. arap Sol asked the Minister for External Affairs whether the Kenya Government recognized Mr. Moise Tshombe as the Prime Minister of the Congo Republic or whether it approved of the rebels against the Tshombe Government.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It is understood that that section of the Congo ruled from Congo Leopoldville has recently been holding general elections. There is not sufficient information as to how the elections were conducted and what the results are. However, it is known that President Kasabuvu of the Congo Leopoldville has not yet appointed a Prime Minister as a result of these recent elections. It is not therefore possible to say whether Mr. Tshombe now the Prime Minister, will continue to hold this post when a new Government is constituted as a result of the elections.

In the absence of a clear cut answer to the first part of the question the second part cannot be answered.

Mr. arap Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the present Prime Minister is not known, does our Government recognize the President of the present Government?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, that is a different question, but we recognize anybody who is legally and constitutionally elected by the people.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister assure the House that it is the history of Tshombe which matters and that the Kenya Government will not recognize Tshombe if he becomes Prime Minister as a result of the elections?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member, I do not agree with him at all.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Congo Leopoldville has a Government, does the Kenya Government agree that there is a Government and, if there is one, who is heading such Government?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question here was whether we recognize Tshombe as the Prime Minister of the Congo and that I have answered already.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the replies by the Assistant Minister, could he tell the House now that it is not the business of this Government, or any other Government in the world, to interfere with any other state affairs or elections or any internal affairs of any country, and, therefore, Tshombe or no Tshombe, this Government should be prepared to accept any person, regardless of his background, as the leader of the Congo?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not quarrelling here as to whether we are going to recognize Tshombe or not, the matter in question is whether there have been elections in the Congo and, if there have been elections, who has been appointed as the Prime Minister of the Congo. As soon as we know who is going to be the Prime Minister of the Congo, this country will recognize him, whether, it is Tshombe or anybody else at all.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister—

An hon. Member: Address the Chair.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members are entitled to direct their remarks so that they can be heard.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, can the Assistant Minister assure this House that the Government of Kenya will always hold the decision of the people of Congo as supreme, and not the history of any other leader?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wholeheartedly give that assurance.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will move to the next Order.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Seventh Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Internal Security and Defence on July sixty-five)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 21st July 1965)

VOTE 7—MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether my question will be within the Standing Orders, but I think this concerns the Chair. With your permission I think I can ask it?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will have to ask before I can tell you.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have always liked straight-forward dealings. I have no ulterior motives on anything. This one is about the Chair, and this is what I have not understood and would like you to make it clear for me and would like some Members know, I do not know. What happens if I, as a Member in this House, and some of the Members, find that the Chair sometimes violates the Standing Orders due to (Inaudible) and I notice that the Chair has violated that Standing Order, is there any place where I can go to complain?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is a very important question. If the Speaker violates Standing Orders the first thing to do is to draw his attention to the fact. If he agrees that he has violated Standing Orders, no doubt he will apologise and try not to do it again, and try to remedy anything that has gone wrong as a result of his breach of Standing Orders. If, however, you have a Speaker who is so obstinate as to disregard Standing Orders despite having had his attention

drawn to it, the remedy is in the hands of the House. You can always get rid of a Speaker by resolution of a majority of 75 per cent. You probably would not have to get quite such a large majority for a Speaker to feel that it was time for him to go. But so long as the Speaker remains in the Chair there is no other appeal against his decision.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Sir, is it in order for a Member to raise a point of order which is directly connected with the conduct of the Chair or the Speaker, without referring to the part of Standing Orders which is actually violated? Surely the Members should be better informed as to what part of Standing Orders the Member is referring as having been violated by the Speaker, and not just to ask in a hypothetical manner.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is quite in order for hon. Members to ask a hypothetical question of that kind. If Mr. Oduya, or any other hon. Member wished to allege that the Speaker had misconducted himself, then that could only be done by a substantive Motion, because it is expressly provided by our Standing Orders, that criticism of certain people—including the Speaker—can only be done by a substantive Motion. He did not actually allege any offence as yet on my part, and hon. Members must be entitled to inquire generally as to how they stand. Again, as I said, if an hon. Member just thinks that the Speaker has made an error by overlooking a Standing Order, he can draw attention to that, because that is not actually criticism of his conduct.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oloitiipit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will give a very brief on this Vote and, before I start my brief comments, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister for Internal Security and Defence for his very able leadership of the Ministry, and I am quite sure that (Inaudible)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only a very few observations to make. One, Sir, is about the police transport. I said this last year and I am going to repeat it again this year, because I think the Ministry has done some investigation into the requests of most of the Members, like myself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are police stations in the country where you will find a police post and *akaris*, and whenever these *akaris* are called to attend to public duties they have no means of transport, Sir. They have no Land-Rovers, nothing, and that is something that we should remind the Minister concerned to look into. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quote as an example,

[The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry] received the board will be established and the necessary Gazette Notice published. I am hopeful that the legal formalities will be completed before the end of August and that the board will commence functioning in early September.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, that the complications are on the legal documents, could he accept that three months is an adequate period for anything-to be put into practice if that department is really functioning efficiently.

Mr. Olotiŋŋip: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that there is a need all over the country for these Joint Loan Boards, and pressure has been put from our Ministry to the Legal Department in the Attorney-General's office that this board be established, and I think, as I have said, next month all boards will be ready, and then all boards will start functioning, Sir.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hear that it was in a public rally where this appointment took place. Could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether this was not a departure from the normal practice, that no appointment is made at a public rally. It is usually made through the process of appointing a person according to his merit and ability. Why was this appointment made in a public rally?

Mr. Olotiŋŋip: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the appointment was not made at a public rally, but it was the request of the people at that public rally that was taken to the Minister, and the Minister, after the rally, took the names and those names have already been forwarded to the Attorney-General's office for approval.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister alleges that there was somebody who recommended to the Minister, the names of the personalities that were included in the board. Could we know exactly, could he substantiate, and give us the name of the man who recommended them?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Kiboga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us whether it is only Kirinyaga, and a few other districts that do not have this committee or whether all the districts of Kenya are concerned?

Mr. Olotiŋŋip: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the districts have their boards already, except some

districts in the Rift Valley and perhaps only this one in the Central Province. Mr. Speaker, this has yet to be approved by the Attorney-General's office, and I say, and repeat it, that all boards will be made by next month and they will start functioning.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister that the board was constituted after the recommendation by leaders within the district, could the Assistant Minister tell the House who are these leaders?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we are getting rather outside the point. The real question here is whether or not these members will be gazetted and when the board will start functioning. Will you stick to that please?

Mr. Gichoya: Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, taking the preamble as it is, and at least we know that in a public rally the appointments were made, is it the normal routine of the Government to appoint members in a public rally?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, there is no question about that, and it is not really relevant. I know that there is a preamble to this question about public rallies, but the actual question is that which is on the Order Paper.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, could the Assistant Minister tell this House how many of the districts in Kenya now have the Joint Loans Boards since he has already indicated that there is possibly only one district in the Central Province and some districts in the Rift Valley, could he tell us in the other provinces which are the districts that are now having these Joint Loans Boards?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that is relevant either to this question; I think we had better go on to the next question.

Question No. 2310

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED

Mr. Nyaberi asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services whether the Minister could tell this House the respective figures of population of Kenya now employed and unemployed.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the employment figures available at the moment are rather out of date because they were those of June 1964. I would not like to give the wrong impression by quoting these out-of-date figures.

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

I would, therefore, like to appeal to the hon. Member to wait for the result of the present Annual Enumeration of Employees which we will give to him at a later date.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that today's figure must be out of date, is the Assistant Minister aware that some of the firms have already discharged some people who were employed during the year?

Mr. Odero-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is precisely why I am asking the hon. Members to wait for the latest accounting of the employees, then we will give the House a better answer.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, does the Assistant Minister therefore agree with me that the Tripartite Agreement was not of any use for this country?

Mr. Odero-Jowi: No, Sir.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's latest reply, which was no, is the Assistant Minister aware that the present unemployment has increased greatly due to the fact that the Government has not tried to extend the Tripartite Agreement, and above all the Government has also been responsible for the sacking of the people who were employed before?

Mr. Odero-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree that the Government was responsible for the sacking of employees. Sir, I would like to repeat that in order to get the best picture of employment in the country we have to wait for the present enumeration which is going on just now, then we can give the House a better impression.

Mr. Muruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House how soon this figure will be out?

Mr. Odero-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot give the date.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not true that the dismissal of most of the workers employed under the Tripartite Agreement is mainly due to the fact that most of the Ministers and the Assistant Ministers have taken out shares in some of these companies, and that when the workers are victimized, some—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This is not relevant to the question.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Minister has some record, and since the Assistant Minister is not able to give us the prediction of what the figures are going to be, would he then give us the figures which he is working on now, so that we are aware of the situation, instead of keeping us waiting? He can give us the figures which this Ministry is working with.

Mr. Odero-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development issues a statistical circular which is supplied to every hon. Member, and in fact, says that the victim of what we expect the employment situation to be.

Mr. arap Soti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House whether after getting the figure of the unemployed, the Government would be ready to give unemployed persons unemployment relief?

Mr. Odero-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is doing everything every day, and if the hon. Member has read the Development Plan, then he will have known that every project is here to relieve unemployment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We could discuss the problems of unemployment a long time but this question only asked for figures which are not available. I think we ought to go on now.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, in view of the fact that we could not get the reply from the Minister for External Affairs, and I considered the Assistant Minister's reply unsatisfactory, is it not in order for us to get a reply on the question?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I am coming back to that.

Question No. 2306

RICE PROCESSING FACTORY MWEA/TEBERE

Mr. Gichoya asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing if he could tell us when the Government is going to establish a rice processing factory in Mwera/Tebere.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Ogozi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, on behalf of my colleague the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing.

With the assistance of an expert from the Food and Agricultural Organization, the Government is at present undertaking a review of rice milling in the country; and the possibility of establishing a mill at Mwera/Tebere is included in the exercise. The expert's interim report has been received and the final report is due any day now.

Thursday, 29th July 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

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

THAT in view of the fact that the present system of local government is complicated and colonial in its outlook, and in view of the fact that most of the local authorities have recently experienced both financial and administrative problems, this House urges the Government to set up a committee of experts to formulate a system that would be suitable and consistent with the new independent Kenya.

GAMBLING PLACES TO BE CLOSED

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

THAT this House, having observed the alarming increase in the number of gambling establishments and especially public gambling halls, urges the Government to close such establishments and halls and to ban the importation of all machines intended for such purposes.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2308

KISII/KERICHO BORDER COMMITTEE

Mr. Nyaberi asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence whether the Minister would tell this House—

- Why the border committee which was an instrument for preventing stock theft on the Kisii/Kericho border is not functioning?
- Whether any communal fines for stock theft on the same border have ever been paid?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Border committees are extensions of the traditional council of elders in the African traditional society. They have no executive authority or legal powers to implement their decisions. The success of their deliberations depends to a large degree on mutual, genuine desire on all the parties concerned to seek solutions to their common problems and the willingness to abide by the decisions reached.

The work of the Kisii/Kericho Border Committee has been hampered by the lack of trust and respect between the two tribes. Decisions reached in the past meetings have not been respected by either tribe; consequently compensation by either side has proved difficult. Further meetings have been considered unprofitable under the circumstances and are not likely to be held unless and until the two tribes express genuine desire to hold them and a willingness to implement any decisions reached. In the meantime, the Government will deal with stock thieves under the country's existing law.

Mr. Nyaberi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he tell this House the figures or the record of the actual stolen cattle from the Kipsigis, and the ones stolen from the Kisii to Kipsigis?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think that is quite another matter, and it should be the subject to another question.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply that these border committees have no legal powers and, taking into account that these border committees are being very useful to the tribes concerned, would the Assistant Minister consider advising the Government to give more powers to these border committees to settle and pay compensation where necessary for stock stolen?

Mr. Nyamweya: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the border committees are being taken into account as part of the administrative machinery to solve the disputes or tribal problems at the borders. We are trying to encourage the various tribes to solve their problems and settle their differences through these border committees. But Sir, our problem is that when the Administration is taking steps towards giving these border committees some administrative backing, the hon. Members of this House who come from these areas where the border committees in question are, pull down the work which the administration is doing.

Mr. arap Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister state clearly how these hon. Members from these particular districts have contributed to the failure of these committees?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if an hon. Member goes to his constituency and addresses a public meeting telling his audience that these border committees have no legal backing and, therefore, their decisions should not be carried out, he is in effect destroying the good work of the border committees and that has been done in more than three cases.

Mr. Nyaberi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems as if the Assistant Minister is going to evade the facts, will he tell the House only what the Government intends to do, in trying to stop these savage activities on the border, instead of trying to tell us probably what the Government has failed to do. Can he tell us what plans the Government has to eradicate these horrible reactions on the Kisii/Kipsigis border which are continually reported?

Mr. Nyamweya: I am not aware of the savage activities on the border. I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that there is a considerable amount of stock theft at the Kisii/Kericho border. The Government has, as a matter of fact, sent sufficient police patrols in the area which are intended to keep down the stock thieving. It is the duty of the hon. Members of the two districts concerned to urge their people not to make stock thieving part of their sport.

Mr. arap Soli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Assistant Minister who is replying is directly concerned with the administrative work, could he arrange to call such a meeting which will include the hon. Members from the same district, so that the hon. Members should be made to understand the importance of these things, and then suggest the best way of controlling stock thieving in this part of the country?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember when the Vice-President was the Minister for Home Affairs, he held several *barazas*, not only in Kisii, but also in Kericho with hon. Members of those two districts. The purpose of these meetings was to try and convince the Kisii people, and particularly the Kipsigis, that I do not help to steal, and they should use their energy for other useful purposes.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, we are prepared to hold similar meetings in Kisii and Kericho provided we can be sure that we will have the co-operation of the hon. Members for Kericho and Kisii.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the usefulness of this further committee, will the Assistant Minister entertain the proposal of this House that this committee should be given a legal backing?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, legal backing on the legalities of this border committee, is not a matter which could be done by a stroke of a pen. We run into some difficulties by trying to confer committees with the power to order compensation which normally would be done by the court. There are provisions, however, under the Produce and Stock Theft Act whereby the

people or a tribe or a clan which indulges in stock thieving could be bound over by the magistrate. This is still the law, and the Government for the time being is satisfied that the law can deal with stock thieves sufficiently. However, we are looking into the possibility of giving the border committee some administrative backing, and we hope the hon. Members will assist us in doing so.

Question No. 2205

KENYA'S RECOGNITION OF TSIOMBE

Mr. arap Soli asked the Minister for External Affairs whether the Kenya Government recognizes Mr. Moise Tshombe as the Prime Minister of the Congo Republic or it approves of the rebels against the Tshombe Government.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is there no one here to answer from the Ministry of External Affairs? We will go on to the next question.

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your guidance on this, whether we are going to get a reply in writing to this question, or whether the same question will appear for oral answers tomorrow?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If the Ministry is not here to answer the question at the end of the questions, it will appear on the Order Paper again tomorrow.

Question No. 2307

MEMBERS OF LOANS BOARD: KERUGOYA

Mr. Gheboya asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry whether in a public rally at Kerugoya in May the Minister appointed members of the Loans Board (Business), and if the Minister could tell the House when—

- those persons will be gazetted;
- the board starts functioning.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oletipiip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It is true that in May, in consultation with local leaders, the Minister selected the members of the proposed Kirinyaga Trade Development Joint Board. However, it is necessary for legislation establishing the new joint board to be published and this takes time to do. The members could not, therefore, be gazetted immediately.

The draft Legal Notice is being considered by the Legal Draftsman in the Attorney-General's Department and as soon as approval has been

[Mr. ole Tipsis]

why this particular company should have Sh. 70 while the local people only get Sh. 15. It is no use the Minister for Education trying to interject. He can ask his colleague, he is sitting next to him, and he can find out from him whether he is happy with this situation.

So, I would like, Mr. Speaker, the Minister to say if this was done with his knowledge or is it what we are usually told, that this was done on expert advice. I am not an expert, that much I admit, but common sense tells me that to pay the Narok County Council only Sh. 15 while this company gets Sh. 70 is grossly unfair, unjust, completely undesirable.

What I want to tell the Minister is this: if we want to encourage the tourists into this country, we must take into consideration the areas where these tourists travel through before they go to the game areas. We must make the people along the whole route feel that the tourists are bringing benefit to them and also to the whole country and that they are desirable people. We should put something into the pockets of the local people, we should show them in tangible terms what we want to do for them, we should not continue to try and exploit them. What I mean by this, Mr. Speaker, is this. I often see a long convoy of lorries, Land-Rovers from

..... (Inaudible.)
on their way to (Inaudible.)
or even from here, in Athi River to Ulu or Amboseli. In all these things you can hardly see a single Masai in those convoys. Although the game is there in the Masai country there is not a single African employed to do the job. Following the information of the Assistant Minister we should be (Inaudible.)
because all the employees who pass through Kima Ulu come from his own constituency. That is why he is prodding me into these things so that I can forget this point, Mr. Speaker, the (Inaudible.)
come from the hon. Member's constituency, and they are good in skinning, they can trek behind the animals, they are also good in taking pieces of meat. The Masai should also be trained. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Minister is not going to overlook that point.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, in clause 3, when you are told of the composition and establishment of a corporation. I would like to suggest very seriously that today, in some of our major statutory boards, we still have to employ people on contract terms, whether short or long terms of contract.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the appointment of the chairman of this board is concerned, I would like him to go all out and find out whether we cannot have a local man, capable, with merit—as they used to tell us all the time—of performing the functions of chairman of this board.

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. ole Tipsis: I think the hon. Member who is interjecting ought to know that I am content where I am.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming back to my point I was going to say this. It becomes very expensive, when you have to employ or appoint an expatriate to be the chairman of the board, and then later on, after six months or a year, for that matter, you have to appoint somebody to understand him, and give him nearly the same salary. We cannot have that sort of extravagance. We are not going to allow it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the more you interject, the more you prolong, until it is time to go.

Mr. Speaker, that is the point which ought to be gone into very thoroughly, and as far as the composition is concerned, I do not think, in all fairness that such boards, or such areas, who really attract tourists into their own areas, should be ignored or neglected. For instance, when he goes and mentions very vaguely that other persons or bodies we would like to have in clear terms, that these county councils, who have the game areas in the land under their jurisdiction, should be represented on this board; otherwise we will have a top-heavy thing here in Nairobi, and they have the power to do all sorts of things, to deal with money, and so on, without consulting them. This is wrong. Who knows, one day the Minister might decide to get up one bright morning, and take it over. We shall have the co-operation in charge of the (Inaudible.)
..... (Inaudible.)
that is in the national interests and all the rest of it, and our people will be shaken and very annoyed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the other point which the Minister must be careful about is this: If he really means business, and if his co-operation is to work, he must make sure that if the Government is interested in encouraging tourists to come to this country, then it must go out to spend a lot of money in the establishment of lodges, and if the present, existing companies are also going to continue to (Inaudible.)
..... (Inaudible.)
they ought to because they do not have that capital or the qualified personnel to replace them just now. The Government should go out and at

[Mr. ole Tipsis]

least get the majority of shares in these companies. Further, those shares could be sold to the local people, to the Kenya people here. We do not want all the profits made out of these things. The only thing we get here is what we charge as income tax. That is not fair. We want the money to remain here, and our local people to benefit.

Now, one point that possibly I did not make clear, Mr. Speaker, if I could clarify it—I see the Minister looking at his watch all the time, so whether he is tired of my talk I do not know, but I want to make it clear before the time expires. I was mixed up with the appointment of the Chairman, and the General Manager, and what I am interested in, Mr. Speaker, is the General Manager, because the General Manager, I understand, will get thousands of pounds per annum. The Chairman can be elected or appointed by the Minister, without receiving any salary, but now we have so many General Managers, the General Manager for the Kenya Meat Commission, and I do not know how much he is getting. We have a General Manager for the Agricultural Finance Corporation, and for the Land Bank, and for God knows what. If he can tell us what the salary would be, as far as I know the General Manager will get a large salary because he is in charge of a very

important corporation, and as such, that is why I insisted that we should get a local man, and not employ somebody from overseas, and then have to look for somebody after six months to come and understand this man from abroad. We have to go out and look for these people—advertise—let applicants come from all over the country, and we can see who is capable and incapable and all the rest of it. We must make an effort to get the right person for the job. I am not saying that we have to get someone from the street. Mr. Speaker, I think I have instilled in the mind of the Minister what I mean by that.

—The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Are you nearing the end of what you want to say, Mr. ole Tipsis.

Mr. ole Tipsis: Now, Sir, and I beg to ask leave to continue.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business, so the House is adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 29th July 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

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

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

I am wondering whether the Assistant Minister or yourself would enlighten us on this subject, as to whether this Bill is completely useless since the hon. Assistant Minister for Education said that this Bill was formerly for the Minister for Social Service.

But now it has gone to the Minister for Education, and that word "Minister" is completely different and might be unworkable.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Our debate now is limited to the Senate amendments.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think that I understood that point very clearly. In fact, Mr. Speaker, this was when we suggested the amendment, because originally it had to be decided what the Minister meant by the whole thing, but according to the present procedure—as I understand it—this definition of a Minister means in charge of this and that, and therefore the definition here of a Minister means a Minister and it is quite understandable now that as far as the Minister for Education is concerned it means the Minister in charge of education. Therefore, it is valid as it stands now.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In any case, whether or not it was reasonable, the House did agree to that amendment to the Bill concerning definition of "Minister", and now we have only before us the Senate amendment of the Schedule, and we cannot come back to consider the merits of any other part of the Bill or any amendment to any other part of the Bill. We are confined completely now to the discussion of the Senate amendments as they stand before us.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Whilst agreeing with your ruling, Mr. Speaker, maybe the hon. Assistant Minister for Education would probably be in a position to answer us as to why the Ministry found it necessary to take this amendment to the Senate, and not to use section 3, subsection (iii), instead of delaying this Bill for so long.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Konchellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this explanation here that libraries should be under the (Inaudible.) about this for the time being required in his board in this manner. The Minister has no power to nominate any other Members who would not be able to be to go to their board, but these people could also be on the board in such a way that it is (Inaudible.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If no other Member wishes to speak I will invite the Assistant Minister to reply for the Government. Mr. Osogo did ask a question which seemed to call for a reply.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): We were speaking about libraries (Inaudible.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now put the question.

(Question that the House doth agree with the Senate in the said amendment put and agreed to)

(ii) Adding subparagraph (g) as follows:—

(g) not more than three such other persons as the Minister may in his discretion determine.

(Question that the House doth agree with the Senate in the said amendment proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Konchellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in paragraph (g), this has been actually proposed and the Minister thought that perhaps a chance would be given for other people who have knowledge about how to run a library, who are not members of the board, to come to the board and give some views.

(Question that the House doth agree with the Senate in the said amendment put and agreed to)

THAT paragraph 3 of the Schedule be amended by adding subparagraph (g) as follows:—

(g) The board may, in its discretion invite any person who is not a member of the board to attend a meeting or meetings of the board, but such person shall have no power to vote at such meeting or meetings.

(Question that the House doth agree with the Senate in the said amendment proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Konchellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the wish of the Members in this House, and in the Senate too, that some alien bodies should not have permanent seats on the board, but actually we amended this part so that if there is anybody who has knowledge and who could also be of use to the board, he could be co-opted, and that is the reason why this part has been amended.

(Question that the House doth agree with the Senate in the said amendment put and agreed to)

(Ordered that the Clerk carry the said Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence)

BILL*Second Reading***THE KENYA TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION BILL**

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 21st July 1965)

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister, in moving this Bill, did try his best to explain the reasons why this Bill has been brought before the House. Now, Mr. Speaker, first of all, I think the Minister has tried to do a good job; my only regret is that he did it too late and, of course, I do not think he can explain the reasons for this lateness.

This was the first and one of the most important Bills which should have been brought to this House and, of course, possibly the Minister did overlook it in trying to do some other things in the Voice of Kenya—I do not know—but the tourist industry is one of our biggest sources of revenue, from tourists and from abroad. I should have thought that he would have speeded things up. For his information, Sir, I think he ought to know that things are going at a terrific speed in Kenya, and I think that any soft-pedalling is not going to help.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to tackle this Bill in general terms, and I can see the Minister—who is always very effective—taking notes, and I hope he takes them seriously too—

As far as the tourist industry in this country is concerned, it has been and it still is, in the hands of non-indigenous people of this country. I would be very, very glad, Sir, to know of the plans from the Minister—I might be quite ignorant of any encouragement or any development in the tourist industry—to encourage the local people of this country. I would like to know, despite the introduction of this Bill, what practical steps the Minister has taken to do away with this imbalance.

Everywhere we go we see Africans in the tourist industry as lorry drivers, Land-Rover drivers, to show where are the animals which can be shot by people coming from abroad with licences. That is all. Of course, we know what is taking place in other Ministries. It is some years ago since the Government, through the private sector of the commercial world, introduced training of the industry. We would like to know, Mr. Speaker, what the Minister has done in trying to use his influence to get these big safari companies to train the black Africans.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): (Inaudible.)

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Speaker, I will ignore the remark of the Assistant Minister. I have had to refer to some previous remark and I feel he is not satisfied. I wish he would not try to draw me in again.

Mr. Speaker, what I was saying is, what has the Minister done to use his influence to get some of these big safari companies; the Northern Safari Company, the Eastern Safari Company, the Western Safari Company, who receive tourists, to arrange the bookings and the rest of it, people who conduct parties to the game areas, professional hunters, all these things, I would like to know whether his Ministry has done anything to train the Africans to become professional African hunters for that matter. It is no use just introducing a Bill which is not worth the paper it is written on without practical, tangible things to supplement it.

Now, Sir, as far as hotels, lodges and the rest of it are concerned, I have very strong reservations on this, because if we follow the mistakes of the past so blindly then we shall find ourselves plunged into the same position which, in the past, the colonial rulers, let us say, in what I mean is this. In those areas where the Ministry is going to establish safari camps, lodges or hotels, it is only right and fair—Because I know this from experience, that you go to the remotest parts of the country and when a lease is given to one of these companies to establish a lodge or hotel, then they make it their practice or business to import or to bring people from outside that particular area for employment. This is entirely wrong. It might be necessary in the initial stages that at least they should check the views and the wishes of the local inhabitants of the area, to try to train them, so that these local people can feel that the establishment of the safari camps, lodges or hotels is for their benefit. I hope the Minister is taking note of what I am saying.

The other point, Mr. Speaker, I noticed very recently, about ten days ago, and I do not know whether it was the same Minister who was concerned, when we went to the extent of giving a lease to a certain company, a loan, to the Narok County Council—if my information is correct—and I would like the Minister to explain, in no uncertain terms, if the lease to this company was for five years and the charges per person—According to what I have been told, I do not know if this is true or not, it is Sh. 85 and the county council, according to the agreement, can only expect to get Sh. 15. I would like to know

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to move that the question of the amendment be now put.

(Question that the question of the amendment be now put put and agreed to)

(Question of the first part of the amendment that the word proposed to be left out be left out put and negatived)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The debate now continues on the question as originally proposed.

Mr. Kase: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I be in order to move that the Mover be called upon to reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You certainly are in order after 2½ hours' debate on this.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply put and agreed to)

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I am very grateful that this Motion has given Government time, because this was the understanding when we discussed it in the Parliamentary Group a week ago.

Secondly, on the fact that the hon. Minister for Information has been left out, I want to make it quite clear that this is no implication that I have no confidence in the Minister at all. Anybody who wants to impute that deliberately, I think, is a clean-up maker in this House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala, you must explain a little there what you mean by the words "clean-up." Perhaps you could either explain it, or say that you did not quite mean that in that sense.

Mr. Ngala: The clean-up was not in the sense of removing any Member, it was in the sense of removing the biasness.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): All right.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very surprised that Members are not confident, because if we have a Sessional Committee, it is a Sessional Committee for Kenya. As a Sessional Committee for Kenya, the Members who have always been champions of nationalists should not come here, and just stress for a certain location in Kirinyaga District to be represented on the Sessional Committee. It is a very deplorable attitude for the hon. Member for Kirinyaga to adopt this attitude—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member for Kirinyaga is Senator R. N. Gikunju. We do not have an hon. Member here.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, I meant the hon. Mr. Gichoya, who is elected.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to make quite clear is this. A variety of opinions is clearly shown in the Committee. The Vice-President does not think in the same way as I think, for example. That is one question of a difference of opinion.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would be in the interests of the House if the hon. Member could let us know what the Vice-President thinks that is contrary to his own opinion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mr. Mutiso, the Assistant Minister for Education, is completely ignorant of the English language.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I moved that the Committee be dissolved, it does not imply that all Members—

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Sir, is the Member not insulting—because to me this is very serious—the hon. Assistant Minister for Education, by saying that he is ignorant, because the words that he used are very harmful.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have ruled that it is offensive to describe hon. Members in general terms as ignorant, but if he is to be ignorant of a particular thing that has been said or done, that is perfectly reasonable. I think Mr. Ngala is quite justified in saying so, because the hon. Member made a point of order that was not a point of order at all.

Mr. Oduya: Can he then withdraw that remark.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, he is in order.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, sit down.

Mr. Oduya: But, I do not understand it properly, and I would like to be told.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, sit down. We must get on.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact that I have said that the Committee should be dissolved does not mean that some old members, as I said in moving it, should not serve on the present Committee. In fact, Sir, this House can be dissolved today by the President, and tomorrow the same Members could come back. Now, this is where the hon. Minister for Education is expressing his ignorance, in my opinion, in English.

[Mr. Ngala]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point is that we do not want people to feel that this is a gagging-up group, and we have fully represented the country as a country. We are not concerned with the provinces, we are not concerned with the small districts of small divisions or small locations. We want to have people who can look at Kenya, as such, and we have the people. What does it matter if we have only two people from the Central Province. They are capable people, senior Members, who can look at things as a whole. Is it because you are not included. These two Members are Members who represent the whole country, and not just the Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very insulting to the intelligence of some of us, when Members go on saying, or allege, that the Members here go on representing the home-guards. Our Excellency, the President of this country has asked us to forget the past. Some Members here have not yet forgotten the past. They are still living in the past, and they still have the home-guard attitude in them. Therefore, I think they should be elsewhere and not in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that as regards the proposal of this new Committee, I have consulted the President. I have not said that I am representing the President here and this should be obvious, quite obvious. His Excellency the President is the Head of State, obviously, he is the Head of Government, and he is the Member for Gátundu. So, I could not represent him. This should be common sense to schoolboys in Standard II at school.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it quite clear that the fact that the Deputy Speaker has been left out, is not a reflection, or a lack of confidence in the Deputy Speaker. This is because confidence in the Deputy Speaker in the past was there in his own merit, as a Member. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore nobody should go about preaching *fitna* in this House.

Mr. Mutiso: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am seeking your guidance as to whether the hon. Member who is speaking is right, because when he moved the Motion he said very clearly that the purpose of moving the Motion was because the House did lack confidence in the old Sessional Committee. When he says now the fact that the Deputy Speaker was left out did not indicate a lack of confidence in him but I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not a point of order. Hon. Members are sometimes inconsistent in what they say, especially between moving a

Motion, and replying thereto, and possibly they may change their minds. Now, we cannot start discussing every inconsistency as a point of order.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I seek your guidance on this, if you will excuse me,.....

(Inaudible) because the Member said that there were some Members gagging-up, and therefore, he meant clean-up (?). Is it not, therefore, a good idea for you to ask the Member to explain this, because the Sessional Committee is going to serve the nation.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You cannot ask me to tell the hon. Member what to say, or what not to say by way of explanation in his speech; though I have already required him to explain the phrase clean-up. I am not going to be invited by hon. Members on a point of order to tell hon. Members what to say. Mr. Ngala, carry on.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to finish up by saying that the purpose of this Motion was to bring about more unity, and more co-operation in the Sessional Committee, and also to facilitate easier and smooth working in the deliberations in the Sessional Committee and in this House, and nobody should have any other opinions. I am not undemocratic, I have put this Motion to the House, and it is up to the Mover to decide, on a very democratic basis, as the House, and, therefore, I beg to move the Motion.

(Question put and agreed to)

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Before coming to the next Order, I would remind hon. Members, as I should have done earlier, that there is a matter to be raised on the adjournment today, and this will take place at 6 p.m. today for the reason I gave yesterday.

BILLS

(Consideration of Senate insistence on their amendments)

THE KENYA NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD BILL.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Koochellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Senate amendments to the Kenya National Library Services Board Bill be now considered again.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) seconded.

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office]

The other person who needs to be removed, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Okelo-Odongo, an Assistant Minister. Now, Sir, by the reasons advanced, apart from the cleaning up, where the present Committee was biased, we are not told which way, we are united led to believe in this House that the new Committee were not going to be biased in any way. So, Sir, we are going to have a committee of angels! I have to say, and I say this with every conviction, that it is not possible for any politician not to be biased one way or the other. It is obvious, then, Mr. Speaker, that the new Committee will have a definite bias in some direction and they will be ganging-up, the thing the present Committee was accused of. They must be ganging-up. It is obvious, otherwise why do we want to change the Committee? All that we are asking for is that the new gang should not be a bigger gang, and that it shall not be a crazier gang.

Let us not have any talk about impartiality. Since when has a politician learnt to be impartial, and is the hon. Member for Kilifi South going to convince me that he has collected together people of impartial minds, who are never going to make a gang-up or be biased, or be impartial. That is nonsense. The point that I want to bring forward is that this Committee should— You have removed the hon. Mr. Kibaki. Now, what harm can he do? I would have thought that he was one man that you would want to retain on the Committee, a man with a clear brain. Although I do not want to point out who of his substitutes are equal, I would say that I would like to know the man who has a third or a quarter of the brains that the hon. Mr. Kibaki has.

I submit that this present Committee was chosen with the House acquiescence at the beginning. I must remind the hon. Members that at the time when the Motion was debated here the constitution of the present Sessional Committee came after all shades of opinion were taken into account, and must always be taken into account. Now, here, there is nothing to show who are who. Mr. Speaker, we know that here there has been a deliberate attempt, and I have no doubt that the hon. Mr. Ngala would not deny this, that a deliberate attempt to pack the Committee to make sure that any future business that will come before this House will have a particular bias to the right. It is said that a particular group were regarded as leftists. I am surprised that the hon. Mr. Kibaki is supposed to be a leftist and the hon. Ndile is supposed to be a leftist too.

Hon. Members: What about yourself?

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): I am known to be a socialist. I must confess my ignorance of these leftists. Even in 1961 I described myself as a socialist. It is not a secret. It is my conviction. I am not talking about my own convictions, I am talking about my opinions.

If the Assistant Minister for Works would omit throwing the old spanner into the works I would be much obliged.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Dr. Waiyaki, I think when you talk about spanners you have yourself to blame, because you have thrown one by starting to discuss individual positions whether on the right or the left. It is reasonable for Dr. Waiyaki or any hon. Member to say generally that he feels that the proposed Committee is biased, but to start discussing individuals who are leftists and who are not, is not quite in order. I should keep off that, Dr. Waiyaki.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone to great lengths to indicate which particular names are picked out. I admit this fact and I was very keen to point out the Ministers, both Cabinet and Assistant Ministers who were left out and I also pointed out the Deputy Speaker, was too. But, I am under barrage to point out which way I think. However, I am not trying to present my own opinions here, Mr. Speaker, I am trying to say why I say this. I know that the various feelings of some Members of this House were noted when they were asked to be included in the Sessional Committee, opinions as represented by certain Members. To that extent obviously, Mr. Speaker, the various political leanings were considered. However, I do not want to labour that.

What I am now trying to point out is this, that the Government will accept that there should be a change in the Sessional Committee, but let it never be said that what wrongs were seen in the previous Committee will be used to re-institute the same wrongs in the new Committee. I maintain that if the real reason for removing these people was that they were biased and they were ineffective then I argue that the hon. Mwai Kibaki is not ineffective. I challenge anybody in this House, Mr. Speaker, to show me a person here who is more effective than the hon. Mwai Kibaki. That is why I say to constitute all this Committee they must have had individual names considered. This has been planned.

The other thing that I must challenge here is this, the hon. Mr. Ngala said that he had had

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office]

discussions with the Chairman of the Parliamentary Group, meaning, I suppose, H.E. the President, the hon. Jomo Kenyatta. Is the hon. Mr. Ngala now trying to tell this House and the nation that in this Motion he is representing the President of the Republic of Kenya? Is that what he had discussed with the President? Since when, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Mr. Ngala representing the President of the Republic in this House? As far as I know, he is the Vice-Chairman of the Kanu Parliamentary Group. He is also a prominent back-bencher, but I am not aware that he is the representative of H.E. the President of the Republic. Whereas it is any Member's right to bring this particular Motion before the House—

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to get this clear, whether the Assistant Minister is, in fact, representing the Government in his views?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Dr. Waiyaki, you said you are and I take it you are.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): I said I was, Sir. This Motion is referred to the Office of the Vice-President and I happen to be the Assistant Minister in that Office.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Then I take it you are speaking on behalf of the Government, Dr. Waiyaki?

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Yes, I am, naturally.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, was it in order when the hon. Mover was moving this Motion, he clearly stated that these names were picked in consultation with the President?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, he said precisely that. He did not say that he represents in this House the President. That is quite different.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): In this particular case, Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek your clarification. If the hon. Mover of this Motion was keen to say clearly that he had discussed this matter with the President, what did he want us to understand?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What he told you.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Well, that is exactly what I have understood, Mr. Speaker, and I am speaking on that.

Anyway, Sir, I am trying to say this. The Assistant Minister for Works says there are two Governments, which one does he lead?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us say that what the Government would like to see is a change in the Committee because it is desired by the majority in the House. But we would like the Government to be given the opportunity to bring the Motion to this House as it has not had enough opportunity to go into discussion of the names now proposed and to look for the merits involved, so that all the various shades of opinion are represented within the Sessional Committee. I suppose this is what the Members would like. They would like to feel that not only provincial interests are discussed in the Sessional Committee and then brought to this House, but also the various shades of opinion in this House are represented within the Sessional Committee. We must try and get away from removing an evil and replacing it with what might be a greater evil.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to accept the amended Motion, but the one word "provincial" which should be left out and in place thereof the word "various" should be inserted. So now all the shades of opinion would be represented. The amendment would be, "That the present Sessional Committee of this House be dissolved and in place thereof a new Sessional Committee be constituted in a fair manner, taking into consideration the various interests." The names given should be revised, Sir, I beg to support.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I cannot in actual fact entertain your proposal at this stage. The question now before the House is that the word proposed to be left out be left out. Those who agree with Dr. Waiyaki should support the proposal that the word proposed to be left out be left out. Then we come to discussing the words which are to be inserted. Someone can move an amendment of the words proposed by Mr. Gichoya. At that time someone who agrees with Dr. Waiyaki should move the amendment to the amendment.

I should point out here that those who agree with Mr. Gichoya or with Dr. Waiyaki should vote in favour of the word being left out. After that if it is agreed that the words to be left out be left out then I can consider precisely what words are to be substituted therefor.

Would any Member now like to move the closure of the amendment at this stage if the House is in agreement?

[Mr. Muliro]

Now if, as the hon. Member said before, this is a result of ganging-up, Mr. Speaker, I think we are endangering the proceedings of this respectable House, and history will bear me out in the next few years. The hon. Member for Gichugu made it very clear that at least there should be some representation on a provincial basis, and that is very obvious because—

An hon. Member: *Majimboism.*

Mr. Muliro: As an ex-*Majimboist* I will remain true for quite a long time. There are problems in every province in this country and unless there are people from those provinces in adequate numbers the interests of such provinces are bound to suffer; although I would not completely agree that the Member for Nairobi Central, Mr. Mboya, would be counted as one of the people from Nyanza, I would say Nyanza is having five and Nairobi is two, that is the original home of hon. Mboya does not count.

Mr. Speaker, I support what the hon. Member has said and I would say this, but I hope the deliberations of the new Sessional Committee will not be dominated by the spirit and motive that created the new Sessional Committee. That is, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, if the motive that urged and influenced this new grouping is what is going to dominate the Sessional Committee, then I think that we are going to have a very sorry picture in this House.

With these few remarks I beg to move.

(Question that the words to be left out be left out proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In a matter of this kind I think it clearly desirable to combine debate on the main question with debate on the amendment. I think I must point out that the effect of accepting this amendment would have to be that the present Sessional Committee although there is a decision to dissolve it, the present Sessional Committee would have to stay alive until a new committee had been decided on and appointed. We cannot have hiatus by proposing that the present committee be dissolved without a fresh one being appointed. That is the effect, as I see it. If this amendment is accepted the present Sessional Committee will stay in existence until, the amendment says, the list has been revised.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Njiru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in short I would like to say a few words which the hon. Member of the amendment has said. It was not surprising to note that he called himself a person from the

Central Province and it is very unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that his talk has gone back to *Majimboism*, while we, as a party, decided to go ahead in a united front.

The hon. Member mentioned that from the Central Province there have come two people. Unfortunately, Sir, he should go to an established geographer, or else to school to learn his geography, in order to know that the hon. Dr. Mungai is the Member for Nairobi. I would like to put this in short, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that when he mentioned my name as one from the Central Province, I was very happy indeed, because the proposer of the original Motion thought that I could contribute something. But, further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has said, according to the area, say for example the coast that they can have more people, but if the hon. Member thought that the less developed areas are able to have more Members, why should he therefore, talk about the improvement of the people from the Central Province?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the Mover of this Motion has thought very clearly about this and put the cards on the table. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to this one the amendment does not arise at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Members here that when we mean to do action, then we do it, and in this matter, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that we support wholeheartedly the Mover of this Motion, the Member for Kilifi, Mr. Ngala, and the suggestions and the analysis of this Motion which he has put down to make those people who are calling others able to take responsibility and become a reality of the time.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose entirely and completely the amendment and accept 100 per cent the original Motion which was moved by the hon. Mr. Ngala.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I realize that this House has gone on long enough discussing this particular Motion, and that there is urgent business to be discussed following this.

But Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel obliged to speak for a few minutes on both the original Motion and the amendment to the Motion.

An hon. Member: As usual.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hear an hon. Member saying "As usual" that I speak on Motions. But I am supposed to keep quiet in this House when Motions come up and he speaks for me or something like that.

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, various reasons have been advanced for wanting to change the present Sessional Committee, which normally is selected at the beginning of a Session. The Government does not propose to challenge the right of this House and its supreme authority to change the Sessional Committee, and to that extent the Government does not wish to oppose the Motion except in a matter of a few details they would like Members to bear with them and agree with the few changes that I will propose. In other words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am trying to say is that the Government is not accepting the original Motion exactly as it stands. We are accepting the Motion in the spirit that it is right, the House's right to change the Sessional Committee with a few amendments, and I am sure the House will understand.

The hon. Member for Kilifi South talks about cleaning up the present Sessional Committee, and in the process of cleaning up one of the first people to be cleaned out was the present Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you say that you have no confidence in the present Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism you must realize that it is almost tantamount to saying that you have no confidence in the Government. As soon as the hon. Member for Kilifi South said that he was going to clean up, then I immediately took down those two words, and now the person to be cleaned up and removed was the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I believe the hon. Member did use that expression of cleaning up. I do not think that one can assume from that that the discussion of cleaning up the personnel in the Sessional Committee really means a vote of no confidence in a particular person concerned, whether he is a Minister or not. We cannot, whether he is a Minister or not, assume that or we shall take this debate far more seriously than it deserves. I do regret the expression to clean up but I do not think the expression to refer on the integrity of the hon. Members in general. I think we had better forget that Mr. Ngala used that word.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that is the wish—

Mr. Ochwada: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your guidance, because I am a little confused. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand from the Assistant Minister to the Vice-President's Office—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If you have a point of order, then do come on with it.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your guidance as to whether the Assistant Minister is speaking on behalf of the Government or whether he is speaking as an hon. Member of this House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He is speaking on behalf of the Government.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Mr. Ngala had indicated the way you have indicated, that he was using lightly the words, clean up, that was not my impression at the time he spoke, but I really do not wish to challenge your softening-up process.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not want hon. Members to discuss that particular phrase any more.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Nevertheless, the fact still remains that since no other reasons other than the ones I am going to quote were given, the Government cannot help but take, to some degree seriously, the implication of a lack of confidence, even though not necessarily stated clearly to a person, but, you will remember, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when originally the Sessional Committee was set up, it was the Government which moved a Motion in this House. The Vice-President himself in the name of the Government has moved a motion to institute the present Sessional Committee, and therefore, it is not right that I should not speak about the facts as I know them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other person to be removed was the Deputy Speaker of the House; the hon. Dr. F. R. S. de Souza. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is the Deputy Speaker of this House—

Mr. amp Soi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether the Assistant Minister is speaking on the original Motion or the amendment?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If the hon. Members had listened when I proposed the question of this amendment, then I especially said that the debate may proceed on the amendment and the main question together. I hope we are not going to waste time because the hon. Members do not listen.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Because of the fact that the House has been nearly full since tea time, which is unusual, I feel that this is an important matter in the hearts of most Members.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am seeking your guidance regarding the utterances made by the hon. speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. I have warned Members many times to keep silent during a point of order.

Mr. Shikuku: I thought the Specially Elected Members in this House had the right, just as anybody, to speak in this House, and also to represent the country nation-wide. If that is the case, I was wondering whether the hon. Member was in order in insinuating that these people do not represent—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not know to what hon. Member or Members Mr. Gichoya was referring to, but I did understand him to be challenging the validity of the representative status of some of some Member or Members of this House. Whether he was referring to Specially Elected Members, who are elected by other Members to represent them in this House or rather to work with them, or whether he was referring to constituency Members I do not know, but it is completely out of order to challenge the representative status of any hon. Member in this House.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that you have guided me on that one, but I would like to make it more clear, although I have accepted your direction, I was not referring to the hon. Members elected by hon. Members, because those are extremely honourable Members.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I seek your guidance. When the Member was clearly questioning the validity of the hon. William Malu in this, and when you put him right as being completely out of order, Sir, is it not in order for him to withdraw that for the goodness of the House. I think that these matters should be put right, otherwise we shall be insulted very much.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. Mr. Gichoya, if, as is said now you were referring to a constituency Member, you should withdraw any suggestion that any constituency Member is not representative of his constituency.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, before I withdraw, I seek your guidance. I talked in terms of *de facto* support and *de jure* support. That was the way I put it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must not put it that way. You must withdraw it please. Hon. Members who come here are presumed to have the support of their constituency members. You will withdraw.

Mr. Gichoya: I will withdraw. Mr. Speaker, my submission to this House is so simple; let us accept to live together, and I would say that let us accept coexistence, on this basis, that Gichoya is a socialist by conviction. I have here, the reluctant capitalists or, otherwise, opportunists. We agree, the convinced socialists—call it anything, and it can be African socialism—and the reluctant capitalists who, in actual fact, are opportunists.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, Mr. Gichoya, you must keep more closely to the Motion.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was trying to put this point in order to set a proper Sessional Committee based on national feelings, that the country has short people and tall people; the country has people with different religious views and all these things must be represented or respected again within the Sessional Committee. In the same Committee we have people with peculiar problems, some who are advanced as compared to others. Because of these differences, one is the economic set-up, the second is political thinking, the third is advanced socially, because, Sir, Kirinyaga is more advanced than Kilifi, and accepting all these things that we, as national members, are supposed to be fathers of the country. As fathers and elders, we ought to be very considerate.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I—

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the hon. Member speaking now has at least made his point, and we are aware of it, would I be in order at this stage to move that the Mover be now called upon to reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Osogo, I agree with you that some Members of the House are becoming rather restive, but when we have an amendment proposed by an hon. Member I think we must see whether it is seconded and put to the House. I will call for a seconder and ask him to be short, and when we have the amendment proposed, then I will accept a Motion for closure.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I was just on the verge of finishing.

Before I finish, I see that when we get Ministerial representation within this Sessional Committee, I see that the hon. Member for Kilifi, Mr. Ngala, who is representing the Maize Marketing Board, which is agriculture—I see, also, Sir, the hon. Osogo representing the Minister of

[Mr. Gichoya] Agriculture, which is equally represented by the hon. Member for Kilifi. When we get to the cooperatives again I see the Minister himself representing the Ministry, also the hon. Khasakhalu also represents marketing which is equally represented by the Minister. When we look at the whole set-up I say that the whole thing is either solving the family interests in terms of political interests, or otherwise the whole thing is favouritism. Favouritism, trying to solve a particular political ideology, rejecting the coexistence as a theme for this country, as directed to the people through African socialism.

Then I look at it and I say "God bless us", that general elections should be called immediately so that we may have a true National Assembly. I will request through my speech His Excellency the President that he should dissolve this National Assembly and we should have true representatives. If Gichugu brings another person I would be very proud because he would be representing the interests of the Gichugu people.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, before I sit down is this; I think that the hon. Nyamweya, I think it is true that this Assistant Minister in the President's Office did not dare say, and let him dispute it, that he is not a member of the Cabinet—

He can inform the President what goes on here, but again it will be a dislocation of responsibility. Coming here and saying that there is no need of a Vice-President in this House. The Vice-President represents the President in this House as the head of the Government and what we deliberate in this House is Governmental projects, national projects whereby the Vice-President, as a Minister responsible to the National Assembly is ordered to come here and present the case of the National Assembly for what has been deliberated in this House, to His Excellency the President. These are the protocol issues and if I am told that an Assistant Minister, who never took the oath that has been taken by a Minister, can represent the President, I would say this, that it is better to make that Assistant Minister the Vice-President himself. Another thing is that I have come to the inevitable conclusion that the Assistant Minister—no, that the President, be himself, as the Head of the Cabinet—not the head of the State—but of the Cabinet, by accepting a person and making him a Minister and entrusting him with particular responsibilities and charging an Assistant Minister with similar responsibilities indicates confusion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. Is it in order for the two Assistant Ministers to shout "Shame" at me and tell me to sit down?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is completely out of order for any hon. Member to shout "Shame" to any other Member.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): Is it in order for the hon. Member to refer to the head of the President as having something wrong with it?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I did not hear him say that. I heard him say that other people implied that. I hope you are going to finish soon Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, here is a problem and I must make it outright that no one loves the hon. Mzee Kenyatta better than Gichoya himself. I have suffered for him, suffered academic progress solely for the Honourable—His Excellency the President—to be the leader of this country and the people who are now shouting so loudly of Kenyatta were in actual fact working for the downfall of Kenyatta himself. This I have stated in this House and it is going to remain so. So I said and insist that an Assistant Minister would be cheating himself unless we are told that the division between a Minister and an Assistant Minister is not valid practically but constitutionally it is valid. An Assistant Minister can never and will never represent the President in this House—and an Assistant Minister I say has never at any time, since we came to this National Assembly, officiated on behalf of a Minister. If a Minister—not the President—a Minister—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Make your point now, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: His Excellency the President cannot be represented by an Assistant Minister. With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put forward the amendment and I believe the House, being honest as it is, will support it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You second, do you, Mr. Muliro?

Mr. Muliro: Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I hope you will be brief.

Mr. Muliro: I am going to be very brief indeed.

Mr. Speaker, while seconding the Motion by the hon. Member for Gichugu, I would like to say one thing. That the purpose of the Sessional Committee should be to plan the work of this House and, in order to plan the work of this House, the Sessional Committee must have a cross-section of the opinions of the Members of this House.

[Mr. Gichoya] vote in the Kenya National Government, the Cabinet, and also the Sessional Committee.

Proceeding, Sir, we have in the Rift Valley a Minister, the hon. Kiprotich, the hon. Rurumban, and the hon. ole Tipis. In the first place I say that whenever there is a Minister, that position should be left open, and take another area where there is no province, and it has no way out of putting it before the House, but presenting it very innocently, as if by somebody who feels that his interests as a Minister are going to be threatened. At least being within the Sessional Committee, obviously he will never allow that Motion to come in. Consequently, an area so big as Rift Valley with fourteen districts, including Nanyuki and Laikipia, has just a few persons like a province with many more districts, such as Machakos, Kitui, Meru, and Isiolo. Those are five districts and have four members in the Committee and a province with fourteen districts has only four persons as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Central Province is great, and even Her Majesty's Government of United Kingdom did recognize the greatness of the Central Province. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one Member has asked whether I am an agent for the imperialists, but I am an agent of the history of our struggle.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Central Province we have two people, being the hon. Dr. Mungai, the man dealing with our own internal security and defence, and we have the hon. Kariuki Njiri, the Member from Muranga, and again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say that the whole set-up reflects also the interest of the Government. Nyeri District, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is so big a district, not merely in the numerical strength of the people, but in the struggle of this country for our own liberation. Kirinyaga District, too, Sir, agriculturally is very potential. This has been put forward, not by the Member for Gichungu, but by the Minister for Agriculture, and any other Minister for that matter. It is so potential. These characteristics are to be accepted, and if we are to accept it, why cannot we operate as Members of this House.

There is one thing, that is by virtue of my being the Member for Gichungu, and the right given unto me by my people, whether this means my death or an answer to the national problem, it remains untouched with a duty to fight the problems of people in this House, our national problems. But, it is not the question of having favour or fear. I stand on this particular table as a judge who will never fear anything, so long as I am supposed to make loans for the happiness of this country.

Proceeding, Sir, we have seen that the Central Province, as it is, with over a million people, has only two persons, the hon. Dr. Mungai, and the hon. Njiri. If I take what I understood altogether, this Committee has the intention, has a simple principle, of saying that this can never come, because for political interests it does not come into the House. It is then a fact motions from Central Province Members may not be allowed to be brought into this House—

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Gichoya: Anybody telling me that, Sir, should be prepared to substantiate it.

Proceeding further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see the smaller representation in East Africa is in Nairobi. We have only one person for Nairobi, namely Mr. Murumbi.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I have been listening very carefully to the hon. Member, and all the time he is referring to other hon. Members by their name without adding the word "honourable" before their names: Is that in order?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There should be no need to raise this point of order. It is quite an important custom in this House that hon. Members must refer to other hon. Members as honourable.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I accept the views expressed by the hon. Member.

Mr. G. G. Kariuki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member who is speaking, Mr. Gichoya, has said that the hon. Minister for Internal Security and Defence, and the hon. Kariuki Njiri, will represent the will of home-guards in the Sessional Committee. Can he substantiate that?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not quite get your question. Will you speak up, Mr. Kariuki.

Mr. G. G. Kariuki: My point of order is this, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Mr. Gichoya has just said that the hon. Njiri and the hon. Dr. Mungai do represent the will of home-guards in the Sessional Committee. Can he substantiate that?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Member for Butere reminded me of one of the formalities of the House.

I said in Nairobi, which is the biggest city in the whole of East Africa, and the seat of our Government, there is only one hon. representative, and that is the hon. Mr. Murumbi, in the Kenya Sessional Committee.

[Mr. Gichoya]

The problems of the Nairobi people, and I know them to a certain degree, by virtue of having been in the city for a number of years show exactly that if those people who say to the Head of the State, in my presence, that we will not get an answer to our questions, we will not get an answer to the national unity, and consequently we should have a new Sessional Committee and dissolve the present one, we ought to have considered provincial representation. A place like Nairobi ought to have at least two people who are permanently in Nairobi, to accept the Motions put forward by the people presented before the House for the nation. However, going further, I see that there is a degree of selfishness in the Coast Province, put in by Ronald Ngala.

An hon. Member: Honourable!

Mr. Gichoya: Honourable.

The whole set-up— Firstly as a matter of fact, the Coast population actually does not require a numerical representation. Secondly, the composition of the area, both politically, economically and socially, does not warrant that representation.

Proceeding further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the Western Province, I see that there is the hon. Khasakhala from Kakamega, the hon. Osoyo from Busia, the hon. Shikuku from Butere. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problems that are to be debated in this House are to be presented to the nation. As far as possible let us have distribution of the small districts that we are having called for, so that Gichoya, Member for Gichuga—

An hon. Member: Honourable Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all honourable Members of the House, and there is no need of emphasizing that very much. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was honoured by the people of Gichugu, in the Kirinyaga District, and they said that Gichoya will represent our interests, and you that Gichoya will represent the society, and when you get are honoured by the society, and when you get to the House you will also be honoured, and will be called honourable. Through an analysis of my own I feel that the Western Province—Khasakhala and Shikuku—they are honourable too, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Will you please refer to Members as honourable, which is the practice of this House.

Mr. Gichoya: I will do that.

If I take the whole honourable set-up, one district has two people, whereas other provinces such as Central Province with two people, the

district of Kakamega having two persons, I think that you will agree that the great Central Province was deliberately denied proper representation by these honourable irresponsible Members by giving them two people.

Mr. Mutiso: Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, for a member of the public to come to the Speaker's gallery and take photographs?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is not.

Mr. Mutiso: I have seen one person there with a camera taking photographs.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Serjeant-at-Arms will investigate immediately.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I proceed; on this subject, on which the hon. Members have made some interjection, which has given me the latitude of going further. As I said, Central Province is equated with the Kakamega District. The whole set-up, to any sensible person, Mr. Speaker, is a simple work of a child. Because a child says something to fit the occasion, but not for the national unity, the *Haramble* spirit. Proceeding further, we see the North-Eastern Province, which has got three districts, is worse off, one member for that area to represent the province so vast for selecting the Motions to be presented to the House.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, which I want to say is this, that taking the whole set-up again, and just recalling the past, one sees that out of twenty-four members, eleven are former Kadu or former APP. Kadu/APP constitute about eleven members. It is one party I agree, and also expected to work in these senses, but a satisfactory one-party system must be based on this, it does not encourage the people to work without a Constitution, this party Manifesto and this party spirit. This one-party system came in and we are seeing here, we are now happy that the Kanu Manifesto is implemented in part.

Consequently, people here say that we are representing the people as Kanu representatives, and I say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that if we call ourselves Kanu Sessional Committee, Kanu Parliament Group, we should take into consideration the general opinion of the country. If it is the general feeling, Mr. Speaker, that a man who could not secure *de facto* support in his own area, could not get through into the House but who managed to get through into the House by the machinations of the law, wrongly or rightly, he is the true representative of an area. But he is not the *de facto* representative, and consequently we are told that this man must be the true representative of the Parliamentary Group as a Whip. I challenge that.

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

opposed the Motion does not mean that he is one of the people who has been ganging-up as certain Members have alleged. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I am going to say this, that it is understandable why this proposition of dissolving the former Sessional Committee has been brought here and that was because there was a political ganging-up. This means that the people who are now connecting the ganging-up with this are more ganging-up politically than the outgoing Committee Members who did an excellent job but are being condemned for nothing.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing wrong with this, because if one feels that the former Sessional Committee cannot solve this problem and we have ousted certain members and the House has now more confidence in him, then it is right that he should gang-up in the Sessional Committee. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is also right that he should not, by his ganging-up, undermine certain Members who must be allowed to express their views, on matters like this Motion. Moreover, Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Government has been re-elected we do not want to see steps being taken to destroy further the certain foundations of democracy which I have just outlined.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that anyone who has anything to say about this Motion should have the right to express his views, and I think that the present ganging-up is much worse and more destructive. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not worried as to whether this ganging-up is going to undermine the certain members' rights and privileges.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we should correct one thing. When we had the last P.G. meeting, elections were held. The Chief Whip and his Deputy were replaced, in fact, they did not stand for re-election and therefore we cannot say that they were ousted, as they did not stand for re-election. There were repercussions when it was ruled that elections were taking place, people were being freely proposed, and there was no question of saying it on the face of it. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am only saying this, but I do not know whether this is right but I feel that these mistakes should not be made. I read in the paper today one of our important Ministers saying that the Vice-President had six votes and the hon. Mr. Ngala had seventy-five. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these six votes were against the hon. Mr. Ngala, but they were not for the Vice-President because the Vice-President withdrew his name. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this should be corrected.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your guidance in

connexion with the last few words uttered by the last speaker. Has this Motion got anything to do with the Vice-President and his having got six votes?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Will you repeat that again, Mr. Shikuku?

If any hon. Member interrupts during a point of order, he will have to leave the Chamber.

Mr. Shikuku: What I am rising to seek your guidance on is this. We are now debating the question of the membership of the Sessional Committee, and the hon. Member has just touched on the question of the Vice-President having had six votes in the last election and so forth. I was wondering, Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether that was still within the scope of this Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are quite right. It is irrelevant.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I started to speak I did say that I wondered whether it would be relevant. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to this remark made by the Mover of this Motion on the elections which took place and which he alleged had ousted other people.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason why I say that I do not wish to support this Motion, neither do I wish to oppose it, is because I know it has a likely chance of going through and because I know that there has been a lot of preparation to bring it to this House, I am seeing certain anomalies. For example, Mr. Speaker, the question of the Vice-President being Chairman and when the Vice-President is away his place is taken by the Assistant Minister in the President's Office is one thing that should be reconsidered. In fact, there are a number of senior Ministers in this particular Sessional Committee, the Minister for Internal Security and Defence, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, the Minister for Local Government, the Minister for Home Affairs, and the Minister for Co-operative and Marketing. In fact, it would be better if one of these Ministers could take the Chair in the absence of the Vice-President. This does not mean that the Assistant Minister in the President's Office is incapable, but we must put things in their right places. It is not fair for the senior Ministers to go on looking at the Assistant Minister conducting the meeting of the Sessional Committee, a Committee deciding national matters. I do agree that they all know what they are passing but it is necessary to consider the positions of various people rather than misunderstanding ourselves. I have great respect for the Assistant Minister. He is one

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

of our most capable Assistant Ministers in this country, but this important place in this Committee should be taken by another senior Minister and not by the Assistant Minister.

Mr. Speaker, another thing is that since this Government was formed our Minister for External Affairs is most of the time outside the country. I do not know whether he actually contributes to this particular Sessional Committee. If the notes of previous meetings of the former Sessional Committee were examined it would probably be found that he attended only one or two meetings only. He is never in the country, he is so busy with other things in other places. So this post in the Sessional Committee is rather important and should not be given to a Minister who is all the time visiting other countries. I think we should consider replacing his Ministry with another important Ministry on this Sessional Committee; we can suggest the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information, or even the Ministry of Agriculture. This last Ministry deals with matters which are directly concerned with the people and with agriculture. So, I am sure my colleagues will support me in saying that the Minister for External Affairs, if Vice-Chairman, should spend most of his time at home. But if his duties are to tour other countries outside Kenya let us not include his name in this list because he will not be attending.

Another point which shows that this Sessional Committee is not good enough is that the move to change it is purely political. There is no question of changing it for the benefit of the country. It is to satisfy and to implement a well-tailored programme which emerges from the corner house meetings. We can all suggest where this will end. The question is that we are not new to these things, we are well informed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reserve my decision on this matter.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few contributions to this debate. First of all I think the House should be very well informed—which I think it is not—of the purpose of the Committee for a Committee. I have sat on the Committee for a few years now, but one thing that has been progressively appearing in the Committee is that we take our liberty to debate certain items before they come to the House for debating, instead of purely putting these matters on the programme for the week to be debated here. I think if a directive paper was drawn from the Speaker's

Chamber to the Members on the lines of information, it would help us a lot to know exactly what the Sessional Committee is there for.

The other point, Mr. Speaker, which I ought to mention is that I understand that the quorum is three, and it so happens that there have been times when this quorum of three has been reached without a single Minister, call him senior or junior Minister, present. In that case, I have seen the deliberations of the Committee take place without a Minister or an Assistant Minister. Therefore, I do not think the argument that so-and-so should be the Chairman, and if he is not and so-and-so should, whether he is an Assistant Minister or not, I think this should be left purely to the Sessional Committee to decide who should be the Chairman.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, the best thing would have been to call all the Members of this House, ask them to come to this Chamber in the same way as they come to cast ballots for Specially Elected Members. Then they just pick a name from the hat and thus compose a Committee of twenty, or fifty, as the case may be, for the Sessional Committee. But leaving it to the Government will have anomalies such as the one that Members have referred to in this debate. One which was referred to just a few minutes ago by my friend, was that of the Minister for External Affairs. With all due respect, he was the Chairman of the last Sessional Committee but I can remember him turning up so very few times that we had to rely on a makeshift to Chairmanship if I may put it that way.

It has also been said, Mr. Speaker, that the composition of the Committee is purely political. How else can it be, Sir? I would like to tell the hon. Member for Horns Bay and other Members here that we are sitting here on a purely political platform. The Sessional Committee which plans the weekly programme is a political one. Let us admit, Mr. Speaker, that the same reason which Committee is prompted by and say, "Let us make some people stand here and say, 'Let us dissolve the House and go out to seek mandate elsewhere.'" I think the day is going to come when the House agrees to a formal proposition put before this House to dissolve the House and then we shall go out and seek the mandate of the people. I say, Mr. Speaker, I hope the day will come when a formal proposition will be put before this House and be carried to be taken out to the country. This is a formal proposition, that the former Committee be dissolved and reconstituted on the lines suggested here, and if the House carries it then that is the will of the House. There

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that personally I am not against anybody or any member of the Sessional Committee, but what I am interested to see is that we have a Sessional Committee that is quite impartial, a Sessional Committee which will handle the business of this House impartially. Mr. Speaker, this is not a secret any more.

There are some groups here who call themselves scientific socialists. This is what is really bringing trouble to this House, because this group is a source of trouble and when I am (Inaudible) to the hon. Members of this House is actually what the Minister of Defence said yesterday. He said that we, as Kenyans, must stand for our own African socialism. I do not agree with those who want to victimize other hon. Members because they think that this particular person or Member is a sympathizer to this and that group, but the hon. Members must judge a person on his own merit, not merely group some people or some hon. Members as belonging to this group and I think this is entirely wrong, Sir.

Therefore, with those words, Mr. Speaker, I very strongly oppose this composition.

Mr. Mwangandi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it not our procedure that on a Motion as put before the House, a Minister or an Assistant Minister replies or speaks for the Government? Does this, Mr. Speaker, apply to this Motion, and, if so, can we be told whether that Minister has spoken for the Government or for himself?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. I must warn hon. Members again about silence on dealing with points of order.

Mr. Tanui: Send him out!

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Tanui, you will leave the precincts of this Assembly until tomorrow. That means that you will leave the whole building, not merely the Chamber.

(Mr. Tanui withdrew from the Chamber)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): On Mr. Mwangandi's point of order, I cannot say whether or not Government intends to intervene in this debate, but if any hon. Minister purports to speak on behalf of Government he will tell us so. If a Minister speaks simply as a Member, it must be assumed that he speaks personally.

Mr. Mallinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to congratulate the Mover of this Motion for bringing this matter before the House and, according to

what the Assistant Minister has just said it seems as though he is confused over the meaning of the wordings. I say this because he went on to explain that the whole purpose of wishing to dissolve was that the Sessional Committee which was there was biased. There has not been any mention of that fact and the only thing to do was to dissolve the Committee and to put in a new one. Now, if the Assistant Minister does really follow the meaning of the word "dissolve" I think that I should not try and explain this to him. Dissolve does not mean to completely wipe out and throw away for good and all. To take an example, Mr. Speaker, of a partnership. You dissolve a partnership and some old wood—some dead wood—is removed, and there is always some continuing partner or partners. This is what has happened. There are those who have done unsatisfactory work in the Sessional Committee and these have been removed and those who have been doing good and useful work have been retained. On top of that we have injected new blood into the Sessional Committee.

Mr. Speaker, he went on to say that the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of this and the other is not represented on the Sessional Committee. This is not the question, this does not arise. The representation here is the representation of opinions and of this House, and what this House wishes to have in the Sessional Committee. Individual representatives do not represent the wishes of this House.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the Members representing this House, then they have been equitably chosen as Members coming from every province and that is what has been done. The question of saying that this new Sessional Committee is going to be biased; this way or the other way is immaterial, Sir, I believe that a Member of a Sessional Committee like this can only be considered to be impartial until proved otherwise. We have not proved this Sessional Committee biased, as we have done with the previous one. For instance, Mr. Speaker, the other one has sat on Motions which were moved at the beginning of this year and which have never come to this House for discussion. That is the type of bias which we are trying to get rid of from the Sessional Committee. As I say, it is not fair for anybody to say that the Sessional Committee is going to be biased until we have found that Motions of importance, notices of which have been given to this House, have not been brought to the House for discussion. Then we can complain, but at present it is useless for anybody to say that this Committee is going to be biased. If there are any implications involved here the

[Mr. Mallinda]

implications are only for those who were members of the previous Committee, and not the members of the present Committee.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Sessional Committee, that is again a matter for this House to decide. If the Assistant Minister says that the Assistant Minister in the President's Office should not have been invited to be the Vice-Chairman, and had left it at that, then, of course, it would not help the House because the Assistant Minister in the President's Office is not to be the Vice-Chairman of the Sessional Committee. Instead, I would propose that it would have been better to have So-and-so instead of the Assistant Minister. Mr. Speaker, I said what this Member has stated because he was so irrelevant that his position was not helpful at all. There should have been some practical reasons for opposing the Motion, and some good reasons, giving effect to what we are to do, but the question proposed by the Assistant Minister of Education did not hold water and I beg to support whole-heartedly this Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say much about this Motion, and also I do not want to prejudge this Sessional Committee which we are debating and which has not come to light, its functions are not for anyone to say that it is going to be extremely impartial, but what I might term irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous Sessional Committee had to be appointed by the will and the wish of this House, so for one year, this Sessional Committee which was working proved beyond doubt that it was choosing its motions and the work of this House, in such a pattern that was calculated to distribute the work between the Government and the Members of this House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we took this Motion, we took it just to serve this House and move; we took it sure that the motions that are calculated to bring prosperity to the country of Kenya are brought here and not the motions that are going to tear the country into pieces.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not interested in the popularity. All that we are interested in are the people of this country, and the hon. Members who are able to serve this House and the nation maturely. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there are any Members who have found themselves out, as I am sure the hon. Assistant Minister for Education has, then he should be cancelled out, it is a pity, but it is the way things go in this world. If you go out of favour then we always find ourselves out of the ruling party.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, the hon. Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power is misleading this House in saying that I am out (Inaudible)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I think the hon. Member should correct that if it is wrong, Mr. Bonetti.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said if he was.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Now you know he was not.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will withdraw that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to allege that we are prompted by a group to do this very far from the truth, because I thought that the Parliamentary Group which decided on this particular move was a representative of this House, that the meeting of the Parliamentary Group was chaired by His Excellency, the President of this Republic.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, without wasting words, I beg to support this Motion.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I just have to answer—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted an amendment to this Motion, and taking the time into consideration, I propose that the amendment be put forward so that we can discuss the amendment to the Motion at the same time.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Gichoya, just because you want to move an amendment you cannot claim to do it at any particular time. There will be time yet in this debate, unless the House resolves on the closure.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I am not prepared to oppose the Motion, and also I am not prepared to support it, I would then like to make up my mind after I have seen how far it goes.

Firstly, I would like to answer a few points that have been raised by the Mover of this Motion. I would like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I know that you are doing it, to see that the other Members do not undermine the very foundations of democracy. It is in this House that we have the right to speak about the things which we are in favour of or not in favour of about a person's favour of or not in favour of about a person's favour of a Government motion, and the fact that the Assistant Minister for Education criticized and

[The Speaker]

ruled. I am not going to rule on that again. There is no question whether I believe you or I do not believe you when we have a conflict of evidence which I am unable to resolve. I have given an explanation. Now, we will have no more points of order on this matter.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, in seconding this Motion I am not now in a very good mood to continue because of the behaviour of my friend who was defeated in the Kanu Parliamentary Group last election. He was the Assistant Government Whip and because he was thrown out he is now coming to this House and trying to abuse other Members.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to second this Motion, and in seconding this Motion, I would say to the House that I must thank Mr. Ngala for bringing this Motion, and listing down the names of the hon. Members whom I think would represent the Members of this House properly, because the old Sessional Committee was biased. This was a biased Committee, because they tried to (Inaudible) this House to bring some Motions or items which were submitted by a certain group. When it was discovered that the Committee was going to spoil the procedure of this House, the procedure of the Members who have put good Motions in this House, we decided, in the presence of His Excellency the President, when he was presiding over a meeting of the Parliamentary Group the other day, to abolish and wipe all of them out, but Mr. Ngala who has moved this Motion is kind enough to include the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing, because I thought he was going to leave him out of this very hon. Committee.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think the names which appear in this Motion are quite fair, and I think any Member who is going to move an amendment should think twice, because we are not going to support him at all.

Mr. Speaker, with these few words, I beg to second the Motion.

(Question proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, let me say straight away that I personally oppose this Motion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the hon. Members who are shouting, after listening to what I am going to say.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we see here in the former list that there are several Members who belong

to the old Committee and who have already been returned to this new proposition, and as the Motion suggests here, it very clearly states—

Mr. arap Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it parliamentary for a Member to call other Members barbarians?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is not. Did you say that Mr. Mutiso?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): No, I did not, Sir.

Mr. arap Sol: No, it was Mr. Oduya, Sir.

Mr. Oduya: Yes, it was me, Mr. Speaker.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I was saying is that some of the old members of the former Sessional Committee have been returned to the new Committee, unless the Motion says that the present Sessional Committee of this House be dissolved, and in place thereof, a new Sessional Committee be constituted. This, Mr. Speaker is contrary to what the Motion is seeking, because the whole Committee should have been completely dissolved, because when the Mover of the Motion was speaking, Mr. Speaker, he very clearly said that there are some biased members of the Committee who belong to the whole Committee, and in view of that, this House is seeking the authority to change the whole Committee. I see no point in this. If the whole Committee was biased, why have they included some of the old members? If they were biased, they will still continue engineering or putting their own views across.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will remember that a few days ago, there were some moves here, and in fact, the moves which initiated this Motion, some members of the Committee have been (Inaudible) in order that this Motion, because it was moved against some Members of the Government, will be passed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will recall that there are already some groups in this House, and the hon. Mover of this Motion said very clearly what he had in mind—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Assistant Minister says that you should recall. Is it in order for an hon. Member to say that?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The hon. Member is simply suggesting that I might remember something. It is quite in order.

Mr. Tuwei: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Assistant Minister said something about dismissal of the former members of the Sessional Committee. Can he refer, as Assistant Minister for Education, to the 500 teachers who were dismissed in the Usain Gishu?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Tuwei, I have warned hon. Members before about rising on fraudulent points of order, that is a point of order that is no point of order at all. If you were here when I warned them, this is the last warning you get. Next time you rise on a fraudulent point of order you will be sent out for the rest of the day.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I was trying to bring about is that already it seems that there is a ganging-up of Members of this House, and we must be very frank that the Mover of this Motion did very clearly indicate that there were some Members who were ousted in the last election, and as a result this is why some of them are panicking, and this is why there must be a new Sessional Committee.

Mr. Speaker, looking at this composition, it is a pity to see that the Deputy Speaker of the House, who has been a Member of the Sessional Committee has not been elected. You will see that there are some Ministers or some Members who belong to one particular Ministry, and there are more than two from some, whereas some other Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Education is not represented in this Committee. Education is not represented in this Committee. There are some Members, if I may say and there are the Minister for Home Affairs, and his Assistant Minister, who are both members of the Sessional Committee. I am wondering what the criteria was applied, or what was the impartiality of the person. If it is the hon. Member who moved this Motion, and the people who were responsible in selecting the members of this Committee, I want to know what they have done. If this is a Committee which is going to help the Government business, or the Members help the Government business, and give decisions on what matters must be discussed in the House, then, Mr. Speaker, it must be a Committee that is impartial. If we want to run this House as an hon. House, we must have people who do not have biased ideas on this.

Mr. Speaker, it would have been a wise thing if this Committee was left entirely on Government to decide who should be members of the Committee, because if this House has the confidence of the present Government, I see no reason why, Sir, Members of the House should

suspect that the Government is not selecting the right people, as members of the Sessional Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this, I can see, will bring about some (Inaudible) and in fact, it will widen the gap between the Members of this House, and perhaps also include the Government. Mr. Speaker, here it is suggested that the Assistant Minister in the President's Office should chair the meeting when the Vice-President is not there.

An hon. Member: What is wrong there?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): The wrong, Mr. Speaker, according to my own opinion, is why the Assistant Minister should chair the meeting when there are other senior Members of the Government. I think the Government should be given an opportunity to give the opinion on certain matters. I am not against the Assistant Minister in the President's Office, but he actually is the person, the hon. Member in the group of people who selected these names; and they were really very impartial. They should have seen the necessity of the person who should chair the meeting in the absence of the Vice-President being a Member of the Government. The Members are not really satisfied with what Government is doing, and if this Motion indicates that—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order to impute that the Assistant Minister is not a Member of the Government?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, I said he was a senior Member of the Government.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you only said a Member of the Government, but you mean a senior Member?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Yes, Sir.

So, Mr. Speaker, personally I very strongly oppose this composition of the new Sessional Committee, because unless I am satisfied, and the Mover of the Motion can give me the criteria he has applied to raise the confidence of the Members whom he intends to appoint as the members of the Sessional Committee, then I am not going to agree with him, because I do not understand, if we have to appoint a new Sessional Committee, why we must maintain some of the old members, and again, why we must have some more Ministries to be represented, while some of them do not have a say in the Sessional Committee.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I seek your guidance, because at one time there was a very interesting debate here regarding one of the Members in this House, when the Member stood up here and called him a thief, there was no ruling from the Chair at all on what words should be used and should not be used. But the Members in the House at that time had the opportunity to tell one of the colleagues in the House now, and in fact this is in the HANSARD, that this man was a thief because he was brought—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. We are not going into the whole back history of this Parliament.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I would like to have your ruling on this. The hon. Member wanted to explain and he said that he was prepared to substantiate. I wonder what he was going to substantiate?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not know, because he denied having said anything.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, I think there was a case one time when an hon. Member called another a name and the Speaker did not hear it, but somebody else heard it and I thought that Member was ruled out of order after somebody else had (Inaudible.) that he had heard what had been said.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The ruling I gave today is what I have always given in these circumstances. If I have not heard the remark myself I have to accept the Member's denial. We will now continue.

Mr. Ngala: Thank you, Sir. I was just starting to say that some of the Members in the old Sessional Committee have been ousted in the recent elections and, therefore, they have made themselves quite unacceptable to the present Committee. For example, the Chief Government Whip, the Assistant Chief Government Whip and other officers who go by the functions of this House, they should belong to the Sessional Committee. Therefore, the need arises that we include their names.

This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Job Tanui who was ousted last week, and that is probably why he is panicking this afternoon.

I, also, would like to make it quite clear that I have proposed in this Motion that the Vice-President still chairs the Sessional Committee because, acting on behalf of the Leader of Government Business, on behalf of the President, the Vice-President, I think, is the most appropriate person to chair the Sessional Committee.

Also, this is a part of the Parliament and a part of his own portfolio. There is another thing: in order to give a proper contact and briefing to the President, who is the leader of Government and Head of State, we deemed it right that the Assistant Minister to the President's Office, the hon. Mr. James Nyamweya, should become the Vice-Chairman. What has happened in the past, Sir, is that in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-President, or any Minister has been acting. We think that in order to keep the continuity in this matter we have to appoint somebody specifically as Vice-Chairman, and the Assistant Minister would be the most suitable person as coming from the President's Office.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have included a good number of Ministers which we deem suitable in a political set-up of this kind, particularly in a one-party system. We left out a few Ministries because we think that we want to avoid overloading the committee with Ministers or Assistant Ministers. It is very appropriate that ordinary Members should have a big share. The number of Ministers we have included, including the Vice-President, is six and I think this is a fair representation on a Sessional Committee.

We have selected Members who represent various parts of the country. People may argue why their names are not included but so long as they have a colleague from a particular area names all will be all right. I am sure that the new representatives will be like new brooms and will sweep much cleaner than those who may have wanted to be on the Sessional Committee but were not elected. If any member of the previous Sessional Committee questions the membership here, I would say that the main thing is to wait and see how this committee works; but I believe that this committee will work more effectively and will gain the confidence of the Parliamentary Group. I am sure they will make the work of this Parliament much easier to handle by also advising you and putting forward the affairs that should be discussed in this House. Some of my own personal friends who have been left out will, I hope, not be worried. I hope they will have confidence in me and my representing them in this committee.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to move that the present Sessional Committee of this House be dissolved and in place thereof a new Sessional Committee be constituted as follows:—

The Vice-President,

The Minister for External Affairs,

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development,

[Mr. Ngala]

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence,
The Minister for Local Government,
The Minister for Home Affairs,
The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing,
The hon. F. G. Maiti,
The hon. O. Makone,
The hon. K. K. Njiri,
The hon. W. M. K. Malu,
The hon. E. Khasakala,
The hon. J. Z. Kase,
The hon. R. G. Ngala,
The hon. J. J. M. Nyagah,
The hon. J. Oduro-Jowi,
The hon. J. C. N. Osogo,
The hon. A. J. Pandya,
The hon. J. M. Shikuku,
The hon. J. K. Ole Tigis,
The hon. J. Nyamweya,
The hon. S. M. Amin,
The hon. C. Kiprolich,
The hon. P. L. Rurumban,

with the Vice-President as Chairman and the Assistant Minister in the President's Office as Vice-Chairman.

With these few words, this being an obvious thing which is just carrying on, a follow-up of what we have discussed outside and is brought here in accordance with Parliamentary procedure, I would like to move.

Mr. arap Tooi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am seconding this Motion, but first I would like to mention a point of order. Is it in order for that hon. Member to shout that I am a stooge? Is it in order to do that? In fact, he is just—

The Speaker: Is it Mr. Tanui?

Mr. arap Tooi: Yes, Sir. The hon. Member who has just walked out of the Chamber.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Will you please ask Mr. Tanui to come back.

Mr. Tanui, the hon. Member alleges that you uttered the word "stooge". Do you acknowledge that?

Mr. Tanui: No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. arap Soli: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of these two denials by the same hon. Member, would it be in order to ask one of the two Members sitting near Mr. Tanui—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Hon. Members must realize that when points of order are raised they must be heard in silence and answered in silence. Otherwise there is no order in this House.

Could you repeat your point of order, Mr. Soli?

Mr. arap Soli: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that this is the second time the same hon. Member has been alleged to have said something which is not in order in this House. So, I would like to know whether it would be in order to hear the views of other Members sitting near to that particular Member to inquire whether it is true or not that he uttered the word?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As I have said on other occasions, I cannot make a ruling on something I have not heard and cannot take action. I will, however, examine HANSARD and if this remark does appear there, then Mr. Tanui will hear more about it.

Mr. Tanui: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since now I have been found not to have said what was alleged against me, and since I was going out of the Chamber since I had been called away, and was at that time recalled into the Chamber, may I be given permission to leave the Chamber now?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, Mr. Tanui, it is quite in order for you to leave.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are getting tired of your saying, with due respect to you, Sir, that you did not hear things that we clearly heard, things which can cause chaos in this House. I would like to be in order to seek your guidance in this: would it be in order for you to order one of the girls to bring order to the spot and then you can give a rule accordingly in order to maintain the discipline of this House. You can take disciplinary action accordingly, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry if I cannot always hear what is said, even in an undertone. As regards your suggestion, that we should examine HANSARD now, no, that is quite out of the question. I will examine it after the House rises.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it seems that according to your ruling the hon. Member's word, that hon. Member who has been accused of shouting offensive words, is always taken as a sign of honesty. Is it exactly in order to challenge that word, because this would mean that the hon. Members who heard the utterance of the word are not honest? Is the hon. Member who does not acknowledge what he has said to another individual honest?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Mbogoh, you are pursuing a point on which I have already

[The Speaker] matter which they think should be considered whether or not it originated from the Government or from a Private Member.

Mr. Warlith: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your guidance, as regards to our Standing Orders; Standing Order 147 (1), dealing with our Sessional Committee. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Order provides that: "There shall be a select committee, to be designated the Sessional Committee, consisting of not less than five Members, who shall be nominated by the House at the commencement of every Session." Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question on which I am seeking your guidance, Mr. Speaker, is that this Order provides that this Sessional Committee once nominated will continue until the end of the Session, and that at the beginning of every Session, according to this Order, we should nominate a new Sessional Committee. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Motion before the House is for the resolution of the present Sessional Committee and the appointment of a new Sessional Committee. What I am trying to find out from you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is whether this Motion is in order, as we understand, Order 147 (1) which provides that our Sessional Committee should be appointed at the beginning of every Session.

Also, Sir, the other point is whether or not we have been acting contrary to our Standing Orders since June 1963.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I did not quite understand the second point.

Mr. Warlith: I want to know whether we have been acting contrary to our Standing Orders since the first Sessional Committee of this House was elected.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is a good point, which Mr. Warlith has raised. The Standing Order to which he refers does provide for the appointment of the Sessional Committee at the commencement of each Session. Although it does not say so, there might be an implication that the Sessional Committee once appointed will continue its life inevitably until the end of that Session; but I do not think that that can be so implied bearing in mind the common principle that those who have the power to appoint also have the power to remove. There have been many occasions where changes in the composition of the House, indeed the formation of one party instead of two, or even more serious the breaking up of one party into three or four groups, may demand a change in order to obtain the best representation of the House in the Sessional Committee.

When this arose before, and the House considered and decided upon an alteration of the Sessional Committee I thought it was in order for the House to do so, and here again if this is the general will of the House that the composition of the Sessional Committee should be altered, then it seems to me that the general will of the House has to prevail.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I am going to be in order, but I am sure that what I am going to ask will clarify some confusion in my mind. In the past I have seen that the appointment of the Sessional Committee is formerly done by a Minister. After this the Minister tables this to the House and the House discusses it, and it is, as I have seen it is the business of the Government. In fact, Mr. Ngala has no business whatsoever with the Cabinet or the Government as such, it is just that he is the Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Group. Is it in order for Mr. Ngala to table this Motion, regarding the Sessional Committee members?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! It would be a very sad thing if it was not competent for any hon. Member of this House to put forward any proposition to this House that can be decided within its powers. There are very few limitations to that, in fact, the only one I can think of off-hand is the limitation with reference to money motions, which can only come forward from the Government and with the consent of the President. If it is thought desirable that there should be some change in the organization of the House, it is open to any Member to put forward a proposition of that kind to this House. It is quite in order.

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, in view of your ruling on the last point of order, is it true that a private Member could propose a Bill to be entertained by this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, certainly. You will find that it says so in Standing Orders in several sections. We have not seen a Private Bill in this House since this Parliament was formed, but the provision is there.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion is intended to clear up the Sessional Paper and really it is a follow-up of the deliberations of the Kanu Parliamentary Group under the Chairmanship of the President himself last week when Members agreed, by a majority, that the present Sessional Committee should be dissolved because the Parliamentary Group have lost confidence, in the most part, in some of its membership and

[Mr. Ngala] its efficiency. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was agreed upon by the majority of the Members under the Chairmanship of the President. I am surprised to see Members who kept quiet on that day now raising all sorts of queer points of order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the function of any Sessional Committee in any Parliament is to lay down the items of agendas for the House, and because the present Sessional Committee has proved to be biased in the selection of Motions, in the selection of items to be discussed, because of some proved political ganging-up within the Parliamentary Group has deemed it right to have a new composition of membership which would be completely unbiased, and completely devoid as regards the functions of this Parliament, without any actions or any political ganging-up.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must make it quite clear from the beginning that I am a member of the former Sessional Committee, but I am one of the few that people still have confidence in. I would also like to make it quite clear that in the composition of these names I have consulted with the Chairman of the Parliamentary Group regarding the membership of this Committee, and we have done our best to see that the country is widely represented with hon. Members who have great interest in the country as such and are prepared to contribute to the affairs and functions of the Sessional Committee without necessarily being dictated to by political ganging-up. Therefore, I think the House will appreciate the membership. In some cases we may be accused of having deleted or having done away with some senior Members of Parliament, but I am sure that those senior Members will appreciate that it is that those senior Members will appreciate that it is necessary to remove some of the senior Members of the Sessional Committee in order to give some experience to junior Members on this Committee. This is one of the points which has guided me in making the decision, to come up with some kind of balance as between the senior Members and the junior Members. It is very important that however junior a Member is, he should be put on the Committee so that he can gather the on-the-job experience, because some of the old and experienced Members may be slowly on their way out of this House.

The question of a Selection Committee, Sir, is very important, but since this was agreed upon by the Parliamentary Group itself, that we should move this Motion to do away with the old Sessional Committee, I hope that the Members who are doubtful as to whether this is the right method of doing this—I am glad that we have already proved that this is the right method—

will comply with this and back up the opinion of the majority of the members of the Parliamentary Group.

The other reason why it has been necessary to change some of the names in the Sessional Committee is that we had elections last week where some of the Members were ousted. As well as having been ousted, they are completely ineffective in the Sessional Committee, therefore, we have had to remove them. For example, the Chief Government Whip was ousted in the elections last week, and we now have a new hon. Member as the Chief Government Whip and he is a most appropriate and essential person to belong to the Sessional Committee.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for an hon. Member to call the hon. Ngala a thief or a stooge?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. If the hon. Member is saying that, then he must apologize and withdraw.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, I hope you are aware that the hon. Member who is (inaudible) of the Chief Whip was one quoted as being a chief in his own area?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Mr. Tanui, I am asking you to withdraw what you said. You will not insult any hon. Member of this House.

Mr. Tanui: I have not said it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): All right. Sit down then.

Mr. Tanui: Thank you.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, I was just saying—
The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Another point of order. Please sit down.

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, would I have your guidance when an hon. Member says something in this House and denies it immediately and if it appears in HANSARD next day, what then happens?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have had previous cases of this kind where it is alleged that an hon. Member has said something offensive and it is too far away for me to hear, and on being questioned he has denied that he has said it, and that I can then do—I cannot judge whether he has said it or not—is to accept his denial. In spite of that, I find in HANSARD that he has said it, then I should ask him whether the record is correct. It is found to be correct in HANSARD then he has to come and make an apology.

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] Government, and no matter what other cover he used, we know exactly what was being written by him.

Mr. Jaffe is a White South African, and if he has to fight to liberate the people who are oppressed, he could go to South Africa and fight it out there. There is no need pretending that he is here to fight for the oppressed peoples of Kenya, when they have a Government that is popularly elected by the Africans.

Before he left, Mr. Jaffe said, "I love this country, and I have my friends who will invite me back when Kenya is no longer a semi-independent colony."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jaffe did not mention the names of these people, but it would be very interesting if he had let us know. I may know them, but it is not yet time for me to disclose the names here.

Mr. Speaker, what I would like to assure this House is that at this particular time we have given enough information about those two gentlemen whom we have asked to leave, and we are not yet finished. We are looking very hard, and when we find others, we are going to deal with them very severely, because we cannot have them play around with Kenya as if it was not an independent Government elected by the citizens and the peoples of Kenya, and the peoples of Kenya are not going to look to any other nation elsewhere to govern or to do anything else, but have hon. Members in this House and the Government that is now chosen by the people of Kenya. But at the moment, Mr. Speaker, I cannot disclose any more information concerning this gentleman, because the forces are busy looking for the elements that are still remaining.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been some information in the newspapers today, that there were some Members in this Parliament who were involved in this case, of them going to hotels with the so-called friends, so could the Minister tell us whether the Government looked into this, and could the Minister tell us who these people concerned are?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the third of this question was: Would the Minister tell the House what he is doing to see that the elements involved in the Wang Te-ming case have been arrested and brought to justice? I have said that the Government is going to deal with anti-Government and anti-people's movement in Kenya, as far as these other people are concerned, Mr. Wang had the right to have his own

friends, so long as they are personal friends, and not actively involved against the Government. I have said I have disclosed all I can, at this particular time, and I am sure hon. Members will appreciate that for security reasons.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister then assure this House that those people who were arrested earlier this month trying to take the Kanu H.Q. who were hired by the same movement, are going to be checked to find out exactly who were the—

Mr. Githoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my understanding is that we have people in the Court.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We cannot have any question referring to a matter which is *sub judice*.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, why has the Government deemed it right and appropriate to leave behind the wife of one of these prohibited immigrants, and the children?

Secondly, why was it not possible for Government to determine to give these people future *kibokos* before they left the country?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the person who was declared a prohibited immigrant was Mr. Jaffe, and the lady is Mrs. Jaffe. The Government is not interested in trying to deport people forcefully. She is married to Mr. Jaffe because she loves him, and they have the right to be together. Besides, she may have to part with things so that she can follow her husband, but we are dealing with Mr. Jaffe, and not Mrs. Jaffe. According to the Constitution of Kenya, justice has taken its course, and you are not going to force our hands on anything like giving *kibokos* to people.

Mr. Githoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously the Minister said that Mr. Jaffe was South African born. May I take it from him, on a subsequent question, that every non-black South African is equal to the Boers, or for that matter that every European in South Africa believes in apartheid?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is quite irrelevant.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Government has found that Mr. Wang was engaged in subversive activities against (Inaudible) why, was he not taken to the Court instead of being deported?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I mention the official statement by the Government, so that the hon. Member is not confused. What the

[Dr. Mungai]

Government says, and maybe what the newspapers said, as he was a correspondent himself, and they may be friendly to him, or may be different. The official statement was that his presence within Kenya became contrary to the interests of national security, I did not mention the word "subversive" and this is how we decided to leave the matter, for the security of this nation. Pressing it harder will only disclose more information, and the other people involved will only come to hear about it, and therefore, try to hide it. I, therefore, cannot, for the interests of security disclose it.

Mr. Jabari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the people who want to wreck this Government are not only those who want to approach the wreckage on a political line, would the Minister also take those who want to wreck this country economically, and treat them as severely as he treats the others?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid we cannot allow that question, unless it is related to the two men who are the subject of this question.

Mr. Muliro: Arising from the Minister's reply, would he not consider in future trying those subversive expatriates whom we find in this country, in our Courts, and imprison them rather than allow them to leave the country scot-free?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not make the laws of Kenya, and we have the Attorney-General's Chambers to advise on these things. If that was to be advised from the Attorney-General's Chambers, it is not my Ministry that would be trying them, they would be tried in court, but my Ministry will be very vigilant, and we shall arrest them and we shall do so mercilessly, whether they be Kenya citizens or not, and if they are foreigners, we shall take the appropriate action.

Mr. Agar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day we were (Inaudible) for the Government, is the Minister in order to refer this House for the (Inaudible) asked to him back to the Attorney-General?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I think this supplementary question has gone some way from the original question, and if the matter now raised belongs to another Ministry then he is entitled to say so.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's previous reply in connexion with Mr. Jaffe's wife being left behind, is he aware,

from a practical point of view, that some of the married couples; the women are more loyal to their husbands and therefore Mr. Jaffe could easily work through his wife, so long as she is here?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we could find out what Mr. Jaffe was doing then we could also find out what Mrs. Jaffe is doing. On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it clear that we are acting within our laws and my Ministry alone is not going to change the laws of Kenya. This is why I say that if we are advised by the Attorney-General, that it will be legal so to act to try these people who are expatriates and foreigners, then we would, but so far we have not been advised so, and we, the hon. Members, have to agree that we have to maintain the law that we know, and the law of this country has to be upheld.

Mr. Turei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it happens in Kenya as a whole that those who are all the time being deported by the Government are journalists or newspapermen. When will these exploiters of land policy be deported?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! We cannot discuss deportation of others unless they are associated with one of these two gentlemen.

Mr. Kibunga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell us whether or not there were citizens of Kenya connected in these subversive activities together with these people who have been deported?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said earlier that there were certain things that I was not going to answer because at this particular time it is not wise to do so, and we should not waste financial security.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members will get no more now from the Minister on this subject.

MOTION

CONSTITUTION OF SESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Githoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see that this Motion is a Private Members' Motion, and we have, Sir, the normal procedure that Friday is Private Members' Day, so, Sir, I would like to know how it is that we have a Private Members' Motion on the Order Paper today?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Government has control of all business that comes before the House other than Private Members' Day, and it is quite open to them to put down for consideration by the House, during Government time, any

[The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry]

to organize themselves, so that they can put a case to the Ministry of Co-operatives, and say that these are the co-operatives, co-operative A, co-operative B and so on, and if these people need a co-operative officer to assist them in the co-operative movement, obviously that very day the Government will give the hon. Member a co-operative officer.

I have one point here, Mr. Speaker, to make to all hon. Members in this House. It is no use of Members coming here and blaming the Government for not having recruited anybody from their area. The hon. Minister for Internal Security and Defence, has had some places advertised for ladies in one of the forces. In fact, if the hon. Member waits for the Minister for Co-operatives to move his Vote, he will tell him that he wants to train officers in the co-operative movement, and it is the duty of the Members to go and ask somebody to apply, and not apply for anybody himself, because the Member may not give the qualification

the Ministry wants. So, if the hon. Members in this House advised their constituents to apply for a post that is advertised in different Ministries, it would greatly help all the Ministers, like the Ministry of Co-operatives, which is considering every area, to consider such applications.

There is also another point, before I finish off, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to make. I would

very much like the hon. Member for Teso to say that he wants an agricultural instructor of Teso origin, or an agricultural administrator, and I advise him, because virtually what he has asked is that he wants somebody to tell his people to produce more food so that they can make co-operative societies, and then they can need a co-operative officer. I would like him kindly, before my Vote comes, that he brings an application from a suitable candidate with a School Certificate, to be trained as an agricultural officer, to go and help the Teso to produce more food so that they can make very good co-operative societies. I hope the hon. Member will ask his people to apply for next year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, I totally reject the Adjournment Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If no other Member wishes to speak, I will put the question that the House do now adjourn.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 28th July 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

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

Wednesday, 28th July 1965

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

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

PRAYERS**PAPERS LAID**

The following PAPERS were laid on the Table:—
The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1963.

(By the Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) on behalf of the Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru))

The Advocates (Degree Qualifications) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.

(By the Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) on behalf of the Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo))

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2302

NON-CONFIRMATION OF TEACHERS

Mr. Ogle asked the Minister for Education if he could tell this House when the two selected teachers from the N.E.P. are going to go to the United Kingdom.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The students will leave Kenya towards the last part of September 1965, but the actual dates of departure are not known at present.

Question No. 2307

GAZETTING MEMBERS OF THE LOANS BOARD

Mr. Gichoya asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry whether the Minister could tell the House when—

- these persons would be gazetted;
- the board would start functioning.

as a result of a public rally at Kerugoya in May when the Minister appointed members of the Loans Board.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As there is no Minister here to answer this question we will move to the next question.

Question No. 2306

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RICE HULLING MILL

Mr. Gichoya asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing when the Government was going to establish a rice processing factory in Mwaia/Tetere.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this is a matter for your guidance. I believe that when questions are put on the Order Paper it means that the Minister concerned had agreed to reply to the Members who have asked those questions. Is it in order that we do not have an answer to the questions in this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is not in order. Ministers are expected to be here to answer the questions when they fall due and appear on the Order Paper. It shows the greatest disrespect to this House when they do not do so, but we can do no more than register the dissatisfaction of the House and I think that the Ministers are aware that they cannot afford to offend too often the House on whose confidence they depend ultimately for their office. In the absence of the two Ministers, we shall have these two questions on the Order Paper again tomorrow.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE**CAUSES FOR DEPORTATION ORDERS**

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you have a question by private notice, Mr. Mbogoh? Will you ask it now?

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister for Internal Security and Defence tell the House the causes for:—

- Deportation order on Mr. Wang To-ming;
- Deportation order on Mr. Hoseah Jaffe;
- Would the Minister tell the House what he is doing to see that the elements involved in the Wang To-ming case have been arrested and brought to justice.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Muigal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my statement that Mr. Wang To-ming's activities fell in the category where his presence within Kenya was contrary to the interests of the national security. For Mr. Jaffe I also issued a statement where I said that some subversive groups tried to undermine the popularly elected Government of Kenya, and sometimes they are being helped by foreigners, such people with foreign elements whose main objective was to disrupt the peace and stability of the country. I said and confirm that the Government was vigilant and alert and will deal with these peoples' underground activities firmly and effectively so that the law-abiding citizens of this country can be assured of protection and safety in their ordinary life in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, I also mentioned that some of the writings of Mr. Jaffe overseas have been absolutely contrary to the interests of this

[Mr. Kase]

definitely worried about a few people who come into our country through the Southern parts of Kenya, and there are too many of these people in Mombasa. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the way our Kenya citizens are treated in the Northern parts of Tanzania the same way should be dealt with these people around Mombasa. Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we go on with the activity of inviting other politicians of the different countries to come and address us, then I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that our security position is going to be very difficult.

Many hon. Members: Why should that worry us?

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of the hon. gentlemen are asking why should that worry us, but, Sir, we cannot have politicians from other countries coming to address our people of their own tribe or group in this country. I think that the Minister has taken that one into consideration.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing which I would like to mention and which the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development also mentioned that tribal things should not come into effect. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have police forces around the coast which reflect either—I did not reflect a bad motive, I will give an example of Galole Police Station. When the *Shifita* activities were at the peak, then all we had was a number of Giriama policemen. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question was whether these coastal people were brought and killed intentionally to leave the other tribes together in the police force. This is the implication which the people can say, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we have these people being posted, and even now the Galole Police Station is 99 per cent Giriama or Miji Kenda or whatever it is. Only the police officer is a Kalenjin. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all due respects—Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody can see that these people have been grouped together so that they can be killed altogether.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister has had enough, but I feel that we have to keep on telling him, but he has talked very briefly about the security forces in the North-Eastern Province. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want the House to see that I am doubting them or doubting that they are working but I think that in the areas where I have been, places like Kijaro, Mahohi and Mwitii the policemen are doing very well.

What we would like to see, Mr. Speaker, when we say these *Shifita* have remained gangsters, we would like the Minister not to make

speeches from Nairobi, we do not want him to visit the General Service Units, we want him to go to a place like Witu and address the local civilians so as to boost the morale.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member asks what work am I doing. Every day I have complaints that *Shifita* are kidnapping people on the Tana River. How can I possibly convince them, when I sleep in fear in my own house? How can I possibly convince the civilians that they are safe? These are just plain excuses, and we do not want to be disloyal like the people in South Nyanza. The Minister should make an effort to go around these places where the people are demoralized.

He went with me, but we went to the General Service Unit, and we never talked to the civilians. Mr. Speaker, with this point I think the Minister has understood what I am talking about. All I want is that the people should be safeguarded, and furthermore, I think the Minister should make more use of the General Service Units. He knows that in the areas where the General Service Unit operates, the *Shifita* have gone, the *Shifita* element has gone. They have been finished completely. Mr. Speaker, if they are not wanted in South Nyanza, I think the best thing is to take them to the areas like Ijara. If some people do not like the General Service Unit in South Nyanza, we should take them there to combat the *Shifita*, so that we do not have infiltration between Garissa and Ijara, so that there is no loophole where they can come in.

Mr. Speaker, the other embarrassing thing I would like to point out to the Minister, is that I have always had accusations from the police that the people along the Tana River especially in the northern part, are helping the *Shifita*, but the most annoying thing is that they have never taken anyone to a court of law. It is useless to go on accusing the people along the Tana River of helping the *Shifita*, but they have not taken a single person to a court of law. This is happening in an area called Malalulu, and other places. I think the Minister should see that they go on doing this work properly, instead of submitting reports which are very useless. For example, Mr. Speaker, I remember being told something like this. The hon. Member travelled from Garissa to Mombasa in his car and came back, and just travelled around shops. What we want is that so-and-so is doing this and should be taken to a court of law. What business is it of his that a Member has run away from this place because of the *Shifita*? I am not preaching communism like some hon. Members here.

Mr. Speaker, the Minister should definitely go into this and see that these people are taken to

[Mr. Kase]

a court of law. When it comes to recruitment, we know that any force is always stationed in Mombasa. It never goes ten miles out of Mombasa. When people have to travel from Mbalambala which is 395 miles from Mombasa, this is terrible. I think when the time for the next recruitment comes, the Minister should go and see.

With these few remarks, I think the Minister should be sincere and work hard, and when he talks about arms, send those arms which are second-hand back, and some of us are very happy that those second-hand arms have been sent away.

Mr. Ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in opening my short speech, as usual I think that we must give credit where it is due.

First, on the way the Minister has moved the Vote under his Ministry, he is to be congratulated. Secondly, Mr. Speaker, although we, at times, remember the past, I think that our armed forces, when the British imperialists left, they left them with a bit of background, and I am glad that we have been able to maintain it, if not improve it.

Now, Sir, I would like to touch on a few points. First referring to our Kenya Army—points. I am one of the few people who were exploited by the British colonialists, as an ex-Sergeant Major. I think Sir, that it is really surprising to see the Assistant Minister calling me (Inaudible). He should remember that it was the Members of his own tribe who were (Inaudible) not the Masai.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it was not us who were (Inaudible).

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it had better go without explanation.

Mr. Ole Tipis: I do not think I need explain. Mr. Speaker.

I think in the security of our country we need to give every encouragement to our servicemen. (Inaudible). The trouble men is whether the Minister has taken those gallant at least to go into the gratuity of the defence of this men who risk their lives in the defence of this country. I would like to be told by the Minister when he comes to reply, that they are getting four times what they were getting before. It is

not that money matters most, but at least relatives ought to be satisfied and know that their daughters and sons who died in defence of their motherland, have not lost their lives for nothing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point is with regard to commissions or promotions in our Kenya Army. I know how difficult it is, knowing full well that we have some very nice old experienced officers who, through no fault of their own, have been kept behind, possibly due to their lack of academic education. Really they are good officers by any standard. They have proved themselves during the second world war, and in all theatres of war. These officers should not be minimised by our Government. They should be given every encouragement, and, if necessary, if we have some young educated boys they can act as their Adjutants to read the maps and things like that. But these fellows who have the real word of command, the people who are really determined to fight their enemies to the bitter end, should not be brushed aside.

Mr. Speaker, much has been spoken about discrimination in the recruitment to the Kenya Army, the Kenya Air Force, the Kenya Police and so on. Sir, what I would like to say is this. Whether the Members like it or not it is a fact which cannot be easily overlooked or brushed aside. Even here, amongst the ordinary Kenyans, some are more militant than others, some are more physically fit than others, some are more breathless than others. You cannot overlook this as it is a fact.

Hon. Member: I agree.

Mr. Ole Tipis: Even in the old days, Mr. Speaker, we used to fight with bows, arrows and spears and things like that. You have a small spear and bullets which must be small, and I hope that the Minister will take this into consideration very seriously, especially with regard to sending forces to the North-Eastern Province. I have heard quite a lot of allegations—I do not know whether they are true or not—that some of these petty people from some quarters, as soon as a bullet is fired run at top speed. We want some sturdy fellows who have been brought up in those surroundings to fight the *Shifita*.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will have to stop now, Mr. Tipis, as it is time for a Motion that the House do adjourn.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now call on the Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

[Mr. Ngala] the reasons definitely, without any diplomacy, without fear, and we will fully support him for the actions he is taking, if they are for good reasons.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my last point is with regard to the Special Branch Section of this Ministry, I think the Special Branch requires a special training, world-wide training, not just applying to Kabete, but applying to the whole world, because there are no complicated implications, where people should understand where we are, and see that we are permanent in Kenya. I would like the Minister to tell us what his intention is as regards getting top world brains to look after the intelligence of this country, so that we can avoid any dangers.

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

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only have a few points to make on this. Firstly, I would like to join those people who have congratulated the Minister for the very efficient way in which he has—

An hon. Member: We are hon. Members.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt at all that the hon. Members are qualified to be called honourable. That there are doubts in the minds of certain people in the public, including *Taifa Leo*, is not my own reason.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that many people, both in the country and outside, have criticized the fact that the Defence Vote figures are one of the largest, in fact, the largest, in the Estimates for the share. Now, I believe, Sir, that we should make it clear that it is not anybody's intention, as such, that we should spend large sums of money on the Defence Vote, except where, as in this case, it is absolutely necessary. It is vital, and I think we should explain this point, that there can be no other form of development, there can be no other form of progress where the integrity of the state, the security of the ordinary citizen is threatened. Indeed, to establish the tranquillity, the stability, the peace of mind, the confidence that the ordinary citizen requires, in order for him to plan his own development, and in order for the Government to plan the public development, it is vital that this Vote should be as it is now, so as to deal with all threats, internal or external, to the integrity of the nation. It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that the Vote is as large as it is, and I believe that we all support; and some Members, in fact, agree that it should be larger. We wish we could make it larger, but it is important for us to

know that in this way, it is merely a realistic assessment of the needs that confront the nation.

The point I wanted to mention, Mr. Speaker, is the question of the relationship between the police, particularly, and the public. I know that this point has come up for criticism, and that this has often been raised. I know that most of us, Mr. Speaker, who live in towns, appreciate that it is vital that the public and the police should co-operate. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only point I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister, because it needs to be emphasized—not that he is not aware of it—is the fact that the public themselves, Mr. Speaker, have changed. It is no longer the time when the public used to be indifferent to crime. These days, you find that in the town, a man who breaks into a window, a man who snatches a lady's handbag, or something, is straight away tried to be caught by the public. Now, what is called for, Mr. Speaker, is the attitude of the police changing towards the public. It is becoming all too common these days, Mr. Speaker, that the reaction of the public tends to be misunderstood. We would like, in fact, a position where every citizen, as it should be, tries to apprehend the criminal and hand him over to the arm of the law. In order for the citizen to be sure that he is free to do that, then he must be given the guarantee, Mr. Speaker, that when he has done it, he will not get into trouble for trying to help.

Now, I know that this can be done, I know that all that is required, is all the daily facilities of the police, and the leadership of the police, to make it their business, first, as was suggested by the Member for Kilifi South, to meet the leaders in the various sections, so that they can discuss the ways of dealing with these crimes, and they can secure the co-operation of the public.

I notice that (Inaudible.) that are being organized by the police, and this ought to be done in a big way, and I know that this is a function that is probably under way, but has not yet borne its fruits, and we, the public, have not yet seen the results. We will, and we are sure we will, but we would like to see these results as soon as possible.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention another point which tends to be overemphasized today in public, and I think this is the second criticism of the police. All too often some Members here, and plenty of the public, criticize the police. They question the integrity of the police. I have heard some Members stand up here, and I have no doubt a few more will stand, and say that the integrity of the ordinary policeman is going down. I have heard it said regularly.

[The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development]

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question here is that we, as Members of this House, must not pretend that the only culprit is a police officer. We must be prepared, as leaders—indeed if we are to be respected, as the hon. Member for Kilifi South wants us to be respected by the police—to come out against people in business, commerce and scrupulous elements who seek to override the people in high positions. It is no use blaming the police only. It is not only the police. It is that in this country, Sir, some people, in order to get a little advantage in some illicit trade or something, are prepared to go to any extent to corrupt people in positions. We have to come out, and it is unfortunate that none of the elements that are doing these things are in high positions. I believe, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that if the leaders in this Parliament want to help this nation, they must preach integrity in all their ways, in all their activities, in all their relationships in business and otherwise. They must be prepared equally, Mr. Speaker, to stop being associated with traders or other elements who are trying to corrupt people in these official positions.

This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is what we pay to the police, it does not count, because all too often they have their own doubts while we are telling them certain things, as to why we should give them special favours as Members of Parliament and in order for the police to get to know and be confident that we are on their side, we must be prepared in our own meetings, in every public function, to preach, to practice and to insist on integrity and then we shall get these things.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a vital point, and I wanted to raise it here, because all too often we intend to blame the police. I do not believe the police are the only ones to be blamed in this case. We, in fact, have a bigger responsibility than the police have in this particular respect.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the question of balance in the various forces is raised every time the hon. Members speak here. They want tribal balance in every single department of Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we meant of Government, we are going to lead this nation anywhere, then I believe that we have to accept one point, that the ordinary people have the freedom to join whatever occupation they want. They should be given the opportunity, as the hon. Member for Embu South said, to do what they want, as a natural development. There will however, be certain peoples, because of their history, who are interested in joining the armed forces, like the Kalenjin, like the Masai and others. There

will be other people whose inclination it is to go into commerce. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are also other people in our population who have the inclination to relax and take life easy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe we shall have people in our population who shall have the inclination to do another occupation. Those, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are natural trends, and it is absolutely phoney for the hon. Members here to think of the possible arithmetic balance about tribe, which they advised us to promote here. What can we do to promote breeding and inter-tribal breeding?

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to join the other hon. Members who have congratulated the Minister on his speech. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of things to which I listened with care and which I am happy to hear that the Minister has now put into operation, is on the question of sending students overseas, from this country. I would like therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to go further and ask the Minister to find out, but maybe it is not his business, but perhaps out from the Ministry concerned, or the person concerned, out about all these students, so that we may know the numbers in this country, who have been sent, and also we should know when they are coming back and where they have been sent to, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is dangerous. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a Motion on this and therefore, I think I will keep everything I have to say about the students studying in different colleges, and I also think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the Minister should be aware and move ahead faster than what has been done in the past, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these students once they come back and become frustrated they become a security risk.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently there was a student who came back from Czechoslovakia. When he came back after five years training he did not come back with either a diploma or a degree. All he said was that he had been studying political science.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We are only concerned in this debate with students of military arts and the like.

Mr. Kase: Yes, Sir.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not know what he has been studying and I think that those students who come back and have been studying like this previous student; they come back, become frustrated and also a security risk to the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing is that the Minister has mentioned something about immigration. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Coast we are

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or an industry, but if a whole area, a big area or a district is to be looked after by a mobile police force, this—in actual fact—is the duty of the state and the Government. We do not want the farmers to control any part of our unit, because if the farmers contributed to the establishment of this mobile police force, that would lead to other farmers ordering the unit. They would like to see the police drafted into an area or district according to their desire, their wish. So, we want the Government to make sure that any money given to the Ministry to start this mobile police force is returned to the farmers so that the Government can show its capability of running and protecting the peoples' lives as well as the livestock. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the Minister understands that.

I would also, Sir, like to speak on this question of protecting the borders and looking after the security of the country as far as the borders are concerned. I think that the Government is at the same time going to look into their external policy, because it is one thing to build a force to protect borders, but it is quite another to establish a good relationship with the neighbouring countries, or with foreign countries, which will make that protection not absolutely necessary. In fact, one would find that if one were friendly to a country and had no cause to think that a country might attack through the border, it might not be necessary to establish a protecting force at that border. However, it is our external policy which matters, and makes us desire protection or not. So, let us look at our policy first, before we think in terms of patrolling the border and so on and so forth. Let us concentrate on patrolling those borders where we are suspicious and where we know that we might get an attack at any time. But, apart from that, let us use our force in the best possible way, rather than just assuming that one day we will be attacked from this or that angle, because that shows there is confusion, and the Government does not know where the enemy is. In fact, it is better to understand the enemy, and to know the possible sources of your enemy's strength and so on.

Mr. Speaker, with regard to the question of training, I am not satisfied that this is going on at the correct rate. In fact, we need a bigger force of our own demand, of our own understanding, and it must be big enough. If we have a small force which is disciplined, and which can do its work well, we can also fail to handle our enemy if the force was not big enough. So, the size of our force must be looked into,

and also the training must be sufficient and up-to-date. But, at the present time, I do not think this is up to requirement, and we must move very quickly and rapidly. As our policy changes and we make enemies, as I said, and at some time we may require a force that can combat our enemies straight away. Also, we must look into the question of what machinery of section to training we are using and should not blind anybody. It should not make the Government feel that I would like to see my brother Luos or my brother Kikuyus or Nandis in the force, we would like to see that the General Service Unit does not consist of one tribe only. This would give me a feeling that it is not the tribe which is keeping peace but one may feel that because they see one tribe they are being attacked, but it is also certain persons wishing to say that they are oppressed. Therefore, since the force must reflect the country's tribal set-up, it is necessary that we have all the tribes recruited balanced and employed in the forces, not doing it deliberately, but knowing that we all need to join the force and we all need to be there. I would like to see my brother arresting me, and I would know that he had come from my Government.

That is why it is necessary to see that we do not overlook many of these small factors, because it is these small things on which people try to make capital. You cannot get capital without something being established, but you can watch it and then see that it is something that must be corrected.

Another point I wanted to make was that we should increase the Vote of this Ministry. There is a lot of inefficiency as far as trapping offenders is concerned, and it is rumoured that when the Europeans went—the former police officers and experts who were dealing with *Mau Mau* groups—they went with the best dogs, they went with the best facilities, and they left our country poor. Whether or not this is true, I do not know, but we must see that we improve the tracking machinery of this country.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just have a few observations to make on this Ministry.

First, I would like to congratulate the Minister for the very brilliant manner in which he has handled the Ministry in the field. I would also like to say that we want to point out a few points, because they are of importance. This Minister should know that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the police ranks today because these men who have been in service since 1939 to date, who have expected promotion, have

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not been promoted on the basis of their own merits. I think this is a very unfair thing for the Ministry to allow, because it reflects some tribalism in the forces. There is no question about this. I have seen it with my own eyes; people who are very efficient indeed, and when it comes to promotion you get a police officer not being considered. Whether this is a case of being overlooked, I do not know; whether it is because these police officers are not friendly enough to certain personalities in the Ministry, I do not know. Whether it is a question of tribalism, people feeling safer with fellows of their own tribe around them, I do not know. Wherever you have police officers who are completely frustrated and very disgruntled, because they have a feeling that they have been overlooked as far as promotion is concerned. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister, when he stands to reply, what method of promotion is being used in the police so that he can show definitely that this injustice will be done away with in the police force in particular.

I would like to know whether he can show us the method why certain policemen who have been in the police force recently, have jumped over the other senior officers who are dissatisfied at the moment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like also to warn the Minister that at the moment there are some policemen, including rank type people, who are some policemen, including rank type people, who have one loyalty to certain individuals. I think it is very wrong for a section of police to have certain loyalty to certain politicians, and I think if this continues, that very same self may find one day that he is pushed out by his own officers. Therefore, he has to be very careful that this does not happen. The lower policeman should not allow himself to have allegiance to particular politicians, because they come from his tribe, or from his location, or from his area. I think this should be stopped, and should be emphasized quite a lot in the training centre, and also in the refresher courses of the police.

Now, another warning is that there has been an attitude of the police not paying sufficient respect to politicians. Whether they are Members of Parliament, or whether they are ordinary party workers in the countryside, I think politicians should have special respect.

An hon. Member: Oh! Oh!

Mr. Ngala: There is no use saying "Oh! Oh!" like that. This independence was fought for and won by the politicians. Before the Assistant Minister for Defence was a student of law we were fighting for independence.

The point I want to make is that in any political Government, Mr. Speaker, the party workers, whether they are ordinary party people working in the field, or Members of Parliament, must be given their due respect, because they fought for the independence of their own country. If they are not given due respect by civil servants, particularly the forces of the country, it is not becoming to a political, and a very high state. Therefore, I would like to say, suggest to the Minister, that this should be observed, because we have received complaints here and there, where people have not been treated with that status of a free people, who have fought for their independence, and who should be recognized as such. We do not want a police force or an army which treats politicians as we were treated during the colonial days.

An hon. Member: We misbehave.

Mr. Ngala: Even if we misbehaved, that is the law, and the law should be applied in that understanding and in the status of independence.

Now, I am not suggesting that it has ever happened to me personally, but I have heard very genuine complaints from many people, particularly party workers in the field, and in the rural areas.

Now, when it comes to an Assistant Minister being pushed about, that is complete disrespect of the Government, and complete disrespect of the set-up and meaning of independence. Therefore, these things should be looked after properly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has become very notorious now in declaring some people notorious now in declaring some people to be thrown out, but the reasons should be given very clearly. There should not be any ambiguity about the reasons for throwing out anybody. Some people come under the Ministry say Pressmen, and statements from the Ministry say definitely that a Pressman has been thrown out, when he is a top special branch man. Why was it not stated clearly that this man, who was a special spy, was thrown out for this reason, so that the people do not misunderstand it. We want to understand why these people are being thrown out. When we go out in the country, in the streets, we ask the ordinary man, and he says that he is thrown out because he is a *Mzungu*. He does not know because he has not been given the reasons clearly. There is no reason to be over-diplomatic over this issue. You have to say exactly why you are throwing out somebody. If he is a spy, we should be told that he is a spy, and he is thrown out because he is a spy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister, when he throws out somebody, to give

would like to pay a special word of tribute to the police, the army, the Tribal Police, and the loyal Somalis in the North-Eastern Province for the magnificent job of work they have done and are carrying on in the areas affected by the *Shifita*. The country is extremely appreciative of the work they have done, and I am sure the House agrees with me that they deserve most sincere congratulations from this House.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize the point that though we have three armed forces and a police force, yet in ensuring the security of the Republic and the integrity of its borders, this co-operation between armed forces and the police is absolutely essential. The army, the air force and the navy must at all times be prepared to come to the aid of the civil power. Unless there is maximum co-ordination and co-operation in the operative rules of the four forces, then their effectiveness will be reduced. I am happy to report today that the four forces have shown a great spirit of co-operation and extreme high morale and I would like to pay a specific tribute to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Hinga, to the Commander of the Kenya Army, Mr. Hardy, who is now sitting over there, to the Commander of the Kenya Air Force, Group Captain Stockwell and the Commander of the Kenya Navy, Commander Walker for the tremendous initiative which they have shown, not only in the shaping of our forces, but also in this co-operation and maintaining our forces in a very high morale and very high standard. I would also like to pay tribute to their deputies who have done extremely well and who are learning very fast, and also who have been co-operating extremely well. A special message also goes to the Principal Immigration Officer, Mr. Kialo, for the excellent job he has done in controlling the immigration of people into this country.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we have our socialism covered in Sessional Paper No. 10: African Socialism. Security forces and the armed forces in the Western countries are prepared to die to keep capitalism; armed forces in the Eastern communist countries are also prepared to die to keep their countries; here in Kenya, our men in the armed forces are also prepared to fight and die for African socialism. If need be, they will fight against any of those people who will be trying to bring capitalism or communism into Kenya, just as much as our security forces, the men in the Kenya Army, the air force, the navy, the police and the General Service Unit are prepared to shed blood for their people. This Government must rededicate itself and must, not

only the Government but the Members of Parliament, resolves to give of themselves the maximum in the service of our people and of this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to thank the Minister for Internal Security and Defence for what has been done since he took over this portfolio. I know that we have established within a short time a navy that is now beginning to handle many of our affairs within the place where they are being trained. I also know that a lot of progress has been made in the general improvement of this particular Ministry, and following what the Minister said I do not think Members are likely to disagree very much with his eloquent and forthright speech.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall always have room for improvement, we shall always fight for improvement. We always step from improvement to improvement. I do not think there will come a time when we will settle down and say that we have solved all our problems and that we do not need to move any further. Just as we are aware that we make enemies as we make improvements, as we make friends we also make enemies. Today this country or the other is our friend, tomorrow this same country becomes our enemy. So, we are always living in a world of conflict and forceful fight for power, or forceful fight for the isms that the Minister has just mentioned. We are not going to keep ourselves away from following our own policy, because if we do not establish a strong policy we shall not do right; we must establish a strong policy which will be understood by our people. Without this it will be useless to build a force, it will be useless to raise an army, because we must build a policy first, make sure that our people understand it, make sure that our people are prepared to protect that policy, and make sure that the man, woman and child understand exactly what Kenya stands for. If this is African socialism I am out for it personally, but the thing that I must establish beyond doubt, and which I know my colleagues know, is that the people outside do not understand African socialism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish my colleagues to interrupt me because I know they want to force me, as usual, to accept their attitude. They want to force my speech towards a line which they want me to be in, but by saying that the ordinary African does not know what is meant by

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] African socialism does not mean, Mr. Speaker, that one is the champion of African socialism. In fact, we are in the process of analysing, scrutinizing and applying the socialism we want. We all know that although we have a Bible we have to analyse the Bible. We as leaders must apply ourselves to the people outside.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala-Abok, you must keep your remarks relevant to the subject matter.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, it is relevant but because the Members keep on warning me on how we can understand African socialism—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Hon. Members must understand that two wrongs do not make a right. However irrelevant the remarks of other hon. Members you must keep to the subject matter.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was talking on the armed forces and I know that we depend on our armed forces to defend our country, but people must understand what the policy is which is being protected. The people will always protect the policy of the country. The Minister referred us very reasonably to the armed forces in communist countries and said that they are prepared to die for communism. The same thing applied to the capitalist world. In fact, we also want our people to understand thoroughly what African socialism is, how it can be best applied and how it is being applied. In so doing the people will co-operate, and it is that in which we shall build the defence of our country. For these reasons I would ask my colleagues here to understand that paper more thoroughly and to explain it to the people, so that all the speeches made by Members, in the first place, including the Ministers, will be understood by the people. They will not say that because the policy is not understood that people are misleading the country, it is these speeches that will make the armed forces realize that the people understand what they are doing. The people also will feel that what he said was correct when he said so-and-so was explaining the policy of the country. There must not be any mistake in this.

Now, I would like to see Africanization in the armed forces. In fact, we need rapid Africanization based on experience, sincerity, integrity and honesty, because for a long time we have noticed that Africanization has taken place in certain fields rapidly, but if one looks at some places, Ministries where Africanization has taken place, you will find that there is a lot of inefficiency.

Mr. Speaker, in some of these places you will find a Minister who has no concern with an administration trying to give a ruling to an administrative officer on a matter which concerns him as a person. But I have always warned my Africans that it is our duty to see that we Africanize, but at the same time we should make sure that, while Africanizing, we should know that the people who have taken over from the Europeans or Asians are going to do the job of the country. They should not favour anybody, they are not going to achieve anything, and even another Minister who is not concerned with that Ministry, but only his own Ministry could give the authority to do so. Mr. Speaker, in some of these areas you will find a Minister who is not concerned with administration, and who knows by his action security will be endangered giving ruling to an administrative officer on a matter which concerns him as an individual.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are dealing with the armed forces at the moment.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

So, therefore, Africanization should actually be affected, but let the Africans who are actually taking over make sure that they follow their jobs, which are trained to do, and they will be should do nothing more so that they will be satisfied that we have a good team that can look after this country, as far as defence is concerned. I can lay no blame in this field, on which I am talking, but what happens in one place can always apply to another, and therefore I am ready to say that we are training the Africans to take over, and, in fact, I want to see the army taken over by the people of this country and the citizens of this country, but in doing that I want to warn my colleagues and my brothers outside that they must serve the country and they must not serve any other issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment on the recently announced mobile police force which I think is now operating in the livestock areas, the areas where there is national wealth in sheep, cattle and so on. I understand that they have started a mobile police force there, and I also understand that the Government asked the farmers around that area, the areas where there are such schemes, to give a certain amount of money so that these forces may be started immediately. Personally, I would not like our Government to ask for farmers to help the Ministry to establish a force, because it is up to the state to protect the property of the people. It is another matter to employ a workman to guard machinery

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] those students who are now receiving military training in overseas countries to switch their courses to technology and the sciences so that they can become very useful in nation building. We have the men here who are protecting and guarding Kenya. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, therefore, recommend these students that they should not expect to be taken into the Kenya Army, but to report to the proper places and be recruited on individual merits through the existing machinery, and they have my assurance that so long as they meet the requirements they will be taken in.

Now I am working on the police, and the army forces, to make sure that they reflect an attitude that is in keeping as reflects an independent Kenya from top to bottom. It must be said of our people in the security forces, that they have adjusted themselves very well to present-day Kenya, and that the number that can be accused of having colonial mentality is in the minority, and is disappearing very rapidly. Our forces have been carefully instructed to carry out their duties efficiently and effectively, and at the same time *Utumishi Kwa wote*, respect for all, whether they be men, women or children, rich or poor, or whatever religion they are, all deserve respect from our security forces. The Public is also requested to co-operate with the security forces so that we can obtain once again the maximum efficiency, as I said before. If anyone comes across a policeman, who does not seem to be working with the police Regulations, that man should not come running to me as a Minister, running down the whole police force, but rather he should immediately report to the superior officer in charge of that policeman, so that proper action and discipline can be taken, but he should not mar the name of the whole police force, because, as we know, Kenya has one of the best police forces in the whole of independent Africa.

In the more independent countries the armed forces play an important role in the economic development of the country. Here, in Kenya, I have issued instructions that items which can be purchased locally must be bought here. The result is that not only are the armed forces offering employment to the increasing number of civilians, but they can also act as a healthy stimulant to the economy of this country. The police employ about 1,676 civilians in various positions. The army employs about 1,500 civilians. As the Kenya Air Force grows and expands, and also the Kenya Navy grows and expands the number will increase and therefore the economy will also improve accordingly.

I have said that I have issued instructions that all materials, equipment and so on which are manufactured locally must be purchased here. I would like to make this very clear. We can only purchase the equipment so long as it meets the requirements and the standards that is going to be used by the army, the police and whatever other branches of our armed forces. If it is inferior then naturally we have to show it. Wherever possible, however, we are gradually ensuring that articles which must be imported for to be manufactured can be finished locally. For the police lorries we now only import the car engines, etc., and we are arranging for the bodies to be built here locally, and now we do not import those lorries which have their bodies built overseas. This will be increasingly true with the other armed forces and with regards to more equipment as we have today local equipment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Members it is my intention to increase the police force coverage in the country and improve the efficiency of the armed forces. This is reflected in the 1964/70 Development Plan. Various Members have made requests for the establishment of a police post in various parts of their constituencies, but I am afraid I cannot cover the whole country all at once. This problem has to be solved on the basis of priorities and according to the finances available. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am in the process of establishing police posts at Takaba and Sirowelsi, and the construction of Eldoret Divisional Headquarters has already started and others will follow. It is also my intention to establish a police station at Mutuma in the Machakos Division in this financial year. I am happy to report that now the General Service Unit are all in Nairobi and their Headquarters are at Thika Road House. There were many people who were afraid to have the General Service Unit near their places, but we are quite happy to have them here in Nairobi.

Sir, between now and 1970 I hope it will be possible to establish further new police division and posts. For instance in a place like Homa Bay we have it very much in our minds the same as other places, in which we are going to establish either a police division or posts. The hon. Members will be aware that communication is vital in the performance of the police force. Busia is also included in this, and therefore, the hon. Members for Busia area should not worry very much. I hope that it will be possible in the very near future to form a new communication network, but I am afraid I am not in a position to give any details at this stage, but maybe at a later stage.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of the armed forces, I am doing all I can to provide them with the latest possible equipment to ensure that their operational effectiveness is maintained at a very high standard. The morale of the men is also very important. Hon. Members are, I am sure, well acquainted with the duties of the police and the General Service Unit. But, Sir, let me make it quite clear, hon. Members that the sole purpose of the General Service Unit is to reinforce the general duties of the police when the security situation so demands, and have to be requested to go to these areas usually by the commander of the police in those areas, and this is when an emergency situation affecting the maintenance of good law and order arises, otherwise the General Service Unit is not just taken around the country for no reason at all. Occasionally the Members may have complained that the General Service Unit have either done this or that, but always we have to remember that the police force and the General Service Unit are also human. Occasionally one individual may make a mistake, but Sir, I will never accept such a blind complaint against the police. If one policeman misbehaves, or behaves in a manner that is man misbehaves, or behaves in a manner that is prejudicial to the good name of our security forces, then please let him be reported as an individual, and not condemn the whole police force or the General Service Unit. I will assure the hon. Members then, that each case will be investigated and proper action will be taken.

At this point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it may be pertinent to acquaint the hon. Members with a few statistics on the work of the police. I am pleased to inform the House that the effectiveness and the efficiency of our force is now extremely high. It is with satisfaction that I have to tell the House that in the first quarter of 1965 the police tried drastic measures and coupled with increasing co-operation from the general population succeeded in reducing the incidents of serious crime by over 15 per cent, compared with the same period in 1964. I am sure the hon. Members will agree with me that we have a very good police force, and we are grateful to the work they have done.

This Sir, decrease in crime is, however, not evenly spread out over the country. In some provinces crime has drastically gone down, but in others it has gone up a little bit. I will mention a few. For instance, the Nairobi area shows a 29 per cent decrease, and in some other provinces or divisions the figure is as high as 47 per cent or 58 per cent to mention Embu and Nyandarua which have had the highest decrease. There are

some other areas though, where crime has gone higher, but the police are there now trying to combat it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, police have had a considerable success in their duty of crime detection and apprehension available once a crime has been committed. With the total number of reported crimes I gave a record in the first quarter of 1965 standing at under 11,000 almost 8,500 suspects have been arrested, and some property has been recovered, over 6,000 acres. This is also very good work. Many of these people have been convicted and many are waiting who, I am sure, are going to be convicted.

Sir, I think the House on looking at these statistics will agree with me that the police force of the Republic of Kenya is doing a brilliant job of work and that they deserve the sincere congratulations of this House, this Government and the people.

Most hon. Members, Sir, will be aware that stock theft is becoming a very serious problem in certain parts of the country and I have a feeling that if stock theft is not stopped immediately then the agricultural industry of the country is going to suffer a severe setback. In the first part of this year about 7,000 stock were stolen, but they have been recovered. I therefore feel that it is very important to have a special stock theft team operating like 999 so that any time stock is stolen and has been detected then, this team can be called upon to go into immediate action and I am sure that this will reduce the stock thefts.

There are several Members who say that we should start communal punishment again, but Sir, I would like to refer them to the Constitution and it cannot be done, unless with the laws that we have in the Constitution. However, with the laws that we have we can only do our best, and at the moment I am doing the best I can, so that we make it more difficult for those stock thieves and deal with them accordingly. Here I must point out to the House that stock thieving has now been commercialized, and instead of the old stock thieving that Africans were used to, now they use lorries and other methods of stock thieving, slaughter them, sell them and this also needs very close control. Border committees have been started again, and they are functioning very well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I may now mention about some rumours which we have heard recently. It is very well known about the Russian arms that were coming for alarm about this, and there was no cause for alarm about this, and the reason for rejecting them is also equally known. It is also known, now, that our General

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If people insist on breaking the laws of the country and threaten the security of the country, they cannot expect to be handled with kid gloves; they have to be shown that they have to respect law and order. I am pleased to report to the House, Mr. Speaker, that most of the people of Kenya are working well with the forces of law and order; not only are they co-operating with these forces, but the fact that these forces are theirs and are here for their own good is well appreciated in most provinces, and where this is not yet appreciated it is starting to sink in.

I said, Mr. Speaker, these are the forces of the people, and this could not have been said a few years back. The key to this is Africanization. The Africanization of our police force and armed forces is proceeding rapidly as men of suitable calibre, efficiency and integrity are forthcoming. In the police, by the end of this year the positions held by the expatriates will have dropped to less than 1.5 per cent and this is very rapid Africanization. I have now set up a deliberate training programme with a view to Africanizing some of the posts remaining in the hands of expatriates. It has to be remembered, though, that there are some technical positions that we cannot just Africanize so rapidly because we have to train those Africans who are to take them over and, therefore, it will take a little time. Africanization of the police force must be carried out in such a manner as to ensure that not only is the morale of the force maintained at maximum pitch, but that its efficiency is not marred in any way whatsoever. At this juncture I would like to pay tribute to some of our young African officers on the manner and spirit in which they have taken to their new responsibilities and they have discharged them very well. I would like to assure them that they have the support of this Government and the people in discharging their duties. However, I would like to warn them that although they have finished their training in college and the force training school, they have to go out now and practise what they have been taught properly and, also, learn the proper way of being a policeman.

At the same time I would like to pay special tribute to the expatriates who are still with us, who help us a great deal in the work of detection and prevention of crime. They, too, have done extremely well. I know some of them who put in long hours to ensure that the country's security is not endangered and I am sure that Members would agree with me that we should be happy and we appreciate the services given by these officers.

In the case of the army, we have had a huge inflow of trained cadet officers who are now attaining responsible positions in the Kenya Army. The majority of these young officers have already proven their worth in the field. They are men that this Government, this House and the peoples of Kenya are very proud of. Fortunately, in the ways of Africanization I can show a dramatic case. On the 1st March 1964 only one unit of the Kenya Army was commanded by an African. Within twelve months this has been reversed. At this time I would also like to mention that we are grateful that the British Government has loaned us a training team from the British Army to train the Kenya Army over here. They are doing a very good job and we are also grateful to them.

There are two new services which this country has formed for itself, albeit with the assistance of an outside training team. The Kenya Air Force was inaugurated officially in June 1964. A nucleus of pilots had started their training just a month after our Independence. I can announce that the Kenya Air Force has now reached the advanced stage where it has its own squadron of Beaver aircraft carrying out operations as required throughout the country. The first qualified African pilots graduated in February 1965. Later in 1965 the air force will be taking delivery of larger Caribou transport aircraft which will carry personnel, motor vehicles, or cargo to whatever parts of the country they are needed, practically and economically, no matter what might be the state of the roads or railways or however remote the destination.

The rapid advancement of our air force, I have to mention again, is because of another loaned team from Britain under the command of Group Captain Stockwell, who has done extremely well with our boys, and we are proud of our boy pilots, and also of the services he has rendered to the people of Kenya.

The Kenya Navy is even younger than the air force, it is obviously based at Mombasa, and from the British again, we have the loan of a ship to be used for training our people, and in 1966, we will be getting delivery of three very fast, high speed, patrol boats, which have been especially built to our specifications. By the end of 1966, I hope to see the navy fully operational, and able to undertake any duties associated with the guarding of the coast line. In another category, we hope that the Kenya Navy will be able to contribute much to the fishing industry that will be required at the Coast. The people of Kenya must see their own sons running their own police force, the army, the air force and the navy. Being a young country we cannot Africanize for

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence]

Africanization's sake. We are, of necessity, bound to draw on our foreign expatriates, until our boys are fully capable of running these forces efficiently and effectively. I am also taking steps to ensure that recruitment into the police, and armed forces, is done in such a way that every member in this House, and every person in the Republic of Kenya, shall feel that he is represented and has a personal say in the security of Kenya. I will undertake to inform the Members when recruitment is due to take place in their areas so that they, and the party through which they were elected and the local administration, they were elected and the local administration, can bring forward a number of suitable candidates to the respective recruiting stations. I must strongly emphasize now, that the final say will lie on the recruiting team, but hon. Members in this House, will be very well informed so that they can participate in choosing the candidates who will be joining the police force or the armed forces. I must repeat again, I stand for the lower the physical or academic standards of the security forces. I must assure the hon. Members that they would not like to see pygmies and dishevelled weaklings masquerading as policemen or soldiers to protect Kenya. Therefore these standards have to be maintained.

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

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

You will notice that women are being recruited into the police. Hon. Members have received notices from me as to this. For the time being, we can only recruit a few who will form the officer class. Later we shall recruit to take number. We would like women to take part in the security forces of this nation, so that the people of this nation can be proud of their young women as they are of their young men.

While on the subject of recruitment, I would like to clarify the general policy involved. There are a number of Kenya citizens applying to enter the security forces, usually as commissioned officers after having been trained in foreign countries which have no agreement with the Kenya Government for such training. The Kenya Government has not been informed as to the content of the classes and the students, nor the type of training they have received. This number is quite large that is being trained in some Eastern European countries or China, sometimes in some Western countries. I must make it very clear that we have our recruiting machinery, and we

would like to see people being recruited through the right machinery, and not through individuals. Besides we have a limited number of officers who can command the Kenya Army, and this number is rising. Therefore, I feel, that some people may think that we may have an army of all officers and practically no men. This cannot be permitted. I would like to assure those people who are being trained overseas in military art or sciences, that we have no discrimination as to the people we take into the recruiting team that they shall be considered on individual merits just as anyone else. Whether they are trained in Eastern communist countries, or Western capitalist countries, we are not concerned with that but we have to maintain a standard, but we just cannot accept them because they reported, without knowing where they are trained or what they are trained in. I understand some are trained in guerrilla warfare, and stand some are trained in the army. This, Mr. Speaker, I must make it very clear that the Government will not permit. Besides we have had our own boys, locally recruited in Kenya, training in the army, and many of them have been in the army for a long time, and they have been waiting for their chances to become officers, because in the past these posts were being held by Europeans, and this is their chance for rising upwards. Therefore, we cannot just replace them with other people who have been away for nine months, and they come and take over from our local officers who have been fighting the Shifta.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to reassure those people again that they are quite welcome to enter our security forces through the right channels, recruited just like anyone else, going through the same training as anyone else. In fact, I would also like to state here that no more students should be sent for military training in any foreign country, unless they are specifically sponsored by the Kenya Government. When they come back and they find that they have no jobs, they should not blame the Minister for Health, or the Kenya Government, because the Kenya Government never knew where they went, or what they were doing. We have to tell ourselves that the manpower required in Kenya cannot be too political with the army. At the same time, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is still a very large number who are under training in very large countries. I would like to say that Kenya does not require so many people in the armed forces, because we have the men right here in Kenya. We do need other people in engineering, technology and sciences, and I would advise

[Mr. Ngala]

previous year, I wonder whether the Minister could give us the breakdown of the existing special schools that he aided during the last financial year, and the new ones that have come onto his list for aid, so that we can have a picture as to why there is such a big rise.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the special schools at present being aided by the Ministry are as follows: St. Nicholas School at Nairobi, Aga Khan Special School in Nairobi, Thika School for the Blind, Aluhya School for the Blind, Kibos School for the Blind, Egoge School for the Blind, Machakos Training Centre for the Blind, Nyangoma School for the Deaf, Aga Khan Special School in Mombasa and Alupe in Teso School in Mumias for the Deaf. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in addition to eleven institutions already mentioned, it is also proposed to grant aid to two more schools in January 1966, and these are Joy Town School for the Blind at Thika and Likoni School for the Blind at Mombasa.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, arising from that reply, could the Assistant Minister explain why the Aga Khan Special Schools are so heavily assisted when they are exclusively racial in their intake?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I really do not understand it when the hon. Member says that the Aga Khan Special Schools are heavily assisted when this intake is racial. Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I know is that the Aga Khan Special School is aided by the Government simply because this school follows the category of the schools which the Government considers it necessary to aid, and other schools, which as you know, Mr. Chairman, Sir, are the full responsibility of education, which now falls under the Central Government, particularly the high schools, and as this Aga Khan Special School is one of the high schools, then, the Government considers it necessary to aid this school just as it does the other schools, and there is no discrimination in so far as the intake is concerned but it must be realized that formerly this was the practice and this is why the special (Inaudible.) of the school appeared to be racial, but we intend to change this as time goes on.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards to this Aga Khan Special School, there is a move at the moment to have the St. Nicholas School and the Aga Khan Special School amalgamated, and these are the only main factors which seem to draw the Aga Khan Special School (Inaudible.)

these are very special schools and they are both non-racial and they take all people, even the St. Nicholas School which I have visited and they have children of all ages. These are very special for the people.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would very much criticize this policy of aiding schools which are mainly around Nairobi and the main towns in the country, which are so racial, but we have schools which are run by voluntary bodies like the one in Embu and other places where they have the cripples and incapable people and these are not given any education, they are just left to live there without having any education. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Government could also aid these people, then, I think they would not be left so far behind, and I think that if they are left so far behind then the other children of other races who go to schools inside the towns are having a very unfair advantage over the others who are very far away from these schools and institutions, and therefore find it impossible to go to these places.

Mr. Koinange: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have visited various places and tried to recruit teachers who will be covering those schools and the most important aspect of these people is to have well trained people to cover and meet the very needs of these people, and also, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am taking action in recruiting teachers, and what the Member said will definitely be considered.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, referring back to what the Assistant Minister gave me as a reply when I raised one point, I do not know whether the Assistant Minister misunderstood me, because I was asking about the Aga Khan Special Schools, and he replies to me as though I was asking about Aga Khan ordinary schools. The special schools, Sir, are the schools for the disabled children as well as I understand the term. I am only asking whether the Minister is satisfied that the grant which is given to these special schools: the Aga Khan Special Schools, particularly in Mombasa, is in the interest of the nation, particularly when I look into the intake of the children there, the (Inaudible.) of one race, and unless the Assistant Minister can give me a different picture of the intake of this school, then I would like to re-distribute the expenditure of the public money on a racial institute.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the point here which the hon. Mr. Ngala is seeking is why there is such a heavy expenditure on these special schools. But, Sir, why they considered it necessary to spend this amount of money on these

schools is because normally a school has a maximum of thirty to thirty-five pupils, but because of the shortage of facilities which exists in these schools, and also the cost of equipment, which in these courses necessitates the greater expenditure on the grounds that the number of people in these schools must be limited to fifteen, not to thirty or thirty-five as is indicated in the ordinary schools. (Inaudible.)

..... (Inaudible.) and I feel that the hon. Member must agree with me that the Government will never stand for any discrimination at all. If there is a question of discrimination in the terms of colour then, I think this is a point which should be brought to answer in these schools, but as far as the (Inaudible.) one class is about fifteen pupils, and this is due to the fact that there is costly equipment which is used in these schools, not like the other ordinary schools.

That is why the Government must grant-in-aid these schools, but if the hon. Member has a case of discrimination in terms of colour, then I think this point should be brought to us and we shall surely investigate and appropriate action will be taken.

Mr. Arap Soi: Mr. Chairman, the Assistant Minister has said that there is very expensive equipment in these schools. We want to know whether the Government is using this money to buy this equipment, or what is the Government really doing with this money? Is it buying anything, any equipment or merely using the equipment which is already there? Or is it just using it for running the school?

Mr. Koinange: Mr. Chairman, this is the sum total of the running of the school, which includes the payment of food, the staff and the general upkeep of those pupils. Also, where necessary, we acquire the necessary equipment for these cripples to use, according to the additional intake of any student who should come in. That covers the sum total rather than the one specific item.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, can the Minister tell this House exactly what happens after they have spent so much money on such a school? Do these cripples, after being educated, get sent out into the streets, as I see them sometimes in the streets? Or do they help—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I do not think that arises out of this Vote. I am afraid. We have to be quite strict because we are going a little out of the Vote.

Mr. Mbogoh: Yes, Mr. Chairman, but there are so many things that—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I know, but you can ask about the schools. What happens afterwards, I think, should be in a different question.

Mr. Mbogoh: But what about this money being spent?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, that is not covered by this Vote.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether the Minister intended to lead us astray on one point where he mentioned that there was to be a special school at Likoni. I thought the special school was at Changamwe. I do not know whether we are speaking on—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think he said Likoni Special School at Mombasa.

Mr. Ngala: At Mombasa. I thought the school was going up in Changamwe, not at Likoni.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He did not say it was at Likoni; he called it the Likoni Special School at Mombasa.

Mr. Ngala: Yes, that is what I wanted to know. The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is right, is it not?

Mr. Mutiso: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the school we intend to open is to be at Likoni not at Changamwe.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, arising from that reply, could the Assistant Minister tell us whether he intends to have a special school at Changamwe run by the methodists? Is he confusing Changamwe with Likoni in this?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Chairman, according to information I have, I know that we only intend, as far as 1966 is concerned to open this one school in Likoni. However, if there is another proposal by the methodists to have a school, surely this would be looked into and we would not reject any proposals to have as many of these schools as it is possible to have in Kenya. We would like to have as many schools as possible put up for these people.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, I think the Assistant Minister has been misled by whoever has given him notes. However, could he advise me as to who is going to be the manager of the special school at Likoni?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Chairman, surely this is a point that I cannot answer right now. Perhaps the hon. Member has some information on this and if he could enlighten us we would be grateful.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that really arises here.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Sir, I am rising to seek your guidance on this. We have questions usually put on the Order Paper, and replies are made to those questions by the Ministers concerned. Now, sometimes it so happens that when a Member puts a question, he might get some other information before something happens. Now, if I was to get information in connexion with something, and I know that the question takes ten days, and within those ten days something happens, can I be in order at any time to ask you that such a question be brought more quickly, before the ten days is up. Let us say that somebody is going to be sacked, and I know this, and I want to put a question in Parliament concerning this, to alert the House, I know that the question might come after the person has been dismissed, and if I had put the question earlier, I might have saved him.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have no procedure whereby Government is forced to answer any question in less than ten-days, except with the special procedure of questions by private notice. That, as hon. Members know, is only on matters of special public importance and urgency. For the rest it is up to hon. Members, when they think a question needs an immediate answer to try to persuade the Ministry concerned to answer as soon as possible. There is no order, whereby this can be compelled.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that on the adjournment today, Mr. Oduya is to raise the matter on the training of co-operative society officers, on Question No. 2037. For the reason I gave last week, we have to have the Motion for Adjournment at 6 p.m. today, and not 6.30 p.m.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Sixth Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR
(Minister for Education on 16th July 1965)
(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 23rd July 1965)

VOTE 11—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Hon. Members are aware that when the House adjourned on

Friday, we were discussing D3, namely Grants-in-Aid, and Mr. ole Tipis had moved a reduction by £1 on the Vote on the Ministry of Education.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House rose the other day, I did undertake to give the House the points which the hon. Member, Mr. ole Tipis did raise, as regards to the technical schools which were originally under the Regional Authorities. Mr. Speaker, one Member did deny the fact that there were some technical schools which were under the Regional Government.

Here, Mr. Chairman, I want to quote the Kenya Constitution, and if the hon. Member asks for copies, he will see on page 181 matters to which executive authorities of regions extend:

Item No. 7, Mr. Chairman deals with primary, intermediate and secondary education, including technical and trade schools and, as I said before, Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Vote No. 14 (c) where the Central Government gave a blank cheque to the Regional Authorities to run their services, which covered these schools, and I quote here, Mr. Chairman, that secondary technical schools were also regional unless they were provided with boarding facilities. These were, and I quote, Kabete Technical and Trade School, Thika Technical and Trade School, Sigalagala Technical and Trade School, Machakos Technical and Trade School, Rift Valley Technical and Trade School, in Eldoret, Meru Technical and Trade School, Mawengo Technical and Trade School, and there was another one which was in Kwale and which was known as the Kwale Technical and Trade School. This has been transferred to Mombasa Technical School. You will see that the reason why this Vote—D3—has risen from £77,000 to £12,130 is because these technical schools were originally run under the Regional Government and since the Central Government has now taken over, as I said, under the Constitution, this is why the Vote has risen. So, I think this gives light to the hon. Members who were not aware that there were some technical schools which were under the Regional Government, and at least ex-president of the Regional Assembly of the Coast Region should have known this before.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, may I rise on a point of order? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to be guided by you, Sir, on the Minister's referring to me when I have nothing to do with what he is talking about.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think he was referring to Mr. Tipis.

Mr. Mutiso: I said, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mutiso, the Regional Chairman.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think it is irrelevant. Did you say Coast or Rift Valley?

Mr. Mutiso: I said, also, the ex-president of the Regional Assembly at the Coast, and I did not only refer to Mr. Ngala, this should have referred to the ex-presidents of the Regional Authorities, because Mr. Tipis is the one who (inaudible)

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make it quite clear that the Minister referred definitely to the ex-president of the Regional Assembly at the Coast—that is me—and said that I should have known better than to have raised a point which I did not raise at any stage in this Vote.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You are quite right, Mr. Ngala. When you say that Mr. Ngala did not raise the point, then there is no point in saying that he should have known better, because he never raised it. I think that you will accept the correction?

Mr. Mutiso: I accept it.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Then I will put the question.

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I have a question I would like to ask here, I would like to know whether I could ask it now or whether I could only ask it when the question has been put?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I am putting the Motion. I think you have had a long debate on this—

Mr. Kibuga: It is only a question, Sir. Can I ask it?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, all right.

Mr. Kibuga: My question, Mr. Chairman, is when the Assistant Minister was explaining the number of technical schools which were under the Regional Assemblies or under Regional Authorities, he mentioned the number of schools. Could he tell us the technical schools that were under Central Government before the regions were changed?

Mr. Mutiso: Under the Constitution it is very clear that we have, as I said, in item 7, on page 181 of the Constitution which we amended in this House, it is very clearly stated that primary, intermediate and secondary education, including technical and trade schools. But this did not include the following schools and these were the schools which were run by the Central Government. These are, the Alliance High School, at

Kikuyu the Alliance Girls High School at Kikuyu, the Holy Ghost College at Mangu, the Loreto Convent at Limuru, the Girls School at Eldoret, the Limuru Girls School, the Maseno Secondary School and Siriba College. This also includes the technical schools, for instance, the Polytechnic in Nairobi. I think, Mr. Chairman, I could explain it better if I said that all the technical schools which provide boarding facilities, for instance, the one at Nakuru which, although it falls under the Regional Authorities, but since it was providing boarding facilities, this was under the Central Government, as is the Polytechnic here in Nairobi, and these are the schools which were still under the Central Government.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, the Assistant Minister mentioned Thika Technical School and Kabete Technical School as falling under the Regional Authorities when the regions were there. Does he not know that there are boarding facilities at these schools, and so I do not see how they fall under the Regional Assemblies. The technical schools which came under the Regional Assemblies were the ones which did not have accommodation. How is it that Kabete Technical School and the Thika Technical School came under the Regional Assemblies?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Chairman, it is clearly stated in the Constitution and I do not know how better to explain this, because the Constitution clearly states that primarily all the schools which do not provide boarding facilities were to be run by the Regional Authorities, and to get a solution to the schools which were run by the Central Government, I have just read here the list of the schools and I also gave an example of the schools which were considered not to be providing boarding facilities and which should then have been run by the Regional Government. If the hon. Member wants to know the reasons why the Thika Technical and Trade School was run by the regional when it was providing boarding facilities, it was to be run by individuals, by the virtue of this Constitution automatically it falls under the running of the Regional Government and it is not my fault or the fault of the Ministry.

(Question put and negatived)

(Head D3 agreed to)

(Head D4 agreed to)

(Heads E1, E2, E3 and E4 agreed to)

Head F—Grants-in-Aid to Special Schools
Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regards to Grants-in-Aid to Special Schools, Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the increase is a big one related to the

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Member for Belgut, I agree, and their names are Mr. Nderitu and Mr. Gikonyo.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister to the President's Office agree with me and as well consider the ways and different methods that should go towards the distribution of this policy throughout the country?

Mr. Nyamweya: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is what it is, because the Chairman, of the Public Service Commission comes from the Western Province and one member of the Public Service Commission comes from Nyanza, another comes from the Coast, another member comes from the Rift Valley, and also another is a Kenya citizen who is an Asian.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister assure the House that those provinces which are at present not represented will be represented even though between the two Kikuyus may stay on against the wishes of the House?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, had the hon. Member for Homa Bay not twisted the meaning of his question, I would have given that assurance.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says that he could not give me any assurance because my question makes it difficult for him, would it not be in order for me to ask for that assurance?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order.

We will go to the next question now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the unsatisfactory reply, and the fact that I am totally disappointed and frustrated by the answer given, I would like to move this on the adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2299

LAND PURCHASE BY MACHAKOS D.C.

Mr. Ndile: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a slight mistake in the question and it should be that he acquired the piece of land.

Mr. Ndile asked the President whether he is aware that the D.C. for Machakos South has acquired a piece of land in Kikumbulyu Location.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is rather a different question. Are you ready to answer that one?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am ready to answer the question as it appears on the Order Paper.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You had better answer it as it stands and see what Mr. Ndile makes of it.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government is aware that this Office is currently negotiating for the purchase of a piece of land in the Kikumbulyu Location of Machakos District. As I informed the House the other day, any Government officer, like all citizens have the right to buy land anywhere provided he complies with the regulations governing acquisition of land by civil servants as recently outlined to this House by the Government in reply to Question 2279.

This office has made an application to the Government as required, for permission to purchase a twenty-acre piece of land and this is receiving the Government's attention.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House with whom this officer is negotiating to buy this piece of land from. The piece of land in question belongs to a definite person and I would like to know who it is.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the District Officer for Machakos South is negotiating to buy a piece of land somewhere in the Kikumbulyu Location in Machakos. As to the parties of this particular transaction the hon. Member for the area should be in a position to know who are the parties.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister agree with me that if this deal buys this land in Kikumbulyu Location that the people in Kikumbulyu Location will benefit from this money when it goes to their location?

Mr. Mwanzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister be prepared to investigate this matter to find out as to how this district commissioner is getting this land into his possession?

Mr. Nyamweya: We all know the machinery open to a land owner who is wronged when his land is being taken away from him forcibly. If the district officer in question is not buying his land on the basis of a willing buyer from a willing seller, it is a matter for the seller or the person who claims to be the owner of the land to dispute the ownership in a court of law.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask the question I would like to make some alteration. Instead of the words "to have access to watering places along River Tana" I would like to change these to read "to have the right of access to watering places along River Tana."

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I think it would be as well to remind hon. Members that they cannot alter their questions when they come before the House. Now, there may sometimes be mistakes in the presentation of Members' questions to the Ministries, but I think I am right in saying that every hon. Member always get a copy of the question which has gone to the Ministry and he should correct it immediately so that it appears on the Order Paper in the right form, and the Ministry can be notified accordingly. It is too late, when the question appears on the Order Paper and the Minister comes to answer it to say that you want it in some different form.

Question No. 2301

SOMALI ACCESS TO WATERING PLACES

Mr. Ogle asked the President what action the Government was taking to enable the Somalis to have access to watering places along River Tana?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Somali already do have access not only to one but to seven watering places along the Tana River. These are Mesabubu, Melia Nande, Melka Walu, Melka Garama, Melka Abaladro, Malka Hara and Malka Gabaha. In addition to these, the Somali may, under special arrangements between the District Commissioner, Tana River, and District Commissioner, Garissa, have access to other watering points along the river whenever there is need for them to be allowed to do so.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the area in question is a sort of no-man's land at the moment, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that the only thing to do is to allow the Somalis to occupy that area?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Member repeat his question please?

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this area is three miles long along the Tana River according to the regional boundaries, where the Somalis are not allowed to have access to, and since

that piece of land, three miles long is a sort of no-man's land at the moment, could the Assistant Minister agree with me that the only thing we need is to allow the Somalis to occupy that area?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question relates to access to watering places. It does not relate in whatever sense, to the occupation of land.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ogle, you have changed the question round to mean something different but the Assistant Minister has answered it according to the way it was submitted to his Ministry.

Mr. Ogle: But Mr. Speaker, I have amended my question and he should answer it accordingly.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As I said to you earlier, it is too late for hon. Members to change their questions when they appear on the Order Paper. The time to correct your question is when it goes to the Ministry in the wrong form. You do get a copy of it before it comes on the Order Paper, and you must make your corrections then.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that those Somalis who have already been given a chance to water their animals in Tana River District are harassing the local inhabitants by kidnapping them, would the Assistant Minister not agree with me that even those facilities which have already been provided to the Somalis should be withdrawn?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government would not go so far and I say, regretfully, no, Sir, because the Provincial Commissioner of North-Eastern Province and the Coast Province, under the Special Districts Administration Act, are controlling free movement of the Somalis along the river for reasons of security. I am sure the hon. Member would agree with me that the best thing is to control the movement of the Somalis and not to deny them access to watering facilities.

Question No. 2285

FINANCIAL AID FROM EASTERN AND WESTERN COUNTRIES

Mr. Twel, on behalf of the Member for Marakwet, Mr. arap Too, asked the Minister for Finance if the Minister would inform this House how much financial aid the Kenya Government had received from—

- Eastern countries, and
- Western countries.

[Mr. Balala] would the Assistant Minister consider providing a similar number of (Inaudible.)

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member was listening, I said these wells went to Ethiopia in exchange for wells in Godoma and Nainoruputh area, and therefore, the question does not really arise.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the inhabitants are not satisfied with this agreement which Kenya Government signed, will the Assistant Minister review this agreement in consultation with the inhabitants there?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in a position to answer all the grievances, and anything that Members would like to put forward to the Government to consider, will be considered accordingly.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ogle: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the unsatisfactory answer given by the hon. Assistant Minister, I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will give me written notice of this.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2295

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARY WARDS: MALINDINI TOWNSHIP

Mr. Tuva asked the Minister for Local Government—

(a) if the Minister for Local Government would alter the boundary wards of Malindi Township so as to give fair representation to a greater number of voters, and

(b) if he was aware that in Malindi Town there is a ward of fourteen voters which returns three councillors and a ward of well over 1,760 voters which returns three councillors?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagini): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I have no plans for altering the electoral areas of the Malindi and Mamburi Urban Council, which I believe, are the wards the hon. Member is referring to in this question. The Malindi and Mamburi Urban Council is divided into six electoral areas returning three members each. I consider this a fair representation.

The statement made by the hon. Member that there is a ward of fourteen voters which returns three councillors and a ward of well over 1,760 voters, which returns three councillors is incorrect. The number of registered voters in the six electoral areas range from 400 to 1,400 registered voters. It may be that the hon. Member is referring to the number of persons who may have voted in an election in the urban council.

Mr. Tuva: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is giving us untrue information, so shall I be in order to bring the voters' rolls here for him to see?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No you cannot bring it here. But outside the House you can point out to the Minister his error and point out to the Minister this matter, and prove it, and if you do prove it, you can require him to come and acknowledge his error to the House at a later date, if he fails to do that, the Speaker should be informed.

Mr. Tuva: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the answer by the Minister, will he tell us the number of voters in the ward called Silversands?

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can elaborate on this a little bit, to help the Members.

The Malindi and Mamburi Urban Council consists of twenty-one elected members and they are as follows. The electoral area called Silversands, from my document, has 360 registered voters. Three members come from there, and one of those seats belong to a ratepayer.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the boundaries of the Malindi Council were ear-marked on a racial basis, and that it was done purposely so as to get Europeans and Arabs representations on the Malindi Council?

Mr. Sagini: This is getting very complicated.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I am going to consider the question of ratepayers' seats in the next few months, and this might come in, and then we can deal with it.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister assure the House that the 360 voters of Silversands do not include American tourists?

Mr. Sagini: I am not aware of this.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister not aware that the 1,760 voters made up of the three constituencies, or three councillors, is a solid African block, and so definitely put aside because of the discrimination in Malindi?

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said before, this is getting very complicated. In future, when we begin to acquire property, there might be a need, and the hon. Member might ask me to consider the question of property, but I am going to look at this in the circumstances.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the very winding, vague reply by the Minister, is he aware that he is avoiding the correct reply? What I am asking is on my knowledge of Malindi. In Malindi there are 1,760 voters.

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the Minister for Local Government who adheres to Local Government Regulations, 1963, and we are in the process of amending it.

Question No. 2303

NON-CONFIRMATION OF TOWN CLERK

Mr. Ndiile asked the Minister for Local Government if he could inform the House if the matter of Nairobi City Council Town Clerk's non-confirmation had been agreed upon, and if so, would he tell the House what circumstances led to the termination of his appointment.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagini): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I have given my approval to the termination of the appointment of Mr. Kimani Waiyaki as Town Clerk to the Nairobi City Council. The appointment, suspension and dismissal of every Chief Officer to a local authority is subject to my approval under the Local Government Regulations.

When the appointment of Mr. Waiyaki as town clerk was originally raised, the Ministry of Local Government expressed concern at Mr. Waiyaki's lack of administrative experience, although in other aspects he was adequately qualified. The other aspects he however insisted that Mr. city council were the man they wished to appoint, Waiyaki was the man they therefore concurred. On the and the Government therefore concurred. On the 1st May 1964, Mr. Waiyaki was appointed Town Clerk on probationary terms. However it became clear that his lack of experience put him at a disadvantage, although he did his best.

In January 1965, the city council discussed the question of Mr. Waiyaki's confirmation. Relations between the clerk and the council were at this time rather strained and emotions were running high on both sides. I considered it my duty to intervene and ask the city council to defer discussion of the town clerk's confirmation for a period of three months so that this matter could be discussed in a calmer atmosphere.

At the end of three months, the council re-discussed this matter and the vast majority of members voted for the town clerk's non-confirmation and termination of his appointment. In accordance with the Law, the city council asked for my approval of their resolution.

I gave considerable thought to this matter and reached the conclusion that in the interest of both parties, I should approve the city council's resolution.

Mr. Ndiile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House who are the councillors he spoke of, as having high tension against the town clerk, and was the Mayor, Mr. Rubia, one of them?

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why he asked the question in such a manner. When this subject was being discussed Mr. Rubia was also there.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have two questions. The first is would the Minister agree with me that when at one time there was disunity between the city council and the Central Government, the Mayor proved that he was more popular than the town clerk and from that time the contact between these two persons became more and more conflicting. This, in fact led, to the allegations that he did not have enough administrative experience, whereas it was the question of the Mayor undermining him with his colleague.

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, I will not accept that. What the city council wanted originally was to get the way cleared, they insisted that he should become the town clerk. The Ministry, at that time, thought that he lacked administrative experience. He has good degrees, a B.A. and a perience. He has good degrees, a B.A. and a perience. He has good degrees, a B.A. and a perience. I must stick to what I know of the Ministry and nothing outside.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, my second question is that—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You cannot claim two successive questions as of right.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House what are the essential requisite qualifications needed for a person to be appointed a town clerk? Is it administrative experience or some form of technical qualification which Mr. Waiyaki did, in fact, have?

Mr. Sagini: He asks me what is the criteria. This is very philosophical. The thing is that you must have good academic education, and I have

[Mr. Gichoya]

in terms of food production, and particularly maize. That to me was the answer to the *Mashamba* malady.

Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the very same Minister, who is a nationalist, and that is a fact, and a man who has fought for *Mashamba*, says that our own people do not have food. It is ridiculous if, having been in the Cabinet, he has not even uttered the basic principles of *Mashamba*, when he became a Member of the Cabinet. I thought that when he was made the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing, he was known as *Bwana Mashamba*, which he would not otherwise have had the chance to do, since he is not the Minister for Agriculture. This being the case, it is a very saddening story, Sir, that we have very good stories to tell outside, and when the responsibility is vetted on us, we are incapable of executing it for the dignity of this country.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reject what the Minister says, and support the Motion as it stands.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is adjourned until Tuesday, 27th July 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

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

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS**Question No. 2273****INDUSTRIES FOR NYERI IN 1964-70**

Mr. Warũthi asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry what industries had the Minister allocated to Nyeri District in the period 1964-70?

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Industries are not allocated to any particular district by my Ministry. However, suitable conditions are created for possible new investment, and after feasibility studies have been carried out by potential investors they decide on their own as to which place is most suitable for their purpose.

It is up to the residents of individual districts to display initiative and approach the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, which then, can be in a position to consider requests sympathetically and help.

Recently four new industries have been started in Nyeri and four more are proposed.

Question No. 2274**SAGANA VEGETABLE FACTORY**

Mr. Warũthi asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry when will the Sagana Vegetable Factory be built?

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): The building of a vegetable factory at Sagana is only a proposition at this stage. Several firms and organizations have, so far, shown some interest in the project but no concrete plans have as yet been laid down.

In the meantime, the expansion of the Kenya Cannery Ltd. at Thika, which has been undertaken by an American corporation, is expected to result in a greater intake of raw materials from a wide area which will include Sagana and the surrounding district.

Tuesday, 27th July 1965

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

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

PRAYERS**PAPERS LAID**

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

East African Meteorological Department Annual Report for 1963/64.

(By the Assistant Minister to the Vice-President's Office (Dr. Wajũkũ))

Transport Licensing Board—Annual Report, 1964.

(By the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Ayodo) on behalf of the Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumbwa))

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Question No. 2300****TRANSFER OF GARDADUMA WELLS**

Mr. Ogle asked the Minister for External Affairs if he could tell this House the reason why these wells of Gardaduma along the Kenya/Ethiopian border were transferred to Ethiopia, if they were transferred.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just wondering why we are not going according to the Order Paper. As far as my Order Paper is concerned, I think the question should be 2301.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The reason why we are moving on to the next one is because there was no one here to answer from the President's Office. He is here now, but I am afraid we will have to go on.

Question No. 2300**TRANSFER OF GARDADUMA WELLS**

Mr. Ogle asked the Minister for External Affairs whether the wells of Gardaduma along the Kenya/Ethiopia border had been transferred to Ethiopia? If the answer was yes, why?

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The wells in question were transferred to

Ethiopia by the Nairobi Agreement signed by the President on 15th November 1963, in exchange for the wells of Godoma and the Naroruputh area. The reason for this action was an effort to reach some lasting understanding on this long-standing border issue, a matter which would benefit both countries, and continue to keep and strengthen the cordial relations already existing.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he agree with me that all we gained from such a transfer is the loss of wells?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was all worked out during the talks and it was agreed by both parties that this exchange was fair and therefore, I have nothing else to add to it.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are informed that the Kenya Government is not prepared to part with an inch of its soil, how could they transfer this place without the knowledge of this House?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we did not lose an inch of the land; it was an exchange and therefore, we did not lose anything. We may have lost a bit of it, but a bit of it came to our country.

Mr. Areman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Assistant Minister whether this was made during the Colonial Government or the Kenya Government?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, everything was signed on 15th November 1963, and therefore, we had our responsible Government, and it was signed by the African Government.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since water is a very essential commodity in the North-Eastern Region, and arising from the supplementary question by the hon. questioner, would the Assistant Minister tell the House what alternative arrangements were made to supply water to the North-Eastern Region?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not the answer here showing exactly what arrangements there are for supplying water in the whole of the North-Eastern Region, because the question did not really want me to say about the water supply in the North-Eastern Region.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir in view of the fact that wells are badly needed in the North-Eastern Region, and these in question

..... (Inaudible.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngei will you address the Chair.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of land consolidation, I would like to urge the hon. Members to help us and their own Government, but, telling the people that there is no unit will not get us anywhere. If we can have land consolidation then we shall set apart, not only in what is called the former European areas, but also in the African areas. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the hon. Members are listening and not only shouting.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say one or two things about the maize which was sent to Japan and which the hon. Member for Teso says went to West Germany. For correction this maize was sold in Japan and it was sold when there was surplus of maize in Kenya, and I think I dealt with this thing very effectively. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this was raised in Parliament. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of the 250 bags which were sold as rejected maize, I would like to inform the House that I am at the moment carrying out an investigation to find out how this maize was sold, and why it was sold as rejected maize.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now on the question of sabotage on the growing of maize, which the hon. Member, Mr. Speaker, Sir, has spoken about, it is true that it has been said that some farmers did want to see Kenya going into the ditch, and therefore, they tried all sorts of things so that the growth would not be successful and that there would be a shortage of maize. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if my Ministry and the Government prove that there are some farmers who are really sabotaging the growth of maize, then my Ministry will not hesitate in proposing a Bill here where farmers will be compelled to keep a certain acreage of land in order to be able to grow maize for the advantage of the national food of the country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to come to the price, which is the main theme of the whole thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I was the chairman of the board this question came up whether we should increase the tariff on maize or not. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have often thought about it, and we have discussed about it on the maize board, and at the moment I am carrying out an expert discussion on whether the tariff for the maize in 1966 should be increased or not. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Members to give me time to study this problem well, because the ordinary common law of economics, the law and supply on demand must come into

this. I am trying to explore, if I may inform the hon. Members, what other by-products can be obtained from maize instead of it being only the national food. It is true as the hon. Member said that people turn to *posho*, maize-eating in the form of flour, but we must also look into what this maize can be converted into. If we cannot find anything else which can be gained from this maize then we might again have a surplus of maize. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we do have a surplus it then gives another headache of where we are going to store this maize. We have to find enough place to store this maize, and we then have to break into our expenses and build storing places for the maize. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may inform the hon. Members that we are at the moment examining the possibilities of seeing what maize can be used for, such as starch, and other things.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Members to give me time to finalize what I am studying at the moment and I am quite happy that a report will come out and then they shall have the time to study it and say what their feelings are on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that I must reject the Motion as it stands for the reasons that I have given, and I hope the hon. Members will bear in mind that whenever I tell them that I am trying to do in the House, that I am investigating something, they usually get the answer to whatever I have told them, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they could give me a little time, I am busy on the matter now and I hope, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be able to report back to the House. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to reject the Motion as it stands now.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very pleased to hear that the Minister has rejected the Motion as it is, which is genuine, and in actual fact raises the dignity of the Republic of Kenya.

Now, Sir, one thing I would like to put forward first is this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister said that if anybody owns some land which is useful for cultivating maize, then the Government is prepared to assist them. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see here a contradiction of facts in terms of the Government policy and the Minister's policy: that is the Minister for Co-operatives. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see the contradiction on the following basis. The practice today in the Ministry of Agriculture is to facilitate only a person with fifteen acres of land to get a loan from the Bank. Now, that means a man with three acres or two

[Mr. Gichoya] which is very good for maize cultivation, cannot get any assistance whatsoever from the Kenya Government. That is why I say that there is a contradiction which shows lack of co-ordination within the Cabinet.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): On a point of information—

Mr. Gichoya: I will not give way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this being the case that within the Cabinet what one Minister is doing is not known by the others, they are afraid to tell the House contradictory statements which all of them are supposed, and I expect it to be an official statement by the Government, to call practical realities, unless one has coffee to prove that he has the security; but in spite of the fact that he has title deeds for his two or three acres of land, he cannot get any assistance from the Minister for Agriculture.

Now, not everyone has coffee, and the areas which are left for maize growing cannot be developed, so the Government, in actual fact, is following a very good policy of living in your own way, and when we come to this House we are given a very good statement that the Government is ready to assist, and the Government is trying to assist, but who is it assisting? The man with 100 acres of land, the man with twenty acres of land, or the man with a bit of land that is of very productive in terms of maize production, or what? That is one of the maladies which this House faces from the utterances of our responsible Ministers.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, which I wanted to say is this: There are so many boards, the Maize Marketing Board, the Produce Marketing Board, and all of them deal with what we actually produce. Now, there is no statutory body in the whole of this country which ought to determine the prices of what we produce in terms of maize, particularly.

The Minister says that he is facing the problem of storage. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the storage and shelter of human beings is more valuable than the storage of maize. Consequently, I say that if we can have a *kenda*, a thatched store, with an *askari* guarding the shelters with a simple weapon, nobody can come and steal anything. So, I do not see the problem of storage. Secondly, on the basis of self-help arrangements, and in places where maize is well-produced, and not in places where maize is like Kirinyaga, where Ukambani, but a place like Kirinyaga, where there is Sagana as a very good storage place, with all facilities available, people should spare a bit of money for building a *mabari* house, with just

poles on the side, and our people are ready to do that to save the Government the labour. But, the Government is misguided, and the Minister is a fool.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we build in terms of building a house like this for storage, it is an indication of short-sightedness, and not economy. Now, if the problem of storage has been a factor, I think the Minister ought to have put a temporary accommodation of maize near the Rock Hotel, across the border between Uganda and Kenya, so that the Western Region people do not send their maize to Uganda, even a store or a stock of maize, for what we are supposed to grow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya, I used to hear in the past, is primarily an agricultural country. What do we produce? Food for the country, namely maize and beans. If that is the case, why cannot the Minister concerned with maize production see that this which has been accepted as a principle crop in the country is maintained, and its productivity is maintained, but when the poor African is not facilitated, I cannot blame them for not having done their best. But, I blame the experts, who are our Ministers, the policy makers. If they fail to give us a proper policy, they should, as a matter of fact, decide either to maintain the *status quo*, and Kenya loses its own reputation, or some of them resign and maize is put in their places.

The other thing is this. Sir, I am happy that the Minister says that there ought to be a substitute for maize. Mr. Speaker, I am giving the Minister a substitute, and Mwea-Tebere is the maize should be rice, and Mwea-Tebere is the place for it. Without even going very far, I will say this. The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing was, at one time, the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board, and I would have thought that he could have used his brains, and his practical experience as the chairman, within the Cabinet, and put it before the people, the Cabinet Members, as follows: "I, Mr. Paul Ngei, having been in the Maize Marketing Board as a Chairman, therefore the President should accept my point of view, and I am speaking with authority. Consequently, these are my own views which ought to be sent to the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. McKenzie, and tell him that this is a problem to which I have a practical answer." It is blem to which I have a practical answer. Mr. Paul Ngei used to be called *Bwana Mashamba*. I Ngei used to be called *Bwana Mashamba*. I thought, Sir, that he had a number of farms reserved, perhaps in his own area, which were meant to facilitate the easing of the problem of maize. But, *Mashamba* by themselves means nothing. I thought, Sir, that *Mashamba* was translated to mean self-sufficiency within the country

[The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing] throw some light on the matter, for the benefit of the House and the hon. Mover of this Motion, on a few remarks that he has made and which, I feel, go without being answered effectively.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You have twenty minutes, Mr. Ngei.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

First of all the quality of maize is fit for human consumption and if it was not, the medical authorities would have sued the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing for bringing maize which is rotten. If we really understand the meaning of the words in the English language, we will find that the word "rotten" in the Motion is most unsuitable. I do not profess to know English very well, but if at all we know the lights and shades of the English language, I feel that this word "rotten" is out of place. Even from a logical point of view it is completely out of place. Mr. Speaker, I think hon. Members are supposed to know a bit of English to be able to be in the House because they had to pass the English test when they contested their elections.

I would like to mention one or two things here. First of all I thank the United States for bringing this maize here, because we were in a serious position which was brought about by nature. None of us, even this honourable House, could help, not even the well-known scientists. The scientists tried to make rain but they failed to make it effectively. Therefore, this is one of the climatic factors which the hon. Members in this House cannot overcome. It comes as a cycle of drought throughout the world; it comes after a certain period, as we are told by those well-known scientists, and it was unfortunate that Kenya came under this cycle. For this reason we could not have enough maize to feed our own people.

I want to answer one by one the remarks which have been made by the hon. Member for Teso, the hon. Oduya. In the first place I would like to make it quite clear that we are not losing any money by paying Sh. 53 per 200-lb. bag. The reason is that the Government of the Republic of Kenya made arrangements with the United States that the money accruing from profits after sale of the maize that we had ordered from America, which is about Sh. 8 to Sh. 9 per pack, would be ploughed back into the country for development of agriculture or any other industry that would be deemed by the Government to be suitable for the money that will accrue from the sale. That is why we have been able to sell a bag of maize for Sh. 44/50. This because the profit

that we would get by buying this maize was to be ploughed back for improvement of agriculture or any other industry.

For the information of the House I have made intensive research of maize, even when I was Chairman of the Maize Board, and I can assure hon. Members of this House and the Mover of this Motion, and I am sure they will agree with me, that there would have been bigger trouble if I had tried to bring maize from South Africa, because that is one of the growing zones for maize; if I were to bring maize from Australia it would be too far and too expensive; I am sure the hon. Mover would agree that there would be trouble if I had to attempt to get maize from Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tried my level best to get maize from Tanzania, but Tanzania had given us enough maize and they could not give us more because they were facing the same situation. I have also tried to get maize from Zambia. If the hon. Member would like to know, at the moment I am making arrangements to fly to Zambia and see what I do to bring white maize from there.

However, I would like to point out that the question that maize from the United States is unsuitable for human consumption is completely false. We have a certificate from the qualified medical officer of health to assure us that this maize is quite good. I have even tasted the maize, and not only tasted, but eaten the maize. I have a meal a day of the yellow maize *posho* in my home. I am sure that after eating that maize I look as fit as the hon. Member over there.

I would like now to come to the production factor. Sir, the hon. Member has suggested that there is a discrimination in prices. The Constitution of Kenya does not allow any discrimination in any form. If the hon. Member could tell me of a specific case where good maize of special grade—because the maize is graded, there is Grade I, Grade II, Grade III and Grade IV—has been—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, the Minister ought to understand that there been a system in Kenya whereby the African-grown maize is taken to the European farmer and it is graded on its own. The same thing happens with coffee. I think that information ought to guide the Minister.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, I am very well informed about this. If the hon. Member would listen I would be grateful. There is grade in everything, there are grades among cattle, even in the suits that he wears. There are mohair suits, you can

[The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing] have home-spun suits which are made of cotton, or you can have silk suits. There is the question of quality in everything.

If the producers give us good-quality maize they are going to get the right price for it. If some of these farmers are going to give us maize with a moisture content, small bits of maize, they are going to get the price which is laid down by the maize board. Therefore, let the hon. Members go back to their constituencies and take time and trouble to tell the farmers that they must grow the best-quality maize. I am sure that if a case is brought before me of somebody trying to give discriminatory prices to an African farmer, then I will not hesitate to take action in the appropriate manner.

I would now come to the question of speculation and Asian traders. If in this world you are frank and you tell the people the truth you become an enemy. However, I am saying very specifically, and I am not going to favour Asians or Africans but I am going to tell the truth, there are ruthless black-marketeers, racketeers in the ranks of the Africans. Some of them have been selling to their fellow-Africans at black-market prices. These are the people who understand the problems of Africans better than anybody else. They have been selling a 200-lb. bag for Sh. 90 in Nairobi. Are hon. Members only suggesting that the black-marketeers, the speculators are only that the black-marketeers, and not among the among the coloured schemes and not among the black schemes? You must tell the truth. I know of cases—if I may borrow the word from the hon. Member—of rotten black-marketeers who are black.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, during my speech I believe that I only referred to the word "black-marketeers" but I never put it on a racial basis. I think the Minister is going to be biased.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If the Minister was misrepresenting that you had said something that you had not, then that is out of order. However, you had not, in the course of his speech to deal with what other people have said on other occasions on the subject of black-marketing. He may be referring to what has been said outside this House on other occasions.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, I was merely trying to drive home the point that it is not only the Asian traders who are black-marketeers; you also have other people who are black-marketeers.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are not suggesting that Mr. Oduya said that?

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not suggesting that I am carrying on with my argument.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I would like to say in finishing is that the speculators in the world, are the same the world over, and I am prepared to deal very, very effectively and firmly on anybody who takes the advantage of the present situation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say here and now that the hon. Members should set a good example.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during my Western tour, and I am not referring to any hon. Members in particular, but during my Nyanza and Western tour I made it my duty to find out the homes of hon. Members and to see what they themselves are doing, because the hon. Members, no matter whether they own one acre, half an acre or even point two of an acre, they are the leaders of that particular area and they represent the people of Kenya. Mr. Speaker, Sir, are they going to represent the people only in politics, and make it politics alone? Mr. Speaker, Sir, they must also represent their people, their constituents in the world, not only in their own land, but in their world land they must show these people how to grow maize and coffee. Another thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many customs. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been in some places, that hon. Members are setting good examples in showing their constituents that they can grow maize. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will help this country greatly if we are to defend the dignity of this country. The hon. Members must uphold their dignity of the country by setting a good example. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no use saying that this country is degrading because it cannot produce maize. It is you that must uphold the dignity of this country by setting a good example, being good farmers and producing good stuff, and getting the people to produce enough maize for the consumption of the people in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, also during my tour I try. Mr. Speaker, Sir, who listened when they were observed the people who listened when they were told the right thing, the Kisi and the Kipsigis. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a thing in the African areas, which, if I may say so, is slipping. We must have land consolidation so that we facilitate large farms which can be run economically and which can grow maize. Mr. Speaker, Sir, also during my tour I really—

An hon. Member: What about the price?

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): You can talk about price, and I am coming to the price issue later, but I can tell you one thing that I am going to—

[Mr. Oduya] shortage of maize arose. The same Minister again started running about here and there telling the people to try to grow maize. Through bad luck the weather was not promising. Kenya has been implicated in a very serious situation and Kenya looks a very small nation in the eyes of the world a country which during the colonial régime had enjoyed a dignified position in the eyes of other nations and today, after a few years of independence it looks most bankrupt; and the world wonders whether Kenya is really a country of any significance, after having been really placed in the hands of Africans themselves. It is also now a fact that other countries abroad now realize that it was only the European farmers who ran Kenya, but the Africans themselves when given power—although their Ministers are very popular in the Press—have nothing in their pockets, nor any food. So, how can we be respected abroad? You will find that it is only we in Kenya who are beggars throughout.

Another point to which I want to draw the Minister's attention, Mr. Speaker, is that we hear that the former General Manager of the Maize Marketing Board, called Haller, was dismissed by the Minister. I think that I must congratulate the Minister for dismissing this man. This man exploited our people, he ordered 250,000 bags of maize, which was reject maize, and then this maize was sold at the rate of Sh. 10 to Sh. 15 per bag. I think this is very serious. We cannot, after getting this maize sold at the lower price to countries abroad, now that a shortage of maize has come to the country,— This was a quarter of a million bags and it would have helped this situation, instead of our having to run to America to purchase unsuitable maize, and very rotten maize, which has never been consumed by human beings in this country. The Americans will now regard our people as being without dignity, because they use this maize for feeding the pigs and horses in America. If Africans are going to be regarded as pigs and horses, there is no point in calling ourselves human beings. I know that the Ministers do not eat this maize, they eat good food, the European type, but we also want a better type of maize and better food, so we do not want the import of maize which is not suitable for human consumption.

Another point is that there is a move for people to try to sabotage our own machinery of production and this is where I want the Minister to look into this and see that the Europeans, who own better farms for growing maize, should be urged to do so.

The Government must come out with a statement and say, "You people must produce maize" because the people have decided to go in for wheat, which they know very few people can make use of here; and they want to leave the country running short of food all the time, when they own better farms which should produce sufficient maize, because in the past Kenya used to produce up to ten million bags of maize a year and now today Kenya cannot afford even half a million bags of maize a year. So in the area of Trans Nzoia and in some parts of Nakuru District, these people have got better soil, and I think the Government should come out with a clear statement to force these people to produce more maize so that locally here we can get sufficient food and also some maize can be sold to the Japanese and the Chinese who need to feed their pigs and horses.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, I think the Minister should accept Sh. 47/50 as the only price and the only answer to our producers.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Are you seconding the Motion, Mr. Makokha?

Mr. Makokha: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know we have in this country a history of the price of maize. There were times or days when the maize grown by an African was sold at Sh. 2 a bag, and the maize grown by a European fetched Sh. 18 to Sh. 20 a bag. Now after Kenya has become a free country, we still have this anomaly, we still have some difference between the price of maize grown by an African and that grown by a European. This is because of the arrangement as regards marketing. For example, now in Trans Nzoia the farmer gets about Sh. 32 a bag. In Busia it is about Sh. 27 a bag. Although the price announced by the Minister is Sh. 32/50, the money realized by the farmer is different in different areas. This cannot be right, Mr. Speaker.

Secondly, Sir, last year I remember very many farmers, some of whom even wrote to the Press that because of the discouraging price they were not going to grow maize. So many farmers in the Rift Valley and in some parts of the Western Province, who should have gone in for growing maize, refused to do so because of the discouraging price. It is a shame that Kenya, of all countries, should import maize. Last year we even turned to Uganda, of all places. I can understand Kenya turning to another country, but to turn to Uganda to get maize was a shame. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has always said that because maize has not got a world market the price of maize cannot be increased.

[Mr. Makokha]

Secondly, the Government has always said that if you increase the price of maize then the consumer, who is, of course, the same as the person growing it, will suffer, because the maize products will go up in price. But, Sir, this is erroneous because, first, the population of Kenya is going up and the demand for maize is also going up. Secondly, Sir, all tribes of Kenya are turning to *ugali*. I remember when I was at school, Kikuyu children at the Alliance High School did not like eating *ugali*. The Kalenjin never liked eating *ugali*. But now, Sir, everyone is turning to *ugali*. And therefore the demand for maize is going up.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were even told here the other day that Japan came to us and asked for maize, but there was no maize. So to say that maize has not got an outside market is not true.

Sir, some of the reasons why the price of maize goes down spring from the arrangement for marketing. Now for a long time the African particularly the African grower of maize, has suffered because he sweats in the *shamba* and then he must sell his maize to a trader. Most of these traders have been Indians. These Indians act as agents to the Maize Marketing Board, so the Indian makes a profit. He, in turn sells to the Maize Marketing Board and the board, in turn, sells to other Indians to go and mill that same

maize. Now, Sir, our Government must go out and encourage our co-operative societies so that the Africans who grow the maize will market the maize from bottom to top. This, Sir, will help the price of maize to go up, because, Sir, as the price of maize to go up, very, very difficult. Mover of this Motion said, it is very, very difficult for us who live in Busia, for example, on the border with Uganda. Last week when I was at home, the price of maize over the border in Uganda was Sh. 50 a bag. Now the price of Uganda was Sh. 27 a bag. I felt maize on the Kenya side is Sh. 27 a bag. I felt it was a great pity to go to Busia and look at the servants of the Maize Marketing Board, of the West Kenya Marketing Board, arresting our people. It is not easy, Sir, to stop people going people. It is not easy, Sir, to stop people going over. As I say, there is a person on the Kenya side and he sees the price just a few yards away. As the hon. Mr. Ngei knows, the other day when he came to Busia he himself said that the trouble came to Busia because of the maize between the trawling of the movement of the maize between Kenya and Uganda was extremely difficult because one could literally throw a bag at Busia because one could literally throw a bag at Busia over the border, then walk across and sell it, because the border does not actually exist. Now, somebody looks on the other side and sees the price of Sh. 50 per bag, when on his own side it is Sh. 27 a bag. Is it fair that this fellow should be arrested because he is looking for more money.

for the goods he produced, sweating on his own *shamba*. You cannot force him to go and sell it at Sh. 27 a bag.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must urge our Government to encourage the growth of maize by Africans. One other reason why we have this shortage is that the Minister of Agriculture still thinks that it is only in the former European areas that maize can be grown. Very little is being done to encourage the growth of maize in what we formerly called African areas. Mr. Speaker, this attitude must also change; if we are to have more maize, this attitude must change. First, encourage all farmers of all races by offering the price required in this Motion. Secondly, encourage everybody in Kenya, not only in the Rift Valley, not only in the Central Province, to grow maize. Sir, for a long time the Western Province and the Rift Valley have been feeding this country, but the farmers in these areas are now almost changing their minds. They are asking themselves whether it is any use to grow maize.

Sir, I myself have gone in for planting a bit of maize. I have about twenty acres. Every week-end I have been taking money home, almost Sh. 500 weekly, to pay for weeding this maize. It is extremely expensive to look after a *shamba* of maize, particularly now that we have the hybrid maize. It is not fair that, after spending so much money on one *shamba*, when it comes to the time for selling, it sells at Sh. 27 a bag. The Government may have excuses, as I said, but these excuses will not do. We are not going to have our people starve just because the Government has refused to make arrangements whereby the price of maize is increased. It is a shame that Kenya, immediately after independence, should suffer from famine. The Government may say, "Oh, yes, the rains failed; that is come and say, "Oh, yes, the rains failed; that is why we do not have maize." That is not true. We do not have enough maize because the price of maize is so low that it is discouraging farmers from growing more maize. People are thinking of turning to growing coffee and other crops which our people do not eat, simply because the price of maize is low.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I believe that the Minister of the Government who is concerned here will not go and either refuse this Motion or even amend it, but will give this price and we shall find that the production of maize will go up considerably.

Question proposed

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I say that I am going to reject the Motion, I would like to

[The Assistant Minister for Finance] that led hon. Members to bring this Motion to the House.

Some Members have said that maybe the Government is keeping "mum" and the Government is not doing anything about this. This is very contrary to the truth. The truth of the matter is that the Government has been watching very carefully the comments that have been made in the newspapers, those made by members of the public in the letters to the editor, and so forth; the Government has been watching all this very carefully and also listening to what the members of the public have to say about these increases. So, the Government has not been sleeping, as some Members have alleged, the Government has been watching the situation very closely indeed.

I am not going to say very much about this Motion and what we are going to do, for the obvious reason which the Members will understand—the Government, on its own initiative, has taken up the discussion of this matter with the representatives of the motor vehicle insurers. The Government has approached these people and is at the moment in the process of discussing with the motor insurers in order to be convinced that these increases are justified and that the rates mentioned are also justified. So, the Government is at the moment in the process of holding discussions with the Accident and Insurance Companies of East Africa, and that being the case, it would not be wise for the Government at this moment to state what has been decided, because these discussions are still under way.

That being the case, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we will now leave this Motion—with which we very much sympathize—as it is, because there are a few words here which it would not be appropriate to leave at the time being. As a matter of fact, the amendment that I am going to propose is a very fair one, because it does not harm the Motion at all. All we are doing is to try to put it in a proper way, because when the Mover moved this Motion he said that "in view of the unjustifiable and questionable reasons given by the Accident" and so on. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we feel that since we are still studying these figures it would be a little premature for us to say at the moment that they are unjustifiable because we have not concluded discussions. We are just discussing because we want to know what the position is, but we have not concluded that they are unjustifiable because this would be pre-judging.

Also, I would like to comment on the 40 per cent increase. Now, the 40 per cent increase, if

people have been following the papers and the reasons given by the motor car insurers they would have found out that this figure was quite modified. It is not that all the premiums have gone up by 40 per cent, because it varies with individuals, and it varies with drivers and it varies according to the capacity of the engine, according to the engine size of the car one is driving and according to the record of the driver and things like that. So that for some people who have been driving carefully and so forth, maybe the increase will not be 40 per cent, some people may even gain—as was stated in the papers—in any case. So we feel that the question of the figure should be left out.

As regards the point of order which I raised, concerning what Members were saying, that this might be a conspiracy directed towards the African business organization, I think that is a very grave charge and I do not think we should talk about that one at the moment until we find out what the position really is. That being the case, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure hon. Members that due consideration will be given to this matter by the Government and all the points raised, and the Government will soon report to the House what its finding is or what its decision is, with regard to the increases in the premiums for insuring cars. Whatever that decision is going to be, the public will know and the hon. Members of this House will also be informed. But the Members should remember that the matter at the moment is under discussion in the Treasury, between the officials of our Treasury and the representatives of the motor insurance trade.

That being the case, Sir, I therefore propose to amend the Motion by deleting all the words after "the" in the first line and inserting in place thereof the following words:

"reasons given by the Accident and Insurance Association of Eastern Africa to increase motor vehicle insurance premiums, this House urges the Government to satisfy itself that the increases are quite reasonable and called for."

I think this has been submitted to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. This is the only little amendment that the Government wishes to put forward. As the hon. Members will see, and as the Mover of the Motion will see, it does not change it at all. The only thing we do is to remove the word "unjustifiable", because that is pre-judging, and also remove the figure, "40 per cent" because that is not the case in some instances.

With these few words, Sir, I would like to move the amendment.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Konchellab) seconded.

(Question of the first part of the amendment that the words to be left out be left out proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to reject the Assistant Minister's amendment and support the original Motion as it was. My reasons for doing so, Sir, are that, although we are told that the Government has taken some steps in trying to find a solution to this problem of increases, there has never been, before this Motion came in, information to that effect given to the Members here although, of course, that does not mean that I am rejecting the information given by the Assistant Minister as invalid. The fact remains here that they thought it would be better to do a little bit of negotiation.

Another thing I want to say is this. The Accident and Insurance Association of Eastern Africa is a foreign organization. It is associated with East Africa but, taking the composition of the members of that association, one definitely would not escape the feeling that this association, being a commercial association of foreign companies, is meant not for the good of the people, the indigenous population, but for the very owners of the companies, namely Europeans and Asians.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are told about the Kenya National Insurance Company, in which the Government is a partner, but all the same if I had been told that the Government is going to institute a statutory insurance board to replace this Accident and Insurance Association of Eastern Africa, I would have been very happy and was saying. But just mere trying to negotiate with these foreign bodies which may not be very happy to see that the Africans are facilitated in owning vehicles, either lorries or buses or, for that matter, cars, then I am not prepared to that matter, cars, then I am not prepared to support what the Assistant Minister says. It is a fact, whether people reject it or not, that today the Africans who are civil servants, for instance, or who have just been employed in private firms, are relatively better off than as they were before Independence, and consequently they start feeling that they ought to have means of transport. Now that the means of getting this transport is to buy either a second-hand car or a new car, if the premium is so high, it means that an African will never be in a position to own a car. Again, the Africans who have just entered business need means of transport. They need lorries or small vans for carrying their own wares, but when the premium is increased it means that an African will never

be in a position to own a lorry or to own a van. But what he is going to be able to do is only to depend entirely on an Asian who has established himself properly in terms of business, and who has previously had a number of vehicles of his own, and from there hires transport facilities.

On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, do you think Members could speak more softly, when I am in the position of addressing the House?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you are still audible, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Sir, that is one thing, that an African is being discouraged from possessing a vehicle because of the increase in the premium.

Another thing is that an African employee who otherwise, by virtue of an increased wage, would have been in a position to own a car to transport him from his house to his office will no longer be in a position to do so because he has not established himself financially, as an Asian or a European.

Another thing I would like to say is this. We have already suffered, we, the Africans, by having to pay more for petrol as a result of the Budget.

If at all the premium goes up again, it means that we have to be told not to use a car any longer, never think of buying a lorry for your own business. We will have to be subjected to either an Asian or a European who owns a lorry or use the Kenya Bus Service which is, again, a foreign company.

If all these things are taken into consideration, nobody will accept, reasonably, what the Assistant Minister puts before the House. Any reasonable person would definitely support the Motion as it stands. In the amended Motion the Government does not accept immediately what is given by the House. It gives the Government the latitude to (Inaudible) the conditions and, again, makes a stop instantly before an answer is obtained. This is what we are asking for. We are not merely trying to push the Government into a position whereby it will no longer have the capacity of negotiating.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to say is this. The Assistant Minister says the Government will report to this House of its findings. Well, how can the Government report its findings to this House unless it accepts what is set down in the Motion? So, I completely reject what the Assistant Minister says; that we should accept his amendment and reject the Motion. My views are that we accept the original Motion and

[Mr. Agar]

I repeat again that the remedy for accidents, the remedy to traffic, and the harm being caused by accidents, the harm being caused to the people, by increase in theft, is really a loss to the motorist, and to think that the remedy is to tax them more, one cannot understand the reasoning involved. So, it is only common sense that we should see Government taking proper steps to put this thing right, which was going absolutely wrong.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support and second this Motion.

(Question proposed.)

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also would like to support this Motion, and speak on one or two points. The reason which my hon. friend has not given properly, is the origin of these companies. I think that is the whole gist of the matter. These companies originated from somewhere else. When they gave this explanation of why they were increasing their taxes, or their premiums, they gave comparisons of what American insurance premiums are, and they also gave a comparison of what the British insurance premiums are, and we find that if this is the sort of comparison we are going to be put to, we are only going to execute our people for no reason, because we do not know what the standard of life in America is if we compare it with that in Kenya. We do not know what the standard of living in England is when you compare it with Kenya. We already know that we are now starting to come up to growth, and we should grow in a system which does not become too heavy on our shoulders. I think the mistake lies in this origin of the companies themselves, and they always think in place of foreign countries and in foreign countries, not in the Kenya standards. If they were thinking like Kenyans, they would know very well that (Inaudible.)

It is simply to ask the tax-payers not to pay anything, and I think this is what is going to happen even when it comes to these insurance premiums.

Already, the insurers are complaining that the premiums are very high. How are we going to have people being asked to pay double what they used to pay? We already have the police complaining that there are a number of cars which are not insured. Why is this? Because the business they are doing does not bring up enough money to justify the present premium, and if these fellows are going to be asked to pay more than what they have been paying, you will find that more people will run illegal cars or illegal

vehicles, which are not insured. This is something which we do not want to happen in Kenya. We want our people who are law-abiding citizens to be given enough chance to follow the law within their ability to maintain that law, but if you are asking them to insure the cars, and at the same time, you double up the insurance premiums, you are only asking them not to follow the law, and in this case, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we would strongly ask our Government to reject this proposal by the Association of the Insurance Companies, to double up the premiums.

I would also like to give support to what the previous speaker said about Africans coming into ownership of motor-cars. Now, we find that at the moment, the African financial foundation is on land. This has happened to be a very bad year; for example, the drought has extended for a long time, and the business which Africans thought they would have, to be able to buy two or three cars to transport produce, has been lowered. There is no produce to be transported, and yet you ask them to pay double the premium that they have been paying. Where are they going to get the business to raise that money which the insurance is going to take? Recently, the petrol prices also went up—

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I do sympathize with the Members when there is a reason for their opposition, there is a point here which the previous speaker also mentioned, and it has now been mentioned again by the hon. Member, that the reason for this might be because these insurance companies want to exploit Africans, and this is a plan to stop the Africans from having cars. I think this is a bit more serious.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think it is out of order. It is in order for hon. Members to give reasons why they think the increases have been proposed, but it is for the Government to (Inaudible.)

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will carry on. To emphasize this question of Africans owning cars, and this question of Africans depending on the land, and the land having been stricken by drought, we see that the business which was expected to carry out and earn more money to pay whatever cost the vehicles will incur is not going to be met, because the land productivity has been very much lower.

So, in that case, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think I was only emphasizing, that point that it might be true that the Africans are being, or are to be

[Mr. Omweri]

exploited by this increase. The other reason they gave was that there are so many accidents, the companies are running at a loss. We have so many of them. Why have we not seen one closing because there is no business? We should have seen, as an example, that one company could not run its business because they were paying too much for the cars which were involved in accidents, and then we would know that there is no business for them and that probably the premium they are charging is rather low. Therefore, they would have no business and they would ask more money for their previous premiums to keep them going. Since we do not have this as a proof, we should not agree with the suggestion that there is no business for them to do. For example, if we look at the rate of cars which are being bought these days we find that every month there are a thousand cars, and probably more. On some of these cars or vehicles the insurance is more than Sh. 1,000. If we say that Sh. 1,000 is the average, you will find that in one month the insurance companies have had more or less Sh. 1,000,000 from the insurance premiums and if, in that one month, the maximum write-off of cars is about two, or three, or five, for that matter, you still find that they have not paid all that they have taken and that they would still have a business. On these simple mathematics, which seem to disagree completely with the reasons they gave us, that they were not running their businesses at a profit, but at a loss, and they therefore intended to double the premiums.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of us find it very difficult when these things keep increasing again and again. This is why we would strongly again and again, that the Government should step in and remark that the Government should step in and see the reasons for an individual organization deciding on that it should do this for the Kenya citizens. The Government must tell us, and if these companies are to have such freedom we are going to demand that the freedom be limited, and I am sure that this would be rather drastic for the companies themselves. Therefore, it would be better that they should consult the elected Government on this decision before they discuss and passed a resolution that they should exploit the Kenyans, who are represented in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that if the Ministry is in agreement the Government should only tell us that this announcement was a most unfortunate and uncalled-for one, and was very ridiculous, and they hoped that it would be reviewed and withheld and not made effective; because if it is made effective the Government

would be in difficulties because many people would be afraid to insure their cars and there would be illegal cases coming up time and again.

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

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it might be in order for me to make my position quite clear, since the hon. Member, Mr. Jahazi, mentioned my position of being the chairman of the Kenya National Assurance Company.

I think, Sir, that the Kenya National Assurance Company is well known to the House and it has been said time and again that this was an indication that our Government was interested in the insurance business. Therefore, our Government was interested in forming a national insurance company with Government participation to indicate that they were interested in it. The company will eventually be controlled by Government who will hold the majority of the shares, but at the moment the Government is co-operating with British and some other Commonwealth companies, and also, some continental companies in the National Assurance Company. Now, the Government is participating, and I am representing the Government on the board, and the board members of this company elected me to be the chairman of the board. This is my position, so that when I speak for the company I speak as the chairman of the company and, I think that hon. Members should also know that this company of ours, in which the Government is participating, is also an associate member of the Accident and Insurance Society of East Africa. I think that hon. Members should remember that we have not been in business for nearly long, we have only been in business for nearly six months, and most of the figures which have been compiled for the justification of the increases in the premiums are figures which were taken previously to our coming into being.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, I think I should remind hon. Members that I am now speaking as Assistant Minister for Finance and I am therefore speaking for the Ministry of Finance. Now, firstly, I would like to congratulate the Member of this Motion very much, because he moved this Motion very well and he has taken the trouble to get figures which many of us do not generally do. He has made great efforts to get information and to get figures from the Treasury and so on and so forth. I would also like to say that we sympathize with the reasons

[Mr. Jahaz]

interested because they were making enough profit. All this time the Government did not intervene to find out whether in actual fact these people were suffering a loss. There was no need to increase the prices. Some companies said they did not want to increase the price of their produce but because the Government merely decided to keep quiet the prices went up. Then the insurance companies wanted to copy the same thing from the oil companies. They said that since the oil companies got away with it they decided they should do the same.

Mr. Speaker, if this Government is fast asleep, or it wants to allow people to get away with these things in the open, I must say that we are not going to keep quiet. We are wide awake, because these insurance companies are kicking us right in the spine. They kick us hard and we feel the pain when they increase these premiums by 50 per cent. We oppose it. I think that as every Member is concerned with it, and the whole country is affected, even if every Member is rich enough and can afford the increased premium, for the sake of the motorists and the citizens in the country they should oppose very strongly.

I will not take up more time because I want to give them. Members a chance to speak, want to give them a chance to oppose because I know that no sensible Member here will support these capitalists. I only hope that the Assistant Minister will not come up and support these people. He is not an Assistant Minister because he is the managing director of an insurance company, but he is responsible to the people who elected him. These people who elected him are now being stung by the greedy insurance companies, and it is his duty to see that we are not stung.

With these words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

QUORUM

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it seems as if we are speaking to an empty House. I do not know if we have a quorum.

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

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Nyaga, I must remind you that it is out of order to bring a newspaper into the Chamber unless you need it to refer to in the course of the debate. Will you please give it to the Serjeant-at-Arms and you can collect it when you leave the Chamber.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We now have a quorum. Who is going to second this amendment? Mr. Agar.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Motion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this increase of 40 per cent to 50 per cent on premiums of insurance of motor vehicles was announced, the people were really shaken. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the simple arithmetic itself shook the people. The increase of, for example, if the premium is Sh. 1,500 then you will have an increase of Sh. 600 to Sh. 700 a year. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, even the Government increases its (Inaudible) even the pay rises which are demanded by the workers of the companies have never been such a drastic increase to a class of people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this rise on the premium is not going to affect only the motorists. We know that a drastic rise to a particular sector of the economy would affect many other branches of business. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter which the Government could not just let go without commenting on, thinking about, or saying anything and explaining to the country why there should have been such a drastic rise in the premiums. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reasons given were most unacceptable, particularly at this particular moment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we saw that there was going to be an exploitation through the increasing number of Africans who are just beginning to enjoy the motor-car. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the insurance companies gave many reasons and one of them was accidents. Many accidents have been occurring on the roads, and therefore, it would only be right and proper, that if the number of accidents was increasing, for the insurance companies to consult the police and the traffic department, and deal with the offenders. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see how one justifies that if some people, either commit certain crimes or do something wrong, that the innocent have to suffer and are punished. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the insurance companies are so concerned by the increase in accidents then the proper and the first thing for them to do would be to go to the police and probably to the Attorney-General to find out how the rate of accidents could be kept down. If this remedy was tried for some time and found that it did not work, then there would probably be further consultation on what kind of other remedies could be introduced. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to punish the people by taxing them with such a drastic higher rate than the one they were being taxed previously is wrong and unfair.

[Mr. Agar]

The question of theft of motor-cars is again, not the fault of the innocent motor-car owners. It is either the fault of the country as a whole, or the fault of the police who look after the security of our property.

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

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

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these two reasons which were given by the insurance companies, namely accident and theft cannot be valid at all. The insurance companies must look for other remedies to reduce, or to act upon to help them reduce, the rate of accidents and the rate of thefts. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you say that more cars are on the road now and therefore there is some justification for increasing the premium then it is absolutely wrong. In fact, the insurance companies get more business when they have more people insuring due to the increase of the cars on the road, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see how they can say that with more cars on the road it justifies the increase in premiums.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have not understood anything from the reasons they have given. Nobody understands them; in fact, they are puzzled, but they are puzzled more, because the Government has kept "mum" on this matter. There has been some query in the papers asking the Government to say something or do something about it. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we think about the Government was not saying anything that the Government was not saying to think or doing anything about it, we decided to bring this Motion into this House. The House bring this Motion into this House, that is concerned, and very rightly concerned, that is concerned, and very rightly into by the Government, and is possible, in fact, we would like the Government to ask the insurance companies to withdraw the announcement they made on the increase on premiums.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is something even more sinister creeping in, and that is that the Africans are becoming suspicious. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we feel that unless some explanation is given, then this suspicion will be justified. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suspicion is this, that when Africans who were beginning to buy cars in big numbers, the just beginning to buy cars in big numbers, the insurance company was still in the hands of the Asians and the Europeans; but all of a sudden this decision was taken and the Africans think that it was a deliberate step towards exploitation, that it was a deliberate step to take more money from their pockets. The insurance companies thought

it was justified because these companies belonged to the Asians or the Europeans. That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is of great concern to the economy of the country. We must be made to understand why there should be such drastic increases, and why only feeble reasons are given. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government and the insurance companies must look for other remedies than taxing the innocent people by such a drastic higher rate without any justification.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, who has had any say in this increase on the premiums? We do not know, whether there was any consultation between the Government and the insurance companies. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there cannot have been any proper negotiations between the Government and the insurance companies on this increase, unless the Government has just kept "mum" about the whole thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government ought to have explained to this House earlier about the threat to such an increase before it was announced. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are forced to ask the Government, and that is why this Motion has been made, and that is why this Motion has been made, flexible enough; we do not know the fact or the facts behind it, but it has been left flexible enough to let the Government consult with these insurance companies and other finances and then work out something which can be reasonable and which also can be actually justifiable.

I am sure if this thing is gone into deeply, the Government will find out that the increase was too drastic, and it was too unfair for the motorists.

We will, therefore, support this Motion, and we will, therefore, also, on the strength of this Motion, ask the Government that while they are going to investigate, while they are going to find out, what went wrong, they should ask the insurance companies to withdraw the announcement. If the motorists were classed like workers or trade unions, I am sure they would have gone on strike, because this was so serious, Mr. Speaker, if we look into the increases on the expenses of the people who are running the motor-cars, we would see that the Government has increased last year some taxes on second-hand motor vehicles, purchase tax, and also the Government allowed the petrol dealer to increase the prices of petrol just recently. Now, when the insurance companies also come in and increase the premiums to such high rates, really this is very unfair to the motorists, and it is a simple fact that this matter should be withdrawn, and the motorist should be given proper consideration, and a proper say in such circumstances.

[Mr. Barasa]

earning about Sh. 800, yet he did not go to college for two years.

Therefore, it appears to me that the teaching profession in Kenya is completely disregarded, it is not considered by the Ministry. The Ministry has got to pull up its socks and think about the teachers. But if the present Minister goes on behaving like this, the teachers will go on strike, even though strikes are made illegal in Kenya, because the Government wants to evade the truth.

(Question put and agreed to)

INCREASE IN MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

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

THAT in view of the unjustifiable and questionable reasons given by the Accident and Insurance Association of East Africa to increase motor vehicle insurance premiums by 40 per cent, this House urges the Government to step in and stop this proposed mass exploitation until the Government is satisfied that the increases are quite reasonable and called for.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I start my deliberation on this Motion, I would like to thank the Press for their support and also for arousing the interest of the whole country in this intended mass exploitation of the people, and the motorist in particular. On 25th June this year the motorists of this country received one of the biggest shocks of the century when the insurance overlords announced their intention to increase insurance rates by between 40 and 50 per cent. I think the House would like to know what categories of increases these overlords are intending to punish us with.

Firstly, we have comprehensive insurance, which will soar between 30 to 50 per cent. Second, third party insurance will be subjected to what they term a "little increase", and it will all come under one category, regardless of the size of the car. Third, statutory liability policies, which are the compulsory minimum under the law, will go up by 100 per cent, from Sh. 25 to Sh. 50. Fourth, Mr. Speaker, motor trade risk policies will be increased by 50 per cent. Fifth, Sir, in public and private car hire firms will have to pay up to 25 per cent more and a compulsory accidental damage excess of £25.

Now, Sir, with all these announcements, we expected the insurance companies to back their intentions with reasons which we could understand, but these gentlemen just gave their intentions in so lengthy a manner, which had really

nothing inside. There was no justification given, which a man could read and see the reason behind these abnormal increases. The only thing they said was that the rise in premiums was a direct result of increasingly heavy claims, caused chiefly by bad driving and theft. They tried to hide their bad intention in that short sentence, but, Sir, the motorists are not fools; they are all clever people; and they can sit down and see whether the reasons given have got anything in them. After studying this, we thought that the best people to know about how many cars are stolen and how many accidents happen on the roads, are not only the insurance people but also the police and the car owners. When we scratched our heads, Mr. Speaker, to find out the exact figures, we found that this statement was all nonsense.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures, although unofficial, are as follows: During the last three years the number of cars stolen and recovered are as follows: 1963, 211 cars were stolen, 167 were recovered and 44 lost; in 1964, 450 cars were stolen, 337 were recovered and 113 lost; in 1965, the first five months, 248 cars were stolen, 199 recovered and 49 still remain to be found. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not all, because when we compare these figures with a big city like London, we find that the ratio of the cars stolen there is that in every 32 cars in Nairobi 1 is stolen, while in London, in every 8 cars 1 is stolen. Yet, Mr. Speaker, when you compare the amount of the policy in London here you will find that the Nairobi ones exceed the London premium. Therefore, we fail to see any justification in raising these figures to such an abnormal extent of up to 50 per cent. This is a very, very high percentage, and Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of this country expect protection from exploitation from the very Government that is the champion of those who are exploited. This is the case where the motorists and citizens of this nation are being subjected to plunder or exploitation of the highest degree. Yet up to now the Government seems to sit down and close, not only one eye but both eyes to this threat. Now, Sir, the motorists and citizens of this country, unfortunately, have a voice in this House through their elected Members, and they demand that the Government stepped in and investigated. Government has all the figures; let it call all the insurance companies, let the insurance companies produce their books, let them show where this accident happened, how much they paid and how much they have collected from the people; and then strike a balance to see where these people are making a profit or a loss. We have no doubt that they are making such a big profit that this threat is just to cover their big profit, but not loss, because there is no loss at all.

[Mr. Jahazi]

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also get statistics from the Treasury, and I am glad that the Assistant Minister to the Treasury is also the Managing Director to the National Trading Corporation. At the moment he is under test. We want to see his loyalty. We want to know whether by Government forming an insurance company it has joined the exploiters or it is here to protect us. Up to now the Government National Insurance Company is quiet. We do not know whether it has joined the other 80 who are threatening to raise this by 50 per cent or they are there waiting as the only people to turn to where everybody could be insured. This national insurance company is quiet and it is a good opportunity for the Assistant Minister who is playing two roles to tell us from which he will be playing in this House. From his statistics in the Treasury it shows that although these people are claiming that there is so much on the road and that it is why there is so much accident on the road, the statistics from the Treasury show that, in fact, there are less cars than there were in 1962 on Kenya roads. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have figures here, collected from the Treasury in which the House will be interested. The figures are: in 1962 we had 43,318 cars on Kenya roads; in 1963 we had 42,738; in 1964 we had only 40,000 cars, or less. Now, the claim by the insurance companies is that because there are more cars on the roads, that is why the accident rate has increased and this is the reason on which they base their abnormal increment. These figures from the Treasury defeats that argument. Not only have we fewer cars on Kenya roads but we have better roads. In 1962 the roads were worse than the roads we have today. Therefore, the better the roads the fewer the accidents. Nairobi has wider roads, Mombasa roads are in better condition. The tarmac is up to Manyani and those people who used to skid and overturn their cars between Voi and Manyani, or between Voi and Mackinnon Road, do not get into so many accidents now. In fact, there are fewer accidents on the Mombasa roads than there used to be in the previous two years. Therefore, the reason these insurance companies are advancing argument these figures are null and void; we do to us, as if we are fools are null and void; we are not prepared to accept them because they are almost lies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the insurance companies should have sat down, worked out with their experts, calculated and then arrived at the figure of 40 per cent or 50 per cent. Now, all we want is their arithmetic, how they did arrive at that figure. Up to now, Sir, there is nothing written anywhere to say that this is this and that, in figures. There is absolutely nothing. Although

they have come out with two statements in the Press, trying to justify the reasons behind the increase of these premiums, but, as you all know, when you follow the newspapers, you find that the papers have torn the arguments into threads they have countered their arguments with reasonable arguments to show that the insurance companies still have to tell us the reason why they want to increase their premiums by 50 per cent. There may be a little justification for a 5 per cent increase, or a 7 per cent increase. Even then, we shall still require figures to show us why they demand a 7 per cent increase, or a 10 per cent increase. In that event, however, we shall be in a better position to listen to them rather than now when they come with a gross increase of 50 per cent. This can never happen anywhere. Even the Government cannot increase the taxes by 50 per cent. If we are to tax their profits we cannot tax them by 50 per cent, Mr. Speaker. I think the Assistant Minister who is going to answer either on behalf of the insurance companies or on behalf of the Government—when the Government increased the corporation tax it was something like 40 cts., 50 cts., or 30 cts. Although the Government is in a position to say today, "Alright, in every pound you get, we want Sh. 19," it would not be reasonable to do so. Because it would not be reasonable the Government made the increase by 50 cts., Sh. 1, something like that, a gradual increase. However, it is not so good for the insurance companies with these figures, and we are wondering whether they think this country is a no-man's country whereby there is no Government, the Government is run by big businessmen. The mistake came about in this way. This year, the oil companies woke up one day and one company decided that maybe they wanted more profit to fly all over the country, or something like that. They increased the price of petrol without any justification whatsoever. The interesting thing was that when they increase this price only one company wanted to increase the price of petrol. The others said they were not going to increase the price because they were making enough profit. Then there were arguments over whether they should increase or not, and all this time the Government just kept quiet as if it did not exist. Finally the oil companies decided on a price that they should increase the original price by. Then they should increase Mombasa and it took the same thing started in Mombasa and it took two weeks there before the other companies decided to change their prices, because they said they were making enough profit. They said if somebody wanted to increase the prices of their products let them do it, but they were not

[The Speaker]

question, because when an hon. Member is moving or seconding an amendment he is still speaking to the debate on the main question.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, let them be taught how to speak in this House.

When supporting the amendment, which was to review from time to time the teachers' conditions and to continue with certain negotiations, I was giving my view on what should be done on housing while reviewing the teachers' conditions. What is wrong with that?

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think with the support I have given the Ministry, the Members will give due consideration and see that our Ministry is not harassed unnecessarily, also see that the teachers union is not stifled unnecessarily, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the teachers go on strike, then even their own children will suffer, as most of them are married; about 85 per cent of the teachers are married. They do more harm to themselves than to individuals through going on strike.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, before proposing this amendment, I must again remind hon. Members of Standing Order 37, which reads: "The proposer of an amendment shall, before moving it, hand the amendment in writing, signed by himself, to the clerk." Hon. Members are getting very lax over this and I am, in future, going to enforce that very strictly. I shall not allow any hon. Member in future to move an amendment, unless the clerk already has in his possession the amendment signed by the Mover.

There is another point which I should also mention. Our Standing Orders as regards to amendments are rather complex, and I could not blame a provision in Standing Order 36 (b) where it says that no amendment may be moved which relates to any words which it has been decided shall not be left out of a Motion. Now we have already in this debate decided not to leave out the words that Mr. Gichoya proposed to leave out. Actually the effect of Mr. Mutiso's Motion is again proposing to leave out those words, and strictly the correct procedure would have been for Mr. Mutiso to agree that the words proposed by Mr. Gichoya to be left out be left out but then to move an amendment of the amendment as regards the words to be substituted. I am not going to insist on that now because it is a matter of technicalities, and I think the House should debate the merits of this amendment.

Now, the amendment that Mr. Mutiso proposed is that all the words after the word "That" be left out of this Motion, and there be substituted the words, "This House notes the efforts being made by the Government to improve the conditions and terms of service for teachers, and urges the Government to continue with its efforts in this direction." The question I now have to propose is that the words proposed to be left out, be left out of the question, and debate on that, can include debate on the original question.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to say that the words which the Assistant Minister wants to include are very pleasing indeed. They are very sweet words which mean nothing. I am saying this, because I have been a teacher, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from 1910, and these words are the same words that the teachers have always been told, from as far back as I can remember.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently a certain commission was sent to find out and discuss the teachers' recommendations; what they think the teachers should have, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, resulting from that Commission why has this Ministry not given us such facts of those findings? We understand from those who did that report, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that some of the facts are already out of date.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we go on giving in to the Government because this Ministry is late, we go on giving them time to continue their efforts; what efforts are these? They have already said that some of them are out of date, but the Government accepts the education commission report which is already out of date. What will be the teachers' position?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says let some of the teachers be seconded to the county councils. This is exactly what this House does not want. We are not going to be told later on to keep these teachers under the county councils. We do not want that, and that is why we are telling this Ministry to accept this Motion exactly as it is. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not going to give way, because in Uganda the teachers are under the county councils, or because they are under P.C.E.A. action or because they are under the other management we want it now changed. Kenya should not adopt this same situation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, let this Ministry employ every teacher in the country, also let this Ministry lay down the terms of service and the rules of discipline so that every person, wherever he is teaching, knows that he is under these disciplinary measures. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, not to

[Mr. Kase]

let these teachers serve under the county councils clerk, and some of whom are so ignorant about the terms of a teachers' salary. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this is most unfortunate.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what this Motion does not want is to cease keeping the teachers in two parts; the professional teachers and some of them as civil servants. This is what it does not want. All teachers should be together; should be under one body. If they are all going to be termed as professional teachers then let them be professional, but not have some civil servants enjoying the Civil Service conditions and have others who do not enjoy the Civil Service conditions. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is most unfortunate of this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister said that the teachers are not threatening to strike. I wonder how many teachers he has seen so that he can accept that opinion. If at every school you go to they say, "If the Ministry is not very careful, we are going to strike." What strike, does he want it to be written to him, and for the hon. Members to inform him? I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry is looking for trouble. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the teachers would like one employer and there is no question of saying that the county council will object. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should make the policy for the county councils. They—the teachers—should not be controlled by the county councils. When the Ministry for Local Government says, "Let the county councils do this or that," then it does. County councils do this or that, then it does. But, Mr. Speaker Sir, why should the teachers sit down and wait to be dictated to by the county councils? Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said before, but will say again, I think the Assistant Minister is looking for trouble. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are telling him about this today, and when the teachers go on strike all that has to be done is to give the Minister for Labour a warning and go on strike. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Assistant Minister assumes that they are not going on strike today, then how does he know that they are not going to send him a letter that they might receive tomorrow, and that it might be in the post today? Mr. Speaker, Sir, how do we know the teachers are not going to go on strike because of their terms of service.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are the same works that we were told before. Every Government employee says these same words in order to cheat the Members of this House into believing that the Government is doing something. I can assure this Ministry, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from my point of view and understanding, I have been a teacher,

and therefore from having read all the records and been in contact with the teachers, that this Ministry has done nothing so far, at least for the last three years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised the hon. Mr. Ngala-Abok supported this amendment. He has been a dresser before. He does not know the terms of services of a teacher, then I am not surprised that he supports this Motion. Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think the Assistant Minister himself has been a teacher. I think that is why he is ignorant about these facts. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that what this Ministry should go out to do and what this House wants to do is to immediately get all the teachers under one employment. If this should mean bringing the Supplementary Estimates to meet expenses, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is ready.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is most annoying that the Assistant Minister wishes us to convince the county councils. The county councils, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are dictated to by our Ministry. The hon. Member for Homa Bay went on further to say that teachers should be employed by the Ministry of Local Government. This is not a better suggestion than the previous one. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that if the hon. Members are not conversant with the problems of the teachers, then they should keep quiet and leave those who are conversant to speak.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to go back to teaching tomorrow, but only if the conditions are better.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House, but the Ministry should avoid all these boards of governors and county councils and see that the county councils are disciplined by the Ministry. Look at Kakamega County Council now. It has no money to pay the teachers. If they are to maintain the teachers, what are they meant to do?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I beg to oppose the amendment, and support the original Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You have only five minutes to speak, Mr. Omweri, and then the Mover has to reply.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my time being halved, I will only speak on the main points.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment which the Minister has mentioned is contrary to the principle of this Government. When the Kenya Union of Teachers was formed, it was formed on the basis of a central organization caring for the whole country and caring for all teachers in the country, and they opposed any fragmentation

[The Assistant Minister for Education] are looking into this issue to find out whether it is possible or practicable to employ teachers throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, Kenya should not remain in isolation. When we look at the other territories around us, Uganda or Tanzania, we find that teachers are not employed by the Central Government throughout the country. Also, Sir, our terms of service are not the worst. In fact, Kenya has been leading, among these territories, so far as the terms of service for the teachers are concerned. Hon. Members might say, no, but I would challenge any hon. Member who can give a comparison of our terms of service as they affect other territories. Also, the teachers throughout the world never became civil servants, and I do not understand how the hon. Members would like it if we could accept to engage teachers on the same terms as civil servants, because this is regarded as a profession, and civil servants are engaged on various jobs and terms.

Mr. Tuva: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order to refer to the Civil Service, whereas an amendment has already been defeated?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry I did not quite understand you, Mr. Tuva.

Mr. Tuva: Is the Assistant Minister in order to refer to the Motion as asking for terms of the Civil Service for teachers when the amendment to that line has been defeated?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He is in order, unless he is misrepresenting either the terms of the Motion of what some hon. Members said, and I am not quite clear that he is.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, what I was actually doing was that I was giving an indication by way of comparison, Members did indicate, even when discussing our Vote yesterday, that they wanted the teachers to be employed as civil servants. This is why I referred to that.

Anyway, Sir, those are the points that I wanted the House to know.

Government intends to move an amendment to the Motion to read as follows:—

THAT this House notes the efforts being made by the Government to improve the conditions and terms of service for the teachers, and urges the Government to continue with its efforts in this direction.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I must have that in writing. Mr. Mutiso: before I propose the question. If you let me have a copy when you finish speaking that will be in order.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The intention of moving this amendment is to give the Government sufficient time to review most of the outstanding issues as far as they affect the terms of service of teachers. As I have already indicated, Sir, we have come to an understanding with the union of teachers in some of the towns where they were threatening to strike, and it is on that understanding that the teacher's union agreed to postpone the strike action, or to put it in abeyance, so that there could be a peaceful atmosphere in which negotiations could continue.

Therefore, I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the House will agree to give the Government sufficient time to keep on reviewing the teachers' terms of service, and—as I have already indicated—we have covered most of the points which the teachers raised regarding their terms of service. Also, in the Pratt Commission the teachers' terms of service were met in a great way and we hope that the Government will continue reviewing these terms of service. The only problem which we are not able to deal with at the moment is the question of one employer for all the teachers. The Government is currently discussing with the teachers, and we have also asked some people to look into this problem, and when a decision is reached this House will be informed of the Government's policy as it affects the unified terms of service regarding one employer. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, without taking much of the House's time, these are the points which the Government has and I hope that the hon. Members will agree to give the Government time to review, and to keep on reviewing, and to facilitate negotiations with the Teachers' Union so that most of the outstanding points will be covered.

Mr. Speaker, with these words, I beg to move.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Will any hon. Member second the amendment?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

I wish to second this amendment, after having listened carefully and clearly to the Assistant Minister's statement.

On seconding the amendment I would refer Members to the Motion as it now stands, and they will see that this Motion does not, as it stands, give the effect which the amendment is actually going to give. It is the Ministry that has

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] definitely promised that it is going to review, from time to time, the terms of service and the problem of one employer, the housing question and that of maternity leave. At the present time decisions are going on, on all these matters.

This Motion demands that the teachers' problems be met before children are deprived of the chance of education. In fact, it would be most unwise, and no Government could accept meeting a problem without negotiating it, without reviewing it in the light of the prevailing circumstances. It would be vague for the Ministry to say that it was going to meet the demands of the teachers; after all, everybody has problems which are continuous and which will go on until one dies, you can never meet all your personal problems at one time. Perhaps this Motion was brought before this House a long time ago, and reference was then made to an imminent strike which was to have taken place. Now that there is a different situation, and things have changed since the Motion was tabled, it is a good thing to support the Government on amending the Motion. In fact, I do not think that any Member would say that I am failing to represent the teachers in this House. Far from that, I am merely referring to the amendment as it reads, because, if I were to keep to the original Motion, it would not be found that the Ministry has proposed to increase the salary of teachers. In fact, the Ministry has said that it has done something and that progress has been made since the Motion was brought.

The Ministry has stated that it is reviewing the housing problem, and that the teachers are now negotiating the conditions. If the Members want the Ministry to say that it is going to meet all the conditions, that would be cheating and it would be just like the promises which were made during the elections which we cannot now impugning the elections which we are going to implement some of them. It is easy to say that we are going to give free education, but it is another thing to sit down and really give it. That is why the Minister has been wise in asking Members to make sure that the Ministry is going to review the conditions from time to time.

What I would also like to know, after seconding the amendment, is on the question of one employer from the point of view of the teachers. I think that the Ministry should not be stifled by stating that they should not be in isolation. In fact, if something is suitable for Kenya, let it be applied. After all, we are pursuing the policy of non-alignment and also the policy of what is good for Kenya. It is unreasonable to

argue that they should not be in isolation. What is suitable for this country is to give the teachers one employer. In other words, the teaching service should be divided into two; those teachers who are falling under the county councils could be under the Ministry of Local Government, so that the Ministry of Local Government could employ them on behalf of the county councils. Those teachers that are teaching in secondary schools could then be employed by the Ministry of Education. This could be done accordingly, and then the teachers would find themselves with an employer of some kind, although they would be split into two, but they would have some conditions of service and they would have somebody with whom they could negotiate. At the present time certain teachers are negotiating with missions, some with county councils, some with Central Government, some with individual employers or boards of governors. In these circumstances it is so difficult for the teachers to have their problems dealt with quickly and at once. Therefore, the danger of strike still looms and is very, very serious indeed. The Ministry should see what the teachers are interested in.

Moreover, it is not the Ministry which will be harmed. If the Ministry offers the teachers one employer on the basis of what the teachers are demanding, it will still be up to the teachers themselves to experience this and to see whether it is suitable or not, and they could come back to the Ministry and say that they have practised it and that they were finding it difficult. So, I think the argument made by the Ministry is one that should be looked into.

The question of housing also needs reviewing from time to time. The teachers are very poorly housed and they are not looked after as far as housing facilities are concerned. It is up to the Government, who is looking after the welfare of the country, to see that those teachers employed by county councils are provided with better houses; houses which are not simply smeared with mud, but the floors of these houses should be plastered so that you will not find a lot of dust as we now see in many of these schools.

Mr. Agur: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could we be told whether the hon. Member is speaking for the amendment, or whether he is speaking against the Motion? It seems that he is arguing against the Motion, but not for it, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It seems to me that the hon. Member is definitely speaking in support of the amendment. In the course of doing so he is entitled to speak as well on the main

[Mr. Bometi] the things which are holding this up. On 1st September, in Mombasa, we are hoping that the pedestrians will be able to walk freely.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, does the Minister imply that he is also negotiating for the tolls on vehicles to be moved, because this was one aspect of the Motion and it is not implemented?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it is outside this question, which deals only with pedestrians.

Question No. 2293

REPEAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

Mr. Turu asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing whether the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing would consider repealing the Co-operative Societies Act with a view to making a co-operative society, the sole buying agent in a village or a location.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is there no one here to answer from the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing?

Question No. 2283

APPOINTMENT OF A SENIOR CHIEF

Mr. Too asked the President whether the President would tell this House when he intends to appoint a senior chief in Elgeyo-Marakwet District.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologize to the House for having been late, but I thought this question could have been made out of order, because I answered a similar question in the House the day before yesterday. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member wishes me to repeat what I said in the House yesterday it is that the Government does not intend to appoint senior chiefs anywhere in the country since the title of senior chief is no longer in existence. Consequently, there is no need to appoint a senior chief in Marakwet, Elgeyo or anywhere else in the country.

Mr. Turu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would it be in order for my question to appear on the Order Paper next week, as the Minister is not here to answer it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, that is the only thing to do, if a Minister is so discourteous as not to appear to answer the question on the Order Paper to ask it gain next time the House sits.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a Minister fails to attend the House and answer his question, we are very polite to the Minister, Sir, in that we give them ten days in which to consider our reply, and when they fail even to turn up and do not give any reasons for the delay, can I be allowed to make a protest, Mr. Speaker?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes. That is all we can do. The House is certainly entitled to record its dissatisfaction on Tuesday.

Mr. Warilithi is not here to ask his question, so we will go on to the next Order.

MOTIONS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I must remind hon. Members that when we interrupted this debate, an amendment had been proposed by Mr. Gichoya as noted on the Order Paper, and Mr. Oduya was speaking to second that amendment. He had a little time still left but as he is not here to conclude this speech, I should now propose the question of the amendment.

(Question that the words proposed to be left out be left out proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We must allow debate on the main Motion as well as the amendment.

Mr. Kase: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the detailed question was fully exhausted in the debate on the Ministry of Education, would it be in order now that we call on the Mover to reply to the original Motion?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Since there does not appear to be very much enthusiasm to continue this debate, I will allow the closure at this stage, but it is only closure of the debate on the Amendment.

(Question, that the question be now put, put and agreed to)

(Question that the words proposed to be left out be left out put and negatived)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): So, the debate can continue on the original Motion, unless some hon. Member wishes to move the closure again.

I will now call on the Mover to reply. If no hon. Member wishes to speak.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has an amendment..... (Inaudible.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, Mr. Mutiso may speak.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Motion, most of the hon. Members have seen that most of the material contained—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought you had ruled that the Mover be called upon to reply, but the Assistant Minister for Education has come up. Mr. Speaker, is this in order, because of his sleepiness?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I think it is in order for Mr. Mutiso to speak on this debate. I had called upon the Mover to reply, but he had not responded, and is not in fact here; and if an hon. Member intervenes before the Mover actually gets on his feet to reply, it is in order, particularly as I see now that the House has not yet heard the views of the Ministry on this particular Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, I see that the hon. Member is running away. He does not want to hear the views of the Ministry. It is unfortunate that he should have that attitude.

Mr. Speaker, as I already stated, most of the material contained in this Motion were discussed in our Ministry's Vote, and right from the beginning, the Ministry had intended to move an amendment to this Motion, since we did not want to reject it entirely, and it is on these lines. Mr. Speaker, that the Government intends to amend this Motion in order that we shall be given the opportunity to study most of the points raised by the hon. Members, and see the possibility of implementing them. Mr. Speaker, some of the points raised in most of the speeches did actually deal with the unification of terms of service. As I said yesterday, already we have unified terms of service, except for those teachers who are members of the Public Service Commission, those who are working on overseas contracts under the Government of Kenya, those teachers who are on missionary terms of employment, those teachers who were employed on overseas terms of appointment to serve in unaided schools, those who are not graduates who do not hold any teaching certificates. These are the categories of teachers who do not enjoy the equal terms of service that the other teachers enjoy. This affects a number of other teachers but we have unified terms of service for teachers who are licensed to teach, for those who are working on Government terms. We have already improved also the conditions of service of teachers.

Mr. Speaker, this Motion first of all appeared on the Order Paper on 11th August 1964. This was when the hon. Baraza intended to move this

Motion because of the crisis at the time among the teachers. The teachers were threatening to strike. Those who are on strike at the moment, that is a different issue. The Motion specifically indicates that the National Union of Teachers was threatening a strike and it is on these lines that this Motion was intended. Now, since that time, Mr. Speaker, a lot of improvement have been carried out with regard to teachers. We are in negotiation with the union of teachers to improve most of the outstanding questions which could not be solved. For instance, the question of one employer. Then there are the questions of housing and maternity leave. Then there is also the question of including the unmarried and married women who did not enjoy free medical benefits. On Madaraka Day the President did announce that there would be free medical service to most of the patients in this country. So this question does not now arise, because the teachers do enjoy free medical services like any other person in the country.

Mr. Speaker, the only programme that we are negotiating with the teachers at the present moment is the question of one employer, to which we think a solution will be found. Discussions and negotiations are still going on with our Ministry under the chairmanship of an officer from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. We hope an amicable settlement of this issue will be undertaken.

When some hon. Members did speak on the question of employing teachers as civil servants, or giving them the opportunity of being employed throughout the country, I did also indicate, Mr. Speaker, that it is not possible at the moment to do so, because we have the system of teachers being employed by a board of governors in the aided schools; there are also teachers who are seconded to the county councils. When we employ education officers in the county councils, the county councils who pay the teachers in those localities did protest to the Ministry that they do not feel that they are given the freedom of choosing teachers; or disciplining them, since they are the people who do pay the salaries of these teachers. Therefore, you will find, Mr. Speaker, that it is not possible to do so, unless the county councils will come to terms with the Central Government, that they will not complain or protest when we employ even one person as an education officer in a particular county council. If this is done when there is one person chosen by us, what does the position when it is taken that we will employ all the teachers in that particular county council? It is just natural that the county council will have to lodge a big complaint. However, we

WRITTEN REPLY

Question No. 2235

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Local Government:—

(a) Would the Minister tell the House the number of people from Kakamega District employed in Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru and in private firms whose part of their graduated tax had been sent to Kakamega County Council in the years 1963 and 1964 respectively?

(b) How much similar sum was expected to be brought into the District of Kakamega in year 1965?

(c) What did the Ministry do to ensure that everyone from Kakamega District working in urban areas and in private firms pay their part of tax regularly to the county council each year?

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagini):

(a) The information which the hon. Member requires in the first part of his question is that a total of £27,365 representing the whole or part of the graduated personal tax of 8,961 Kakamega taxpayers was transmitted to Kakamega County Council in respect of 1964, made up as follows:—

Urban Area	No. of Tax-payers	Amount of Tax Transmitted £
Nairobi	7,500 ..	24,200
Kisumu	635 ..	1,385
Mombasa	289 ..	600
Nakuru	537 ..	1,180
	8,961 ..	27,365

The new graduated personal tax did not become payable until 1st January 1964, so that there are no comparable figures for 1963. In that year, however, the Kakamega County Council collected the sum of £33,000 in respect of poll rates from Kakamega ratepayers living outside the district.

(b) I have no reason to suppose that the position in 1965 will differ materially from that in 1964.

(c) As to the final part of the question, I would advise the hon. Member that the primary responsibility for the transmission of tax due to Kakamega lies with the urban local authorities concerned. They in their turn, rely on information supplied by employers in respect of the residence of each taxpayer and his family to enable them to ascertain the ultimate destination of the tax collected by them. The main function of my Ministry is to give advice to local authorities on these matters but my officers will examine the basis of tax allocation as part of the annual audit of local authority accounts.

Friday, 23rd July 1965

The House met at Nine o'clock.

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

PRAYERS

NOTICE OF MOTION

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

THAT the present Sessional Committee of this House be dissolved and in place thereof a new Sessional Committee be constituted as follows:—

The Vice-President.

The Minister for External Affairs.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

The Minister for Local Government.

The Minister for Home Affairs.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing.

The Hon. F. M. G. Mati.

The Hon. O. Makone.

The Hon. K. K. Njiri.

The Hon. W. M. K. Malu.

The Hon. E. Khasakhala.

The Hon. J. Z. Kase.

The Hon. R. G. Ngala.

The Hon. J. J. M. Nyagah.

The Hon. J. Odero-Jowi.

The Hon. J. C. N. Osogo.

The Hon. A. J. Pandya.

The Hon. J. M. Shikuku.

The Hon. J. K. ole Tipis.

The Hon. J. Nyamweya.

The Hon. S. M. Amin.

The Hon. C. Kiprotich.

The Hon. P. L. Rurumban.

With the Vice-President as Chairman and the Assistant Minister in the President's Office as Vice-Chairman.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2282

RAISING OF A TOWN TO CITY STATUS

Mr. Too asked the Minister for Local Government what the requirements were for a town to be raised to the status of a city.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Njiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

We do not at present have any provision for the granting of city status in Kenya. Nairobi was granted its city status during the colonial time.

Mr. Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from this answer, will the Assistant Minister then consider a provision which will make Nakuru Town, Kisumu Town and Mombasa Town cities?

Mr. Njiri: That question was asked last August and the Ministry is doing everything it can to make some provision for that. But it is not necessarily only those towns, but also other towns.

Mr. Seroney: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since then when Nairobi at the time was made a city by the Crown, could we be told who the person is who makes any other new town into a city?

Mr. Njiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President may declare it, but at the same time we usually work according to the population and annual income of the town to be moved to a city.

Question No. 2292

TOLL FEES AT NYALI AND LIKONI

Mr. Tuva asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power whether the Minister was aware that pedestrians were still being charged toll fees at the Nyali Bridge and the Likoni Ferry despite his assurance to the House that the Government had arranged with the company concerned that no such charges would now be made.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bonetti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government has promised to free the tolls for pedestrians on the Nyali Bridge and the Likoni Ferry and in my previous reply in the House I stated that we hoped to free the tolls this year. This is still the case and the tolls will be freed as soon as the negotiations with the operating companies have been completed.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell this House the reasons why his Ministry found it necessary to reject a resolution of this House and work on a different basis?

Mr. Bonetti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not rejected that Motion and in fact, the Motion called for the abolition of the tolls and that is exactly what the Ministry is doing now. We are negotiating for this and we hope the negotiations are going on smoothly and it is nearly completed, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the legal formalities are

[Mr. ole Tipis]

Education is the key Ministry for any developing country such as ours, and he should come here armed from head to toe with all the information to justify this expenditure. We wish him well in his difficult task. Mr. Chairman, I do not know if the Minister has not had enough time to get all this information, having been in the United States trying to get some scholarships for us. If he has not, then, Mr. Chairman, he should have taken our advice and sought the information from his experts who are sitting at the back. However, we are not going to accept, Sir, a Minister standing here and telling us that he has no further information. He can bring the information tomorrow or the day after.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Warlith: Mr. Chairman, I stand to support this Motion and in so doing I have to make it clear that it is not our intention not to allow the Minister to have the money which he has asked for. I think, however, that we are entitled, as the Member has already said, to get information and clarification as to how this money is to be spent, and other things, so that we can vote for it. I think it is a bit unfair, therefore, to the House and to the Members for the Minister to say that he has no further information.

As my friend, the hon. Mr. Tipis has said, if the information is not forthcoming, we are prepared to wait. I think this ought to be understood by this time, that when we rise here for information we have no other interest except the interest of the taxpayers. It is no use the Minister asking for some £513,000 unless he can tell us how this figure was arrived at. That is all that we want. We are not trying to be difficult or to stand in the way of the Vote going through. We just want information.

Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the point Members are raising here is just a question of explanation, how this figure was arrived at. I will try to give clarification on this point. The figure £187,700 includes travelling and subsistence expenses of £8,700, equipment maintenance, postal and incidental expenses of £102,000. There are also Grants and Grants-in-Aid totalling about £187,000. Now, it is not possible. Mr. Chairman, to give a correct estimate for the year 1964/65 and the year 1965/66, because the amount estimated then did include the technical schools and regional authorities. It was derived from Vote No. 14 which normally was given by the Treasury and which we, in the Ministry of Education,

were not responsible for. Therefore, you find that the comparative estimates for 1965/66 total £513,000 and this is made up as follows: Travelling and Subsistence Expenses, Grants and Grants-in-Aid about £800. Of this total, the Boards of Governors of the technical schools are also expected to reimburse the Government with salaries of Government-seconded staff, because they are entirely responsible for paying these staff.

This will amount to the extent of about £219,730. This is also shown in another item subhead, item 7 of the Estimates.

Now, also Mr. Chairman, the total net grant after fees revenues has been deducted for the five institutions, and these are the Kenya Polytechnic, Mombasa Technical Institute, Nakuru Secondary School, Technical High School, Nairobi, and Kabete Technical High School, which will total about £108,300. Now, this amount is added up to the £219,730 which previously was deducted from the total of £513,000 and this leaves a balance of about £105,770 covering the grant to the remaining eight institutions, which were previously, as I said earlier, administered by the original authorities.

Mr. Chairman, the Kenya Polytechnic—

An hon. Member:

(Inaudible.)

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): I think what the Mover of the Motion requires, Mr. Chairman, is the explanation as to how we have arrived at this figure, and I have just said that the reason why the figure was made to sell up is because some of the expenses which could not appear in this Vote were undertaken in these institutions, and a different Vote, which was given straight to these institutions by the Treasury. But, now it has come direct to the Ministry of Education, and this is added up on our normal expenditure, over these schools, and I have already given details of how this figure was made to sell up.

I think this, Mr. Chairman, should satisfy the Members.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I still do not understand the explanation of the Assistant Minister, because it is quite well known, unless things have changed, that technical education, even last year, was still under the Central Government, and we already know that last year and even this year there was the Kabete Technical School, there was Thika, there was the school in Mombasa, and also the school in Nakuru, so because there was such a big increase, from £77,000 to £513,000, it is important that we

[Mr. Kibuga]

know the reason why there is such a big increase. In these technical schools, there is an addition of some classes. We need to be told if there are some technical schools going to be built, even if this money is not spent.

The only other point I would like to make, and I would like the Minister to explain to me very well, is this question of technical schools. In the secondary schools, the secondary education, it is quite well known that if you ask how many students come from every district, you will be told. That is easy. But, when it comes to the question of technical schools, we still do not know how students are accepted to these technical schools. We need to know whether there is a circular going to every school in every district inviting applications, and where the interview will take place and so on, because many a time I have heard that in these technical schools some boys go there and are accepted.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would like to know in detail how this money is going to be spent, and why we are asking for this explanation, is only because we want to know how our money is being spent. That is about all.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the Minister clarify what he means as the Vote 14A.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think he understood me, because I said that there is this Vote 14A which normally allocates the expenditure of this money as far as these institutions are concerned, and normally during the Regional Government, this Vote does not come directly under the Minister for Education. What used to happen, Mr. Chairman, was that a cheque was to be given to the regions, for their expenditure over these things, including this money, and this was taken straight from the Treasury and not from the Ministry of Education. I think what the Member is failing to understand is that this was not coming from the Ministry of Education Vote, but from the Treasury itself, and now since you have taken over the management of these schools under our own Vote, we have also to increase our Vote in order to cope with the demand which is there at the moment, because we also intend to increase some more technical schools, and we have already said that. We intend to put more technical schools up, and also modernize the existing ones to cater for more pupils, and this is why the Vote is still enough.

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I would like to seek your guidance as to whether it would be in order for us to ask your ruling because as far as I understand—and there is quite a lot to understand—technical education has been under the Central Government all the time.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order, I am afraid. It is an argument of fact.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard from the Assistant Minister his explanation from his notes. I do not know, Sir, why it was impossible to include those notes in the explanatory notes here, under the Ministry of Education, because this is part of the inefficiency which we are appealing against. We want to have all information here, and then we can be satisfied that this Vote is going to be useful for this country. Now, in his explanation he did not mention Sigalaga, which is in Nyanza, serving Western and Nyanza Provinces. I want to understand why that was not included, because this is part of the thing that we are complaining about. That is why we say that the Ministry of Education must be completely overhauled.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of Sigalaga, as I have said, is that we intend to modernize these technical schools, and what we intend to do is that we want to make them smaller, but more efficient, and Sigalaga, I think, is one of the technical schools which are included in our Vote, although it is not written there. We have Sigalaga, Machakos, Thika, Kwale, Nyanza and so on. So, Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member is satisfied that this area is covered, and definitely we are not going to show our

(Inaudible.)

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business, so we must report progress and ask leave to sit again.

REPORT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, the Committee reports progress and asks leave to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 23rd July 1965, at 9 a.m.

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

[Mr. Kiboga]

for example, for any Member of this House to obtain people to go and train, that would be useful. I wonder if he could clarify the point, because it has come up under this Head, whether these students would be trained now or was it merely a suggestion.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been referring to that in a restrained manner because it is a part of the programme that we are now negotiating with the Ministry of Finance to cover a larger part, which I mentioned when I moved this Vote, that I will come to the House again, in a suitable emergency, to cover that part which I am now negotiating and which is not included in this Vote at this very moment. I was not actually talking in any other way and your point is very much covered and I referred to that openly and I say that I am going to repeat that again because I will repeat that I say when I reply to this later on, because I shall quote the same figures that I quoted to the House.

Mr. Kiboga: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister assure this House that, when it comes to a question of getting this money and also getting the people for training the Members of this House will be informed.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was quite sincere when I appealed to each Member to bring me at least ten, even if you bring them tomorrow, I would very much appreciate it. It is a part of that programme.

An hon. Member: What qualifications?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): I want Senior Cambridge.

Technical Education

(Heads D1 and D2 agreed to)

Head D3—Grants and Grants-in-Aid

Mr. ole Tipl: Mr. Chairman, in this D3, I am not quite clear about it myself and I would like the Minister to clarify the position, because I think technical education is mainly the responsibility of the Central Government and when we see a big sum of £513,000, Grants-in-Aid, we would like to know how many technical schools are run by our Government against the number run by quasi-Government educational institutions and private institutions as well, to justify this big Grant-in-Aid.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually the one which you were asking about for the teachers, you should

know that this D3, that Vote is where the money for training of teachers comes from, it is in that area and I will not go into detail. But if you allow me, just to say that there are many technical schools that have so many students and therefore so many things, but you must take it from me with all sincerity that that number is actually the source that we have for training of teachers in that Vote D3.

Mr. ole Tipl: Mr. Chairman, this is very, very unconvincing indeed. If this sum of £513,000 is for the training of teachers, how does the hon. Minister justify another sum of £760,000 under the item "Teacher Training", E4?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Actually, if you still insist, I—

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Mr. Koinange, you must always address the Chair, not refer to hon. Members in the second person.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, I would say this, that the Grant-in-Aid in D3— This Vote provides for the payment of those staff employed at all Boards of Governors institutions. It is estimated that there are now about 325 Grant-in-Aid posts allocated between the twelve boards of governors institutions covered by this Vote, of whom about fifty-three teaching posts, forty-nine are Africans, four are expatriates, twenty-two are non-teaching posts, clerical and other Africans amount to twenty-two, and about 250 are subordinate staff. I am sorry that that number was given here by my colleague.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Chairman, I am still not convinced. First of all the figure has gone up about six times. Last year the same Head was £77,000 whereas now it is £513,000. Secondly, this Head is for Technical Education, but the Minister is talking today about grants to training of teachers. That is why I am still confused. We have another Head E about teacher training. Now, I want to know what has made it necessary for this figure to swell about six times. I would like the Minister, if possible, to give a rough indication what technical schools he is talking about. He must give an example of one or two.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, I said that the responsibility of the schools now are covered and this is especially in connexion with those who were hitherto provincial schools in the *Majimbo* area. These are now covered by the Government. They are now part and parcel of the Government, whereas before, during *Majimbo*, they were held under the *Majimbo* area. Now they have come to the provincial area.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Chairman, I am not yet convinced, because I thought technical schools have always been the responsibility of the Central Government. If the Minister could give us an example of what he means by technical schools. For instance, is he talking about the Kabete School, the Sigalaga School, or what? These are technical schools which, I believe, have always been the responsibility of the Central Government.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): I will make a mention of more than one, Kabete, Nairobi, Thika and Mombasa. These are all technical schools.

Mr. ole Tipl: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the hon. Minister ought to clarify this position further. Of course, if he has not the information at present with him, we are quite willing to give him a chance to inform us later. If necessary, he can consult his experts who I can see sitting at the back.

Now, what I want to know, first of all, Mr. Speaker, is this, I do not want to take the Minister to task, but knowing full well, as one of the founder members of the *Majimbo* Constitution, technical education was the sole responsibility of the Central Government. It had nothing to do with the regions at all. That is why I want to know what he is talking about when he says, to aid some schools which were run by the *Majimbo* Constitution. It has nothing to do with that at all.

The second point is, we want to know exactly how many of these technical schools are run solely by the Government which is responsible for the running of such schools? Of course, if there are some other quasi-Government education institutions towards which these grants go, for the tuition of such schools, then we shall be only too delighted to have the information, and the Minister has our blessing.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no other information to add to what I have said.

Mr. Odoyo: Mr. Chairman, I think it is very wrong for the Minister to say that he has no further information to add. If he has no further information, then we are also going to say that we are not going to give him the money.

Now, Sir, what actually I wanted to find out from the Minister is this. If it is true, as we hear—because there is an alleged rumour—that a few technical schools were started, I think during the first year of our independence, in the Central Province and the Minister is finding it difficult,

because some of these schools were independent, to convince the House, and so he is using the definite schools that have been covered by this Vote, in the Central Province— All that he is saying is that he wants to generalize that the Government has taken over schools which were run by the *Majimbo* Constitution. I think this is wrong, because we know that even after the *Majimbo* Constitution was taken away the schools were the sole responsibility of the Central Government. So, could the Minister be kind enough, if he wants this money to go into his pocket, to tell us now that some of these schools were open in the Central Province and that therefore he wants this money to help the running of these schools. It is just as simple as that. If it is so, how many are these schools and why is it necessary that it should only be Central Province?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to clarify that I do not want a single penny to go into my pocket.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I do not think the hon. Member implied that. He was merely referring to you as the Government.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I have given this statement, and the allegation that the Member made, that there were some technical schools started in the Central Province, that is not covered and is not a part of this at all. The information that I gave here is what we have investigated to cover this amount.

Mr. ole Tipl: Mr. Chairman, in view of what the hon. Minister has said, having been very lenient to him, giving him time to produce the information, and the answer that he has no further information, then, in this case, I beg to move that Vote 11—Ministry of Education be reduced by £1.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, can I clarify one point now?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): No, I will have to propose the question first and then, of course, you can speak to it and perhaps try to persuade the hon. Member to withdraw his Motion.

Mr. ole Tipl: You see, Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman actually interrupted me.

Now, we are entitled to seek information from the Minister, and the Minister definitely knows how important his portfolio is. The Ministry of

[The Minister for Education]

I firmly believe that when we forget to think and to act as Kikuyu, as Luo, as Japanese, as English, but we think in terms of the citizens of Kenya then the scholarships and facilities of education should be given on the basis of merit. These facilities should not be given on the basis of tribes. But how could they be distributed, (Inaudible) is the area and the time when we shall build the true nation. But the moment we start to see that we are a nation, and then start to build ourselves into tribal areas, we will go backward to where we started in areas where we want to live.

Mr. Oduya: I have just come in (Inaudible)

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Perhaps you did not understand me.

Therefore, racialism or tribalism is an enemy of the people of Kenya and we must avoid this and have the education to start to train our students to live freely outside tribalism and outside these artificial barriers that have been created by colonialism.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the hon. Members for having so freely supported this Bill, and, therefore, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

VOTE 11—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Kiboga: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have noticed that for the last few weeks the people outside do not know who is speaking because previously, whenever somebody started to speak, there was a notice outside indicating who was speaking so that those outside could come back. Would it be in order for me to remind you to take the proper notice?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): It is very important that Members should be constantly informed outside as to who is speaking inside and I will look into this.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move.

THAT a sum not exceeding £2,244,550 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1966, in respect of Vote 11—Ministry of Education.

(Question proposed)

(Heads A and B agreed to)

(Head C1 and C2 agreed to)

Head C3—Grants and Grants-in-Aid

Mr. arap Soi: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I find that in a secondary school, which is in my constituency, what is granted by Government is not enough. Could the Minister say whether these grants are going to be increased in this financial year?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Deputy Chairman, this Vote is to make the necessary adjustment for grants. It is definitely to ameliorate that sort of grant in that area.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): Would you speak up, Mr. Koinange, as the reporters are having trouble in hearing you. Perhaps you might have microphone a little nearer to you.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I said that the very object of these grants are to facilitate the amelioration of the areas where they are actually needed, as my colleague said.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on this particular Head I think there must be an assurance from the Minister as to whether, under this Head, Kolanya School, in the Western Province, in the Busia District, is covered, because what I understand from the members of the board of governors is that the assistance given to that school is not actually sufficient. They are only given small amounts to enable them to run their small services, but the extension of buildings and sanitation and so on is not covered. The same thing also applies to the Amukura Secondary School. Could the Minister give an assurance that when this money is approved, he will be in a position to look into giving these people the necessary grants so that they could meet the shortage of buildings, staff and accommodation for the students because I think that it is high time that the Government considered running two streams in each of these two secondary schools.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not actually interested in going round and about to cover an individual and to give a reply covering a reply to an individual request for an individual place. But the sum total of this Vote, as I said when I moved this Vote, was reduced to very nearly £600,000 and when we get this, we are definitely going to come back again, not only on this, but also on that which is covered by my report to

[The Minister for Education]

the Government on this plan which I received when I went to the United States. This part will be covered, but I cannot tell my friend there, and that friend there, and that friend there, that this particular area will be specifically covered by this Vote, although I know that the sum total of all will be considered.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think the Minister should not try to dodge us. This is over one and a half million pounds so there is no question of dodging the whole issue. Other schools I know in the Central Province and other parts of Nyanza are well established, but these two schools are young schools which require Government attention so that they can also be brought to the required standard. So, all that I am asking is that the Ministry should look into this. The Minister also said that he could not commit himself individually or deal with an individual, in view of the fact that I represent a constituency where these two schools are situated. What right, therefore, do I have in this House to put my views to the Government as regards the problems that face these schools. Is it not by requesting the Minister to look into these schools separately, because they are known as Konkula and (Inaudible) secondary schools—

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not refer to my friend there as an individual outside his own constituency, or even his own constituency outside that it will sum total of the schools. I guarantee that I am receive the attention of my Ministry. What I am saying is this. In dividing this allotment we will take the sum total in a justifiable method, the sum total, including the Members, but not the hon. Members indefinitely.

Mr. de Tipton: Mr. Chairman, this is a very big sum of money and, as far as grants-in-aid are concerned, and from what the Minister said in his reply, I would like to know exactly how this £1,504,000 is distributed especially when he says that education must be taken on merit, knowing full well that at Narok, which suffered much this year, we made representations and why did he not give any grant to start Form I to take the Masai boys who were thrown out.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, well actually the distribution goes like this. That the personal emoluments of Government seconded staff working as (a) of Government seconded staff working as Nairobi Area, fully maintained secondary schools,

that will cover £606,000; (b) 80 per centum of the personal emoluments of the Government staff working in assisted secondary schools will cover £144,000 which is the amount required to reimburse item C1 through the appropriations in aid. Then number two, the cash grant to the schools that have been mentioned above, (a) and (b) that I have just mentioned, will be £703,000 and the bursaries will be £51,000. The sum total of that will be £1,504,000.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Chairman, when the Minister was introducing this Vote he referred to Harambee secondary schools vaguely, and I would like to know whether this Vote, grants-in-aid to secondary schools, when the Ministry comes to take these schools over, if the money will come from this particular head, C3.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am taking very definite steps to review accurately not only the existing Harambee secondary schools which we intend to open in the areas not yet opened, and we are going to make it definite that the whole structure of the Harambee schools, plus the other aided schools of a similar kind, will be covered. This will be studied as a structure as a whole where they exist already and where they do not exist.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Chairman, what I wanted to know is whether, when the Government as the Minister says, comes to review the position of these Harambee secondary schools, the money that will be used to aid these Harambee secondary schools will come from the same Head C3, or whether the Government, or the Ministry, will create a new Head, specifically for Harambee secondary schools. That is what I want to know. Whether we shall need the same money or whether we shall create a new Head specifically for Harambee secondary schools.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as this money is not even now sufficient for this particular item and when we think of some other Harambee schools coming we have to allot from elsewhere, but not this which has already been covered, as shown here.

Mr. Kiboga: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know since these Heads cover the salaries of teachers and also the training of teachers, and when the Minister was replying he mentioned something about the training of teachers and that it was very difficult to get hold of people to go and train and he suggested that if it was possible,

[The Minister for Education] teachers and teaching in our secondary schools, and our Harambee schools.

Furthermore, we have some scheme, a programme for teacher training. We are thinking, at this moment, of the teachers who have had two years' training in secondary schools, and between three to five years in teaching, and have made teaching their profession, and we intend to send those people on an accelerated programme to be trained overseas. During my visit to the United States, Britain and other places, I was able to make several arrangements whereby the Government and those people in Universities could receive those teachers, and have them trained and returned here with Bachelor of Arts in education, and they will come and teach in high schools as trained teachers.

Some of the Members, Sir, have been actually saying that the question of distribution of schools has not actually been done. I have said in this House that our main object was to concentrate on the most neglected areas. These neglected areas, be they the North-Eastern Region, Kuria, Masai, or elsewhere should equally be treated, and we cannot put the teachers there if there are no students. When the hon. Mr. Ngala was speaking, he referred to a school in the coast where the students come from the country to that school. I took it that by the time the students came from up-country to go to the coast, the coastal students would have taken that advantage, and made full use of the schools available there. The very absence of the students at the coast is a definite challenge to the students of that area, but there is no lack of distribution of the schools.

Again, I speak about the country's examinations. If a letter has not reached the Members this week, it will be in the post. In it we have appealed to all Members to co-operate in making it known throughout their constituencies that if we are accepting over 170,000 candidates for Kenya Preliminary Examination, they should at least register early, because we do not want anybody to say in the end that they were left out. It is not only that we want them to register, but also pay the required examination fees so as to allow the examination to be made free later on. The Ministry has already asked the Members, and if the letter, which I signed only three days ago, has not reached them, it is definitely in the post.

According to reports of part 2, perhaps, Mr. Speaker, Sir, people will not look at the television, but at 9 o'clock this morning I received

the second part of Professor Ominde's Report on education. Some people say here that he has been keeping that report in secrecy, until another person is elected to go into his place. People must have faith, trust and confidence with their own Government, and in their own department. The report has been with us from 9 o'clock this morning, and the other part is to be given to the Cabinet, and then accelerate the publication and distribution to Members of Parliament as quickly as possible.

As to the question of Harambee schools, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would very much like to give a demonstration of this education, because we symbolize it in terms of a mother who has put a cooking pot on the stove in which she intends to prepare food for the whole family. Each person puts something under the fire, a child puts a pot of cassava or anything else under the fire, and this, in fact, will extinguish the fire required to prepare to make the pot cook, and all the people who mother is caring for will not be fed. But, if the Ministry of Education prepares a scheme that the (Inaudible) from the university level, and meanwhile, before the committee of education, the education board, which we want to create for every district, in order to (Inaudible) how many high schools they want, how many primary schools they want, and how many technical schools they want, and before we can put down this, if they build a mushroom type of Harambee school, although large, then according to the Budget required to run those schools, those schools will be always ahead of us, and not give encouragement, and nobody can actually scientifically arrange for any school, any plan, if the education is not following a constructive plan.

All the Members know that, personally, as they have stated in this House, I have been involved, without prejudice, in all schools throughout the country, and they know that at the bottom of my heart, as an individual, I think of nothing more than the university education in this country, irrespective of race, creed, colour, or anything else. But, anything that has no plans whatsoever, or educational discipline, can come at any moment and (Inaudible) any programme and complain, and come at any time, that the school here is neglected, the school there is actually receiving favouritism, and so on.

I think one man suggested a very strong point; Mr. Speaker, when he said that we should think in terms of vocational guidance. Another thought that we should increase the inspection. That is

[The Minister for Education]

quite true. Education without vocational guidance, education without inspection, will fall short of the discipline that has been required. I want to put in a word, and I think here you may support me, on one or two points that I think this House should know, of my contact with students in the United States. Some of them left home in 1960, went on air-lifts, and have been away for that long. I asked them to tell me whether there is any one of them who, knowing that when he left home he knew that his father or his mother was living in a grass hut, was not wearing shoes, and was not in a stone building, did not own a car, will write to his own parents, asking his father to tell him whether they are wearing shoes now, or whether they have a stone house, otherwise he would not go home. I told them that if they could not ask their parents' conditions—The Kenya Government is their own Government, greater than them, and greater than their own parents, because it is a Government of the people of this country, and, therefore, you cannot create a condition to Kenya Government saying that unless they are given this salary they would not come home.

If anybody in any part of the world sent there by their parents and Government, after getting such-and-such an education, should say that unless they get this salary and condition of work they would go home. I then told them that I did not want them to reply to me, but I did not think that it would be fair for them to make a condition, it would be their Government that condition, it would be their Government that could make a condition to them, and that they should come home to their parents and to their Government. I say the same to Members of this House; that we cannot make any condition to our country, and demands for education, and the support that you are here to see more and more happy, that you are here to see more and more support by the people, and at all levels to have education, and that is your own priority. From that point of view, Mr. Speaker, I have been very grateful to the Members here.

Talking about the teachers' service, we have been training and we have created the same services in education as any other department, and we are going to make promotion of teachers and we are going to make promotion to the ability of the at every level according to the ability of the teacher. I think Mr. Shikuku was partly right when he said that some of that is totally unfair, the children in school, but the role of teacher and for any teacher to accept the role of teacher and leave the children, leave the classroom on the grounds that he must go to get this, to get that. The kind of teachers that we want are the kind of teachers who come through devotion.

Somebody spoke about the Swahili language. We are absolutely with you on that particular subject. Here again, we have to pass more time, and the out-cry of today is not so much on Swahili, it is not so much on the primary education, but the real cry today is on secondary schools and education above that level. It is for domestic science, it is in the field of technology, and in the field of agriculture. Those are the areas which have been greatly emphasized. It is true that you have made a policy to include in years to come Swahili as the actual language of this House, and that being the case—I do not know whether I am right, Mr. Speaker—we are going to try to the utmost to introduce Swahili classes until the Swahili language is understood by everybody.

Somebody referred to the Lumumba Institute. I stood here and said some time ago, and I was supported by everybody in the House, that in the Lumumba Institute we are going to exercise, not the take-over, but the management and control. We have not gone back to that, but since that time there has been actually the conversation—and I had a conversation with the Vice-President only yesterday—about some of the ways and means actually perfecting the situation in the Lumumba Institute. We are going to have this implemented as quickly as possible. When I say as quickly as possible, we are not saying that as soon as I leave that door I will be a dictator and implement that, but you must take it from that that we are going to treat that subject as quickly as possible.

Again, the question of scholarships has been mentioned. This has been, Sir, my policy. We have had scholarships given by all friendly countries. I usually call a committee of Ministers, read the scholarships and the countries which have given us the scholarships, and then when that is accepted, I turn over to my staff the distribution of those scholarships. We have at least, out of the total number—I think I am right and of very nearly 4,600 students from Kenya who are outside this country for education, I have the list and if I see that from an area point of view there are far more Kikuyu in Chicago, or Luo in New York, or Kamba anywhere, I have to study and see that these scholarships will not be given to the group of students who already have more students in that particular place. In other words, I want to balance. I study the number of students of our country who are in those countries who give us scholarships and give those scholarships to those other than those there, in order to fairly distribute. I also see to it that in this country we cover all the areas and in this case, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to have failed the Kikuyu, the Luo and all those, because

[Mr. Godia]

Minister, as has been indicated earlier, to tell the House the policy of the Government regarding the report of the recent Ominde Commission on education.

It appears, Mr. Speaker, that this report might come in 1966, because if it comes out this year it will come after the Estimates and it will not be implemented until possibly 1967. This delay is something that is keeping our education behind. We also wanted from the Ministry of Education a policy, as has been said here, regarding the establishment and maintenance of the existing Harambee secondary schools which the country has put up in various places. We wanted to hear from the Minister what his intentions are of taking over these schools, in fact, all of them. We wanted to hear from the Minister what the Ministry has done or what it intends to do next year to attract the young men and young women from colleges and universities whom we want, whom this country needs very badly, to take up the teaching profession and help to build the country.

We wanted to hear from the Minister what the policy is regarding the attractions, as has been said, felt by many, many men and women who have gone out of teaching and joined other firms because they felt the conditions into which they were going were more attractive than those of the teaching profession. We wanted, Mr. Speaker, to hear from the Minister for Education what the policy is regarding the expansion of the existing teacher training colleges so that more teachers could be trained in order to cope with the required eight-year compulsory education which the country intends to implement. We wanted, Mr. Speaker, to hear from the Minister what the policy is regarding the taking over or integrating of students in the existing European and Asian secondary schools. When these policies do not come to us, when we do not see these things here, when we do not hear from the Minister, then the country has a right to complain bitterly.

Mr. Speaker, the position of education in this country is very well known to the Minister himself, and the Assistant Minister and, in fact, to every Member of this House. What is wanted is a complete revolution in educational policy in this country, and the Minister must not be afraid to tell us what this position is. Even if it means taxing us three times or four times as much as we are paying now, this could be done in order to bring about proper education in this country. The people of Kenya are prepared to accept this, provided the education which we require is

brought about. We do not see the reason why the Minister should hesitate. If it means that there is no one in the Ministry who can bring up the plans which are required to effect the educational revolution of this country, the Minister should tell us. It is time that there was a complete reshuffle in that Ministry, so that the needs of this country are implemented. Unless this is done, Sir, within a short time, there may be in this House a Motion of no confidence in the Ministry, and that will be to the Minister's great disadvantage.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I do hope, when the Minister replies, he is going to take these points into his mind and tell the House and the country what his decisions are. There must be a clear-cut policy as far as education in our country is concerned. We do appreciate the work which is being done by the American volunteers in the educational field in this country, but I do not think this country is going to be satisfied that we have Americans here helping us and therefore we do not need to prepare ourselves to take up these posts. These people are helping us for only a short time, Sir, and then, within a few years, they will be going away. We want to see the plans of the Minister, for what he intends to do when the Americans go away; or whether it is the intention of the Government to keep these people in Kenya for twenty years. We must be told. We must be prepared to take up their places as soon as possible because we cannot depend on what they do, they will have to be returning to their country. So, Sir, we must hear this as an answer from the Minister when he comes to reply.

At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I think at this stage we have to ask the Ministry to work side by side, or hand in hand, with Kenya National Union of Teachers. This organization is for the good of the educational policies in this country, and, therefore, I do hope that the Minister for Education is doing his best in seeing that their policies and plans are in harmony and agreement with the requirements of the Kenya National Union of Teachers.

Mr. Speaker, to refer to the Kakamega schools. These have been threatened to be closed down. I think this is a very serious state of affairs. The reason for establishing these schools was to provide education, so that every child in these schools would have free education when the time came. However, with the closure of these schools, Mr. Speaker, it means getting the Kakamega district back to the standard it was in twenty years ago. If this is what the Ministry of Education wants, Sir, then Kakamega will have to move a vote of no confidence in this Ministry.

[Mr. Godia]

Mr. Speaker, I also say that the date for the payment of fees in the schools in Kakamega should be extended to the 30th September. Due to the shortage of food the people could not pay the schools fees in time. They used whatever little money they had in feeding their children. Therefore, it should be possible for the Ministry of Education to extend the date for paying the fees up to the 30th September.

We do hope, Mr. Speaker, that when Kano Manifesto of free education comes into being before the next election, the Minister for Education will have realized that this country needs to be told what must be done to bring about the eight years compulsory education, because many, many children have been deprived of the right to learn, due to lack of fees. The Minister for Education is doing very, very little indeed to bring about the improvement of this present weakness. We want them to try to do their best to bring about a solution to the needs of the people.

I hope the Minister will take into consideration the points we have raised. As I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Minister will consider these points very seriously and with the officers in his Ministry will see that the needs of this country are given first consideration. If possible, we want him to tell us what he wants us to do for him so that the people get what they require for their educational development.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Osela-Nyalika: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while we are debating this very important Budget, it is very essential that we know that there are certain areas of the country which, during the time of the Colonial Government, as well as the missionaries, did not benefit enough to the people of this country. They did not, effectively, establish schools. As a result of this we have a number of people from these areas who are less educated and it should be the duty of this Government to remember that such areas are now given priority to be developed.

While on this subject I would mention that in Central Nyanza our system of education is that conducted by the missionaries generally. We do not have any secondary Government as they did in up by the outgoing Government as they did in certain other areas. As a result of this the missionaries started to establish their station in the western portion of the district which was suitable geographically leaving the lowlands of the Kano Plains. Today, we do not have a secondary school facilities. We do not have a secondary school

to cater for our boys and girls in my own constituency. In this constituency there is not even a single secondary school but we do have about forty intermediate schools. Last year there were only five students who managed to get entrance in some secondary schools elsewhere. Therefore, I call upon the Minister to say that the areas which were neglected, not because we were lazy, but because the geographical position probably did not help during that time, should be given first priority to develop. Otherwise these children who have no chance to get more education will end up by becoming robbers, killers or thieves. Therefore, I impress on the Minister the necessity that the question of considering secondary schools must be given first consideration. This question of secondary education should not be left entirely to the missionaries because these people will always come in and find a place which is suitable to them but not to us. For instance, if a secondary school is to be established in Central Nyanza the missionaries concerned may find that an area in that constituency is already established by Catholic stations. Then, if it is under the Catholic management they may then elect that the school should go under that area. There are places such as Kano where we should have secondary schools established and these, you will find, are still lagging behind. For this reason a directive should be given from the Ministry stating which are the areas where there is a lack of education, where education should now be given.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that during the briefing of the Constitution we were promised a school in Kajulu Location, which is the secondary school—the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. We think that the people have worked hard to set up a school, and they would like to see, when planning the region, the establishing of a secondary school; this area should have a priority and see that a secondary school is built to cater for the boys from round about.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we have quite a number of complaints in this House, when we see how the management and the employment is being carried out. We have seen that a number of people who are employed have come from the areas where the people are highly educated, and we feel, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this is due to negligence on the part of the outgoing government, and if this Government is to rectify this situation it is very essential that the areas where the people have not the chance to get these facilities of building their own secondary schools should be considered, and as a result, we should have the Ministry setting up a programme and going around trying to

[Mr. Shikuku] point because it is completely unfair for some big people in the Government to encourage building of Harambee schools and then those very people refuse to take over the Harambee schools. On that issue, that is the question on the case, and I am sure that the hon. Minister is listening to the views of the Members of this House, the fact of the Government taking over the Harambee schools, I want it to be registered. Mr. Deputy Speaker, and put down in the records, that if the Government is going to decide to take over any of the Harambee schools now existing, it should be on equal basis, if they take two from Kiambu, they take two from Butere; if they take two from Galundu, they take two from somewhere else all over the country like that. Because I know what is going to happen. They will tell us, well we have got some Harambee schools which are being registered, and, therefore, we will have this one in and this one has no money to run the school, these ones are being better run. I feel it is completely unfair to encourage Harambee schools when we know that in places like Butere there is hardly anybody who can give you a Sh. 100 note, whereas this is easily obtained in Kiambu, because there are farmers there who can sign a cheque for Sh. 5,000 in one go. Therefore, if we have to base our reasoning on how best that Harambee school is run, then what will happen in Turkana and in other remote places where they have no money, like those people in Butere and other parts; they will not have Harambee schools. There are Harambee schools in poor areas and there are Harambee schools which come from rich areas, which are supported by the Ministers from those areas where they pour money-like water. They will be taken up and they will tell us that the Government has taken up these Harambee schools. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have to emphasize very strongly that if these Harambee schools are to be taken over it will be only on an equal basis, from every part of Kenya—so as to ensure the spirit of Harambee, otherwise the Harambee spirit will be an evil spirit.

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

Mr. Makone: With all the bitterness and seriousness that there is in the country, I say, Sir, that it is most regrettable, at a time when we are independent, when our country is a Republic, when we should be getting down to serving our own country, that the education of our country is falling and is still falling very badly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has been brought about mainly by the lack of policy. For example, I would say this, that the teachers have been pressing very hard to get one employer and this one employer should do a lot of good for the teachers. Because of the lack of one employer a lot of bad things are happening. For example, those teachers who were employed by the District Education Board are not allowed to participate in the affairs of the county councils. In other words they are not allowed to become members of the county councils, but if that same teacher resigns from the District Education Board and joins Catholic or Salvation Army, or any other denominational schools, then he is allowed to become a member of the county council of the same district, and Mr. Deputy Speaker, if that same teacher draws a salary from the (Inaudible) and in fact these District Education Board schools and mission schools are not even supplied by the department. What policy is that? If the Ministry says a teacher teaching in District Education Board schools cannot become a member of the county councils because probably he may be engaged in the county council's business, and thus jeopardizes his job, then what is the use of not allowing all teachers to take part in the affairs of the county council?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, if the Minister wishes me to give way so that he can give a reply right away, I will be willing, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, one other thing I would like to say is that last year the Kisii people were grateful to the Ministry because they were granted one Teacher-Training Centre at Kisii, but the Minister said he had no money at that time to put up buildings. The Kisii people wanted the establishment of that school during that time. So what happened was that we offered some buildings, one of which was the former African Court whereby these students are taking their lessons in this former African Court and the houses which were used by these elders of the African Court are being used as dormitories. I would like the Ministry to go along and have a look there because some of these houses are not of a good standard to house the teachers, so as to train them to have a higher standard than they had when they came in. I would like the Minister to allocate the money in this Vote to put up a teacher-training block and, at the same time, to put up a dormitory for these teachers so that next year they can move into a better place and can be more hygienic than the houses they are now using. It is most degrading in such a noble profession.

[Mr. Makone]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, one more thing I would like to say is the anomalies that exist between Government officers and officers in the Education Department.

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

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

If an officer is working with the Ministry of Agriculture, be he a divisional officer in charge of a division, just in the same way as an assistant education officer is in charge of education, this agricultural officer is given a Land-Rover but the same officer with the same qualifications in the Ministry of Education is not given a Land-Rover. He is told to buy his own car so he is given a mileage allowance, and you find that some of these officers have got small cars which are not suitable for rough roads because they have to go out and collect school fees. It is these officers who should get Land-Rovers, Sir, because they go round the whole country where they are in charge, the division where they are in charge, to collect the school fees. They have a more difficult job than some of these officers, district assistants or district officers, in the way they are carrying out their work. Therefore, I ask the Minister, unless his Ministry is a company, not a departmental Ministry like the others, to give these assistant education officers Land-Rovers when they are collecting school fees from whatever corner of the district they may be in, as far as Kisii is concerned. I do not know if other places are getting them, but in Kisii educational officers do not get Land-Rovers when they go out to collect school fees.

One more point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to make is that a Minister for Education should be a Minister for Education in all senses, in the whole country, not a Minister of some schools. Education should be education and it should not be interfered with by religion of whatever nature. A child has a right to go to any school nearest his home, whether it be Kisumu, Kisii, Nairobi or Majengo. If I live in Majengo, my child should go to the nearest school; if I live in Westlands, my child should go to the nearest school in Westlands. But the Minister has seen fit to allow denominations to reject certain children in the same locality on the grounds that they do not belong to those particular denominations. If they are accepted, the conditions on which these children are accepted are very hard which makes them leave the school rather than stay. The Minister should come forward and say that those people who are engaged in education

should come directly under the Ministry of Education, full stop, and any other person interfering with the running of education by bringing in religious influences should keep aloof. It is as clear as that. Then we shall see; we shall go out and say that the Minister of Education has said there is to be no more nonsense from anybody.

In my district, when we are allocating land for a school, we allocate a piece of land for any denomination so that they can put up a church. It is then up to those people to take up this plot and build a church. It is up to the people within those areas to be interested, to be attracted to attend that church, either on Sunday or Saturday. But it is not a question of teaching religion through having these boarding schools and by that way teach religion.

This shows the lack of directions and policy of the Ministry. It is high time that we should not have any confusion as regards the education of our children. I appeal most strongly to the Minister to look into the question of promotion of teachers. What is happening now, Sir, with all sincerity and respect to the Minister, is that teachers have tended to ignore their duties of teaching and they devote more time to their studies so they can be promoted, so they can pass examinations and qualify for further promotion. Unless they do that, they will mark time for ever. Therefore, they have seen fit to spend more time in private studies and they ignore their duty.

Another thing I would like to talk about is the Professor Ominde's Report. I do not see why the Minister is keeping this report, why he cannot bring it before the House and implement it immediately. What I think is that the report might be kept until another commission is set up, that this will rest until another commission is set up. This is the way I see it. Sir, this question is a very serious and it is the headlight of our country; a car without a headlight is likely to cause an accident.

With these few observations, Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Minister, who is always ready to listen, is listening. I beg to support, Sir.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Minister for Education on introducing this debate. I feel, Sir, as has been said by other Members, that the speech of the Minister has fallen short of a number of expectations. We expected, Sir, a very important change in the policy of the Ministry of Education, to reflect the changing conditions of the country, and also to seek to help our children come up. We wanted, Sir, the

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

schools, regardless of whether they have ability. This is what the Ministry is trying to do. Otherwise we shall never move forward in order to achieve proper development of the less developed areas. If the hon. Members can see this point of view, I think there will be no criticisms on this point.

The other thing I would like to touch on is the question of the teaching profession, or the question of teachers. We have a Motion which deals with the teachers terms of service and I would not like to dwell very much on this point just now. I think I will be replying to this Motion and will give the points then on how we think we will handle the teaching profession. One thing which I would like to point out is that when the hon. Members try to say that we must employ teachers throughout the country, or employ them on terms of the civil servants, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the Members can give us some example where the teachers throughout the country, throughout the world, have been taken on Civil Service terms: If they want Kenya to be an example, then they must give us the basis on which we must work this service on. Everything must have a beginning. They must give us an example how we should run this. Already we employ, Sir, these provincial education officers and when we post them to the county councils, the county councils complain. In fact, they are protesting that we should not employ these provincial education officers or education officers and post them to the districts, because they say they must have the control of these officers in order to know how they run the schools. If the Members can convince their respective county councils not to raise any complaints when we send the education officers in their respective county councils, then I think that will be a step forward towards the policy of employing teachers from the Central Government.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is the University of East Africa. Some Members say that we must have a policy to show what we think of the University of East Africa. Our policy is very clear. We have said from time to time that we do not want the breaking up of the University of East Africa. But if we are forced into that position by other Governments with whom we share the running of this university, then we shall have to accept the breaking up of the University of East Africa. Then we shall be left with no alternative but to accept the conditions and we shall be prepared to go our own way. This is the present position. Our position is that we want the university to continue, but other partners

may wish to take a different view. So, if we are forced to establish a Kenya university, then we shall come to this House and ask for money to put up our own university.

Now I come to the point of the East African House in London. I think hon. Members know very well that this House was there before we became independent and it is held by the three Governments. We pay our share according to what the other Governments pay. There are privileges which our students enjoy at East African House when they are in London and, therefore, I think there is not much I would like to say because the Minister will be replying to most of the points so far raised.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, I have been waiting for a long time to speak on this Motion. As I have been sitting almost throughout the speeches made by the hon. Members I agree with what the last speaker said. Most of the Members have more or less repeated what other Members have already touched on. This, in itself, shows how much the Members of this House understand the problems of education. Now, I am, as a matter of fact, standing up to touch on some of the points already touched, but in different style, and I am, as a matter of fact, trying to put across a solution.

Mr. Speaker, one of the points is that some of us who went to Lancaster House felt that if education was run by the then *Majimbo* it would be effectively run. In the short space of time, we have had, and from the talks of the Members here now, I gather that everybody is miserably disappointed to see the way education is being run in this country. We have our way of forming instructions being sent right from Nairobi, right down to Butere, Homa Bay, Turkana, Malindi and this takes years. As a result education, at the moment, Mr. Speaker, is completely diluted because by the time these instructions reach respective places it is usually too late.

It is miserable, Mr. Deputy Speaker, when you meet Standard VIII boys, they can hardly speak correct English, they can hardly write one correct sentence in English. It is horrible. I feel close supervision is required, and that is where *Majimbo* was right. To have close supervision, close check-ups to make sure the children in the schools have better education. I hope, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Minister for Education, who is a very reasonable man and a big friend of mine, will realize that close supervision of primary, intermediate and secondary schools is very necessary, and that education should be on *Majimbo* basis. Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I may

[Mr. Shikuku]

leave that point aside I think some time we will have to come back to *Majimbo* way of education. I can tell you this.

The other issue, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the question of the supervisors. Which has already been mentioned, but may I just bring it up again? You will find today that a teacher might be at school for three days in a week, two days he is not there. Nobody knows where he is. I have heard of several cases in Butere where some parents have approached me wondering where the teachers were, but the difference in that area is this—the teachers do not get their salary on time, and they have to keep going to Kakamega to see about it, and, therefore, the children in that area do not get education because *Mwalimu* has gone to Kakamega to try and find out if he can get his salary as he has not received it for two months or even three months. I wonder whether the County Council of Kakamega is in America or Kenya, because if it is, then there should be a policy as far as teachers' salaries are concerned so that everyone can receive his salary after working for thirty days, so that he will not have to go to Kakamega every day looking for his salary, which he does not usually receive. When he goes there he is told "come next week", when next week comes *Mwalimu* is told "next week", and so it goes on for about three months. That is why I say if all the money could be sent to the County Council of Kakamega by the Central Government, we will do our job very well, rather than waiting for Nairobi. *Majimbo* was the right thing and we will come back to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is one of the things why our children do not get proper education because the *Mwalimu* have got to run up and down for their salaries, searching for their salaries they have worked for. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am told, to address the Chair and I am addressing it.

The other issue, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the question of the university. I did more a Motion some time ago in this House, this is proof again to the Ministry that I can see beyond the end of my nose. I brought a Motion here to the effect that we should try and establish universities, as many as possible, by approaching the cities, as many as possible, to help us with kind countries who are willing to help us with the material for building, and at the same time, with the personnel to train our own children here, so that we can turn out a greater number of university educated students in our own country. Do you know what I was told, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Assistant Minister stood up in this Parliament and said this was just impossible.

Today he is talking in terms of the East African University breaking up, and if we are forced to accept the breaking up then we shall do so, but he has not told us what we shall do if the worst comes to the worst. This is where the Ministry of Education lacks a policy. He has not told us where we should take our children now if they are sent away from Makerere, or sent away from Dar es Salaam. I do not know what will happen since he has not told us, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on a point of information.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not giving way as my time is very limited.

"I felt at that time, and I still feel, it was necessary to start negotiating to build our own university. Swahili people have a saying 'Nguo ya kuazima haijilili matakio' in other words if you borrow a coat or trousers from me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it will not really endure the weight of your pockets. That is a literal translation. One day I will come and say sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am going to a wedding, that suit I gave you is my best suit. I would like to wear it and look smart at that wedding, hence I will take it away. It is time the Ministry realized that it is high time that we started negotiating, that it is high time that we started negotiating, privately, or through other means, to try and get our own university, so that if the worst comes to the worst we will be able to educate our children. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want the Ministry of Education to look further than their noses, so that they can see further than what they are doing at the moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I may come to another point which has already been touched on, I am touching it in a different style again, that is the question of *Harambee* secondary schools. Here the building of *Harambee* schools has been encouraged by the very Ministers of the very Government, and then when they come to this Parliament, they tell us they have no policy, they cannot take them over, when they themselves, when even the President of the Republic of Kenya, when even the Vice-President and everybody in this Government goes round and telling the people to build *Harambee* schools. As a result the people of a sudden they are told the Government is not going to take that. They are left with the baby. It is just like a boy who falls in love with a girl, then after impregnating her jumps up and says "I do not know anything about it." But because of the affiliation fee, he cannot escape it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I speak with bitterness on this

[Mr. Gitchoya]

an African school, or an Arab school are supposed to maintain different standards, as used to happen during the colonial times? This, I think, Sir, should be changed, and to change it a lot of managements must be opened and the Government, where necessary, should take over the whole management so that we do not have a board of management which is entirely European because it used to be a European school. Nor do we want an entirely Asian board because a school used to be entirely Asian.

The other thing I would like to say is this, Sir. Some people, who want education to be free should actually accept the principle of typical socialism, socialism on a sense of education (Inaudible.) the responsibility of educational arrangements and Kenya is for education. Let it maintain a capitalistic approach in other things, I do not mind, but on education—which provides every Ministry with technical personnel—should be State property. Let education be nationalized and missionaries should be told that if they wish to assist on educational projects, they should please bring their money and give it to the Government. The Minister for Education would never be reluctant to receive a gift given by a missionary.

The other thing I want to say, Mr. Speaker, and the Minister should try to look at it, is that in every district—in order to avoid clashes on the basis of religion—there ought to be a high school board of education which should take over the management, if Government is not prepared to take over the management, of all the secondary education in that particular district. That would make it easier for those who have contributed to the Harambee schools, which the Africans used to be either (Inaudible.) at the time. Now the money was pulled from all corners, from various people, not from a particular sect or religion. So, (Inaudible.) a religious institution to avoid religious antagonism the State should provide a machinery where the management is no longer on the basis of discrimination, but on the basis of a (Inaudible.) in that particular area. That is one thing which I wanted to say.

Moving ahead, Sir, I want to request the Minister to see to it that in the legal profession in this country the African takes a very active role. Consequently, I would request the Minister to see that we have evening classes attached to the University College of Nairobi. This has been happening in other countries which have accepted

modern education. They see that the regular classes may not cater for everybody, other people are working but they feel that if they had a chance they are willing to study during their spare time to qualify to become future advocates of this country, future magistrates, and at the same time

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

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

enable the Attorney-General's Chambers to be Africanized. Today the Attorney-General's Chambers is foreign to the people and it ought to be made purely African and an interpretation of the law.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We are discussing education.

Mr. Gitchoya: Yes, Mr. Speaker. What I was trying to say was that education is a key to Africanization, and this one should not be ignored.

The other thing, Sir, is that the Minister stated that we have an East Africa House in London and he said that one of the duties of this East Africa House, when we have already established a complete High Commission in London, where there ought to be officers for education, will be catering for the education of our own students. It is (Inaudible.) for East Africa I understand, and yet we have already rejected federation. I believe that it is high time that the Minister or the Government should come with a clear-out policy that federation is a by-gone thing, and let us not even dream about it, let us develop ourselves as a community of Kenya. Consequently, this House—which, to me, seems to be an extraordinary institution meant to consume money for nothing—should be abolished and the High Commission in London should take the whole responsibility for our students, wherever they may be in England or in the countries which had been taken care of by East Africa House.

The other thing, Sir, I wanted to say was this: let the Minister set a programme for each district to have a technical school. After K.A.P.E. the malady of unemployment would have been solved if those people who had finished K.A.P.E. and were willing to learn technical jobs could have been trained locally and be sent out of their own districts for employment as useful citizens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to allow others to speak I would speak a word for teachers. Let us accept that we are all the products of teachers, and on the question of teachers

[Mr. Gitchoya]

I would request the Ministry to accept their wish to be civil servants, if that is what they want, instead of arguing over it.

With these few words, Sir, I request the Minister to give us a policy.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

I also rise to make a few comments on the points so far raised by the hon. Members. I think that the mere repetition of many of the points—

Mr. Makene: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I know whether the Minister is replying.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No. The Mover is called upon to reply.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was just about to say that most of the points raised by Members almost amount to repetition. The main points which some of the Members have raised so far are the question of Harambee schools, the question of law (Inaudible.) the admission of students to various schools on different (Inaudible.) and also the (Inaudible.) the East African University, and also the East Africa House in London.

Now, I think, Sir, the issue concerning the Harambee schools is the issue on which I think most Members will agree with me as Members of Parliament, as Members of the various constituencies with the same responsibilities for the Harambee schools, that no Member should think that the Government is trying to understate the views expressed by the hon. Members in so far as Harambee schools are concerned.

The main point is this, Sir, that the question of the Harambee schools is a very difficult one to handle. The Ministry has already organized a commission to report, and to study how the future policy of the Harambee schools will be handled and I am sure that when this report is ready it will be made available to this House, so ready that every Member should know the findings of the commission.

At the moment one thing is important. As one Member said, I think when the Harambee schools were started it was made very clear that anybody who started a Harambee school must be certain of running that school. The Government never committed itself to taking over these

schools at any given time. We insisted on certain points to be fulfilled by those who wished to build Harambee schools. One of those, Mr. Speaker, was that a group of people, or an individual, who wants to build a Harambee school, must first of all have Sh. 40,000 in order to ensure that they will be able to run that school in any one given year. This, I think, was a very helpful procedure to the people who wanted to establish Harambee schools; otherwise it would be an easy thing to put up a building, ask some teachers to come along and then tomorrow we find that school cannot run because the teachers are not trained. Therefore, we insisted, because we are very much concerned with the education of this country, that before some people wanted to build a school, they had to have Sh. 40,000. This would ensure that teachers would be employed at such schools, they would be paid, there would be equipment and other things that are required in a school to run it successfully, especially for one year, after which the board of governors, or the people who run the school, will find some other source of revenue as time goes on.

The Ministry has considered this point very seriously and as a result we have already established a commission which is studying this problem, and the House will be informed shortly when this is out.

Now I come to the question of low marks. One speaker said that pupils were admitted into Kenyatta College with low marks whereas students from other areas could not secure admission even though they had high marks. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, the same hon. Member speaks of giving special treatment to the less developed areas. Now, Sir, this amounts to one thing, that either the Members are confused or they want to put the Ministry into a very difficult position. Now, Sir, you cannot draw a candidate, say, from Turkana, into competition with another student who comes from the Central Province or the Western Province. You find that those who come from the so-called highly developed areas and those who come from the less developed areas have a different standard of understand and if we insist on given marks, that a pupil who comes from Samburu will be accepted in the same degree of marks as a student who comes from Nairobi, it is very clear that no pupil who comes from these less developed areas will be admitted into the national schools. I do not see why the hon. Member should then complain, saying that some students with high marks were left out. He is forgetting something. We are trying also to pull in the forgotten areas and secure provisions for them in the national

[Mr. Khasakhala] everything from Siriba, where to nobody knows. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know whether this Government is a Government of an individual of a particular area and not considering the whole country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we can have everything centred around Nairobi, then what about the people who are the taxpayers of this country? Mr. Speaker, Sir, is Nairobi about the only place where the people pay tax? Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is just a question of training the people in order for them to return to Siriba, and it is a question of land, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have plenty of empty land which should be used to train the teachers.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat what my colleagues have already said about the *Harambee* secondary schools, but I would urge the Government, at least if it is not prepared to take over any of the secondary schools, to pay the teachers of the *Harambee* secondary schools, so that the students and the parents would care for the buildings of their staff, but on the side of the teaching the Government should take up all the teachers and pay them. In all the *Harambee* secondary schools if the Government did pay the teachers it would not involve the Government in extra expenses, because they are the same teachers who are employed for teaching. The reason why we have *Harambee* schools is because we have this Kenya Preliminary Examination imbalance which is throughout the country. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Western Province we are going to have about 10,000 people sitting for the Kenya Preliminary Examination this year. That, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is in one province only. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that is the case and we have these 10,000 people sitting for the Kenya Preliminary Examination in one province only, what is the Government intending to do with the rest? We know that they will not be able to get training in a training school or in a secondary school or even in a technical school. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are not enough of these schools to accommodate these people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason why we are building these *Harambee* schools is because we want these students to continue with their education, and therefore, if we want them to continue with their education, why does the Government assist in paying teachers only. There is quite a lot of money, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this country which should go towards education. For example, in the Government offices alone, there are people getting large salaries and not doing the work, just sitting in the office and writing letters.

If this money could be for education in the country it would be good for the country.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, today teachers are the most frustrated human beings in Kenya. They are so frustrated, and as a result parents are paying fees for poor education, simply because the teachers are not happy, they are not looked after properly. They are so frustrated that education at primary level has gone to nothing. A child in Standard IV today cannot even write his name, after four years at school, which means that the Ministry is asleep. If the Minister denies this, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to go out with him and show his a Standard IV child who cannot even write his name.

Now, the Ministry of Education has left the county council to pay teachers' and assistant education officers. The county council cannot borrow money as the Central Government can borrow to pay the staff. Why cannot this Ministry pay all the teachers' salaries and allowances and the inspectors and so on.

Mr. Speaker, before I sit down there is one thing I would like to tell the Minister about what is happening in the Western Province. Today in the Western Province, Mr. Speaker, this Ministry is closing schools down before the pupils have even taken K.P.E. I would like to know from the Ministry the reason why the schools in the Western Province are being closed down. This is unfair to the poor parent who pays his fees for his children, and then the child does not get the education he requires.

I would like to hear also the reasons why the Ministry has not found it fit to make Emusire and Chavakale schools into boarding secondary schools. They are old schools with very good facilities, and the Ministry should consider making these two schools into boarding schools.

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

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Ministry of Education for having presented his Vote to the House, and very humbly too. It is always (Inaudible.) that the level of any country's development is determined by the level of its citizen's education. Sir, what I mean is this. If a country is advanced educationally, no doubt its development is also well ahead. If a country is backward educationally, no doubt its development is retarded: I am saying this, Sir, because I appreciate the Government giving more money to the backward districts like Samburu, Turkana and Masai, for the

[Mr. Rurumban] expansion of primary education as well as secondary education.

Sir, it is true that these backward tribes do not realize the value of education, and not being educated they will not accept even the spirit of *Harambee*, not because they do not want to but because they do not understand it. Sir, I know that if education is expanded in the country, particularly to these tribes, no doubt the economy of this country will be raised.

The other point, Sir, which I want to embark on is the question of free education. I feel, Sir, that it is high time that the Kenya Government started free education so that some who are not able to afford school fees for their children could have their children educated free. Again, the reduction of free education will raise the strength of education in this country, because the tribe of the Samburu and Masai who have not realized yet the value of education will get their children educated, and not be hampered by the fear of school fees, or paying for their children's education.

The other point, Sir, that I want to embark on is the increase of teachers' institutions in the country. Sir, I would have liked very much to have seen the Minister or the Ministry allocate so much money to increase the establishment of so many teachers' institutions in the country so that the teachers' institutions in the country so that the present anomaly of having so many untrained teachers, who are not eligible for teaching, could be rid of. Again, the present rule of having untrained teachers teaching for a required period before being considered for promotion should be got rid of.

Lastly, Sir, what I would like to embark on, and I would like the Minister to put in down on paper, is a secondary school for the Samburu tribe. I would like to state more emphatically that the Samburu need a secondary school now, and it is a Government secondary school. I would like the Minister and the Government not to sit back thinking that these people will accept the spirit of *Harambee*, but start this scheme. There are a lot of difficulties that really stop them from putting that into effect.

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

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Vote, but at the same time, I have to complain, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the Minister for Education came to this House with no other information, and no policy in his mind, other than coming to read what is already in the Vote.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a final inability to control a Ministry, but I believe when answering he will give us the Government policy towards education. I sympathize entirely with the Member who has been speaking, that these backward areas should be assisted, so that they come to a stage of accepting what is known as *Harambee*. They do not know what is self-help so far, although in some places it had been known before Kenya became independent. What actually the President did was encourage the spirit that has been existing in that place, but again, I say that even in the so-called more developed areas of the country, the intentions of the Government should be forecast towards those areas, particularly on girls' education. Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to make one thing clear to the Minister. People have come forward and accepted the call of *Harambee*, self-help arrangements, and they have put up secondary schools for girls and boys, but there are more for boys than girls. What I would like the Minister to consider, and put into practice, is to take over immediately those girls' secondary schools which have already been put up with the spirit of *Harambee*.

A girl, Mr. Speaker, Sir, needs security. There can never be proper security if the people are left to look after these *Harambee* secondary schools which ought to have boarding arrangements, or they might have boarding arrangements which are very poor indeed. What we need is first-class arrangements produced by the national schools. Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was mentioned by those who went to Lancaster House, and some of them are here, they went and said that only in this place, and that place and that place, we should have national schools. That was discrimination and, again, Sir, it is a sign of selfishness on the part of those who are earmarking certain schools and deciding that certain schools should be national schools. I would like to have one of our own secondary schools converted into a national secondary school, so that I could see a Luo man or a Luo girl coming to study there, or a Turkana boy or a Turkana girl, even a Masai girl, and from there the way of integrating the society could be achieved easily. If, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister could say that in every district "This school or that school should be made a national," we should establish this society more easily than in the way we are trying to approach it on the *Harambee* basis.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say is this. There still exist different standards of education than Kaguma, although probably the pupils are of much the same age. Does it mean that a European school, an Asian school,

[Mr. Omerwa]

taking degrees there. I would also like to emphasize that in the expansion of these degree classes we would like to see places like the Egerton College keeping concentrated degrees on agriculture. Siriba should be promoted to that status also to offer degrees, so that the accommodation we have there could be utilized fully to give better education to our youngsters. We should not be really concerned very much with the idea that the University College of East Africa is— It is said that a certain group wants to break it up and have independent universities. This is not a big problem. We would like to retain that University as it is, but that does not mean that if we retain the University of East Africa we should not expand. We have to expand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will now leave that subject and move on to the teachers' service and speak about how the teachers have found themselves humiliated, particularly when you find that even youths, as the Minister has said here, who are only of Standard VI are able to earn £460 and over in a year while a P.I. teacher, with School Certificate and two years' training, is still earning £366. This is really a great shame, and I think something must be done now to rectify this mistake so that the teaching service is made more attractive. I would also suggest very strongly that I think it is time the Ministry introduced pocket-money allowance for students who are taking teaching courses in various colleges, so that they can also know that while they are at college they can maintain themselves with a few other amenities which they would like to have. At the moment the Ministry does not provide this facility of giving students pocket-money.

I would like to say that the Assistant Education Officers who are in the field are in such a horrible state that when they compare themselves with other field officers they find that they are in a very odd position. We would like to see that the field officers who are working in education are also given better treatment and the same treatments as other field officers in various departments. There should be no discrimination where allowances and remunerations are concerned. They should not be so lowly paid.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise also to say something on the Ministry of Education. As an ex-teacher myself, I am interested in education more deeply than anything else.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an independent country ought to have a policy to educate its citizens in order to enable them to shoulder the responsibilities of independence. It is definitely lacking in so far as this year's Estimates are concerned. The Minister

did not give us a clear-cut policy of the objectives of his Ministry for this year when introducing his Estimates. As one educationist said, "Educate them to live" and the purpose of education is to bring up the young ones in the traditions and morals of a given country, of a given nation, to provide for their future lives in their country. Sir, when I look at the education set up in Kenya, I find it is continuing exactly the same old process of the Colonial Government, where they were educating Africans to be the *karanis*, the office boys and no more than that. There was no training to get a certificate. Many of them today, Sir, go up to the Kenya African Preliminary Education standard, but after that they roam about the streets, never equipped for anything in life. They become useless material even if they go on to secondary education.

I think the education in Kenya should do more than that. The Kenya youths must be educated from the very beginning to know that they can work with their heads and not rely on mere book-work. Any child who goes to secondary school should be taught some commercial knowledge. Let the students come out equipped to be *karanis* of some kind, if they can work.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member speaking, but it is in order for an hon. Member to be asleep in the Chamber while business is going on?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Nyamweya, are you inquiring whether it is in order for an hon. Member to be asleep?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Yes, Sir, in a deep sleep.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is in order. We are not so kind to strangers in the gallery, but hon. Members are allowed to sleep in the Chamber.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that education should prepare and equip youths for productive work after termination of their class-work, whether it is at Kenya African Preliminary Examination level, whether it is at the former K.A.S.E. level which is no longer there, or prepare to deal with the secondary course. When- ever a pupil goes out he should be equipped with material to be of value to society. The service of so much per cent per annum is lacking in our education.

There is a second point, Sir, which I would like to emphasize very, very strongly before the Minister for Education. I think all the so-called backward areas, all the areas which the Act applies to as closed districts; those areas like Turkana,

[Mr. Muliro]

Baringo, part of the Coast Province and Masai should have free and compulsory education. That, Sir, is the essence of building a nation, and until the Masai wake up from their sleep and work towards the building of Kenya economy, we shall talk of nation building, but as long as the Masai are still languishing, as long as the Turkana are still roaming around the Northern Province without any clothes on—

An hon. Member: It is no longer the Northern Province.

Mr. Muliro: Well then the extended Rift Valley Province. This, Sir, is a threat to the very independence of Kenya, because responsibility is a very difficult problem to handle, and one can only handle it effectively, when one is equipped for it. He should also be prepared to accept these responsibilities through proper education. This, Sir, I feel, should be implemented by the Ministry of Education compulsory education plan for the backward areas. Areas like the Nyanza Province or the Central Province and the Western Province where the people are today awake, where the people queue up to get their children to school, there it is not necessary but for these backward areas we should give them free and compulsory education in the interest of building Kenya.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, which I would like to raise, is the question of *Harambee* schools. In these, Sir, the Ministry has completely forgotten anything to do with education. It lacks complete sense of direction. *Harambee* schools are springing up like mushrooms. The ordinary citizens have over-taxed themselves in order to put up *Harambee* schools, simply because the Ministry of Education has not drawn up a clear cut policy of the educational development in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one will find when one cuts out, that a district will over-tax itself in goes around, that a district will over-tax itself in order to have a *Harambee* school built or build order to have the Government is even- one with the hope that the Government is even- tually going to take over that school. Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of the schools which have been established this year, have been established with the hope that the Government is going to take the over. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amend- ment we have not found; either in the speech of the Minister or the Assistant Minister when he replies, that so many *Harambee* schools are going to be taken over. Sir, we do not want a disorderly development. We want an orderly development, and therefore these *Harambee* schools should be brought completely within the office of the planning Ministry of the Ministry of Education. If the Ministry makes out a clear cut policy that each district can have so many schools or each division

can have one or two schools, we would prefer that categorical statement, rather than the confused and planned chaos which today reigns in the Ministry of Education, as far as the *Harambee* schools are concerned.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support. Mr. Khasakhaha: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, education in every independent country is a very important item. In Kenya today the Ministry of Education has up to date, failed to tell the people of this country the remedy for the imbalance caused by the Kenya Preliminary Examination leavers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, in Kenya, we have room for two per cent of the Kenya Preliminary leavers to settle in the schools, and almost 98 per cent just remain in the country, roaming about and some of them even becoming thieves and also youth wingers who are more troublesome to our own Government than doing good towards their achieved Kenya Preliminary Examination level. When, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you to hear from the Minister of Education clearly how it has planned to absorb the Kenya Preliminary Examination leavers who are now roaming about in Nairobi, but who are supposed to be assisting their parents who have paid their school fees, up to Standard VIII.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, throughout some offices in Nairobi, we have thousands of Kenya students who have left school at Standard 8 seeking employment, and at every door, in every office, including the Government offices, there is a little note on the door which says, "*Hakuna Kazi*". These placards are put there by the same Government who should find a policy which could assist these Kenya Preliminary Examination leavers. Instead these Kenya Preliminary Examination leavers are left to roam about in the whole country and the Government has never, never told these people in Kenya today what they are going to do for these people who have left school after having taken their Kenya Preliminary Examination.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is most depressing to see that someone in the head office, who does not know Kenya at all simply saying that we are moving a training college from West Kenya to Kagumo or to other places without putting into consideration how many practising schools are already there in West Kenya where we need these people to practice in and assist the country throughout. Today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Siriba, which is very important has always been left without anything, almost naked. In spite of the Government having spent an awful lot of money to build Siriba College. It has moved the agricultural training. The Government is almost removing

[Mr. Mwendwa] them over, we have found out that there are some youths who, by mere bad luck, ought to have gone to secondary schools but missed them; so we are trying to bring in other training like typing, driving and other services, which will be beneficial to them when they leave the service.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from what the Minister gave us as a breakdown of officers who are going to take up responsible positions, twenty-three of them, would the Minister tell us the criterion used so that certain districts should not be ignored and only a few districts have the chance in terms of responsibility. If I hunt around a little bit, Sir, I can see that Central Nyanza has four possibilities although it already has one officer, at £460 a year; and Kiambu has two possibilities. Why was it not possible for other districts to have the chance of showing they are also part and parcel of the service? Including Kirinyaga for that matter.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, the time has come with the hon. Members in this House should talk in terms of our nation. If it is a matter of feeling that a district has been left out, I am the Minister in charge of the Ministry and there is not a single Kitui man here; and yet I am very satisfied that things are going well. This is language I want the Members to talk about. They are not Members of the places they come from, they are here to build the nation.

Sir, I am well satisfied that the methods used in selecting who will be the section commanders are as follows. One is discipline. The next is ability. Full stop.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): And we must now bring this question to a full stop.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think hon. Members will be interested to know the arrangements for adjournment motions next week. I have received notices of various matters, and I have allotted time at the close of business next Tuesday, 27th July, for Mr. Oduya, to raise his matter concerning training of co-operative society officers which came out of Question No. 2037; and Wednesday, 28th July, for Mr. Makoné to raise his question of non-Africans purchasing land, which came out of his Question No. 1069. I think probably in both cases, due to shortage of HANSARD staff, we shall have to take those matters at 6 p.m. instead of at 6.30 p.m.; but we will know definitely when we come to those days.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, as much as we agree with your remarks, and as much as we agree there is a shortage of staff, could we be told what is happening as far as the staff of HANSARD reporters is concerned? What is the Government doing to get us more staff so we do not have to miss half an hour every evening?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This is not a matter upon which I can speak at length at this moment because it is not actually a point of order. But I did mention the shortage of staff and I am glad to inform the House that the position generally has improved considerably, both as regards present staff available and as regards prospects of recruitment. Our trouble at the moment arises merely from the unfortunate illness of one member though we are actually under staffed. But we hope soon to have our full complement.

Mr. Wariithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we come to the next order, I would like to seek your guidance. We are just on our second Vote and today is the fifth day of supply. Now could you not give us guidance as to what Members should do so we can discuss more Votes by the time we come to the end of the fifteenth day?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That rests entirely with the House. In order to expedite dealing with the various Votes, the House has already resolved on a time limit for Members' speeches. Still, with 130 Members we can spend a very long time on each Vote if every Member wants to speak.

The only remedy for that lies in the power of the House to decide on the closure. After matters have been discussed for a reasonable period I shall not object to an hon. Member moving that the Mover be called upon to reply. However, I must point out, as I pointed out the other day, when the time comes for a Member to move a closure, he must make sure that the only hon. Members in the House are those who are waiting to speak. All those who would like the closure are those who are outside. So the closure is defeated. I do advise that if any hon. Member wishes to move the closure, first he must make sure that many hon. Members are not outside the House.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng Oneko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like also to inform the hon. Members that the Ministers are very anxious to have their Votes discussed. Therefore, if they can co-operate we shall be very, very grateful. We are anxious to hear the criticisms and suggestions put forward by hon. Members.

Hon. Members: That is not a point of order.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Fifth Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 20th July 1963)

VOTE 11—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Omweri, you have seven minutes left.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had congratulated the Minister for what he had proposed in his Vote. I then went on to speak on the policy of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of education is rather confusing because you find that in certain districts the Kenya African Preliminary Examination is taken in Standard VII, in certain districts it is taken in Standard VIII, while in other districts there is allowance where people who fail can be given another year to repeat the studies, whereas in most districts once you have failed the provincial education officer does not give you another chance to repeat. So, in this case things become very confusing and we would like to have a clearly stated policy which governs the Kenya African Preliminary Examination.

As far as syllabi are concerned, Mr. Speaker, I only want to add that it is high time the syllabi were expanded to include commercial and cultural subjects to give a fuller and more useful education to our youths.

Now I come to the Education Ordinance of 1962. This Ordinance seems to be out of date and I think the Ministry should be ready now to bring to this House a better Ordinance which will exclude certain colonial inclusions which will appear in the old Ordinance. For example, where a manager is required to raise £2,000 before he can be given permission to start a school, I think this is not in keeping with the desire at the moment. Again, the way that the Ordinance speaks about managers of schools, I think it is high time that part was also rectified. Although we are told that the A.T.S., which means African Teachers Service, does not work these days, the Ministry has not stated categorically whether teachers are civil servants, or county council employees, or what, and I think

if the Ministry said something about that, then we would agree that the African Teachers' Service has been dealt with and is not being followed. So, I would call on the Ministry to see that the Ordinance should be revised to exclude such things as African Teachers Service and the civil service which serve the teachers and which the teachers have opposed for a long time now.

I would say something about the Form I intake, particularly of those which happened after the last Kenya African Preliminary Examination. That was most unrepresentative in proportion, in that you found in certain areas candidates with lower marks were accepted into secondary schools and in certain areas candidates who had very good passes were left out. Then we are told that this is a national plan which is going to help the country. When you find certain districts are left with their very good bright boys or girls who are uneducated, simply because they could not be taken into the secondary schools after showing that they were capable. I have asked in this House why in certain places we found, for example the Kenyatta College, pupils who had as low marks as eight points being taken into Form I and boys from my constituency were left behind whereas they had four points in their Kenya African Preliminary Examination results. The Ministry could not explain this. I feel that if we are going to move in this direction the country will oppose the whole idea and will ask that the Ministry should look into the matter more carefully.

With regard to secondary education I think it is high time that the House calls upon the Ministry to negotiate and arrange for our own school certificate and papers to be marked locally in East Africa rather than that we should have these examination papers being set in England or some other foreign places. I think the Ministry should now give us an answer when we can expect to have this school certificate papers set here locally.

As far as university degrees or university classes are concerned, I feel that it is high time also that the Ministry started to expand its intake. I say, Nairobi University to include more students, even those who come as day scholars. In Nairobi accommodation facilities are available and students can come here as day scholars and take their education and provide other requirements on their own. We have this happening with our students who go abroad to study. They stay with some person and go to learn at the colleges. This can also happen in Kenya and we would like to see more students going into this university and

[Mr. Mutiso] received by our Ministry in the Middle of February, and since scholarships, before they are advertised or accepted, have to be first of all approved by the Cabinet Committee, we sent the scholarships to the Cabinet Committee for decision, and this delayed until 9th March. Therefore when it was approved, we sent these on the same day that was received.

Mr. Turu: Mr. Speaker, will the Assistant Minister agree with me that this technical difficulty was purposely caused only to allow Central Region candidates and Ukambani candidates to have a chance?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite agree with him.

Mr. Seroney: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister agree that in future sufficient time should be given to the public to become aware of any scholarships available so that they can take advantage of it, and that whatever may have happened in the past will not happen in future?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with the Member that in future the public should be given sufficient time, only, Mr. Speaker, we are also given time by the donors of these scholarships because sometimes the scholarships are awarded to the Kenya Government and a time limit is given, we must work in order to cope with them.

Mr. Malinda: Will the Assistant Minister consider the use of the Voice of Kenya Radio to advertise these scholarships in future?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what we are doing at the moment.

Mr. Nyaberi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it appears from the records that the students who have gone abroad have come from certain regions or districts in this country, what is the Minister doing to see that other regions are given an opportunity?

The Speaker (Mr. Slado): That is a different question.

Mr. Lorenza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister give an assurance to this House that in future his Ministry will not rely on newspapers, but rather inform the education officers who are in the field by means of telegrams so that they can inform the prospective candidates?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of relying on newspapers does not arise, because I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, that when these scholarships were approved by the Cabinet Committee,

we would send sufficient copies to the provincial commissioners, district commissioners, on the following day, and we only use papers and the radio as a subsidiary method.

Question No. 2297

DEPENDANT'S ALLOWANCE FOR MR. KANGALI

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education if he would tell the House the reasons why Mr. Kangali, a former teacher at Machakos High School, is not being paid dependants' allowance while studying at Makerere College, though similar teachers do enjoy such allowances.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. In the past before Kenya's attainment of Independence, all students who entered Makerere University College through the mature age special arrangements qualified for the payment of what was then known as mature age dependants allowance, whether they had dependants or not. The rationale behind this being that it was considered that as all students sitting for the special examination will have worked for some time, and would have contracted family responsibilities. On the whole many of them did have family responsibilities and the allowances were paid to them.

There were other students who had entered the University of East Africa through the normal channel, and who had family responsibilities but did not qualify for the mature age dependants allowance. Obviously there was a technical anomaly in this procedure which caused unnecessary hardship to some and gave excessive comfort to others, and had to be rectified.

It has now been decided that in the interests of fairness, and provided that funds are available, all deserving students will be considered for dependants allowances regardless of the scheme under which they are studying.

I would like to make clear that the operational definition of "family responsibilities" includes the students wife and children only and does not include students parents and/or siblings. This distinction has to be made because of the shortage of funds available for this purpose.

Under this new definition Mr. Kangali does not qualify for a dependants' allowance since he has no family responsibilities. I would also like to point out that Mr. Kangali enjoys a very generous bursary from the Kenya Government, and therefore, I would appreciate if in future matters of personal nature like this one would be taken up with officers of my Ministry.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that a girl who has no family responsibility is enjoying this allowance, and there are two more students studying at a University, with heavy responsibility, and they are enjoying dependants' allowance, so why is Mr. Kangali denied it?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I thought the hon. Member was listening. I did say that there are some Members who are enjoying this dependant allowance because they were lucky to get it before we decided to change the procedure, and because of this new procedure, Mr. Kangali cannot qualify because he does not have family responsibility.

With regard to other students he just mentioned, this is one of the students who received it by virtue of the fact that he went there before we decided to take up this procedure.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Mr. Kangali is studying for a degree in education, with the expressed purpose of coming back to teaching, and, further, in view of the fact that Mr. Kangali is a married man, as opposed to the information the Ministry has, will the Assistant Minister consider granting Mr. Kangali this dependant allowance?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the information we have in the Ministry, Mr. Kangali is not married, and if the hon. Member could bring substantive information that Mr. Kangali is married, then we shall be able to review his case.

Question No. 2296

PROMOTION OF YOUTHS IN NATIONAL SERVICE

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if he would tell the House how many youths in the National Service had so far been promoted to salaried posts or become members of staff; and if he would also give the breakdown on a district basis of youths promoted to salaried posts or who had become members of staff.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): In reply to this question, I must remind the House that no youth in the National Youth Service has yet completed a full year of service.

Nevertheless, four youths have so far been promoted to the rank of section commander on the G.S. salary scale, £460-£580. Of these, one was from Central Nyanza, one from Muranga, one from Marsabit and one from Narok. One further youth, from Muranga, has become a salaried driver within the service.

Twenty-three more youths are at present acting in the rank of section officer, who, if they do well, will be considered for substantive promotion as section commanders. The district breakdown of these men is as follows:—

Kwale 1, Nairobi 1, Nakuru 1, Embu 1, Kiambu 2, Central Nyanza 4, Kakamega 5, Machakos 3, Kisii 2, Bungoma 1, Marsabit 1, Baringo 1.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, to the effect that only four people have been promoted to the rank of section commander, and they are earning a salary of between £460 and £580 a year, will the Minister not agree with me that this number is so small compared with the time they have been there and there are so many who are fit to be section commanders and yet they have not so far been promoted?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my opening remark in my answer was that these youths have not yet completed a year's service. I do not know whether there is any department in Government service which promotes people who not even served for one year. However, Sir, I have said that twenty-three youths are already acting as section officers and as soon as they prove fit they will be promoted.

Mr. Tandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister assure this House that the Ministry will not employ people from outside as section commanders but promote the youths from within?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, I do not need to assure the House of this because we have already shown that we are not interested in promoting outsiders before we consider the youths who are already in the service. However, Mr. Speaker, it might be, when the post is advertised, that we get a chap from outside, who is fit. We cannot deny him a chance simply because he is an outsider, because, after all, he will be a Kenya man.

Mr. Warlith: Mr. Speaker, some of the youths who joined the Kenya National Youth Service complain that they just do a lot of manual work. Can we be told by the Minister, apart from manual work, what other subjects they are taught so that they may one day rise up to do some other jobs?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, right from the beginning these youths were told, even before they joined the service, that their main job would be to be taught agriculture and other manual work and to be disciplined. But since we took

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Kenya Government is spending money on these students, could we know to what countries the votes go and to how many students in this particular country?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought I said that we had students in the United States.

Several hon. Members: How many?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is the question of how many is required, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will tell hon. Members later.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This question is how many non-Kenya citizens are studying overseas? I think the Assistant Minister has answered that question. He has not been asked for the breakdown, and he is not necessarily prepared for that question on the spot. It is perfectly reasonable for him to say that he will answer it on notice.

Mr. Omweri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the breakdown you are ruling out is covered in section (b) of the question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): My mistake, I apologize.

Hon. Members: Answer!

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was given the undertaking in this House that I would be able to give the number of the breakdown of these students in the countries later.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Ministry of Education is the only Ministry which sends these students to different countries in the world, could the Assistant Minister tell us clearly in which countries these students are?

Mr. Mutiso: I have told the hon. Members.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise for your guidance. These questions, I believe, are submitted to the Ministry between ten days or a fortnight. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we can excuse the Minister coming here and being defeated by a supplementary question, but when he is unable to give us replies on the original questions, such as section (b) here, I think we would like your guidance if the time or ten days or fourteen days is not enough for the Ministry of Education, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question should not come here just to bluff us here on the Order Paper.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The time of ten days for answering a question is, of course, time enough in most cases to enable the Ministry to

give a full answer, but, as I have said many times, it rests with the Ministry how far they answer any questions if at all. If they do not give satisfactory answers, then the House registers its disapproval. But, in fairness to Mr. Mutiso, although (a) ask how many non-Kenya citizens altogether, and (b) asks in which countries they are studying, then there is no specific question asking how many in each country. The supplementary question is therefore additional to the original question.

Mr. Gtchonyi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, when a question as it stands asks in which countries these people are studying and the man answering the question knows the number of countries and the number of students, does it not follow, Sir, that it is well understood that—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! I am not going to allow any more on that point of order.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the House should know that I have already answered this question. I said the students who we have already awarded bursaries to went to the United States, United Kingdom, India and Pakistan and out of those students there are thirty-five non-Kenya citizens. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the House wishes to know a breakdown of the number of students in each individual country, then I think this is a different question. I will give that information later.

Mr. P. Nraga: On a point of information—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You cannot rise on a point of information during question time.

Question No. 2290

CONTROL OF FORMER ASIAN AND ARAB SCHOOLS

Mr. Tuva asked the Minister for Education if he could tell this House when an Education Bill will be introduced to this House to enable local authorities to control the former Asian and Arab schools.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I have already made an order under section 5A of the Education Act which entrusts the responsibility for the former Asian and Arab schools to the local authorities. Consequently, no further legislation by this House is necessary.

Mr. Tuva: If this is so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, why is there discrimination in the payment of the school fees in the different primary schools?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I know there is no discrimination in terms of paying school fees. What is happening is that some

[Mr. Mutiso] schools have higher standards than others and consequently the county councils recommended that these schools should have higher school fees than the others.

Mr. Tuva: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the school in Malindi Sub-district, in the rural areas, there is a primary school of seven classes and one teacher, and the enrolment is only about forty people?

Mr. Mutiso: Please will you repeat your question?

Mr. Tuva: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that this difference of school fees makes the Arab schools in the areas have small enrolments of pupils, and that there is a school called Mamburi where the enrolment is under forty pupils and there is only one teacher for seven classes?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of governing how many pupils have been taken into a particular school rests with the county councils. If the county council of that particular area, to which the hon. Member refers, recommends the lowering of the school fees in that particular school then we shall be only too glad to do so.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from one of the replies of the Assistant Minister, Sir, and having understood from the Assistant Minister that there is a difference in fees because the county councils say so from the standards of the schools, can the Assistant Minister tell me the difference in standards between Takaungu Primary School, which is a former Arab school, and Kilifi Primary School which is an African primary school of a higher standard than Takaungu Primary School, why is there such a difference and did he go into the thing himself?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a different question, because the question of Takaungu and the other one he mentioned did not arise before.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister assure this House—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understood that the Assistant Minister said that this was a different question, but if I may say Sir, subject, to your correction, it is a relevant supplementary question, because the Takaungu supplementary question, because the Takaungu primary school and he was comparing the former Arab schools with African schools, and I raised this because it is appertaining to this.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If that is so, then it is not another question.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I am able to answer that question. The difference between former Asian primary schools, say for instance, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the one in question is about Sh. 270 as compared with an ordinary primary school of Standard I to Standard III which is about Sh. 50.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister assure this House that there are no more schools in Kenya bearing racial names such as Arab, Asian or European schools?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of names was discussed here yesterday, and the Ministry is considering the renaming of these schools. If it is a question of the names alone, then I think it is not a difficult thing.

Question No. 2291

CLOSING DATE FOR SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

Mr. Tuva asked the Minister for Education if he could tell the House why it is that the Kenya Gazette of 23rd March 1965, invited applications for scholarships for which the closing date was 26th March 1965.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Notices to advertise the scholarships were sent out to the Press including the Government Printer on 11th March 1965, but due to technical difficulties the Government Printer could not insert them in the Kenya Gazette of 16th March, as was expected. But the local papers carried out advertisements on these scholarships on 15th, 19th and 23rd March.

This delay, however, could not have affected the time at which notices reached Government officers in the field because on the same day (11th March) copies of these notices were sent out to provincial education officers and provincial commissioners with sufficient copies for distribution and display in their district offices.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from that reply, when the Assistant Minister says that he advertised in the local papers on 16th, does he not agree with me that the time between 16th and 26th is exactly eleven days, and that is a short time period to get in touch with other parts of Kenya that are far from Nairobi.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difficulty here arose because these scholarships were

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office] and appreciation of the outstanding and lasting service he has rendered to this country throughout a lifetime of indomitable courage, energy and devotion.

The President is the symbol of unity and aspirations of the people of Kenya. The people of this country do not, and will not, measure their loyalty and devotion to his person in terms of pounds, shillings and cents.

Mr. Mallina: Arising out of that reply, Mr. Speaker, as the Assistant Minister has not replied to the second part of the question, in replying to that, Mr. Speaker, would he tell this House what holds up any installation of a statue of the President in the centre of Nairobi?

Dr. Walyaki: Mr. Speaker, I thought I had replied to the second part of the question. That was, how much would such a statue cost the Government? I said that we did not think that the loyalty and devotion of every person to the President can be measured in pounds, shillings and cents.

The other thing is that it has not been considered that the timing of the installation of a statue in the city centre was involved, because there was already work being done recently on one just outside this building. Of course, this other one is now under consideration.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister consider taking this statue and taking it to the city centre? Now that there is more room we can have a bigger statue here.

Dr. Walyaki: No, Sir.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister assure the House that when the time comes for installing a statue in the city centre, it will not be the same as this one in front of Parliament Buildings, which has started fading and losing colour? Will he assure us that the new statue will be made of some sort of silver, that it will be rain-proof, and will not be a statue which will bring shame as the one now in front of Parliament Buildings?

Dr. Walyaki: I can assure the hon. Member and the House that the best material available will be used for the building of the next statue.

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister consider shading that statue which is now standing in front of this building so that it does not lose any further colour?

Dr. Walyaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the less spoken about this statue or any other statue of

the President, the better. However, I do not believe that you want to cover the statue because people want to see it.

Question No. 2271

NON-KENYA CITIZENS ON GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Warthi asked the Minister for Education:—

- How many non-Kenya citizens were students overseas on Kenya Government scholarships?
- In which countries were they studying?
- What was the total sum of money which the Kenya Government was spending on them each year?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Since Kenya's attainment of Independence, the Government has carefully considered the question of awarding bursaries to non-citizens; and the Government decided to continue assisting the non-citizen students who had been awarded bursaries prior to Kenya's attainment of Independence until they completed their courses for which the bursaries were awarded. The Government further decided that no bursaries to non-citizens would be renewed or awarded for new applicants studying either locally or overseas.

In answer to the question therefore, there are fifty-four non-citizens on Government bursaries; and partial bursaries in the 1964/65 academic year worth £20,000. As the results of final examinations are not known yet, the number of non-citizens that will be continuing on these bursaries for 1965/66 academic year cannot be determined; but it is expected that the number will be considerably much lower than last year's which is quoted above and the figure will fall year by year until no more Government funds are spent on non-citizens.

Mr. Warthi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could we know from the Assistant Minister whether these students who have not yet finished their courses, let us say, that they have two more years to continue and are not Kenya citizens, whether their scholarships will be continued or whether they will be continued until they finish their courses?

Mr. Mutiso: I thought the hon. Member was listening when I said that it is our obligation to continue assisting those non-citizens who were given these bursaries prior to our Independence and we are obliged by law to continue assisting them until their courses are finished.

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could we know from the Assistant Minister what section of the

[Mr. ole Tips] law he is talking about and whether this law cannot be reviewed by this House? The second point I want to know, Sir,—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Only one point at a time.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot quote these sections of the law, but the hon. Member should know that it is universally known that when a Government commits itself to a certain specific job, it is required to continue giving those requirements until such time as there is a change. Therefore, before Independence, our Government was committed to assist these students, and we do not expect to change that commitment until, as I have already stated, these students finish their course of studies. There will be no further bursaries to non-citizens.

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Speaker, my second question is this: may we know from the Assistant Minister the amount remaining for the Government to pay for these students to be able to complete their courses, and what steps the Government is taking to see that this money is not wasted? What guarantee is there that these students will come back to serve this country?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier the number of students is reducing year by year and I have already stated that in 1964/65 there were fifty-four non-citizens, and that in this year we spent £20,000, for those students overseas. Locally we have thirty-five students in the East African Universities who are non-citizens and on all these we spend about £12,000 per year.

Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House, as we are busy with these non-Kenya citizens—merely because we have already sent many citizens to overseas countries and some of them have been expelled from those countries and sent back to our country—now in that—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You should ask a question.

Mr. Nyaga: This is a question. I beg your pardon, Sir.

Would the Assistant Minister tell the House, because the non-Kenyans and the Kenyans who the Government of Kenya have sent abroad, and they are expelled, and the Government has already incurred expenses to send them there, and then bring them back to Kenya with nothing—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your question, Mr. Nyaga?

Order, order. You are only allowed to ask questions.

Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister assure this House that these people, whether Kenyans or non-Kenyans, will be safeguarded regardless of their being expelled, be employed by the Government?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Not understood.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, I have noted that the Assistant Minister intends to terminate the financial aid to non-citizens, could he now tell us when the last non-citizen student is to qualify, that is, the year and the month when he will have the last non-citizen candidate qualified. Secondly, could he tell us what further expenditure is required to have these non-citizen candidates qualified?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that I had already given an answer to this; the amount of money we spend on non-Kenya citizens. As regards to the last non-Kenya citizen who will qualify, I have also said, Sir, that this will always be reviewed—I mean the number of students we have keeps on reducing year by year. Some of them went for about seven years, others for about five years, others three years and it is difficult to say when the last student will finish. But, if the hon. Member is anxious to know when the last non-citizen will finish, if he could come to the office I could supply these details from the files and find out the last one to go.

Mr. Aronson: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister has not answered the question (b), which says that in which countries are these students studying, and how many in each country.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you see some of these students went to the United States and, also, some went to Pakistan. It is difficult to give the figures of how many students went to the United States, and also those who went to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this question specifically asked the Minister of Education to state how many; is it not in order for me, therefore, to ask the Assistant Minister to state how many, and if he is unable to do so he should say so. But if he is going to find out he should say so instead of avoiding answering the question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is in order for you to ask, but the fact is that the Assistant Minister has answered the question. He is now being asked further questions which are not precisely covered by the original questions and he may or may not be able to answer them.

[Mr. Nyamweya] in tribal clashes and the provisions of this Act help the Administration to control entry into the district where they think such entry would cause trouble between the tribes.

I may add, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that no freedom of movements is curtailed because any person who wants to enter into a closed district can secure a permit from the district commissioner which is freely given provided the purpose of the visit is genuine.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while agreeing with the Assistant Minister on results which makes this Act necessary, will the Assistant Minister tell this House that his Ministry is going to review this Act from time to time and particularly those districts that do not warrant it will be made free?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember having said in this House, again last year, when a similar question was asked by the Member for Wangare and South Mugerango, that in 1963 the hon. Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, as he was then, appointed a committee to go into the existing legislation to see which ones were discriminatory. One of those legislations which that committee found was discriminatory, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I was the chairman of that committee, was this particular Act, and the Government think that for the time being as long as the Act is serving a particular purpose to protect tribal clashes it will continue, but it is one of the Acts which the Government intends to repeal as soon as possible.

Mr. arap Soi: Mr. Speaker, could the Assistant Minister state whether the people living in the outlying districts are also free to enter other districts without permits?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, the administration assumes that the people who are living in the outlying districts are going into the other districts where the inhabitants are peaceful.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, would the Assistant Minister tell the House whether he himself would like the hon. questioner to move about in the entire of the Samburu District, or rather the North-Eastern Region, without any permit from the Government, without being apprehensive of the security of the Member.

Mr. Nyamweya: With reference to what the hon. Member for Korossi has said, every Member is aware that there are certain parts of the country where they may not visit freely without

incurring a certain amount of discomfort to themselves. Consequently, although Members are free to move freely in the country, there are certain limitations as to how far they can go.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before asking the next question, with your permission, I would like to translate the two words, "Boyo Iywo" for the interest of this House. The two words mean a lunatic old man, an old man in the sense that he is a leader.

Question No. 2280

D.C. TAMBACH TERMED "BOYO IYWO"

Mr. arap Too asked the President if he would tell the House the reasons why the District Commissioner of Tambach is termed "Boyo Iywo".

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for having given me the definition of the two last words of the question. As a matter of fact the President's Office was at sea as to what that particular phrase meant.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I can say after getting that clarification on the meaning of the two words is that the President is not aware that the District Commissioner of Tambach is termed "Boyo Iywo". There is no machinery as far as we know for a constituency to effect a change in the designation of district commissioner, but there is nothing to stop such applications or nicknames being given to the district commissioner or any Member of this House. After all, we have some Members in this House who have been nick-named "Kabwere" and so on.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, in view of the seriousness of the name which is indicated by these two words, which means that the people of the country indicate their non-confidence in the present district commissioner, will the Assistant Minister consider transferring this officer immediately?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, any other senior civil servant or any district commissioner, is not transferred simply because they have been nick-named with a particular name by a certain section of the community.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kabwere is really just a political name, and apparently the name "Boyo Iywo" means a lunatic, and the district commissioner is not, this may imply that he is torturing the people around there by misbehaving towards them. Would the Assistant Minister

[Mr. Ngala] agree with me about the need for looking into this matter.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to argue whether "Kabwere" is a bad name or not. According to the information I have "Kabwere" is a witch doctor at the Coast.

If the District Commissioner at Tambach is a bit of a crank it is up to the people to nickname him as they desire; provided he can carry out his normal duties, the Government is satisfied to retain him there. If the time comes for his transfer he will be transferred in the normal way. If anybody disputes the sanity of this district commissioner, which is not the case, it is a matter for the court to decide as to the soundness or sanity of the district commissioner being taken to court.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Question No. 2281

APPOINTMENT OF MARAKWET PERSONNEL

Mr. arap Too asked the President why no Marakwet person had been appointed by the Public Service Commission as a D.A., D.O., or D.C.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The question of employment of officers in the Public Service is one that has been answered in this House time and time again, and the hon. Member cannot therefore expect a different reply to a similar question this time. However, I would like to reiterate the Government's previous statements on this subject, that the appointment of public officers is the sole responsibility of the Public Service Commission of this country.

When vacancies occur in any Ministry or Department of the Government, these are advertised to certain level only for all to note in Press and the Official Gazette. The advertisement outlines clearly the requisite qualifications of the candidates the Commission requires to be interviewed for the posts. Naturally the best candidate is selected and appointed to fill the vacancy. At no stage is tribal consideration taken into account, so that whether a candidate is a Marakwet or not, the appointment is determined by qualifications and experience for the job.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the present district commissioners, district officers and district assistants come from district officers and district assistants come from almost three tribes only, including the tribe of the Assistant Minister, will he assure me that if

one Marakwet applies for this post when advertised, he will be considered?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any district officers are from my tribe, I would like to say that they are not district officers because they come from my tribe. They are district officers or district commissioners on their own merits. If there are certain Marakwet young people who want to join the Administration and they have sufficient educational background and other requisite qualifications, I assure the hon. Member that if they apply and if the vacancies are there, they will be sympathetically considered.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House whether some people from Marakwet have ever applied for vacancies mentioned in this question, and what prevented them from getting any of those appointments?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people do not apply to be appointed as district commissioners. District commissioners are people who have been for some time in the service. The district commissioners are appointed when they have already been absorbed in the service for a time, and their appointment depends very much on their ability in the field.

As to the first part of the question, whether they are persons from Marakwet who have applied for this particular job, I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, to say that I have no information that people from Marakwet have applied. If they have applied, and I have this information later, I will be able to furnish the information to the hon. Member for Emukhaya.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we can make any further progress on this question, so we will now move on to the next one.

Question No. 2288

PRESIDENT'S STATUE IN CENTRE OF NAIROBI

Mr. Ndile asked the Vice-President whether he was aware that it would be quite appropriate and in the interest of the public to have a President's statue in the centre of Nairobi City. How much would such a statue cost the Government?

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Yes, Sir. The great esteem and honour in which our beloved President is held by all throughout Kenya has been manifested in countless ways and places. A statue of him in the centre of Nairobi would be another excellent and entirely appropriate demonstration of the people's recognition

[The Assistant Minister, President's Office] be to put the matter before the court and the court could determine from the title deeds the extent of the land owned by the Kenya Sugar Estate. It will not help to bring hundreds of questions and Motions to this House where, we all know we cannot determine the ownership or possession of land, or the validity of title deeds.

Mr. Mwanzandi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think that when hon. Members bring matters before the House it is not that the House can determine everything. It is only to direct the Government to look into these things. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the Assistant Minister is right to say that we can never achieve anything in this House by bringing this sort of Motion or question and that is a matter for the courts.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Assistant Minister is not actually out of order in suggesting that there might be other more effectual ways of achieving the welfare of the people whom you represent. But, of course, it is completely in order for hon. Members to raise matters of this nature in this House. On this occasion Mr. Omar and Mr. Mwanzandi have suggested how Government might help, by directing the appropriate department to look into the question of the boundaries of that particular title in respect of which the present uncertainty has caused much trouble.

So, with regard to Mr. Mwanzandi's point of order, the Assistant Minister is not completely out of order but he is not justified in his suggestion that raising the matter in this House is entirely useless.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is, as a matter of fact, what I was going to say. I was suggesting another alternative advice to the hon. Mover and the Members who are interested in this particular question. What I was trying to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, was—

Mr. Ngala: Are you not interested?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, I am interested in seeing that the Wadigo people get the proper redress according to law. I am not interested in the way the hon. Member for Kilifi South is. If he is, he is only interested in the mango trees which are planted there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not seen the title deeds, but I am quite sure—now speaking as a lawyer—that every deed at any rate indicates the direction and the possible boundaries of any land which is registered. Consequently, this particular one

should also contain the same things in the title deeds. If there are no beacons, it does not necessarily mean that we must have beacons in the title deeds. That is what the hon. Member does not know. If a title deed describes the property as near as possible to the accurate area where the property is situated that is in order. However, if there is any doubt as to the extent of the boundaries and the description of the land, surely, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a matter for the court of law to decide and not this House.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the Assistant Minister is beating about the bush on a very obvious question. The question is that the Wadigos have felt very much inconvenienced by the attitude that the Government took and I would submit three things here: Government, having realized that that land actually belonged to the Wadigo, should refund the legal expenses to the Wadigo, the expenses which amount to Sh. 7,500. Secondly, these people have been asked forcefully to pledge to keep the peace for one year. I would ask the Government to make sure that these people are reminded to that they are free and that they are allowed to act independently and not kept to the pledge. It is quite unnecessary and useless because they were being harassed for nothing on their own land.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Assistant Minister, Mr. Matano, for emphasizing and making quite clear that this is a normal habit of the Government. When an issue comes here, on setting aside the proper boundaries at the Coast, Government takes a very lax attitude. Because of this carefree attitude quarrels arise. I would like to make it quite clear that this Government, now having taken a share in this company, will be more interested to turn a blind eye to the problems of the Wadigo. This is very unfair to the poor people who cannot help themselves much as far as legal matters are concerned.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala, we have now come to the end of the half hour allowed for this matter.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the Mover very strongly.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 22nd July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at forty-five minutes past Six o'clock.

Thursday, 22nd July 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:—
Survey of Kenya—Administration Report 1964
(By the Assistant Minister to the President's Office
(Mr. Nyamweya) on behalf of the Minister for
Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine))

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

RAILWAY LINE: KEDOWA TO HOMA BAY

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

THAT in view of the former and previous developments in Solik, Kisii District and Homa Bay, this House urges the Government to arrange for the building of the railway line from Kedowa through Solik, Kisii, to Homa Bay to cater for the farmers and traders along the route.

DISPLAYING OF PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT

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

THAT in view of the fact that some businessmen, more particularly Asians, display portraits of their community leaders in their business premises and other public institutions, together with the portrait of the President, hon. Jomo Kenyatta, this House urges the Government to make a law that on such premises and institutions only the hon. Kenyatta's portrait shall be displayed.

ABOLITION OF MOMBASA RATEPAYERS SEATS

THAT in view of the fact that the majority of the Mombasa Municipal Councillors passed a resolution to the effect that the six ratepayers seats should be abolished and become open for any qualified voter, this House urges the Government to effect the resolution before the end of this year (1965).

ERECTION OF PRESIDENT'S STATUE IN KAPENGURIA

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

THAT in view of the fact that Kapenguria has some historical significance connected with the early life of our President, the Rt. Hon. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, this House urges the Government to erect his statue at a place known as Chevoyet and further urges the Government to include Kapenguria as one of the chief centres for Kenyatta Day celebrations (i.e. 20th October).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 1272

REPEAL: OUTLYING DISTRICTS ACT

Mr. Waribhi asked the Attorney-General if he could tell us when the Attorney-General intends to repeal the Outlying Districts Act.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government does not intend, for the time being, to repeal the Outlying Districts Act.

Mr. Waribhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my learned friend the Assistant Minister has said that the Government does not intend to repeal the Outlying Districts Act. Would he agree with me that the continual implementation of this Act contravenes the fundamental rights in the Constitution, particularly the rights to free movement?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember I answered a very similar question to my learned friend the Member for South Tetu in 1964, and the answer to my question was that although the Constitution guarantees free movements, similarly the Constitution has certain provision concerning these outlying districts.

Mr. Waribhi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that keeping some areas of Kenya as closed districts makes them remain behind and remain undeveloped, because they have no influence from the other parts which are more developed. Therefore these should be open for people to move freely in every part of Kenya?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of this Act is not intended to keep people for whom it is intended backward. It is primarily intended to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the district, and also to provide for the security of other persons passing through these areas. It only applies in the whole of the North-Eastern Province which all hon. Members know that they need a certain amount of protection, in places like Kajiado, Narok, West Pokot and Elgeyo, Marakwet, Baringo and Tana River. The inhabitants of this area are very often involved

[Mr. Omar]

own, and which they do not own, otherwise you will find it from the letter here from the Assistant Commissioner for Kwale: Not only that, but the land title deeds also show very clearly that the land title deeds do not belong to the Kenya Sugar Estate. In fact, the Minister for Works never gave permission to the Kenya Sugar Estate to build the dam. They did it on their own.

An hon. Member: You are a Digo.

Mr. Omar: It does not matter whether I am a Digo or not. What I am concerned with here is that the Ramisi Dam was built on the land of the Wadigo and not of the Kenya Sugar Estate.

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

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some Members do not know the reason why the dam had to be constructed. In any case, I will show them.

It is impossible to ask this management to tell which is Kenya Sugar Estate land and which is not. There are no boundaries, there are no beacons. In some areas, you see that the firms have gone even beyond the native reserve. In some places they have left out some pieces. So, it is impossible to tell us which is their line and which is not their line, yet they have about 41,000 acres in Kwale District and around that area. Due to the fact that there is no boundary, Mr. Speaker, the firm went on cultivating some pieces of land which did not belong to them, as a result of which the same area where the dam was built is a good example. When the firm was first constructing the dam, Mr. Speaker, the district commissioner was told, who handed over the matter to the provincial commissioner who came down to tell the firm that they did not own that piece of land. In any case, what methods are they using to construct the dam. Is it by small charges, or by any other methods? The dam could not have been completed until I was a Member and began to inquire into the matter. I sent a letter to the district commissioner, Mr. Speaker, telling him exactly what were the circumstances.

One most important point that the Mover of this adjournment Motion has left out is that the firm was asked to show the reason why the dam was not completed. The houses around that area looked dilapidated, and the taps for the water were not even finished, and the firm could not answer that. The public could not understand it, they could not see that I was inquiring into the matter. They thought I was just joking. In any case, they had to work in their own way because there was no alternative.

Again, Mr. Speaker, to show that they had the right to this dam, because there was no alternative and the land was taken, the Government only managed to put these people on bonds. The Government did not take these people to jail because they thought that it was not appropriate in that area.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is correct to suggest that the Government places people on bonds; because the Government does not place people on bonds, it is the court that does that job.

Mr. Mwamzandi: That would be a point of information, and not a point of order. In any case, Mr. Speaker, this same problem is still on, and it might be worse in some areas, because the firm does not know which is their land, and they are now taking any piece of land they find vacant. In some places people have to be removed. In any case, on 17th of this month, the Provincial Commissioner of the Coast, Mr. Mathege, the District Commissioner of Kwale, and the district officer and myself, and my Kani chairman, went down to see the manager of this firm, and the problem arose as to which is and which is not their land. In any case, Mr. Speaker, the question was put that unless this firm is well surveyed, it could not help. We had a commissioner who was completely at sea. He could not, when you asked him, tell you anything. We asked him how far his land extended, and he said he did not know.

This problem, Mr. Speaker, will still be there until the Minister for Lands and Settlement sends someone to survey these 41,000 acres, and we know which is and which is not Kenya Sugar Estate land. The House should realize that the Wadigo broke the dam, because the firm was trespassing into the native reserve. I wonder why this section of trespass is only applied to the poor African: The firm should have been prosecuted for trespass into native reserve. The Government fears the rich people: The Minister was sent down to Ramisi to inquire, but it is not shown as

We wonder what happened during that night before he came to tell us his opinion. He will never tell us. I am not accusing him. I am just pointing out a few mistakes—

The Speaker (Mr. Slado): I think I should stop there then.

Mr. Mwamzandi: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. At least they know what I was referring to.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problems of this dam will not only effect the dam, but it will happen

[Mr. Mwamzandi]

in other locations today, because the firm today, this new firm, the Kenya Sugar Company is trying to get into small firms. We see when we go around, Mr. Speaker, that (Inaudible) and trespassing is easier to prove, but not in this firm.

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

The Speaker (Mr. Slado): Mr. Nyamweya, you might start now, as there is only twelve minutes left.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): I think my friend, Mr. Matano, wishes to speak for a few minutes to clarify this.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify a few points, because I was involved in the whole affair. The difficulty at the Coast, Sir, is that these estates which were given for development were not all exploited, as it were, and Ramisi has—I am not sure exactly of the acreage—about 90,000 acres, which is not yet cleared, and when the firm begins to expand and tries to improve some of the areas, the people, having seen that the area has not been touched for so long, have thought that it is not in the African Native Land Units. Therefore, they feel if the—

Mr. Mwamzandi: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land does not belong to Kenya Sugar Estate. They knew and they hope that (Inaudible)

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): I am coming to that actually, because I do not say that it belongs to the Kenya Sugar Estate, or it belongs to the African Land Unit, but there are times when there is confusion, and with this particular area, which we are referring to at this particular moment, I was told, because I went into it, I saw the district commissioner, that the acreage were known, and the land was demarcated to show exactly where the boundary was. There was some confusion between the estate and the people themselves there, because the people claimed that when the estate was given a piece of land, the boundary was not passing through the dam, and then they claimed that it was passing through the dam, and there was some misunderstanding. I feel where the Government really comes in, is to say exactly where the boundary is, because at the moment there is no boundary. The land belongs to the estate and the boundary. The land belongs to know where the people, but nobody seems to know where the boundary is. That is really the point, but there is masses of land which belongs to individuals,

not only in Ramisi, but all along the Coast, which has not been demarcated properly. Where the Government could come in is to try to force these people to show exactly where the land is.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak for a long time but since my friend is going to answer I thought I would point this out, that there is confusion, not only here but throughout the country. Unless something is done, this confusion will bring about a lot of differences.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really do not know what the hon. Mover of this Motion intends to achieve by bringing it here. The question was put to the House some several months back. In the way I see from the HANSARD, it is whether the Minister of State, the Prime Minister's Office, would say as to what causes the Government attributed to the Usambani incident which led to the destruction of the Ramisi Dam in the Kwale District of the Coast Region. Mr. Odinga, replying on behalf of the Government that day, said, the incident at Usambani is attributed to the fact that the people of the area were not aware that the Ramisi Dam was on the land of the Kenya Sugar Estate and not on their own.

Secondly, it was stated in the House that day, by one of the hon. Members, that the destruction of the dam was brought about by the inflammatory speeches by politicians in that particular area. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that that particular statement was made by an hon. Member. The hon. Member, Mr. Omar, the Mover of this Motion, suggested to the Minister that the people destroyed the dam because of the problem of landlessness, and this question was put to the magistrate in the court by the defence advocate. Mr. Odinga, rightly said that the defence was put to the court by the defence counsel but it was rejected by the court.

The problem here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we really achieve something in this House by turning this House into a court of law to determine the ownership of any given piece of land in the country? The answer is, no. If there were legal people who, for best reasons known to themselves, chose to be ignorant of their rights, the extent of their ownership, in that particular area, and, therefore, they destroyed what they thought to be, the intruding object in the land, they will have to bear the legal consequences. This does not necessarily mean that they were legal, have no redress anywhere. If the hon. Members who represented the interests of the Wadigo and the people adjacent to this particular area, would like to take my advice, what they should do is, instead of tabling such questions here, the best thing would

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism] and executive. Nothing is worth delaying development because an item is never reached on the over-laden agenda by the committee. The corporation is set up to further development and not to frustrate the smooth running of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also provision in clause 8, page 191, where there is a check against being directed to engage in uneconomic activities. Kenya wants a money-making tourist industry. It is not going to be an expensive hobby but sometimes an activity is necessary in the public interest which does not produce profit. If the Government requires the corporation to do something of this kind, the Government must be responsible for the costs. That provision protects the corporation and puts some check on the Minister too. It will not necessarily mean that the Minister will direct the corporation and tell them what to do. If the Minister takes that chance then he will make the Government and this House responsible for the losses involved. In any case, the corporation is limited to a ceiling of £500,000 on overdrafts and £7 million on long-term loans.

Mr. Speaker, I think I shall have to deal with some of these aspects and individual clauses when we come to discuss them later.

Before I conclude, Mr. Speaker, clause 10 enables the Government to go to Parliament for advances to be made to the corporation, and enables the Government to guarantee the borrowing which the corporation is permitted to make. Parliament must be told when a Government guarantee is given, and if the Government has to pay out money to fulfil an aim, the Minister for Finance must, at the end of each financial year of the corporation, tell Parliament how much money it has paid out in that year to fulfil any guarantee. Parliament is, therefore, kept fully informed and also in the financial picture.

I think I have dealt with many of the clauses, Mr. Speaker, but anything that I have had to miss just now I will deal with later on.

With these few words, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) seconded.

(Question proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think before we go on to the debate of this Bill it is my duty to draw the attention of the House rather particularly to the provisions of subclauses (b) and (c) of clause 10, to which indeed the Minister has himself referred. My reason for doing this is that it involves the question of the responsibilities of this House in financial matters.

Hon. Members are aware that this House has the final control of all expenditure of money by Government. That has always been accepted quite clearly so far as immediate rate of expenditure goes. But, there has been a little of disagreement from time to time as regards guarantees, which do not involve immediate expenditure, but a contingent liability for expenditure which may become actual expenditure at a later date. So long as I have been Speaker of this House, and indeed of the former Legislative Council, I have insisted that the control of Parliament must be maintained in respect of guarantees. It is not enough for Parliament to be told, and merely required to note, that the guarantees have already been given by the Government. Parliament must be required to approve a guarantee before it is given. That has been, as you have seen, the form of two Motions before this House only this afternoon.

Now, here, clause 10 subclause (1) does provide that the Government is authorized to advance money to the Corporation only to such amounts as may be provided by Parliament. But when you come to subclause (2) you find that the Government may guarantee the repayment of any money borrowed by corporation and reference back to clause 9 shows that those repayments can amount to no less than £7 million. Subclause (3), of clause 10, provides, as the Minister quite rightly said, that immediately after these guarantees are given the Minister has to inform the House, but that is not the same as requiring prior approval. All I have to do is to point out to this House that acceptance of that clause will involve a certain amount of relaxation of the control of guarantees by Government on which we have previously insisted. It is entirely for the House to decide, but I would not like the House to accept this clause without fully understanding the situation.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now, for reasons which I have said before, time for the adjournment. I will now ask the Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyok): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving the Motion for the Adjournment which arises from Question No. 638 concerning the destruction of Ramisi Dam in Kwale District. In his reply, the hon. Mr. Oginga, Odinga, the then Minister for Home Affairs last year, said that the incident at

[Mr. Omar] Msamuwani is attributed to the fact that the people of the area were not aware that the Ramisi Dam was on the land of the Kenya Sugar Estate Limited and not their land. Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious that the context of the Minister's reply created an impression that a dam which was destroyed by the local people called Wadigo was on the land of the Kenya Sugar Estate, and that was wrong and incorrect move, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Wadigo, are the local people, and were the rightful owners of a piece of land on which the dam was situated. The Wadigo people who are indigenous people of Ramisi and have already made a repeated claim to the Government that they wanted to know the boundary of the Kenya Sugar Estate and the land owned by the Wadigo. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has always neglected these appeals and in 1956 and 1957 the Wadigo made a vigorous demand to the District Commissioner of Kwale District but the Government never paid any attention at all.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Wadigo's claim they are demanding that if the Kenya Sugar Estate owned that piece of land, they demanded a title deed for that, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Sugar Estate could not produce a certain title deed for that piece of land, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Wadigo strongly believed and it is a fact, that the people claimed that that piece of land belonged to them and that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is why they concluded that the dam should not be situated on that piece of land. Despite all these attempts the Government never took the matter very seriously and the Kenya Sugar Estate took advantage of the negligence shown by the Government and went and built the dam.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1957 and 1958 when they were demanding compensation the Government took action to the effect that they took money from the Kenya Sugar Estate on the site and over the Kenya Sugar Estate on the site and some compensation was paid to the Wadigo whose crops had been damaged by the Kenya Sugar Estate when they were building that dam Sugar Estate when they were building that dam on the site. Now, as the Kenya Sugar Estate was ordered by the Administration to pay compensation for the crops which had been destroyed by them, it is obvious that the Wadigo were the rightful owners of that piece of land then compensation for the crops would not have been paid to the Wadigo.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in August 1964 the Member for that area, Mr. Mwanzandi approached the district commissioner and complained about this matter; that the Kenya Sugar Estate were building a dam on the land of the

Wadigo, and the district commissioner in his letter—with your permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, reference number LLD15/62/68 dated the 18th August 1964., to Messrs Kenya Sugar Estate Limited, P.O. Box 168, Mombasa—says that he told them the Kenya Sugar Estate, that according to information which he would get from the registration number 5044/30, title number CF750/1, showed very clearly that the Kenya Sugar Estate did not have any claim to this land, and the District Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Omolo, wanted an explanation from the Estate as to how they had got possession of the land.

But, the Kenya Sugar Estate limited failed to reply to that letter. In another clause, in the same year, the district commissioner asked the Kenya Sugar Estates whether they got permission from the Ministry of Works, to construct a dam on the land, and the Kenya Sugar Estate never replied to this because they knew very well that they did not have the title deeds, and they knew very well that they did not have permission from the Ministry of Works to construct the dam on this land. Therefore, Kenya Sugar Estate were not the rightful owner of the land, and Government also had not paid attention to the claim by the Wadigo that the land belongs to the Wadigo and not to the Kenya Sugar Estate. So, when the Wadigo felt that the Government was not doing something about them, they said that the only thing to do was to go and destroy the dam. This is not the fault of the Wadigo. It is the fault of the Government, because if this Government had adhered to the demands by the Wadigo that the land belongs to the Wadigo and not to the estate, the Wadigo would have not taken the law into their own hands, they would not have ruined the dam, and Kenya Sugar Estate, also, would not have built the dam. Therefore, the Wadigo were not to blame at all. It is the Government to blame, because they failed to listen to the rightful demands of the Wadigo tribesmen. The Kenya Sugar Estates were not the rightful owners, and because the Government has not given them permission to build a dam, the Wadigo thought that they should take the law into their own hands. Therefore, accusing the Wadigo that the Ramisi Dam was not on their land was incorrect, according to the reply by the Minister, Mr. Oginga Odinga, when he was Minister for Home Affairs.

Up to now, Mr. Speaker, there is a strong feeling among the Wadigo that that piece of land belongs to them. It does not belong to the Kenya Sugar Estate. There is a need now for the Government to go into the matter, and issue the title deeds, and ask the Kenya Sugar Estate to show the boundary of the piece of land that they

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encourage the visitors to go to those areas where they would not have otherwise visited. We could, for instance, induce them to go to Nakuru—I know that it is the Minister's constituency—where we have flamingos and we have the crater but, if these places are not developed, no visitors will go to these areas, and this would be an obstacle to the western areas.

This may appear to be a slow process, but we cannot expect to change the Tourist Department overnight, Mr. Speaker. We need patience and good will and co-operation of the Members and the people of Kenya.

I am glad that interest has been shown by some people about African participation in the industry. Questions have been levelled at me in connexion with travel agencies, tour operators, hotel managers, receptionists and others connected with the industry. I recall a recent question in connexion with the export of game trophies and souvenirs. I wish to make it clear that it is vitally important that the standards must be maintained if we are to develop the industry. We are dealing with human beings, their likes and dislikes. All tourists, irrespective of their origin, are attracted, not only by the marvels of nature, by the beauty of our country, or by wild-life and the good climate, but also by the services rendered to them in the hotels, the people they meet in the street, the people they meet in the countryside. As soon as they arrive in Kenya every word spoken to them, every piece of treatment accorded to them, is important. It is therefore the duty of the Government, and the duty of our people, to see to it that the good name of Kenya is maintained. The standards of our tourist services must be kept high if we are to compete favourably with other countries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to assure the hon. Members that, in accordance with the declared policy of African socialism, it is the policy of industry. If we expect to attract the French tourists, for instance, we must endeavour to make sure that our good receptionists and guides speak French. That being the case, it is not a question of Africanizing the existing jobs, but of creating facilities and conditions for our people by teaching them other languages. They would then become better guides and competent receptionists. Undoubtedly there is an element of Africanizing some of the jobs available, but we must also aim at the highest standards possible.

By taking the appropriate measures, Mr. Speaker, we shall create more jobs and we shall create more facilities. I have already made it

public that the Government intends to institute a hotel training school in which we intend to train cooks, waiters and hotel managers, and even to train them how to smile, also to be civil because that will go a long way to convince the visitors that this is a country well worth visiting and staying in for a while, and spending a few cents.

Some people regard work in the hotels as being below their dignity. This is very wrong. I remember the other day, maybe yesterday, when we were discussing how people should be employed. One Member raised a point on how people should be encouraged to do civic jobs and should be trained for these jobs. This, with the co-operation of my Ministry and the Ministry of Education will attract people to vocational training. We will have to try and get the right people for these jobs. I do not think that hotel work is below anybody's dignity. It is a good job like any other job, and, therefore, I wish to make it absolutely clear that serving our visitors is one of the most dignified jobs that one can do. If we can create confidence in other people, show them that this is a lovely country, where people are polite, where people are civilized and healthy, then by doing so more tourists will come here and we shall owe a great deal to the people who have drawn them here. We should look at our tourists as we look at our private visitors, but if we look upon them as our bosses, as we tend to look upon the Europeans and Asians, then, I think, we shall have made a big mistake.

I am glad that quite a number of hotels have realized that there is need to give the African staff more responsibility. More is required in this field, but we have to bear in mind that service to the tourists is a direct way of making good publicity for this country.

As soon as this school is set up, Mr. Speaker, we hope to train young men and women who will be more fitted to take higher responsibility in the industry. At this moment a few hotels have instituted in-service training and this move should be encouraged as much as possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, because I have only a few minutes in which to speak I cannot say very much. I would have liked to deal with the legal aspect of this particular Bill, but I do not know whether I will be able to do so at this stage.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think at this stage I must tell the House that though I thought it necessary to have the Motion for the Adjournment at six o'clock because of pressure on HANSARD staff, I am now informed that the position today is not as serious as I thought, though I understand that it probably will be so next week.

[The Speaker]

Mr. Achieng-Onoko, if you are likely to finish within the next quarter of an hour then I think it would be in the interests of the House that you finish today. Do you think you can finish in the next quarter of an hour?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I think I will be able to finish within ten to fifteen minutes.

Now I want to refer to the Bill after having first dealt with it generally. It will be the duty of the Tourist Development Corporation to secure that all these things are done, as will be seen in clause 3. Now, the reason why we have used the word "secure" is that the corporation may either do these things itself or get other people to do the things, or do them in co-operation with other people or in partnership. In all these cases, the corporation will have secured that the job is done.

Clause 3 (2) gives the corporation power to act alone or in association with other authorities or persons which, of course, includes all corporations, companies, partnerships and individuals. This, of course, is to meet recommendations in our Sessional Paper No. 10, and I know that hon. Members will be raising questions on this.

Clause 3 (2) says that the corporation may form companies which it controls wholly or which it will control partially. It may be asked why the development corporation should want to form the job companies. This is an important policy. The job of the corporation is to supervise the development of the whole industry. The tourist industry includes a wide and varied range of enterprises. The range of enterprises which the corporation may promote is set out in subsection (3) of clause 3 on page 189 of the Bill. It includes hotels, lodges, camping sites, safaris, advertising and booking facilities, transport and other things.

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

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Math) took the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the corporation must go into business in a big way if it is really going to develop our industry, if it is going to develop this country. So, there are a lot of words in clause 3 which I hope the hon. Members will take note of, just as there are in the Articles and Memorandum of Registered Commercial Companies which are there to ensure that the legal power to run the business is not in doubt. It is no good that the corporation should persuade an investor to go into partnership on a tourist project only to find that it has no legal power to go into that kind of business.

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Math) left the Chair]

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

Mr. Speaker, clause 4 of the Bill empowers the Minister for Tourism with the consent of the Minister for Finance to vary the definition of the tourist industry by adding to the lists of tourist industry enterprises which appear in clause 3 (3). Of course, any variation is—and this should be underlined—subject to the approval of Parliament. If this Parliament does not like it, it does not effect whatsoever. This is much quicker than introducing an amending Bill, but preserves the full control of Parliament. This is a convenient device which which Parliament has become familiar in their legislation; for example, a list of essential services in the Trade Disputes Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken some time over this and I would like now to take some time over the duties and powers of the corporation, because that is the heart of the matter. If the corporation is to have this great responsibility, it must be composed of the right members. Clause 5 provides for this. Like other legislation, setting up public corporations, it empowers the appropriate Minister to select most of the members, but it is indicated clearly the type of people the Minister must look for. Obviously, there must be some flexibility as to the total number of members and as to the number who can be found with any particular qualification. It is important here that the Minister is not just going to pick a few people he is interested in. They must have the necessary qualifications. The number is between eleven and fourteen. The qualifications are those which hon. Members in this House may have. It must include at least one commercial or financial expert, at least one expert in world-wide tourism, at least one member who knows the hotel industry, and its interests, and at least one member who knows the business and interests of the tourist agencies. Thus, in order to secure a proper liaison with Government departments we have also the representatives of such departments as the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife, Finance, Economic Planning and all the rest. In this way it will not be just a question of one Ministry being represented, or one Ministry doing the whole job; there will be representatives from various Ministries I have mentioned.

Clause 7 empowers the corporation to set up advisory or executive committees consisting wholly or partly of Members or other persons. One can really see that a number of committees of different experts will be needed to advise on different projects. The corporation will have to delegate a lot of detailed work, both advisory

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experts make. This would mean more exploitation of our natural resources and, therefore, more employment in the production of consumer goods and the provision of service. This demonstrates, Sir, that tourism is one of those industries which benefit many sections of the community and, therefore, should be accorded the highest consideration in the Development Plan. Here I seek the support of the hon. Members.

Among other economic benefits I wish to remind hon. Members that the revenue from tourism is mainly in hard currency and this is very encouraging indeed, thus its contribution towards Kenya's balance of trade or payments is great. Let us not forget that, compared with other industries, the capital expenditure in the tourism project is relatively small when you take into consideration the revenue which accrues from the investments in a relatively short period. It is in the realization of the benefits that the Government attaches so great an importance to tourism. Tourism is like a high competitive industry and it follows that goods and services have to be purchased and sold at competitive prices; when I refer to goods in this case, Mr. Speaker, I refer to the services, as I have already shown that tourism is a service industry. If, therefore, we are going to fare well in this industry we must have machinery which will assist in the production, processing and sale of the goods in full consideration of the market prices and conditions prevailing in other parts of the world. It is the duty of the Government to encourage and assist financially, where possible, the introduction of tourist goods and services. This does not mean that the Government will interfere with private enterprises in this field. I shall, however, come to this point, but I would also like to emphasize that there have been arguments here that probably the intention of the Government is to take over private firms. This is not the case.

Mr. Speaker, some hon. Members have requested that my Ministry considers putting up hotels and lodges in Chula Hills, Kisumu, Kakamega and other places.

I realize that these hotels are required. All economic aspects connected with, or incidental to, the provision of such hotels and lodges have to be fully investigated before such hotels can be constructed. It will be the duty of the corporation to investigate these projects and, if so required, assist in their construction by means of loans or similar arrangements. In realization of all these requirements the Government will

continue to work out the overall tourist policy. It is in the interests of the Government and the people that projects such as these which are of a commercial nature, should be handled by commercially orientated organizations or bodies. If they are not careful, Mr. Speaker, they may be handled by those who are not experienced, or do not have the knowledge, and that would lead to failures. This is why we have been inviting experts; I think that the hon. Members know that we have already invited a French expert on tourism who has given us some recommendations and we hope that he will be giving us a full report on his investigations. We hope also that we will be able to bring in experts to advise us, and even to work with our Ministry in an advisory capacity so that the proposals we are making today do not fail.

Recently I was asked to explain what the Government is doing about protecting the African travel agencies and tour operators from competition with the long-established firms. First of all we would like to see healthy and free competition between travel agents. Where possible local companies may be given financial assistance in the form of loans, and that is important because we will be putting into practice, or implementing the recommendations in this Sessional Paper No. 10. But, with all these ideas in mind, there must be a well set up machinery which will be able to consider and investigate the possible forms of assistance. This will be one of the roles which the Tourist Development Corporation will play.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people have expressed a view that the Government is trying to take over tourism projects and handle them on her own. This is definitely not the case; instead the Government is taking the necessary steps to encourage private enterprises to play as big a role as possible. The Government does not intend to nationalize the industry, but only to ensure that the planning of all aspects of the industry are well co-ordinated. We wish to see more investments in hotels and transportation and other tourist projects. In fact, tourists are potential investors. Overseas investors in Kenya first come as tourists, as I have already said before, that through tourism the Government will encourage investment, not only in the industry itself, but also in other sectors of our economy.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other very important aspect which I must emphasize. This is the employment factor in tourism. At present statistics show that we have approximately 16,000 people employed in the hotel industry alone. As we have indicated before, we expect the industry to treble by 1970. Therefore, we will be able to

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employ approximately 46,000 people in the industry. This, by itself, is sufficient to show the significance of tourism in the development of this country.

Before I speak on the legal aspect of the Tourist Development Corporation I would like to point out, Sir, that the corporation will be in a position to raise funds for the tourist project as needed. This will, of course, be done in consultation with Government.

I wish to inform the hon. Members that at least £1 million will be required to implement the lodge programme alone, and that is during the planning period. This will be used in providing at least one thousand more lodge beds. The programme will involve the construction of fifteen new lodges, and expanding some of the existing ones; that is, modernization of the existing ones. As I have already explained that private enterprises will be expected to participate fully in the industry, undoubtedly the Government's participation will increase too. The local people will play a more effective role, and therefore ought to reap the benefits realized from the industry. It is not just going to be like some of the companies which have been asking Africans to participate by paying Sh. 10 and then they become directors. No. What we intend here is to see that there is full participation by Africans, by the local people, in this particular industry by encouraging them, giving them loans if necessary, but they must have the experience of running the business.

In particular it is the intention of the Government to encourage Africans not only to become shareholders in the existing enterprises, but also to form new companies. Partnerships and co-operatives. By so doing our people will be able to amass the financial resources and therefore stand a chance of becoming successful in their enterprises. The Government will be in a position to render them assistance wherever possible.

Mr. Speaker, with regard to the tourist road programme, as mentioned by the hon. Member when we were discussing agriculture, been initiated, but these are in the parks. The industry cannot grow if we do not have an adequate tourist road network. Mr. Speaker, there was a time when we thought that tourist roads should not be tar-maced because felt that when one goes to a park it should be necessary that he should feel at home and enjoy the primitive atmosphere with the animals in the parks. But the time has come when we feel that some of these roads, apart from being made all-weather roads, should to a certain extent be tar-maced. We are therefore

going to spend some money in doing so. We have to ensure that our visitors travel from one attraction to another without retracing their steps. The necessary actions are under way to improve the main routes and thereby improving the tourist circuits. Now, this is very important. Mr. Speaker, in that we do not want someone from Amboseli to come back to Nairobi and then go to Kiliguni Lodge. We would like him to go straight to Kiliguni Lodge, to the coast and then back to Nairobi. Then we hope also, in agreement with our neighbours from the southern parks into Tanzania, through Kisii and then to possibly Kericho or Kisumu and also as my hon. friend here would probably like me to say, Busia.

Mr. Speaker, construction of roads or the improvement of existing ones is a very costly operation. The Government is exploring all possibilities in order to raise the necessary funds required. Let us not forget that once these roads are improved they will serve multitudes of other requirements and needs as was being suggested. This, therefore, is another example of how tourism, when well planned, gives encouragement to other economic enterprises.

Some people have said that all tourist development is going to the southern half of Kenya only. I wish to inform the hon. Members that our plans have to take into consideration the areas in which attractions are available and where some developments have already been started. If we have all the finance that we require, Mr. Speaker, then we would initiate development everywhere in Kenya, but we have to be systematic too. Both the northern half of Kenya as well as western Kenya have an enormous tourist potential. All have been considered and we will, in due course, start investigations with a view to doing something.

Mr. Speaker, one of the important things that we have to explore are the possible ways in which the tourists will be evenly spread throughout Kenya. Let us not forget that a tourist's wishes have to be met; that is an important thing. From experience you find somebody in Washington saying that when he visited Kenya he was wanted to go to Amboseli, or Kiliguni Lodge, Samburu Lodge, and Trecoets. We could not possibly force this man to go to Kakamega, if there is nothing to be seen in Kakamega. But let us not forget that the tourists' wishes are to be met and, as such, we are unable to force them to go to areas which they do not wish to see. It is our duty to create inducement, and this is very important, and with the help of all the Members we will be able to induce the tourists to visit all our areas. By means of good roads, and we can

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee of Supply do report to the House its consideration of the Resolution as set out on the Order Paper and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

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

REPORTS

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by the Committee of Supply to report its considerations of the following Resolution, and its approval thereof with amendment as follows:—

THAT this House approves the proposal of the Government of Kenya to guarantee, jointly with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the repayment of a loan of £12,908 million to be made to the East Africans Airways Corporation by the British Aircraft Corporation Limited for the purchase of three VC.10 aircraft.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyeko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

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:—

THAT this House approves that the Government of Kenya should enter into guarantees 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, the James Finlay and Company Limited, 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 Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyeko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

BILL

Second Reading

THE KENYA TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION BILL

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyeko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving the Second Reading of the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation, I would like to say that my Ministry and the Kenya Government attaches great importance to this Bill which has been put before the House, the Bill which will lead to the setting up of a Kenya Tourist Development Corporation. There has been a great deal of talk about tourism in recent months. Quite a number of questions have been put to me in this House, and there have been talks, especially after Members of this Parliament and leaders visited overseas countries. They came back with the suggestion that there was the need for more expansion and more tourist facilities in this country. Indeed, since independence, the Government has attached great importance to this key industry in the development of Kenya's economy.

Again, Mr. Speaker, when this Bill is passed, we shall have fulfilled one of the policies which have been passed by this House and contained in the Sessional Paper No. 10. Without even going into the details, I would only refer the hon. Members to page 44 of our Sessional Paper No. 10, para. 125. In a variety of ways, my Ministry has tried to bring to the attention of the public the meaning of tourism, and its implications in the economy of this country. Tourism,

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

Mr. Speaker, is a service industry, therefore, its healthy growth is dependent on good service, treatment and reception accorded to the visitors. Standards have to be high all the time, and we should aim to maintain the high standards.

The desire to develop tourism is not merely guided by the fact that a tourist will bring money to this country. The economic aspect of tourism is, of course, very important, but there is another important aspect of tourism and that is good will. We, in Kenya, need the good will of the world. We want to show them that we are capable of organizing ourselves in a very peaceful way. Tourism is one of the most powerful weapons of informing the world what we are, and what Kenya offers. We are fortunate, Mr. Speaker, in having unique marvels of nature. This will naturally attract visitors to this beloved country of ours. Bearing in mind, the economic benefits of tourism and its role in the improvement of international relations, the Government has, therefore, worked out a programme, which, when fully implemented, will greatly accelerate development.

I wish, also, Mr. Speaker, to make it clear that the word tourist is not only applied to the very rich man, carrying cameras and such like, and travelling gear. Such people are, of course, included, but the tourist is a visitor, irrespective of his reasons for visiting Kenya. He may be a professor from the university, he may be a student hitch-hiking through Kenya, or he may be a doctor, or he may be a spy, provided no one knows that he is a spy. He comes to Kenya as a tourist.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is the declared intention of the Government that while we engage in the development of international tourism, we must also encourage and promote domestic tourism. This means that we want you, the hon. Members, also to enjoy and make use of the facilities that exist in the whole of Kenya. I remember one hon. Member telling me of an incident in London, when they kept talking about Treeltons and Kilaguni Lodge. Unfortunately, the hon. Member had not had the opportunity of visiting Kilaguni Lodge.

So, it is with this in mind, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to encourage domestic tourism.

In our plans, Mr. Speaker, we have considered the provision of cheap facilities for those who cannot stay in, say, Kilaguni Lodge, or Samburu Lodge. These will include camping facilities, or lodges where the visitors will cook for themselves. It is also a pleasure for hon. Members to take off their coats and start helping with the

cooking and washing. Some of these facilities, of course, do exist at the present moment, and I am often disappointed to see that few Africans make use of these places. I am of course not included, because since I took over, I have had to go around and see for myself, and speak of what I know. If I am given a little bit of freedom there, I do not think it is expensive. But, Mr. Speaker, the more expensive lodges have been constructed for those local and foreign visitors who can afford them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this juncture, I wish to make a special appeal to the hon. Members to make exerted efforts to make use of our tourist facilities. All Kenyans should know their country well. Any Kenyan who goes abroad should have confidence when he describes our attractions, when he describes not only the geographical features of our country, but small places in the northern part of Kenya, such as Lake Rudolf, and Marsabit, which I know some Members have not been able to visit. When this Bill is passed, facilities will be made available. This confidence can only be acquired if the person in question is acquainted with the facilities which we have. We should all be fully familiar with the wonders which nature has generously bestowed on us. The corporation will investigate ways and means of promoting domestic tourism, and to this I do attach great importance, because, if, for instance, international tourism dries up a bit, it can be augmented by domestic or local tourism. From this, you will note that we have to cater for a very wide variety of people, ranging from millionaires to students. Obviously the bulk of the people are in the middle-class income groups.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to give some further explanation about the economic aspect of tourism, because it is not yet fully understood by many people in our country. I have often been asked what the Kenya Government does with all the millions of pounds and dollars these tourists bring into this country. As the hon. Members will have read in the Press, in 1964 alone, over 76,000 overseas visitors came to Kenya. Their expenditure totalled approximately £74 million. This was revenue to the country and not to one individual person or organization. They spent this money on food, drinks, transportation, souvenirs, photographic equipment, and many other items such as many of which the hon. Members do also know. Mr. Speaker, the demand for these items by the tourists give rise to the need to have more of them produced, and I have in mind items like the Wakamba carvings and the vases which the Kisii

[Mr. Makone]

I wish to congratulate the Minister for giving us a tea factory at Nyanakoba, in Kisii. While doing so I wish to make some observations. Growing tea is a very laborious job and it needs a lot of labour, a lot of care and, as a whole, a lot of work. I would suggest to the Minister that the interest which arises from this loan should be made by the Government so as to allow more profit and improved standards of our people by growing tea. What I mean, Sir, is this. This money which is borrowed, and the interest which arises from this money, should be made by the Government so as to allow the farmers to see the profits of growing tea. By so doing, Mr. Chairman, we shall then be doing the right work of fighting against poverty, disease and we shall at the same time make it possible for our people to see the fruits of *Uhuru*.

Sir, the state of roads in the Kisii District, in the tea-growing areas, should also be looked into. Some of these roads are impassable during the heavy rains and not only impassable, but they might cause some accidents to the farmers. As a result of this some of this tea may be ruined. When you meet with an accident all this tea which is being transported is thrown into a very big ditch. So, Sir, I would like the Minister to assure us that the roads in these tea-growing areas of Kituu District in Kisii are immediately improved after this Motion is passed in this House.

Along with that I would like to see, not only the people of my constituency, but the people of Kisii, being trained to take their positions in this factory. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as one way of fighting against unemployment I would like the Kisii people to take, not all, but all positions in this factory where a Kisii could be fitted in. A Member here has said that I am becoming a tribalist, but I would like to say that he is more of a tribalist than I am.

Even though I have offered my congratulations, I would like to say that I am very much disappointed that the Minister did not see fit to bring before the House, along with other factories, a factory for processing passion fruit in Kisii District.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): You want everything at the same!

Mr. Makone: Mr. Chairman, the Member is telling me that I want everything at the same time. This is quite in order, because the President of Kenya said we must go back to the land. The Kisii people have responded to the call and gone

back to the land. Why should they then not be given these things?

Mr. Chairman, Kisii people grow the best passion fruits in the whole world, and if anybody challenges me on this, he will have to tell me where—

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in my speech I indicated that hon. Members would be allowed to speak generally on the Vote of my Ministry. It looks as if the hon. Member speaking now, is speaking on passion fruit which has nothing to do with the tea factory. I wonder if you, Sir, could bring him to order.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, you are perfectly right, Mr. Osogo, I was myself getting a little worried.

Mr. Makone, Mr. Osogo is quite right in his point of order. There is a danger here, and a fear, that hon. Members might try to discuss agriculture generally. This is not allowed. We are going to have a debate on the Ministry of Agriculture in the Committee of Supply very shortly, and so one would have to be very strictly careful to restrict himself entirely to the question of these three companies and the tea factories. Please do not speak on anything else outside this matter. I will have to be very strict because we do want to get ahead.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Chairman, I thought that the bringing of the subject of factories in this House would have included one other factory, like the one I have in mind.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I see the Assistant Minister nodding his head, and he might bring this next week.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems that I have exhausted all my points, but I would like to urge my Minister to make a note of one or two things about the roads in the Kisii District and he should go a long way to seeing that the quota for the Kisii people should go a long way to provide more tea. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Assistant Minister is a friend of mine, and therefore, when he has done such a good job, and has made such a very encouraging effort, then, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should not discourage him from doing a good job.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have decided to join the chorus of those who are congratulating the Minister for Agriculture, for

[Mr. Gichoya]

the sake of establishing a factory in an area where there is the biggest nursery in the world, according to what we are told. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is, however, one thing I would like to put forward before the Assistant Minister, that the factory should not be alien to the local population. The factory, in the first place, should be a place where by the unemployment problem in a particular area, where it needs it, is eased. In this respect, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the Assistant Minister to see to it, as far as possible, say in the Kangaita, the position of Kirinyaga, with regard to clerks, foremen and labourers up to the managerial positions, that they also have a role to play. Here, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have an institution, like the Kangaita Tea Factory, which is in Mwa/Tebera, whereby in terms of manpower, in terms of clerks, foremen, and small office workers, these people are just merely imported. It is that characteristic of importing men to do work when there is already unemployment in a particular district, where this unemployment is particularly existing, this is the one that I am completely against.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be the last man to support corruption, and there is a tendency to corruptiveness, namely getting people from one area; where you are an officer in that particular factory or scheme, you will then be getting people from your own area. This Mr. Chairman, Sir, should be sealed immediately by the Minister for Agriculture and the colonial practices should be stopped. Here, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this respect, let (Inaudible.)

Also, Mr. Chairman, Sir, at Kisii and Kericho, there is no population which can enjoy the benefits of their labour such as the raw material which is existing as a result of their own hard working.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to move ahead in saying that the Government should also aim at making these factories use the raw materials of the local people. Here the growers should own those factories, say, in about five years to come, and also, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this respect the (Inaudible.)

should be sold to the growers and the suppliers of tea leaves should supply the factories.

Now, Sir, in order that we are in a position to control the factory after paying off all the people who invest, then it is necessary that we have an assistant manager, who understudies the manager, as it takes time for one to learn how to handle a very big factory, in terms of manpower, estimates, and so forth. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir,

when the time comes when the factory is built for the people to supply the tea leaves or the leaves to that factory, then there ought to be an assistant manager who understudies the manager. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I see the Minister for Information is trying to tell me perhaps not to say what— But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, if a factory comes to this place and we are prepared to have them, then that factory or those factories must have Africans from within the district being trained for responsibility.

There is another thing, Mr. Chairman, Sir, which I would like to say and that is the Minister should not overlook the need of small technicians in the factories. In every factory, I should say, there should be a team of young people with Kenya Preliminary Examination being trained; no matter how little they are paid for being an apprentice. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the future we are not going to be handicapped—

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due respect to the speaker, and I do not like interrupting him like this, but in view of the fact that we have also spent some time on this, and that in view again of other important functions which are waiting to be done, then I would like to move that (Inaudible.)

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I would like to rule on this point of order. Yes, I do not like, myself, interrupting a speaker, but I am afraid, Mr. Gichoya, you are beginning to repeat your point, and you were beginning, in fact, to say the same thing that the two previous speakers had said. Therefore, and in view of the fact, that this particular Motion almost in identical terms was passed in this House two years ago, I will therefore put the question.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The point of order, which you have already accepted from the hon. Member states that we have a lot to do in this House and for that matter we have to rush things up.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Gichoya. It is not the Member who does it, it is the House that will decide what is the House's view on this. I am willing to accept that there is a case to put the question and therefore, I will put the question.

(Question that the question be now put put and agreed to)

(Question put and agreed to)

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry] and to various companies to be formed by the Special Crops Development Authority and the Colonial Development Corporation for constructing and equipping six tea factories for the processing of smallholder grown tea.

During the debate of this Motion, Sir, the six factories which were to be built were one at Ohaya in Nyeri, Matara in Kiambu, Kamweti in Embu, Ringoma in Kisii, Litein in Kericho, and Imenti in Meru. The first two have already been built and are operating. The one which was supposed to have been built at Kimwesi, that has already been moved to Kangaita and as a result of splitting up the Embu District due to regional boundaries it was placed in Kirinyaga. The one that was to be built at Rikoma has been moved to Nyankoba and the one which was to have been built at Litein is under construction there. This shows that the Government has already asked for the House's approval for the guarantees of these factories and one of the purposes for moving this Motion here is to keep the House informed of the progress being made in the development of tea by smallholders.

Perhaps I had better explain to the House what the position is regarding these two company factories and I shall take Nyankoba as an example. Each company is made up of seven directors, including a Government representative and a representative from the tea growers. Money is made available to the company in the following manner. Finlay will lend the Kenya Tea Development Authority, which is a statutory board of this Government, some £20,500 which, in turn, the Authority shall lend to the factory company. Finlay shall lend to the company itself directly some £19,500. The Commonwealth Development Corporation shall lend to the company some £79,500. These sums make up a total of £120,000, which is the cost of one factory. That is an example of only one factory. But the total for the three factories will be £360,000, which this Motion is asking for. For the two factories at Ohaya and Matara which are now in operation, the same procedure was followed. In all cases these companies have bought partnerships with the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Kenya Tea Development Authority and the tea companies which have tea interests in Kenya. Both Finlay and George Williamson have tea interests in Kenya and are in touch with the tea world both in East Africa and in the rest of the world. Questions dealing with tea have figured prominently in this House, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and between March and June

this year I have answered about four questions dealing with tea, which shows the Members interest in this respect and the country's development. What the Government is now asking the House is this: having already invested nearly £5 million in the smallholders tea programme and the smallholder having planted by 1968/69 some 25,000 acres of tea, should the processing factories come to grief. No, I think hon. Members in this House will agree that the Government should stand to help, at all costs, so that the smallholder does not suffer with the tea leaf that he has grown. The Government is convinced that this would be a very dangerous move if it stood by and saw the tea growers are panicking because they have nowhere to process the leaf. So we are asking the House that there should be a guarantee that these factories should be built. The Government could take over the factory at any time if the companies should run into financial difficulties, by buying out the shares that these companies have put in. In this way the Government can ensure continued efficiency of these factories. This guarantee would also allay any fears that the lending party may entertain in the eventuality of any particular factory, going bankrupt and thus encouraging investment. Indeed, on the understanding from the Motion passed in 1963 guarantee for these loans is one of the Government's obligations under the agreement which will be signed next week, and therefore we urge the House to approve this Motion.

I know that hon. Members would like to raise the whole question during the debate on this Motion on tea development, but I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that Members should refrain from making a policy debate on this Motion because it is not far ahead when the Vote of my Ministry will be presented in this House. At this time the whole policy of tea development can be brought into the debate.

The guarantee we are asking Mr. Chairman for is hardly a risk to the public funds. Nonetheless it is necessary for an eventuality, because as the African tea growers are taking the leaf they will still be buying shares in these factories. These factories will operate strictly on commercial lines and steps will be taken to make sure that they make profits.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's consent has been sought and he has agreed on this Motion.

With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to support the Motion and would first like to express

[Mr. Kibuga] my appreciation of the Government's plan on these three factories. I would especially like to say the people of Kirinyaga are very much appreciative of the factory that is being built at Kangaita and the nursery that has been started there which, we were told the other day by the Minister, is the biggest nursery in the world.

I would like to point out, however, one thing. There is the question of tea roads. Only a few days, or a few weeks ago, we were told that some money had been borrowed from America or from the World Bank—to be used for the construction of tea roads. We hope that it is not going to take long before these roads are built. I can remember when the representatives of these people came to the county councils and said that quite a number of roads would be taken over and would be constructed. However, I think this was said some months ago and yet nothing has happened; we need to see something happening.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out is that when these tea roads were checked, some of them were left out. It would be worthwhile to send one of the officials of the Ministry, or whoever is concerned with these tea roads, to see that not a single road within the area represented is left out. For some time the Kangaita Tea Factory will be getting tea leaves from Kirinyaga and Embu and it would be a very good idea to get all the roads leading to this factory constructed.

I hope also that now that there is a road from Sagana to Embu being tar-maced to serve the Embu area, the Kirinyaga area, the Meru area, and since this tea factory is only a few miles from the main road, about twelve to thirteen miles, it will be appreciated if the Ministry of Agriculture contacts the Ministry of Communications to see that this road is perfect. In this way there will not be any problem of a time coming when growers will say that they cannot export their tea because the road is out of use. Since this area has much rainfall I hope the Ministry will not take much time to see that the roads are constructed.

Although we appreciate the idea that a lot of money has been borrowed from the World Bank to construct tea roads and the tea factory, it would be a good idea to get some of this money given to the local people. Instead of employing contractors from outside Kenya, it would be a good idea to get some of the county councils, either in Kirinyaga or in the other areas, to employ the local people. Even if these local authorities check, we would be in a position to

make certain that this money is being spent in the country instead of all the money going outside.

I would like to say a few words on the question of tea stems. There is no doubt that today all the areas covered by tea, where tea grows very well, the smallholders are very anxious to plant more, but the tea stems are far from being enough. Now that there is a factory—the Assistant Minister would like to know why there is a shortage, and I would say for certain that I have checked in Kirinyaga and I know that the planters are ready to plant more, but they cannot get enough tea stems. We hope it will not be necessary for the Ministry to come to us—one of these days—and say, "You see, we are not getting enough tea from the area concerned because there is not enough tea." We hope that the Ministry will see to it that some nurseries will grow enough tea stems to be able to meet the demands of the people.

Mr. Chairman, as I would like to give the other Members a chance to speak, I will not continue longer. However, I would like to remind the people represented in the Ministry of Agriculture to try to talk to the Ministry of Tourism to see that besides these roads being built to serve the tea growers, it would be a good idea for the Ministry of Tourism to provide a hotel so that when visitors come to the tea factory and the tea nurseries they will have some place where they can go and enjoy themselves. The other day some people came from Germany and after going round the country, seeing the tea and the nurseries, after enjoying the scenery, they had no place where they could go refresh themselves. This is very surprising. Although this is a different Ministry, we still belong to the Kenya Government. Again, although we are not discussing the Ministry of Tourism and Broadcasting, I hope the Minister—who is here—will take note of this.

While finishing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that we fully support this Ministry of Agriculture and would like to add that wherever development is concerned, the Ministry can rest assured that we shall move together.

Mr. Makoe: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Assistant Minister for the way in which he has presented the Motion and the way in which the Ministry is moving. It is moving in the right direction and we shall always support constructive Motions like the one he has now put before the House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my people, the people of Kiituu East in the Kisii District,

[The Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

working of the corporation and to make recommendations to the Authority, which will be brought to the House here for approval.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I moved this Motion because of the principle involved, I was working on the assumption that this corporation is still an independent body. Since the Minister has now explained that this corporation will be incorporated into the East African Common Services Organization, and the Authority, I would like to withdraw my opposition to this Motion.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is not strictly a point of order, but I think we understand what the hon. Member means.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful that the hon. Member has decided to change his mind, but I would like to assure him that we were thinking ahead even before we knew that we were going to buy the VC.10s. Therefore that also answers the hon. Mr. Sol's query as to what happens or rather who owns the East African Airways Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take very long but I think the hon. Member for Majjega-Bassi confused the House even more when he talked of other Members' ignorance in this House. It happened that he was more guilty of displaying that very same thing he was arguing against! So I would like to tell this same Member, the hon. Mr. Anyeni, that we have never anticipated any break-up of the East African Common Services Organization at all. In fact, we have many times said that the East African countries are bound together by these common services which we have and which are operating so well throughout East Africa. I mention not only the East African Airways Corporation but also Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications. Therefore we are not pessimistic at all, as the hon. Member is telling us, that he fears there will be a break-up in the East African Common Services Organization. I do not think so. The communications system in East Africa has worked so well in the three countries that it would be almost impossible for one single country to do it alone.

Now, Mr. Chairman, again Members raised questions about the capabilities of the plane. I would like to assure the House that before any decision was taken at all, by the East African Airways Corporation as to what aircraft should be bought by the Corporation, we had a team of

technical experts who went not only to the United Kingdom but also to the United States and many other parts of the world, to try and find out which aircraft would be more suitable than all the others for our needs here in East Africa. All those were considered, Mr. Chairman, even the T.U.F. It was decided that we ought to have VC.10s merely because of the big space that we would have not only for passengers but also for cargo. Some people say that VC.10s are very expensive to run and to handle and so on. We have had reports which say that, in the long run, the cost of maintaining these VC.10s is almost the same as those incurred by other planes. We are quite satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that the team of experts who visited over the United States to see the Boeing 720 and so on have made the right choice in choosing the VC.10.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my friend, the hon. Mr. Komora, talking of a fear of having some seats removed from VC.10s, or rather, decreased from VC.10. I would like to enlighten him in this way. These aircraft have seats which are convertible that is, if we have, say, 150 passengers for a flight to London we can have 150 seats in the plane.

QUORUM

Mr. Gtchoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think we have less than a quorum.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I think you are right. Please ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We now have a quorum. You may proceed Mr. Mwanjumba.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Chairman, I was interrupted at a point where I was trying to correct a point made by the hon. Mr. Komora. I was telling him that in these VC.10s there is room to be able to change seats as required by the passengers in the plane. Of course if we have 150 passengers to occupy all the seats in the plane this is not normally done, but if we have, say, 70 passengers to take up the seats, then the place that is unoccupied is converted into cargo space, and, therefore, the advantage with VC.10s is that it can cater for both passengers and cargo and this can be adjusted as required by the airline.

Mr. Chairman, the Member for Majjega-Bassi had talked quite a lot about the pilots who are now employed by the East African Airways Corporation. I would like to tell him that now

[The Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

we have two qualified commercial pilots in the East African Airways Corporation who are employed full time by the corporation at present, and these are Africans from Uganda. Efforts have been made by the Communications Ministerial Committee to train further Africans as commercial pilots in the United Kingdom and also efforts are being made to train further trainees here in East Africa when arrangements are in hand. The only snag we have had in the past is that when we advertise posts for such trainees we normally have a very disappointing response. If the hon. Members are interested we will be only too glad for them to help us to campaign and recruit these young men.

Mr. Chairman, again a certain member has talked about South African citizens being employed as pilots in the corporation. It is true, yes, there are a certain number of South African pilots holding South African passports in the corporation, but these people have been working very well in the past, they have been working faithfully in the corporation and the Government and we feel that until we have local people to replace them we have no prejudice against them. In fact they have been doing excellent work in the corporation.

Mr. Chairman, without going too far, I would only like to thank the East African Airways Corporation management for the work they have done in the past and for the achievements they have been able to score in the running of this corporation which has made it run to so many parts of the world in a very short time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few remarks, I beg to move.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mwanjumba, before you sit down, it is necessary to signify the President's assent to a Motion of this nature. Have you received the President's assent?

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

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I will put the Motion.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Would you like to move a resolution to report?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee of Supply doth report to the House its consideration of the Resolution and its approval as set out in the

Order Paper and its approval thereof with amendment.

(Question proposed)
(Question put and agreed to)

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We will now move to the second Motion which is Mr. Osoyo's Motion, I think.

MOTION

LOANS GUARANTEE: THREE TEA FACTORIES

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House approves that the Government of Kenya should enter into guarantees for the benefit of the Kangalla Tea Factory Company Limited, the Lilein 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, for the establishment of three tea factories located in Kirinyaga, Kericho, and Kiili 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.

Sir, some hon. Members will recall that in March 1963 the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry in which I am now an Assistant Minister, who is now the hon. Minister for Works and Communications and who has moved a Motion here, moved a Motion in this House which read:—

THAT this council approves the Government's proposal to guarantee the payment of loans totalling £270,000 which are to be made to the Special Crops Development Authority

[Mr. Anylen]

Boeing 707. The VC.10 is a much larger aircraft which many countries, even the United States, have not yet thought fit to buy. Indian Airways have not thought of buying it, nor have the Pakistanis thought of buying it and very many countries have not even thought of buying the VC.10 because it is a very, very expensive aircraft to maintain. I am wondering as to whether Government should not think of buying a cheaper to maintain aircraft than the VC.10. I know, Mr. Chairman, that if I went to the airport and there were two planes there, a VC.10 and a Boeing 707, I would certainly take the VC.10. But the point is whether we have enough passengers to ride in these aircraft so that they can be serviced.

The other thing I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, is that we have our own East African Airways, but you will also find that very many of our Government officials would prefer to travel in the other aircraft; they would prefer to travel by T.W.A., they would prefer B.O.A.C., they would prefer some other flying organization to that of East African Airways. I would like the Minister to give us an assurance that with the introduction of the VC.10 no Government official would be allowed to use any other aircraft unless East African Airways is not available. If it were available then there would be no alternative other than to use whatever was available. If we are going to guarantee, with the possibility that if there is no money to pay for these aircraft, Government and the taxpayers of Kenya would have to put their hands in their pockets to get some money out to pay. If this is the case, Sir, to make sure that the taxpayer, who pays for the travelling of Government officials and other Members of Parliament, will not be using these taxpayers money to use some other aircraft when East African Airways is ready and available.

The other thing, Sir, is that of recent times there was an announcement from the President's Office that Pan American Airways have been given landing rights in East Africa. This we welcome, Mr. Chairman, but we would also have liked to hear that equally East African Airways would now be travelling direct to New York as Pan American would also be travelling direct to East Africa, so that when the Americans would be able to get a few cents from us we could also get a few cents from them. That is co-operation in business.

Now, Mr. Chairman—I do not want to tire my hon. Members—I would like to say that now that we are going to have the VC.10 I have seen

that in these aircraft we have some girls who are not even citizens of Kenya, and sometimes when you travel you find that some of these girls who were employed during the colonial days when a black man was not supposed to fly—Sometimes when these girls are serving they frown, they do not want to smile, what is interesting is that some, time ago, Sir—The hon. Member is asking me to declare my interest; my interest is that the air hostesses are supposed to be most beautiful. Now, what other interests do I have to declare? They are supposed to be charming, and they are supposed to be charming, Mr. Chairman, sometimes you get very annoyed, you have even a African Minister travelling and when the girl comes along her face is very long. Then there is a *Mzungu* sitting next to the African, and then when the girl comes to him she starts smiling.

This is not right. I think the Government should investigate, and if it finds the girl behaving like that she should lose her job immediately and we should have an African girl or another better girl to work as an air hostess. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have seen some really beautiful African girls working in the Airways, both in the ground and flying crews. But some of them are not very beautiful, some of them are very ugly, and when they go to London, or other places, tourists do not like to look at such ugly faces. I would like my Minister to make sure that there is no other discrimination, and that the only things will be taken into account are education, beauty and good manners to people who will, even if they do not want to smile, be able to wear a smiling face for commercial purposes. Mr. Chairman, they should be trained and the Minister should make available some scholarships. With the coming of the VC10, which is a very expensive aircraft, my Minister should be able to get some scholarships to have these girls trained to smile when they really do not want to smile, just for the sake of pleasing the people flying.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, I do not think we have even one pilot in East African Airways Corporation, and we know that we have some people who have been outside to America, to Russia and to other places, who have learned how to fly, and I should think, Mr. Chairman, that the Government should try and find out as to whether they will not train African pilots to eventually take over from European pilots.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, I should like to say, is that many of the people, the Europeans, working for East African Airways Corporation, originally came from South Africa,

[Mr. Anylen]

and this is one of the reasons why some of these people frown. Many of them have refused to recognize that today in Kenya, the queen of the country, the king of the country, the prime minister and everything of the country is the President of the Republic, and there is nobody above him. That being the case, the black colour should be recognized as being the supreme colour, and when people go to the airport they should be given the highest respect which can be accorded, and also this should be reflected when people are travelling on East African Airways Corporation.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, is that the Minister should, from now on, start to make arrangements in case this sort of East African Organization breaks, the Minister should be able to foresee the time when Kenya Airways have one Super VC10, when Kenya Airways will be able to buy more VC10s, so we have a regular flight to every place where Kenya has landing rights.

Mr. Chairman, with those few remarks, I do not think I should oppose, I think I should support my Minister, if he can accept some of the things we have told him to help him run his Ministry well.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): I was just going to propose that the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): The actual Motion here is that the question now be put because it is at the Committee stage and the Mover does not have to reply, but if Mr. Mwanjumba does want to reply, I think I will give him a chance first before putting it. Do you want to speak Mr. Mwanjumba?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to reply.

First I thank the hon. Members who have spoken on this Motion for the support they have given to the proposal to guarantee the repayment of this money. Before I start replying to hon. Members I would like to assure the House that East African Airways Corporation has been working very well indeed, as compared to other international airlines in the world. It has earned a world-wide reputation as an airline which is capable of competing with any other international airline in the world. Whereas many other international airlines have the full backing

of Government, this airline of ours, East African Airways Corporation, has been working in isolation from any funds from the Government. We are all very proud, Mr. Chairman, of having this airline. There is no time in the past when Governments in East Africa have been called upon to subsidize the services of East African Airways Corporation. The airline has gone from strength to strength every year, and we hope that with the vigorous campaign by the Government to increase the tourist industry in the country, not only in Kenya but in East Africa, I am sure it is going to benefit even more.

There have been some controversial points raised by Members, I would like to make it quite clear to those who wanted to know where East African Airways Corporation belongs. East African Airways Corporation is a sort of statutory court, which is not, in fact, a service of East African Common Services Organization. This is precisely why we had to change the Motion slightly in order to make it read East African Airways Corporation. This Mr. Chairman, is a matter which has been considered by the Authority and by the Communications Ministerial Committee, as to the status of the East African Airways Corporation in the future. Mr. Chairman, about six months ago, a Commission was appointed by the Communications Ministerial Committee, which is called the Wheatcroft Commission, to carry out studies as to the future of the East African Airways Corporation, with the recommendations of the Authority that the corporation should be a common service, just as East African Railways and Harbours, and the Posts and Telecommunications Administration are; I am glad to say, that the Commission Report is now out and will be made public tomorrow. We hope that by the time the first aircraft arrives here in East Africa, East African Airways Corporation will already be a common service in the East African Common Services Organization. Mr. Chairman, we had to change to wording a little this morning, because we were advised by legal experts that we have to use East African Airways Corporation at the moment, and when the Corporation changes hands, and becomes 100 per cent a Common Services Organization under the Authority then we can come back and amend the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am in full sympathy with the Member for Kilifi South who wanted to know why we had to change this, as under our pattern why for African socialism we have advocated that all such corporation and services should be under other Governments, this is true, and this is why we had to appoint a commission to go into the

[Mr. arap Sol] people here, so I do not see why we can guarantee this money to a foreign company. Any profits they make will be taken to their own country, away from this country. Yet, you want to guarantee to repay these loans. Let us say that this company gets this money and then tomorrow goes bankrupt, the Government will continue repaying for many years.

So, Mr. Speaker, I beg to hold on to my support, and I may oppose this Motion unless I get a full explanation.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to thank my Government for having decided to buy the VC 10. We were in London when the Conservatives and the Labour Party were fighting, and this was one of the issues over which the General Election in Britain was being fought. They had to decide between the Boeings, 707 or 720B, and the VC 10. Mr. Chairman, I heard the Conservatives say that they were going to maintain these services, and the Labour Party was saying that this was too expensive. But, then if a great country like Britain can find it very expensive to run a VC 10, I am surprised to see that poor countries like East Africa, can think that they have the money to run the VC 10.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I understand that it is not very expensive to buy a VC 10, but it is the most expensive transport aircraft you can service these days. Mr. Chairman, let nobody kid himself. We know that there are people who do not want the East African Federation, and I think they have succeeded in stopping this East African Federation coming into fruition. We must say that out of the three aircrafts, Kenya is buying one VC 10.

Now, the Minister should be able to explain to us how one VC 10 is going to be serviceable, and how people are going to be sure that they are going to get on the VC 10, because the VC 10 is going to (Inaudible).

On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, before I continue, can you tell me how many minutes I am allowed to speak for?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): For as long as you like.

Mr. Anyieni: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take too long, because I know there are other people who would like to speak.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know how Kenya is going to be able to run the VC 10, when we have only one VC 10. I would not like the Minister to tell me that we have three, because as soon as the East African Common Services Organization goes, Uganda will have to take one, Kenya will take one and Tanzania will have to take one. In that case, I would like to find out from the Government—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of information, Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend was out when the Minister made a very important amendment which takes out the words "Common Services Authority" and inserts, "Airways Corporation" in the Motion. Also, it is the guarantee by Government, it is not the Kenya Government which is buying, and I hope the hon. Member will understand the Motion.

Mr. Anyieni: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, if I had known that, Members refuse to give the Floor when other Members want to give them information. What the hon. Member is trying to show me is ignorance in what he is trying to tell me.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we know we have the East African Common Services Organization, and we have services which are under this. One of the services is the Railways and Harbours, the Posts and Telecommunications and so on. This is one of the services of the East African Common Services Organization.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member is showing ignorance. If there was no East African Common Services Organization, as such—

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Sir, is it not in order at this juncture, when we have a dispute between the Members in both sides of the House, that the Minister makes it clear whether or not the East African Airways Corporation is under the East African Common Services Organization.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, it is not in order for a Member to interrupt another Member on a point of order like this. He can, if he wants to, inform him, and if the hon. Member wants to give way he can do so, but I think the Member is entitled to continue.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Chairman, as there is no limit of time, if the hon. Member continues raising points of order, I will stand up here for the next two hours.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we do not have to ask the Minister to tell us such things. If the East African Common Services Organization, as there was nothing called the East African Federation or East African currency, (Inaudible).

[Mr. Anyieni]

This is not the fault of my hon. Minister. So, I do not want anybody to think that I am trying to oppose the Bill for any reason. What I am trying to say is that these should be faced by every honest Member who has a straightforward outlook on the future of our country.

Mr. Chairman, the fact that there is the East Africa—when we say East Africa, there is no nation known as East Africa—this is a group of three nations which have agreed to have certain common services. These are common services because we have agreed that we do not want to have Kenya Airways, Tanzania does not want to have Tanzania Airways, and neither does Uganda want their own airways. So, we have agreed, as part of this agreement, and despite any amount of head shaking by the former Leader of the Opposition, I do not think that he is going to be right—

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask my Government to find out, before everything is concluded, whether the Boeing 707 could not be a cheaper and more suitable aircraft for our people to use, because—for example—today— Mr. Chairman, here is a Member shouting. I understand that there was a meeting at one time at the corner bar where it was decided that we should be shouted at. If this order should be carried out otherwise the hon. Members who have nothing to say should shut up until I have finished. Mr. Chairman, it is irrelevant, as the hon. Member who is sitting and shouting to me all the time all the time like a parrot—

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that we now have the Comet 4. The Comet 4 is a much smaller aircraft—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I rise to seek your guidance. When an hon. Member is speaking and he accepts a point of information, and he is given the information, and yet he pursues his ignorance, despite the information which has been given and which has been admitted by a Government Minister, Mr. Kibaki, is there no loop by which the Chairman can clear the ignorance of the hon. Member?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Let me make this quite clear. When a Member stands up on a point of information and another Member gives way—which he is very kindly doing when he does way—which he does not have to—the information that the Member gets on a point of information is not necessarily correct information and the other Member does not necessarily have to accept it as correct information. It is information for what it is worth, and in fact, the Minister can reply, but it does not also mean—with great

respect to the Minister—that what he says is definitely accepted by the Members. So, all hon. Members have freedom in this House to express their views and their ideas of what is correct and, in particular, I have no right of inclination to stop them.

Mr. Anyieni: Thank you for that, Mr. Chairman, because the hon. former Leader of the Opposition is so ignorant and he wants to impose that ignorance into my mind, and I refuse this, Sir, I refuse very strongly.

Mr. Chairman, we have the Comet 4—

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I have been asked to give a clearance to this question. With your permission, I would like to give it now.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): If Mr. Anyieni has no objection, Mr. Anyieni, you can speak as often as you want in this debate. If you are prepared to finish your speech now, and the Minister can explain what he wants to explain, then you can speak again. If you want, in Committee you can explain as often as you want, you can speak as often as you want, in addition to speaking for as long as you want. If you finish your speech early, and then the Minister speaks, then may be you might be satisfied and you may not want to labour the point any further.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Chairman, I see here a very dangerous precedent, because if a Member has a point to make, and then in the middle of his speech he has to allow the Minister to start speaking for a long time, there is the possibility of the Member losing the point which he was trying to make.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You are not being forced to do so.

Mr. Anyieni: This is why I am not refusing without reason. I will give my reason for refusing to sit down to give the Minister a chance to speak; because I think the Minister should be writing down the points, so that after I have sat down, and after many other Members have spoken, then the Minister should stand up to reply to all these points. Otherwise there is going to be some sort of an exchange between a Minister and a Member which will not be interesting for those listening.

Mr. Chairman, what I was saying was that the East African Airways Corporation now have the Comet 4, which is a very much smaller aircraft. The next biggest aircraft should be the

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Consideration of report tomorrow? That fact that there has been an amendment means that we cannot have consideration on the same day unless there is a particular urgency and the House agrees.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that we take the Consideration of the Report and the Third Reading today, with the leave of the House.

Dr. De Souza seconded.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, all right, we will take Consideration of the Report and the Third Reading of this Bill now.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

Dr. De Souza seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Finance 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)

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by the Committee of the whole House to report its consideration of the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that

the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) 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)

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)

GUARANTEE LOAN REPAYMENT: E.A. CORPORATION

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

THAT this House approves the proposal of the Government of Kenya to guarantee, jointly with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the repayment of a loan of £1,290,800 million to be made to the East African Common Services Authority by the British Aircraft Corporation Limited for the purchase of three VC.10 aircraft.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I start talking on the original Motion I would like to make a small amendment, by deleting the words "East African Common Services Authority" and inserting in place thereof the words "East African Airways Corporation". With your permission, Sir, I would like to speak on the Motion as amended.

Now, Sir, there is no doubt that hon. Members will have read in the local Press that agreement for the purchase of three Super VC.10 aircraft by the East African Airways Corporation was signed in Nairobi by the East African Airways Corporation and the British Aircraft Corporation Limited on the 10th May this year. It is necessary, however, that the East African Governments, on whose behalf the East African Airways Corporation operates the airline, should guarantee the repayment of the loan for the purchase of these aircrafts.

Hon. Members are also probably aware that the East African Airways Corporation has at present three Comet 4 aircraft on its international services. These aircrafts were purchased in 1960 and they will have been paid for in full

[The Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

by next year. Mr. Chairman, to maintain its competitive ability and increase its profitability in the face of increasing competition from the other international operators, the East African Airways Corporation feels that it must replace these Comets on its international services with the Super VC.10 aircraft, which, as hon. Members will know, are much larger and more modern, as well as much more comfortable, as well as being speedier than the Comet 3 aircraft. Those of you who have travelled on any of the B.O.A.C. Super VC.10 aircraft will agree with me that this type of aircraft is really worth acquiring at this stage of our development.

The total cost of the aircraft is approximately £1,431 million. Out of this amount, the East African Airways Corporation will pay £523 million as a deposit, leaving the balance of £1,290,800 million to be paid over a period of seven years. The rate of interest to be charged for amounts paid to the East African Airways Corporation, before the aircraft are delivered, will be at 64 per cent per annum, and 54 per cent per annum on the remaining reduced balance. It should be noted that although this Government is required to guarantee this loan jointly with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the liability of the Government of Kenya will be limited to a sum not exceeding one-third of the sum being guaranteed; that is £430,300 million. It is expected, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the first aircraft will be delivered in July or August 1966, and that the remaining aircraft will be delivered in April 1967. The financial position of the East African Airways Corporation is very healthy, in fact, so healthy I do not think that the East African Governments will be called upon to repay this loan. However, in the event of the East African Airways Corporation being unable to meet its obligations under the agreement, it is necessary that the East African Governments should give the guarantee to the British Aircraft Corporation Limited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without doing hon. Members with a lot of talk, I would like to remind the hon. Members that the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda have already given such a guarantee, and I would therefore, urge the House to give their unanimous approval that the Government should go ahead and give this guarantee to the British Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few words, I beg to move.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mwanjumba, before I put this to call a seconded, I wanted to suggest that we have another small

amendment, instead of making it, in my note it is written £1,290,800 million. I realize that the comma should not be there, but it should be a point instead. But may I suggest to you that we have three zeroes added and cancel the word million so that it is very clear that it is £1,290,000. Is that all right?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): That is all right.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki) seconded.

(Question of the first part of the amendment that the words to be left out be left out proposed)

(Question of the first part of the amendment that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Question of the second part of the amendment that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted proposed)

(Question of the second part of the amendment that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment by the Minister involves a very big principle. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House, when this Motion was first given notice of, thought that the Minister was right in proposing that the aircraft should be bought by the East African Common Services Authority, and guarantee, but now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, since this Motion is changed, I would like to move—but I do not know whether I will be in order—but, I would like to move that this Motion be suspended altogether, because the subject is very different now, and the House has the right to be given the opportunity to reconsider their attitude towards a Motion of such a different nature.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I very much appreciate the desire of the Minister and his intention, in improving the communication. Indeed, I personally will benefit very much if we have these three Super VC.10 aircraft, but because the Motion has changed very much in amendments and in intentions, I would like to ask your ruling, Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether it is indeed in order for major amendments to be brought so suddenly?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): It is in order, and I think if you want to move that this be suspended, then you have to vote against it. In the normal way, if a Bill is brought and the Motion, then is that So-and-so Bill be now read a Second Time, the amendment Motion is that

[Dr. Mungai]

and called Kupi Marata in the Matusara area; and when they were near they were attacked by a gang of sixty *Shifita*. Then the security forces fought back and they seized 360 head of stock from the *manyatta*, which attacked the security forces. These are now being held at Isiolo. It is suspected that these head of cattle had been stolen from the Samburu, and an inquiry is still going on.

Question No. 2287

PATTERN OF AMERICAN FLAG ON K.N.Y.S. VEHICLES

Mr. Amin, on behalf of the Member for Isiolo, Mr. Bonaya, asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services why vehicles of the Kenya National Youth Service were marked with the pattern of the American flag on both sides of the doors.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. All vehicles of the National Youth Service are marked with the emblem of the Service. Also those which have been donated by the Agency for International Development of the United States Government are marked with the emblem of the Agency.

Mr. Turwel: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell us whether this is a question of implying to our voters that we are allied to the Americans?

Mr. Odera-Jowi: No, Sir.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, could he now explain to this House the emblem on the doors of the National Youth Service vehicles? As some of us tend to believe, and, as a matter of fact, we hear, that it is the American flag.

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a condition of the donation.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, will the Assistant Minister agree with me that if we get any vehicle from China we also paint the Chinese flag on it?

Mr. Odera-Jowi: That is irrelevant, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I disagree with the other Member who says that we should do the same thing with Chinese vehicles, would the Assistant Minister not agree with me that it almost amounts to hoisting the American flag everywhere, wherever the Americans give Kenya help; and if this is so, in keeping with

the true independence of our country, would the Ministry enter into discussions and negotiations with the United States Government to see that there are some other strings but not strings of their flag?

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, I have already stated that this does not interfere in any way with the normal policy of the Government. As a matter of fact, Sir, this emblem of the United States Agency for International Development is not the same thing as the American flag.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, that to have that emblem was a condition of getting aid from the United States of America, would he agree with me that that agreement is repugnant to the independence of this country and the neutrality which we normally take for our foreign policy?

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the other day the American President, Mr. Johnson, made it very clear that where the American system goes, the American flag goes and then if they are attacked the American Army will come; and in view of the fact that this has happened in the Dominican Republic, is it not also one way of establishing the American flag here, accompanied by American citizens, whereby one day the American Army will come through Mombasa to attack us?

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already indicated that this imputation is quite irrelevant.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think, Mr. Odera-Jowi, it is for me to say what is irrelevant. I would not say that these supplementary questions are irrelevant.

Mr. Odera-Jowi: I have said, Sir, that this is in accordance with a standard agreement and we apply this standard to all countries, the United States included.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity here of clearing the fear of the hon. questioner, that if the American Army attacks, then the Kenya Army can handle the American Army!

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! Dr. Mungai, I have often warned hon. Members about fraudulent points of order. I cannot allow them from Ministers any more than from anyone else.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, we have got a lot of outside help and the Minister says that this

[Mr. Anyien]

has been done by many other countries. I know we have got a lot of help, and I think more has come from Britain than any other country. But how is it, Mr. Speaker, that I have not seen any of these British flags put on these vehicles, and how is it that it is only the United States? And would the Assistant Minister also assure us that this is not an indirect way of inviting American troops to invade Kenya in times when they do not think Kenya is so friendly to them?

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already pointed out that the emblem on these vehicles is that of the Agency for International Development and not the American Government flag. And, Sir, anyone moving around the streets here will see ambulances marked in German, showing that they were donated by the German people. Also anybody with observant eyes will see vehicles and other things donated by the United Kingdom Government, and being marked to show that they were donated by those countries.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that on the adjournment today, Mr. Omar is to raise the matter of the Ramis Dam which refers to his Question No. 638. It is on the Order Paper that it is timed for 6.30 p.m. in the ordinary way. I was sorry to say that owing to illness, I hope only short, of one of our HANSARD reporters, they are very short-staffed and I think we must have the adjournment moved at 6 p.m. today instead of at 6.30 p.m.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the very unsatisfactory answers given by the Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

BILLS

First Readings

THE KENYA RED CROSS SOCIETY BILL

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

THE UNIT TRUSTS BILL

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

THE FINANCE BILL

(Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 agreed to)

Schedule

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Oduyo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Schedule to the Bill, in relation to item 77 therein, be amended by deleting the words "ad valorem 30 per cent", shown under the import duty column, and by inserting in place thereof the following words, "ad valorem 30 per cent" under the suspended duty column.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Question that the words to be inserted be inserted put and agreed to)

(Schedule as amended agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 agreed to)

(First Schedule agreed to)

(Second Schedule agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Oduyo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee do report to the House its consideration of the Finance Bill and its approval thereof with amendment, and its consideration of the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

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

REPORTS AND THIRD READINGS

THE FINANCE BILL

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered the Finance Bill and approved the same with amendment.

[Mr. Ngala]

as the bankers, but I am asking when; the date, time and year when he will ask all the co-operative societies to go into this scheme because they are now banking with the commercial banks.

Mr. Ngel: If I can answer, Mr. Speaker, the Member for Kilifi, I will tell him that it is most probable that by the 1st September the Co-operative Bank will be operating. I have already acquired premises and I am waiting for adequate accountants—people who will not misappropriate funds and so on—and as soon as I am satisfied that I have experts to run the bank, I shall not hesitate to start it, but the set date will be September.

Mr. Turlei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House when he will establish one branch in Eldoret?

Mr. Ngel: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member is aware that a baby must crawl before it walks, and therefore, I must have the bank established and running efficiently before I can make the next jump.

Question No. 2275

WOMEN HOLDING SENIOR POSTS

Mr. Malinda, on behalf of the Member for Machakos South, Mr. Ndile, asked the President's Office if the President would tell the House the number of African women holding senior posts in the Kenya Public Service.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I do not really know what the grades in the Kenya Public Service the hon. Member refers to as senior, since we have a number of grades which are classified as senior grades. However, we have 128 African women in the Public Service holding posts which carry salaries of £600 per annum and above.

The breakdown of the women, for those who are interested is as follows:—

In the Ministry of Health and Housing there are 43, in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services there are 24, in the Ministry of Education we have 12, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, there are 10, in the President's Office there are 3, in the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power there are 6, in the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism there are 6, in the Office of the Vice-President there are 5, in the Ministries of External Affairs, Internal Security and Defence, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry,

Natural Resources, and in the National Assembly there are 2 in each, and in the Ministries of Cooperatives and Marketing, Commerce and Industry, Finance, and the Attorney-General's Chambers, there is one in each.

Mr. Kmoru: Will the Assistant Minister in the Office of the President give a breakdown of these posts by provinces?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not relevant to the question.

Mr. Turlei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Kenya Census of Population, there are more women than men in Kenya as a whole. Why is such a breakdown so low compared with the men who are much lower than women in number always considered by the Public Service for filling the post?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the House of Representatives there are 130 Members, all men, and I suppose the hon. Member could give way to a lady.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the very irrelevant reply given by the Assistant Minister, could he explain why the ratio between the male and the female as reported by the Minister, is so low. Are there no reasons?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, trying to be relevant to what the hon. Member for Kilifi South has asked, the answer is this. He and everybody knows that education for women has lagged behind in the past, and naturally those who hold senior posts in the Government are educationally superior. We are trying to encourage the education of women so that they can replace most men including those in this Chamber.

Mr. Kibiga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister assure the House that he will make some representations to the Ministry of Education that there should be more secondary schools opening for girls in future next year?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member himself has already made such representation.

Question No. 2276

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Mr. Malinda, on behalf of the Member for Machakos South, Mr. Ndile, asked the President's Office if the President would tell the House if African women are discriminated against in the Public Service appointments, and if their terms of service are the same as those of other employees.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. African women are not discriminated against in appointments in the Public Service. Appointments to the Public Service of Kenya are made on merit and all candidates with the requisite qualifications, irrespective of sex, have an equal opportunity of employment. The terms of service for all civil servants are generally the same. Until recently, married women were not eligible for appointment on pensionable terms, but with the adoption of the Pratt Revised Conditions of Service (1964), a married woman serving under the new conditions is eligible for appointment to the pensionable establishment, provided she is a Kenya citizen and the post she holds is pensionable.

A married woman who is admitted to the pensionable establishment will not be eligible for house allowance unless she is legally separated from her husband and is entirely self-supporting or she is the sole supporter of a family or husband due to his being incapacitated by ill health.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of that reply, how does the Assistant Minister compromise what he has just said with the fact that there are no African women district officers?

Mr. Nyamweya: If there are no African women district officers, Mr. Speaker, it is because they have not applied for the job. If any hon. Member knows of a suitably qualified African woman, she can be brought to the office and be appointed as district officer.

Mr. Anylen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I agree that there are not enough jobs to go around all the women, could the Minister give us an assurance that unmarried women of an appropriate age will be given preference to married women whose husbands are already working and earning a salary, in order to give a chance to these unmarried women to earn a rightful living instead of turning to prostitution because of lack of employment?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer the hon. Member to the Constitution whereby there is freedom for any person to engage himself or herself for gainful occupation. Again, Mr. Speaker, I wonder how the results of that particular statement would have been accepted in this House. Suppose we suggest that preference should be given to unmarried men—That is what I am saying as a result of your statement. Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, married women stand in the same position, and

they are at liberty to compete for any appointment available. The problems, of course, occur where married women do not want to be separated from their husbands for obvious reasons.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, when he referred to the question of married and unmarried women, is he aware that a married woman is looked after by the husband, and since unmarried women are all citizens of this country it should be taken in principle that an unmarried woman, with qualifications, should be considered first, because so far we have so many wives of big men taking big posts, because their husbands are important in the Government?

Mr. Nyamweya: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, in most jobs, during the initial stage of appointment, preference is given to single women. But, Sir, these single women are not prepared to remain single and at one stage or another they decide to forgo their freedom; and since they find that if they continue to remain in the permanent service they are liable for transfer, they resign; a number of them, or some of them take employment on temporary terms. Most married women are employed on temporary terms.

Question No. 2286

CONFISCATION OF CATTLE

Mr. Amlu, on behalf of the Member for Isiolo, Mr. Bonaya, asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence why the Government had confiscated eighty-nine head of cattle belonging to Dulacha Abakanni from Boji Kohnu of Isiolo District on 22nd April 1965.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. No such thing happened at the said place on the said date.

Mr. Amlu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that short-sighted reply, is the Minister aware that the administrative officers in the North-Eastern and Eastern Provinces always confiscate the cattle of the loyal Somalis and loyal Borna for nothing?

Dr. Mungai: No, Sir.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that short reply, could the Minister tell the House whether some cattle have been confiscated in this particular area?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a time that the units of the Kenya Army and security forces, not on that date, but on another one, were following a gang of *Shilla* in a place

[Mr. Anyien] consider bringing this law into Parliament for amendment so that even if a million people want to own land communally, then they will be free to own land like that.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not make laws just for the sake of making them. We make the laws in accordance with the wishes of the people who elected us. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Tego was not elected by any more people than those that elected me, and when I say who elected us, Mr. Speaker, I mean that I had more votes than the hon. Member for Tego and in fact, I had enough votes to share with him and make him a Member of this House.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this figure was arrived at after exhaustive investigation and if any hon. Member here or any other person, for that matter, has any reasons or any figures to support any other figure we shall be pleased to consider it.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the fact that in some localities land is owned communally by more than five people especially in Tana River District, what does the Ministry do in such cases when the people desire to register their land?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gachago, did you not hear the question, or did you not want to answer it?

Mr. Gachago: Could he please repeat the question, Sir?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that in some localities land is owned by more than five people, what could the Ministry do to assist such people who own land in that way?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far we have not reached a situation where more than five people want their land consolidated into a group ownership. I have said, I have put this very openly, Mr. Speaker, if any hon. Member or any person, for that matter, has any indication to this effect, my Ministry would be prepared to consider it very seriously.

Mr. Turvel: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, may I ask a supplementary question on this?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Question No. 2277

AFRICANIZATION OF POSTS IN M.L.

Mr. Wamunthya asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement whether he would tell

the House the reason why the following posts had not been Africanized:—

(a) Commissioner of Lands.

(b) Deputy Commissioner of Lands.

(c) Senior Land Officer.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The three posts referred to have not as yet been Africanized because of the difficulty in finding suitable Africans who have the necessary qualifications to perform the duties of the posts. The matter, however, is under active consideration and it is hoped that this will be done soon.

Mr. Wamunthya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House what qualifications are required for a man to attain this standard?

Mr. Gachago: In the first instance, Sir, for example the Commissioner of Lands, his deputies are required to be people with some legal qualifications, and—if possible—with some other background knowledge of land matters. These are the type of people the Government is looking for to occupy these posts.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House whether, among the students sent by the Kenya Government to study, any of them were sent with a view to taking over in future?

Mr. Gachago: I am afraid that I feel that is a question which should be answered by the Minister of Education, Sir. My Ministry is not looking for students, it is looking for persons qualified to do the job of Commissioner of Lands, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Senior Lands Officer. It is not a question of sending students, which is a matter for the Minister of Education.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the last reply of the Assistant Minister, Mr. Speaker, is he aware that Africanization in any Ministry is based on the people in the Ministry, if possible, and it is the duty of the Ministry to find the right personnel and, if possible, to train them to take up such posts?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is one and what we are doing is looking around for the people qualified and, if we cannot find the people with the necessary qualifications within the existing establishment, we submit our difficulty to the Minister charged with the responsibility of training personnel.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, what is the Ministry doing at present to train within some Ministries a person to take over from these expatriates?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for example, we cannot train a lawyer, it is not within our scope to do that. But as soon as we get a person with the minimum qualifications, he will be employed to understudy—and this is the normal practise in the Government—to have a person understudy the expatriate officer so that by the time the expatriate officer leaves the person will be fit to take over the post.

Mr. Malinda: Arising out of the reply by the Assistant Minister, when he said that they look round for suitable people to fill these posts, can he explain to this House what he means by looking around and does he imply that in Kenya there have not been any Africans who are qualified in laws suitable for the post?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be delighted to give to the hon. Member the standard that has been raised by the Government for the qualifications required for these posts, and if the hon. Member can find a person who reaches this standard, then we should be able to consider him. I must take this opportunity, Sir, of repeating what I said during the debate; that we do not only Africanize for the sake of Africanization, nor do we Africanize at the expense of efficiency. Efficiency is a very important factor and we only Africanize where we think that Africanization will also be coupled with efficiency.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Anyien: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very unsatisfactory answer which the Assistant Minister has given, because he himself—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You wish to raise it on adjournment?

Mr. Anyien: Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): All right.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2278

BANKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES MONEY

Mr. Too asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing if the Minister would tell the

House whether or not his proposed Co-operative Bank would compel all the co-operative societies to bank their money in this Bank.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngeli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, Yes, Sir.

Mr. Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was whether or not this proposed Co-operatives Bank would compel all the co-operative societies to bank their money in this bank. If the answer is "Yes", may I know, Sir, whether the Minister would supply to us the regulations which would compel these people to (Inaudible.)

Mr. Ngeli: My answer was self-contained, Sir. I said that the answer was "Yes", Sir.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister prepared to say how he will effect this, because I understand that the Commercial Bank is in Nairobi, and the co-operative societies are scattered all over the country. Does that mean that he is going to open branches all over the country?

Mr. Ngeli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, by-laws have been set and they are going to be made available to the hon. Members of this House. But, for the information of the Members here, Sir, I am going to have the commercial banks operating as agents of the Co-operative Bank until I see that the Co-operative Bank is standing on its feet and it is running well.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, would he tell the House—since his original reply was "Yes", Sir, which means compelling co-operative societies to bank in a certain bank—whether, since the co-operative societies are banking with different commercial banks now, when he would actually start the scheme of forcing these people; the actual date, month and the year.

Mr. Ngeli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a provision which is included in the new draft of the Bill for all the co-operative organizations registered under the Co-operative Act to use the Co-operative Bank as their bankers, and therefore there will be no compulsion as such. They will be asked, as laid down in the provisions of the Co-operative Bank, to bank with the Co-operative Bank.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, is the Minister aware that he is avoiding my question? I fully understand that he wants to use the Co-operative Bank

[Mr. Sagili]

the snag has been that there are some responsible accountants who are attracted by big firms which give them more money.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, is it not true that the Minister for Local Government approves the Estimates for every county council? If that is so, would the Minister be in a position to tell us how much they have been spending?

Mr. Sagili: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that I approve the Estimates. When the Estimates come to me we go through them. If they are phoney they go back.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from that reply, that the Ministry does take care of the expenditure of the county councils, does the Minister agree with me that his Ministry is doing nothing to guide and advise the Nyeri County Council?

Mr. Sagili: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is confusing the House. I am there with my financial experts. Every county council sends its accounts before us for approval. If they are O.K. we say they are O.K.; if they are twisted and they look rather abnormal, we send them back for rewriting; if they are failed completely, I send people to help in putting them right.

However, I have mentioned to the House that I am short of these experts because these people must have financial technical know-how, and very often some people do not even want to come forward because they think that if they do so, we might find loopholes and get them arrested.

Mr. Turei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in an earlier reply by the Minister that they were short of accountants, will he consider employing more accountants to deal with all these matters, that sometimes he is not being given information concerning all areas throughout the country?

Mr. Sagili: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Member is most welcome to bring these accountants this evening, if he likes.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Question No. 2267

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY CROWN AGENTS

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

- (a) What volume of business had been transacted through the Crown Agents in London by the Government of Kenya since Kenya became Independent.

- (b) In view of the fact that the Kenya National Trading Corporation was now in a position to make orders direct from overseas manufacturers would the Government stop dealings with the Crown Agents in London forthwith.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kioko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) In the period 1st January 1964, to 15th July 1965, Government purchases through the Crown Agents totalled £2,000,000.

(b) It will be some time before the Kenya National Trading Corporation can take over the purchasing of all Government requirements. Some of the items purchased through the Crown Agents are highly technical items such as defence equipment, specialized pharmaceuticals and so on.

As the Government's chief purchasing agency is the Central Tender Board it is hoped that as the Kenya National Trading Corporation business operations expand it will no doubt qualify for increasing businesses from this board and from other Government and statutory boards.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, in view of the fact that it is to the advantage of the Republic to cut off these Crown Agents as the middleman, would the Minister see to it that he speeds up the growth of the Kenya National Trading Corporation so that we save more money by cutting of this middleman?

Dr. Kioko: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has just said that the Kenya National Trading Corporation has not come to a position whereby they could handle all these agencies. Is the Minister aware that it is due to the fact that all these agencies are given to the Crown Agents in London, and since the Kenya National Trading Corporation has no business to do this is the reason why it is kept down? If he agrees with me, what steps is he taking to remedy the situation, or is he going to continue to support the Crown Agents in London for some reason or other?

Dr. Kioko: The Government has no intention of agreeing with such misguided persons. As I said yesterday, the first group of technical persons coming to the Kenya National Traders' Corporation will be arriving at the end of next month. Therefore, we have already started bringing in the necessary personnel for this work. Also to assume that there is deliberate desire to maintain a foreign companies position against the Kenya

[Dr. Kioko]

Government's own company does not simply make any sense at all.

Mr. Jamal: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the Minister's reply, that technical people are required to deal with technical items, will the Government explore the possibility of asking the Crown Agents to second that staff to the Kenya National Trading Corporation?

Dr. Kioko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is very nice to go to your own competitor and ask him to help you. I do not think it would be very nice for us to go to the Crown Agents to ask them to help the Kenya National Trading Corporation, which is likely to be its competitor. In any case the Kenya Government is free to seek its technical advice from anywhere it wishes to do so.

Question No. 2270

COMPLETION OF KARATINA-MUKURUENI ROAD

Mr. Warithi asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power: if he could tell the House when the Karatina-Gati Ki-Mukurueni Road is going to be completed.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. A total of £51,000 was provided recently under the 1962/64 German Loan Programme for the reconstruction of the Nyeri-Othaya-Tambaya Road adjacent to the road mentioned by the hon. Member. The Nyeri-Othaya-Tambaya roadwork does in fact include a spur road to Kukurueni, thus giving access to this point from the direction of Nyeri. Therefore, the Mukurueni area is fairly well served by roads in comparison with other areas of the country in view of the shortage of funds no betterment work has been done or is contemplated on the road in question.

Mr. Warithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister not aware that this road is very important and that it should be included in the programme he has mentioned?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Bomett, I wonder if you could move your papers from the microphone as you are making it difficult for the HANSARD.

Mr. Bomett: I cannot agree on that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because right in front of me I have a map of the place and you can get to that place through the road which was made starting from Nyeri.

Question No. 2265

LAND CONSOLIDATION: OWNERSHIP

Mr. Odero-Sar asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement: If the Minister would explain why the Government does not encourage these people who wish to consolidate their lands on basis of communal ownership instead of individual ownership?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government has no objection to people owning land on a communal basis up to a maximum of five owners. This number is laid down by Law, Chapter 283 (section 66) the Land Registration (Special Areas) Ordinance. The least number has not been increased as the general attitude of the people shows a definite preference for individual ownership of land.

Should the hon. Member wish to discuss this further and in particular with regard to his own constituency I would be pleased to see him and talk over the problem further.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer that forty-five persons are accepting communal lands and settlement where communal ownership was practised in the past, can we advise the Minister to bring a Bill to amend the laws that restricted the people from owning such land.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said in the past paragraph, my statement does not exclude the hon. Member for Gichoya and if he has that problem in his own area then I will be pleased to discuss it with him.

Mr. Turei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell us which places are considered special which he has referred to in his answer.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would refer the hon. Member to Chapter 283, section 66 of the Land Registration (Special Areas) Ordinance and the interpretation of the words specially contained therein.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister seems to agree that it is in accordance with our Constitution to have communal land. Is the Minister aware that this word communal is not practicable or it is a contradiction when it limits the ownership to only five people instead of more people, because communal should mean as many people who want to be on that land, and if the Assistant Minister is aware of this and the law which is restricting him, I believe, was a law made in the colonial days, would the Minister

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Assistant Minister's reply, could he tell the House how many Permanent Secretaries have been allowed by the Government to buy farms in the Uasin Gishu District?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised is "Does the President consider it a good policy for high ranking civil servants to buy huge farms in the former European areas?" If the question was "How many civil servants would be permitted to buy land," I would not be prepared to answer that question.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister please assure this House that, although the civil servants are not deprived of a chance of choosing their partners, the partners so chosen should be Kenya citizens?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, I did not really understand what the hon. Member for Narok is asking, because, Mr. Speaker, the Government has already decided that agricultural land will not be owned by non-citizens. Naturally, if a company is to be formed, the shareholders who should own the land should be Kenya citizens.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Ministers reply, that is the same question that I was asking. He does not understand.

Question No. 2289

MISMANAGED COASTAL FARMS

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

(a) If the Minister would tell the House what plans he has for the coastal farms which were placed under a management order for mismanaged farms.

(b) Who will get titles to these lands.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Coastal farms which were placed under management order can, firstly, be returned to the owner to develop if he submits a development plan within one month of the service of the order and the plan is complete and acceptable, and secondly, be sold publicly. The plans for the coastal farms placed under management order fall within these two categories. The answer to the second part of the question is that those who buy these farms, or their erstwhile owners will get the title deeds.

Mr. Tuwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House how many of these farms have already been sold?

Mr. Osogo: None of them, Sir, have been sold as far as our knowledge goes, but one person has claimed to have sold his, and we are asking her to give us details as to how she has sold it.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that it is now over one month since the Government took over these farms, will the Minister tell the House whether he has effected the two alternatives he has just told us about, with all the farms and not only one where someone has submitted plans or has informed the Government that he has sold the farm?

Mr. Osogo: May I, with your permission, Sir, then give the details of these farms which I thought was going to be rather lengthy, but I will shorten it, as to how we are dealing with the different farms.

The Mgerenyi Plantation Farm is under court review, the case has gone before a court, and I think we saw fit not to bring discussion about it in Parliament so that we do not prejudice the process of the court. The Thakore's farm has a mortgage on it, and the mortgagee intends to seek court order to sell the land by public auction. Mr. Lillywhite's farm, the owner being Mr. Amin, has been invited to show cause why the land cannot be sold. A company of African and Asian directors has approached us to see if they can buy it. We have asked them to give us information concerning their financial positions in connexion with the development of this farm. Mr. Salim bin Khalifani farm has been advertised for sale. Mr. Mohamed Omar's farm, the management order was revoked under Gazette Notice No. 1868, dated 25th May 1965. Mr. Fenwick's farm has been advertised for sale. Mr. Jetha's farm, the owner has submitted a development plan for this farm, and this plan is now under consideration. Mrs. Macdonald is the one who claims that she has already sold her farm, and we have requested her to supply us with more details about the sale. Macdonald Buchermann's farm, the owner has agreed to sell the farm.

These, Sir, are the details of the different farms we served with management orders.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies, would the Assistant Minister tell the House whether the recommendation of the Coast Agricultural Committee, or board, has been rejected or is also under consideration by the Ministry on these farms?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. Member refers me to the different district agricultural councils at the Coast, who have made their recommendations to the Coast Agricultural Board.

(Mr. Osogo) If he does that, I will assure him that these are also being considered along with other considerations my Ministry is making.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, arising from that reply, would the Assistant Minister not agree with me that the purpose for taking this action, by Government, was to help landless people along the coastal belt, and why has the Government allowed the resale of these farms?

Mr. Osogo: The purpose of serving a farm with a management order is not to give that farm to the landless, Sir. The purpose of serving a farm with a management order is because the farm has been mismanaged and does not produce enough to contribute to the economy of this country. Therefore, my Ministry is to serve it with a management order so that we manage it on behalf of the owner and produce enough economically.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, Mr. Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that the right course would be to approach the landless who can develop these farms and give them to the people in accordance with Government determination?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, this kind of suggestion we have always welcomed. It is not for my Ministry to know who the landless are so that we consider their cases. I think it is the responsibility of the hon. Member, who is the leader of the Coast people, to see that the landless people apply for land. If they form co-operative societies and apply for this land then we will be in a position to give it to them.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, arising from the very unsatisfactory reply given by the Assistant Minister, I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2269

AUDITING OF NYERI COUNTY COUNCIL ACCOUNTS

Mr. Warithi asked the Minister for Local Government why had the Nyeri County Council not had its accounts audited since 1962.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The accounts of the Nyeri County Council have in

fact, only been audited up to the year 1961. It was not possible for my inspectors to go beyond this period as no accounts have—until recently—been produced for the years 1962/1964 inclusive.

The account books for 1962 were not in balance and it was necessary to ask the county to employ private accountants to prepare balanced final accounts. They have recently completed this task and are now dealing with the year 1963.

I am advised that the accounts for 1964 are in a very poor state and may entail some rewriting. My inspectors will be dealing with the audit for 1962 as soon as possible.

Mr. Warithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Minister it would appear that the Nyeri County Council's financial position is very uncertain, he cannot tell how much money they have and how much they can spend, because the accounts have not been audited. Can the Minister inform this House how this county council has been functioning financially since 1961?

Mr. Sagin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is asking for a very long answer which will need reference to documents from my Ministry. All I would say now is that we are not to blame. I want the hon. Members of Parliament to know that I am short of accounts officers. A lot of time is needed to see to these things. When things are serious I send these officers to go and write the accounts for them.

Mr. Warithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from that answer, would the Minister not agree with me that the recent strike in the Nyeri County Council was simply because they did not know how much money they had? What is the Government doing to rectify this position?

Mr. Sagin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the questioner talks of the mess in Nyeri. If it had been reported to me that some people had stolen money they would be arrested.

Mr. Mbogoh: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, how is anybody to now whether money has been stolen or not when no accounts are kept?

Mr. Sagin: I did say that I require information and the hon. Member knows jolly well that the local authorities are democratic institutions. We like them to run their affairs and write their accounts, and when they ask for help we give them help. However, it is true that generally throughout this country we do not have the people with the know-how. We are trying to train some people. My Ministry has even advertised jobs but

Mr. Khalif: It is a point of order, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Will you please sit down, Mr. Khalif, I do not think you have complete control of your recollection of what is a point of order and what is not. You had better remain silent for the rest of the day.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I continue to say, I want to congratulate the General Service Unit on the very good work they have done in attacking the *Shifita*, with a lot of success. The hon. Members are here from the North-Eastern Region, because they themselves are loyal, and they are only here because of the protection they have received from the General Service Unit. If the General Service Unit was not there to protect them, then the hon. Member would not be here to talk and be talking, unless he was with the *Shifita*. But, because he is loyal and he has been protected by the security forces in Kenya, he can come and criticize the same forces. These forces are outside in the cold, outside during the day in the heat, and they go without water, but they protect the loyal Somalis.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I go beyond that. Some of the people are called loyal Somalis, and the people who call them loyal are not sure whether they are loyal or not. *Shifita* do not move for hundreds of miles without food, without shelter, without water, and definitely as they move, somebody along the way helps them.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir,—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are not raising a point of order. Sit down. We come to the point sometimes when I have to disregard certain hon. Member's points of order, and I am afraid I have to do this now.

Mr. Khalif: But, this is a point of order, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Sit down.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is also appropriate that we should send the General Service Unit to Wajir North, from where the hon. Member who has just walked out comes, to prove themselves. Who are these people who help the *Shifita* who move hundreds of miles from one place to another in the North-Eastern Region? This is why we are going to deal with the Meru and the Kikuyu who help the *Shifita*. If they happen to be people who have fought Somalis, we are also going to deal with them, because these people do move from area to area and are helped by some people who appear to be loyal, and yet they are working on the ground

with the *Shifita*, giving them food, giving them shelter, giving them water, and occasionally helping them by telling them where the security forces are. All I can promise the loyal Somalis who live in the North-Eastern Region is that the security forces of the Kenya Army, the General Service Unit, the Police, and Administration and the Tribal Police, are going to fight for them, the loyal Somalis, protect them and their families and property, until the *Shifita* movement is completely finished. The *Shifita* have been a menace, not only to the loyal Somalis, but they also attack the Samburu, the Wakamba, the Pokomo, the Meru, and the security forces in Kenya are going to be informed that they are loyal Somalis all the time, when some of them are helping the *Shifita*. We are going to deal with them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me also register our appreciation of the General Service Unit, for the work they have done in recent times, not only in protecting the Somalis, but just the other day a convoy of arms was passing through Kenya roads without permission from Kenya, and it was arrested within no time, and they were searched by the General Service Unit. I must say this was very well done, and it was done with dignity and efficiency, and very good diplomacy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Members from the North-Eastern Region think that I am inefficient, or the army, General Service Unit, or the police is inefficient, and the way they are dealing with the *Shifita* is finishing them, I am going to send them back to Wajir and Garissa to find out how many *Shifita* have been killed, how many have been arrested, and how many have surrendered by themselves because they cannot deal with the people. Not only that, the hon. Members are here because of this kind of protection, and also I would like to give my thanks to the general population who have elected the hon. Members from the North-Eastern Province, because they are now loyal to the Kenya Government and they are working with the security forces, and considering that the General Service Unit is a very well trained, efficient force, they are going to make sure that there is no *Shifita* menace in any part of Kenya which is going to be maintained on any inch of the Republic of Kenya.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have come to the end of our time. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 21st July 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at Seven o'clock.

Wednesday, 21st July 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Honourable Members yesterday, in response to a point of order, I understood to consider—and, if necessary, to consult the Attorney-General—as to whether an editorial article which appeared in the newspaper *Taifa Leo* on Monday, 19th July constituted such contempt of this House or its proceedings as to justify a prosecution under the National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act.

Having now studied a translation of that article, and having discussed it with the Attorney-General, I accept and agree with his advice that this is not a proper case for prosecution; nor do I intend to take any other action in the matter.

As I explained yesterday, hon. Members of this House, who are free enough to criticize others, are not themselves immune from criticism. Indeed, freedom of opinion and speech is sanctified by our Constitution, and when hon. Members discuss matters of public interest in this House, newspapers and members of the public must be free to express disagreement with their views—even to the point of caustic criticism.

At the same time, I would say that the article in question contained certain passages, reflecting on the general attitude of hon. Members towards their responsibilities, which could hardly be justified by the facts under discussion and came near to exceeding the bounds of "fair comment", and I would take this opportunity of reminding all newspapers and Members of the public of the provisions of the National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act, as well as the conditions upon which reporters are privileged to attend our proceedings, and warning them to be very careful how they question the integrity or motives behind what hon. Members say in this House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that the Senate has returned the Kenya National Library Services Board Bill (Bill No. 49) together with a copy of Votes and Proceedings of Tuesday, 20th July 1965 and informs the House of Representatives that the Senate have insisted on their amendments.

Mr. Mwamzandi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to make it quite clear both to the Nation and to the *Taifa Leo* that I am not

Mr. Mwatsama, I am Mr. Mwamzandi, the Member for Kwale District.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not actually a point of order.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

COMPENSATION TO MRS. MARGARET OBAT

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

THAT in view of the seriousness and great concern caused by the General Service Unit men who broke the arms of Mrs. Margaret Obat and her son Munwango at Anyike Sublocation in Ugenya Constituency, this House deplores such irresponsible behaviour and urges the Government to consider compensating the helpless persons for the damage they suffered.

SHORT LOANS TO FARMERS

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

THAT in view of the constant shortage of grants throughout the country, this House urges the Government to step up crop production in the rural areas by giving the farmers short loans so as to encourage the use of fertilizers and recommended seeds and also to offer them reasonable prices for their products.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2279

BUYING OF FARMS BY CIVIL SERVANTS

Mr. ang Too asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry whether the Minister considered it a good policy for high ranking civil servants (e.g. Permanent Secretaries) with Asians as partners or managers to buy huge farms in the former European areas.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamwaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. There is no objection to the acquisition of agricultural or residential land by civil servants, but before acquiring any land a civil servant is required to disclose to and obtain permission from the Government to do so. When such permission has been given the person concerned has to choose his partners or manager irrespective of race, creed or colour.

I may possibly, Sir, urge that under the Sessional Paper, No. 10, the House has approved the paper whereby a committee is to be set up to regulate the ceiling of the acreage which an individual would own, and this would apply to the civil servants.

[Mr. Ogle]

Defence who said that these people were *Shifita*; was this woman a *Shifita*? That is a question which he is going to have to answer.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Senior Magistrate was sent to the area to go into this matter, and the Magistrate reported that those people who had killed had been unjustified, and he also went on further to say that the *askaris* who had come in front of him to give evidence were the greatest liars which he had ever had the misfortune to come across. That, Mr. Speaker, Sir, was the remark of a Senior Resident Magistrate who might have been established in the Judicial Department for even twenty years. That was the first time he had seen such people, whom the Minister for Internal Security and Defence is trying to defend as loyal people, or whatever they might be.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Magistrate in his findings said that a Sergeant of the same platoon admitted to have passed thirty rounds of ammunition, from his sten gun directed at fleeing Somalis. These must have got the people who were killed, and if the Government does not know where to start then I will tell him where to start and that is to charge the whole platoon with murder. It will be established in court, and not here where the Government speaker says that these people are innocent, or that they have not committed this crime. It is not the duty of Dr. Mungai to say that. If that is impossible, then we should charge this sergeant who has admitted that he has fired more than thirty rounds of ammunition from his sten gun which was directed at people. With this, we know that the commander was a Samburu, he is stationed at Thomson's Falls Police Station, and he was demoted to the rank of constable. Something must have been done here. A crime must have been committed here.

Mr. Speaker, I sympathize with the *askaris*, but what about the people whose dead bad. This is incredible and something must be done. We cannot brush this matter aside as simply as that, because according to my estimation, this will stand up against somebody. It either ends with the Minister or with the Member. You cannot expect us to go to our area empty-handed and tell the people that those people killed were justified. That is something that cannot work.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that we expect a reasonable answer from the Government.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, there are two things on which I would like to seek your guidance. The first is whether it is in

accordance with our Standing Orders that a Mover of a Motion on Adjournment can decide on the limitation of his Motion, or for that matter, can even give no time to an official who is replying from the Government?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The answer is no, and you must read your Standing Orders.

Mr. Khalif: Secondly, Sir, I do realize that my seconder, the hon. Mr. Ogle, is not sufficiently acquainted with the facts. I have a few points—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I must make it quite clear to hon Members who do not leardy know though they should know after so many Motions on Adjournment in the past two years. Raising a matter on adjournment is a very special procedure for which our Standing Orders provide. It is not actually a Motion by the Member concerned, it is a privilege for a Member to bring forward, not for any decision by the House, but for his information and for an answer, a matter he is worried about, when a Minister has moved that the House do now adjourn. If the Minister moves, the Adjournment the Member then gets up and says in effect not before he has discussed this particular point. That is the idea. It is expressly provided in the Standing Order that allows this procedure that every Member speaking shall be limited to ten minutes. That is reasonable when you see that there is only half an hour allowed altogether.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has been told time and again by our hon. colleagues from the North-Eastern Province that they are good people who have been molested and ill-treated by the security forces, and killed for that matter by these security forces in the Republic of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is evident that those citizens of Kenya who are equally being killed by these Somalis are loyal to the Kenya Government, as my colleagues are claiming. Who are these Somalis loyal to? These Somalis who are being killed are loyal to the—

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir, the last sentence of the hon. Member imputes bad motives on what we are really saying, Mr. Ogle and myself.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I should wait and see what he is going to say. He is going to answer his own question.

Mr. Khalif: I heard him, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Let him answer his own question.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if my hon. colleague wishes me to go to the extreme, I can do so, there is no need for this to cause ill feeling. The Somalis cannot pretend to be loyal to the Kenya Government. They should be treated in the right way so that they come clear and say that they are loyal—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Komora, if you are making a general charge against the Somalis as a whole, that they are all disloyal, you must withdraw that immediately.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am prepared to substantiate my remark.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Are you saying that all Somalis are disloyal.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that all the Somalis are disloyal to the Republic of Kenya, but some of them are disloyal to the Republic of Kenya.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir, if my ears are good, and even if you check with the HANSARD, you will see that the hon. Member said that all Somalis are disloyal in his speech, and I would like him either to withdraw, or substantiate. I will not accept him saying all Somalis.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I asked Mr. Komora whether he said or did not say that, and he made it quite clear that he did not.

We will continue, and I would ask Mr. Komora to finish soon so as to give the Minister time to reply.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): On a point of order, I will not say much as we have not much time, but just to correct what the hon. Mr. Komora is saying, by saying that some of the Somalis are disloyal you are more or less implying that the Somalis are disloyal. Why not say that it is the *Shifita* who are disloyal?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, much time has been taken, and I wish to give about six minutes to the Minister to reply.

So, with these few remarks, I wish to propose any move by the Mover.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not know that the hon. Mover and Seconder of this Motion were going to confine themselves to one certain incident that happened in the *Shifita* area. I

thought it was a general discussion on the functions of the General Service Unit, and their functions as opposed or as compared to the general police.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order that I should be quoted on the Order Paper that I did like to discuss the general function of the General Service Unit, when this question was on the killing of several Somalis?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Minister is certainly correct. You gave notice of your desire to raise on adjournment unsatisfactory replies to a particular question. The particular question was the functions of the General Service Unit as compared with other branches of the security forces. I was surprised myself, when you came to speak on the subject, that you only referred to one particular incident where the General Service Unit misbehaved, and you did not discuss the general question at all.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir,—
The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will sit down, Mr. Khalif.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to continue with what I was saying, the Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence answered this question satisfactorily, in my mind, and it was so well done that I congratulate him.

The other point, Sir, I want to point out that in Wajir the Mover of this Motion, the hon. Khalif, told me that he gets along very well with the police and security forces. He told me that he (inaudible) he in other areas, but he is not only bluffing me, but he is also bluffing this House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, all this arises from one isolated incident which has nothing to do with the general functions of the General Service Unit, and also the very question that was asked was satisfactorily answered in this House, whether other African states have similar units to the General Service Unit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the General Service Unit on the very good work they have done in recent months. Let me remind you, Sir, that not—

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the last sentence of the Minister, because it imputes bad motives on what the hon. Members of the North-Eastern Province have said, I would like to state—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This is not a point of order.

[Mr. Omweri]

I would also like to suggest now that we find that there are what we call at the moment, nursery schools which are under the community development, and under the Minister of Social Services. I thought that it was a bad beginning, because some of those fellows who actually train or teach in these nursery schools are not using the right methods of teaching to bring up a child educationally, and it is high time the Ministry took the nursery education under its umbrella and, if possible, the nursery schools should be visited by the Ministry's inspectors to see that there is a really good system. This should be done because this is the foundation, and if the foundation is badly laid, I am sure the House will crack, and we do not want this to happen to our children when they come to our primary schools. They should have proper co-ordination from the Ministry by having the inspectors visiting their schools.

I would also like to mention the question of syllabuses. First of all, education was very good under the Colonial Government: the syllabuses were from the knowns to unknowns but when it came to near independence there was a complete distortion and you will find—particularly to Standard V—that the syllabuses there are very badly framed. You will find children learning something about Canada, where they do not know where Mombasa is. I am speaking about children, say, from Kisumu—they learn something about Canada in geography, they have not learnt anything to do with Kenya.

This confuses them, and they do not know exactly what is happening, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we should have something proper system to start with at home, and then gradually they will be able to go to something harder, and then much later on to the whole world, rather than start from some unknown theories, and become completely lost, and then cannot learn properly later on.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Omweri, do you think that that is a convenient point to break off?

Mr. Omweri: Yes, Sir. I will start again tomorrow.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business, but we have a matter on the adjournment. I will therefore ask the Vice-President to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Khalif: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Sir, I have one difficult point, that in view of the fact that the Government's reply to this question has been negative, and in view of the fact I did not expect the Government to heed to my demands in this respect, I would like to notify you, Sir, that I have no wish to allow any Government representative to answer this question. In other words, I would like to be given my entire half an hour.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Standing Orders limit you to ten minutes.

Mr. Khalif: Now, Sir, I would like to start with an interesting story and I hope that all hon. Members will lend me their ears. The story is that one day, early this year, the General Service Unit Platoon came as a surprise and brusful operation in the township of Wajir, which resulted in the death of seven loyal and innocent Somalis. Sir, before I go on I would like to congratulate the District Commissioner of Wajir, Mr. Olenjari, and the then Major of Wajir commanding the Wajir Platoon, Major Wambua. Had it not been for these two people, then more people would have been killed in Wajir, because it was the district commissioner who after finding that he could not command the Wajir Platoon, he went to Major Wambua, who had no alternative, but to bring his army troops to Wajir township, to stop the General Service Unit Platoon killing the loyal Somalis. So, Sir, Major Wambua and Mr. Olenjari, the present District Commissioner of Wajir, do deserve congratulations and I do congratulate Mr. Olenjari, the District Commissioner of Wajir, and Major Wambua who commanded the troops in Wajir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to present the facts that on that day there were no *Shifita* engagements, or *Shifita* activities in the area, and it is historical that the *Shifita* had never attacked the Wajir Township. In fact, as far as I am concerned the *Shifita* have only attacked Wajir once in my life time, and that was during February 1964. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this proves that the attack which the General Service Unit made was completely unjustified.

Sir, among the people who were killed there were some prominent Somalis, of whom some of them were Kanu branch officials. One of them

[Mr. Khalif]

was a Kanu branch official in Wajir, his name was Abdi Ahmed. All the General Service Unit did was to fire, fire blindly and the bullets therefore flew all over the place, and I will say this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that had I been there, and I was lucky that I was not, but had I been there then I would have been killed. One of the stray bullets would have hit me in the stomach and I would have been killed.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungali): You are not a *Shifita*.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Internal Security and Defence is saying that I am not a *Shifita*. He should have understood the position that the people who were being killed were not the *Shifita*. They were loyal Somalis; some of them Kanu officials. I am not allowed to say that the Minister is a gibber—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Nor are you allowed to say that; you are not allowed to say it.

Mr. Khalif: I will withdraw, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I offended the Minister.

Sir, mass arrests followed the killing of seven loyal Somalis. In view of the fact that no *Shifita* came into Wajir Township that day, and in view of the fact that Wajir Township is surrounded by barbed wire for security purposes, and in view of the fact that seven loyal Somalis were killed mass arrests followed. The General Service Unit killed the people and then arrested them. This was most unfortunate as far as the people of Wajir are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident followed an unsuccessful *coup de état* which was undertaken by the same person of the General Service Unit in Wajir Township before, and which involved the death of one loyal Arab. Sir, it was only, and I only thank God for this, that Mr. Galls and the person who was the district commissioner and the Tribal Police were not affected by the *coup d'état*. This shows that the platoon of the General Service Unit had (Inaudible) and that the Government should have removed them then in accordance with their appeals; by them then in accordance with Wajir Senators, the Members of Parliament and Wajir Senators, Senator Mengo. Sir, they continually stayed in spite of our appeals which enabled them to achieve their original end which resulted in the death of seven innocent Somalis. We are surrounded, Sir, by barbed security wire, and therefore, this makes it very hard for me to believe that any *Shifita* attacked the town on that day. The *Shifita* attack at night. If the security forces, which are engaged

to keep secure the lives of the people, are engaged in an act contrary to this principle, then the loyal Somalis should be told point blank, with no ups or downs, because let nobody make any mistake including our President, the Somalis, if need be, can defend themselves. If we have to defend ourselves against the Government we can and we will defend ourselves against the Government.

If anybody goes against the loyal Somalis then he is an enemy, whether he is a Government official or a *Shifita*, we are going to defend ourselves and we are not worried. We are going to defend ourselves.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Khalif, your time is up.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in seconding this Motion, I would just like to say that I am very sorry that this matter has developed into such a case. When this incident took place it can be recalled that there was a statement from the Office of the Prime Minister deploring this. We thought, Sir, that this would have been taken up by the Government without our intervention. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this was not forthcoming we asked a question in this House, and the Government assured us that an inquiry was to be held, and that already in the area criminal investigation officers were there investigating. In a reply to a further question it was categorically denied here by the Attorney-General that the people, or the *askari*, who killed the innocent Somalis were not known by the Government.

This incident, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the House, started when an *askari* was attacked by a certain man. The man who attacked the *askari* was subsequently killed and after that it was only the *askaris* who went back to the lines collected their rifles and then came back with sufficient force to attack the people in the town. When they were in the process of doing this they were met by the district commissioner who has just been congratulated by my hon. Member Mr. Khalif, and also senior officials of the police who tried to stop them, because the man who had murdered the *askari* was already killed. The *askaris* refused to obey their superior officers and just carried on in their campaign of killing the loyal Somalis there. They broke into shops, Mr. Speaker, Sir, dragged people outside and shot them. At the same time they went into the Mosque, and the old man of the Mosque who was in a state of deep prayer was beaten up almost to death. Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the House the loyal people also included a woman. As it was the Minister for Internal Security and

[Mr. Kase]

I think, Sir, the Ministry should look into this very serious thing.

to support my hon. friend here on his suggestion that we distribute secondary schools according to the population of an area. We should remember that in some places they suffer by having to travel 500 miles to a secondary school. Now you suffer the transport, the school fees. I think it is terrible. I remember one day we walked 250 miles because the school was closed and the roads were poor; and this was because we were going to secondary schools. I think this Ministry should change over and see whether they could place them, at least in some of these places make an exception where geographical conditions so warrant.

With these few words I hope the Ministry will look seriously into this matter especially into the teacher service. It does not matter how much free education you have but as long as the terms of service of teachers are bad you will not have the teachers.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Minister, to a certain degree, just for what he has able to say, noting that he left a lot to be said and I think that after the Members have expressed their views, the Minister will be in a position to reply to the Members. I know usually with wise men like the Minister for Education, they do not wish to say something early on, because they would like to say something good at the end. In fact we are addressing him, a fairly old man, who is wise and does not rush into matters, we are sure when he comes out he will answer quite a number of irritating and emotional issues which are affecting the country. After all he is an elected person and will go into this question very seriously.

I think my friends have spoken to a great extent on the matter of important issues and I would just like to tackle this question of boys leaving Standard VIII. I think, first of all, that I should suggest that the Ministry should introduce a subject—call it what you may—career lecture or career subject, when the boys will be given special lectures regarding the job position in the country. The boys will be able to have lectures, a special teacher will be teaching them on what jobs are available, when they could best choose a job, what sort of boys are being produced, what sort of opportunities in life they could best fit, and they could then be given a report on the number of boys from each full primary school who are capable of pursuing their studies and those that are unsuitable for joining technical schools and other middle of the road jobs, where many of our people now

are being sent to work and yet they do not have the right knowledge nor the discipline that will enable them to carry out their jobs. It is not the fault of a person leaving Standard VIII becoming rude when he is employed, it is the fault of the Ministry of Education which did not give him the correct lectures as to how a person is required to work, what sort of work he may be required to do at any time, clerical, teaching, agricultural, science or any other jobs that may be available in the country. The boys all want to know what they may do after they have failed to pass the Kenya Preliminary Examination or after they have passed the Kenya Preliminary Examination what they can do, and so on and so forth, so this is very, very important. In certain countries, particularly the Eastern countries—let nobody call me what he wants to call me—I want to bring an example of some of the Eastern countries. Their practice is—I do not wish any Member to query me—but this is a good example. Some of the Eastern countries do not pay much attention to what sort of education a person should get—higher education for example—but they pay more attention as to how a person is better fitted, should he be a footballer? Should he, after his education, whether Standard VIII, as we call it here, or a secondary education, or a university education, he must be employed according to his interest, and everybody is given enough attention to make them know exactly what type of person he is and what he might be interested in. In some of these places you find that some of these boys for example who passed Standard VIII are trained as hotel keepers and as waiters and they have special training for all these jobs, whereas in Kenya you will find that a person who has never gone to school is made a waiter, so that the standard itself is not good enough. We must try to improve and borrow as much as possible from certain countries so that we can then see how to fit some of these methods into our African socialism. Because without African socialism, without visiting any of these countries and seeing how they handle their pupils is no good.

Another thing that I would like to say is about Africanization in the Ministry of Education. I would like to congratulate the Minister here for the attempt's that the Minister is making, and I know that this Ministry to a large extent is well Africanized. But I would like to say here that Africanization could be postponed for the next six months, until our people have realized that to take a job from a European or an Asian does not mean that you have to mix with politicians and make yourself more political than a politician. It does not mean to be tribal. It does not

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

mean that when you are given that high office you will always like to fill the vacancies below you with people of your tribe. It does not mean that when

(Inaudible.)
has a meeting with the Member for Butere, with a person in a high office, for example, concerned with education, probably with the master of the high school there at Butere, we see that Ngala-Abok is right and therefore the Member for Butere will not be listened to. It is, now becoming notorious and monotonous, particularly with the teachers, even at the lower level in the countryside.

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

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

Some politicians are using teachers to teach the boys' songs which are directly concerned with the promotion of individual politicians. Is this what we call Africanization? If you find a secondary school teacher teaching the ideology of an individual.

(Inaudible.)
ideology—I have no ideology myself—

(Inaudible.)
the ideology is Kenyatta, President Kenyatta. He is the person who has worked for you and achieved independence one way or the other.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Deputy Speaker, on a point of order, I think some very serious allegations have been levelled against some members of the Civil Service. I would like the Member to be teaching that there are certain teachers who are teaching individual political ideologies of certain individuals in the country so that we can know.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: What I said was that Africanization, to confuse the jobs, should not be given a lot of attention because some teachers are now mixed up. When the Minister for Education visits a school they think that if they sing that politician, for example, they will thus be to praise that politician and in so doing they given more promotion, and in so doing they become trapped within certain ideologies. This became trapped within certain ideologies. This was what I meant, and I did not say that there was a person who was being—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mutiso, I have heard him again. I do not quite understand how he makes serious allegations. I think his allegation was a very vague one. If he think his allegation was a very vague one. If he does say that teachers or students sing the praises of particular persons or leaders or Ministers or Member of Parliament who come in hoping that

thereby they will be rewarded by him singing his praises—I do not think it is a type of thing one can really substantiate. I think it is rather a vague allegation and I do not think it is worth going into.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was telling the Minister for Education to make sure that Africanization does not mean political involvement. Sit down, my dear, I am speaking—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order, while he is speaking, to order other Members to sit down, when someone is raising a point of order.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is quite out of order to tell him to sit down, but I think Mr. Omar should have sat down when he saw that Mr. Ngala-Abok was going on.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: I apologize, but let Members listen to me patiently. If they think they should discuss a point with me outside this should do so. But my time is over. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please give me about five minutes to conclude my speech.

Going on very quickly I would like the Minister to see that scholarships are announced over the radio. At one time it was accepted that scholarships, apart from appearing in the papers, should be announced on the radio, and also these scholarships must be circulated to the chiefs, to explain them in their *barazas*, because this is how these scholarships will be understood by the people in the countryside. People in the countryside do not read newspapers, about two-quarters of the people in this country do not know how to read and do not even come in contact with the newspapers. So it is better that these are announced, moreover it is not expensive, to announce these scholarships. That will go a long way in helping this country by making sure that everybody at least understands when a scholarship is available.

As far as our secondary schools are concerned I think the Ministry should come out and say how many secondary schools are allowed to be built in a particular province so that we do not over balance our country by giving so much money in particular to one area and not giving an equal opportunity for all other places. On free education please let the Ministry at least demand about Sh. 20 for a boy from Standard I to Standard IV for the time being as a start so that the Ministry can then give free education

[Mr. Malinda]

East African Swahili Committee, and give a specific programme as to how it is going to be done, how extensive it is going to be researched, so that in the end, in the near future, we will be able to speak Swahili, standardized Swahili.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on teachers' salaries. A lot has been said about teachers' salaries, and everybody knows that teachers' salaries are very low in comparison with a lot of other services. Now, I want to give some comparative figures for, let us say, a teacher or two students leaving school at the same time, and one going in for a teacher-training course which takes two years.

I am talking now in relation to the P2 teacher. Now, a P2 teacher, after completing a two-year training, comes out and gets £240 with a £12 increment. That, is one side of the picture. The other side is that at the same time another student left school at the same level and went in for a secretarial course, and that student will study for nine months and come out as a copy typist—let us say—I am not talking about stenographers, I am only talking about copy typists, or just a mere clerk, even one who does not need to go for a training. Let us say that he goes and gets a certificate for typing and he comes out as a copy typist Grade II. Mr. Speaker, then we find that that copy typist Grade II has a minimum of £284 × £16 per annum. That makes a difference of £44 per annum. By the time the teacher leaves the training college, after two years, the copy typist will be earning Sh. 100 more than the teacher. This, Sir, is a very serious state of affairs.

Take, for example, a T3 teacher who goes for training for two years, and compare him with a copy typist Grade III. The copy typist Grade III gets £233 × £15 per annum, and the T3 teacher gets £162. By the end of two years the copy typist will be getting Sh. 150 more than the teacher. That is a most demoralizing situation for a teacher, and in that way the Government is not attracting the best brains to go into the teaching profession.

According to a recent study by some prominent Indonesian and United States men, they recommended that the new primary approach which is now accepted as the best way of teaching could only be properly handled by the P2 teachers, by a person who has been properly trained as a P2. Mr. Speaker, how is the Government to attract these good brains, how is it to attract students to go into teacher training colleges? Sir, I say that the Government should look into the salaries of teachers and at least, if they could not put them above the copy typist grade, equate them, make them look equal so that when the teacher comes

out from training, he or she does not say, "Well, I have wasted my two years training, only to come and find my contemporary earning more money."

Now, Sir, I think that when the Minister gets up to reply he will give us the Government policy regarding the salaries, and, also, give us the policy of the Government with regard to the unified terms of service, and tell us how the Government proposes to eventually get all the teachers under one employer, because Government cannot abdicate the responsibility of the teachers by saying, "Well, primary education is in the hands of the county councils." I do not see how the Government could do this because there is so much money contributed by the Government, there are grants-in-aids to these primary schools, therefore, that means that they have also a responsibility to look at the primary schools and—

Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, I would like—although there is a Motion on teaching—to deal more specifically with the terms of service of teachers.

I think that one of the reasons I left teaching was that I found no future in teaching. I went teaching, hoping that one day I would be promoted and be a big man, but this is what happened, Sir, I went teaching and my friend went to Siriba. He took agricultural instructor's course and I took a teaching course for two years. I had the difficulty of learning the art of teaching. After three months he was earning Sh. 110 beyond me, and yet we went for two years to the far training. Five months later he was told that he was going to be made an assistant agricultural officer. I was wondering in my own mind—

Mr. Speaker, this is where the crux of the matter lies. The teacher does not see how far he is going to be promoted. We have KTI teachers, unless they can teach well for a number of years they cannot be promoted. I think the only solution to this one is that the teacher should be promoted whether or not he is teaching in the classroom, whether he is classed as an assistant education officer or not, he should be able to be promoted at any time; that is if he has worked well for two years. If he has not worked for two years, instead of his being taken away from the classroom to do administrative work in the office he should be made an assistant education officer and yet go on teaching on the blackboard. If we say that we promote him to be an assistant education officer only after he has taught for five years, and then he can be promoted, then we would be taking him away from doing the proper work of educating the children, and make him into a simple man who carried pieces of paper in the office.

[Mr. Kase]

The Assistant Minister might say that this is impossible. I know of a few teachers who are in secondary schools, and who are termed education officers and, yet, they are teaching in a classroom. So, it is not impossible to be an assistant education officer, or an education officer, for that matter, and yet to remain a teacher in the classroom. Now, if the Ministry can provide assistance to such effect that a teacher can be promoted, he could get more money while teaching on the blackboard. I would not mind going back to teaching. I bet that if we counted the number of Members here who have been teachers—my friend here says three-quarters—seriously, why have they left? It does need a proper man to be a politician, it could be anyone who can make tricks, but teaching is the most difficult thing. A proper teacher does need to have proper methods in handling children of 5 years, 6, 7, and 8,—

Mr. Speaker, a T3 can leave teaching today, and become an Assistant Teacher and earn Sh. 1,145. In the administration one can with difficulty become a District Assistant and earn Sh. 1,145, what difficulty is there in promoting that same teacher to be an assistant education officer and give him Sh. 1,145? This is a very loose argument in the Ministry of Education. They say when a man goes for an agricultural course he learns some new stuff, but when a child leaves school he learns a new art of teaching. I think that the Ministry should not be blind about this, and if they continue like this I think the teachers should be congratulated for it because, since 1959, the teachers have been impatient. We have not been on strike since 1962 and I think they should have a system like the dockworkers, and that can strike more and more to be heard.

Now, the other thing, Mr. Speaker, is that a teacher should live in a proper house and plan his lessons properly, but he is told that his house will be built by the local villagers. What happens to this house?

Five months' later the teachers are still waiting. He lives in this house today, next morning he has to go to this other house, (Inaudible) to go to this other house, if it is the Ministry of his house to be built. How is it if the Ministry of Agriculture can build houses for their instructors, or other departments can make houses for their servants? Even the Voice of Kenya, which is very new, they have houses. Yet the Ministry of Education gave a very lame excuse that they are very many officers, no there are many teachers, very many officers, no there are many teachers, but let us look after them properly. How many do people are health assistants or dressers? Why do they have houses? What lame excuses does this

Ministry give on this question of teachers? I think the teachers should be properly treated.

Mr. Speaker, we have something called a Code of Regulations. This is a most horrible thing, and unless this Ministry can clear away the Code of Regulations, no-one who has ever been a teacher will go back to teaching. Now, Mr. Speaker, there are people who go scrub, no not scrub clopes, not by going to church they call it cloping. If a teacher does that, he is expelled from duty, or suspended, but when an agricultural instructor clopes he is not even disciplined by everybody, why should we discriminate between the teachers and the health assistants? If a teacher clopes he is suspended and there is proof. If an agricultural instructor clopes there is no discipline for him. Now, Mr. Speaker, what discrimination is this? Even your grandfather allowed cloping.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the other problem is this. It should be explained, and if it is not the Ministry will find why African teachers are leaving the profession. When I was teaching, I was getting £340 per annum. A European who was unmarried, and who did not go to training, was earning £633 per annum. Why should there be this discrimination between the African teachers and the European teachers? I am open to correction if this is not true.

Now the last thing is that I would like to mention, and I hope the Minister has looked into this and will see. Mr. Speaker, the last two things that I would like to mention quickly are—(1) the Lumumba Institute. I was under the impression that a Motion has been passed by this House that the Institute should be taken over by Government, but a few days ago we heard that it was not to be taken over. Now, Mr. Speaker, what we want to know is whether this Motion was properly accepted by the Ministry or not, and we also want to know when the Ministry accepted that Motion what type of take-over they were talking about.

The second thing, Mr. Speaker, is that last week this Ministry published overseas scholarships in the Kenya Gazette. They said that the closing date was the 22nd, the Gazette came out on the 13th. How does a man in Wajir get that Gazette, and in those seven days apply so that that application reaches Nairobi in time? Is this not unfair? To give one week for people to apply from all the four corners of Kenya? Yet the education officers are not allowed to keep forms for scholarships. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think a different system should be adopted by the Ministry in publishing these scholarships so that they give at least one month's notice. Let the education officers be given the forms for scholarships: there is nothing complicated about them.

[Mr. Warlith]

they are serving the same country, the same Government, the same people, but if their terms of service were the same as the other civil servants, there would be no need for them to resign from teaching and join other Government departments. I think what is important is that their terms of service should be equal to any other civil servant, in any other field or department, so that they do not feel as if they are not getting what they are entitled to.

The other point connected with the teachers is this question of management. You find that most of the schools are divided. Some are under the D.C.A. some are under the A.C. some are under the C.C.M. and some are under the county councils, and I think what should happen is that our Government should take away the managements. Our education should be led by one Ministry, and the question of religion as to whether people are Catholics, Protestants and so on, should not be allowed to interfere with education. Let us have a definite educational policy, which is away from religion. Those who want to go and worship should be left to do so. At the moment, you find that there are some pupils who work very well, but because they do not belong to a particular religion or a particular management, they cannot get admission. I think this is wrong in a country where we respect all religions. They should be allowed to worship as they want, but it should have nothing to do with education.

The third point is the question of bursaries and scholarships. Here, my main criticism is that you have our Government accepting scholarships to go to foreign countries. Our students go to study in these countries, and when they come back they have problems of recognition of their degrees. We have right now in Kenya students who have gone to some countries in Europe, even some countries in Africa, and when they come back with their degrees or diplomas, they cannot get employment even in Government departments. Now, the question is, why should the Government accept these scholarships in the first place, and allow our students to go and waste their time, only to come back and be told that they cannot get employment, they cannot be registered as an employee because their education is not recognized by the Kenya Government. They are told that they can be given a second-class licence. Now, the question is, why does our Government not find out first whether the education in these countries will be such that it will enable them to come back and do the type of work they are supposed to do.

The other point is that we have students overseas in Britain, America and other places, and some of these students are suffering. Some of them might have gone there to study, they could not get aid, and they are stranded. I think that the Vote on bursaries and scholarships is quite substantial, and I believe that our Government will consider very seriously looking into each and every individual case of these students who are overseas, and see whether they can be assisted. I know some of them are just about to complete their studies, but because of lack of funds they cannot even finish, to enable them to come back and assist our development. So, on this matter, I have two points to make. One, the question of degrees, when our students return from overseas, should be looked into, and two, there should be a policy statement, that any parent or guardian of a person from a university, should be treated in the same way, and should not be told that they must first of all go to Britain and stay there for a few months before getting a degree.

To go further, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is this question of the syllabuses. This question has been touched on by other speakers, and I would like only to say that we would expect our Government to have an educational policy, a syllabus which is increasing with our independence status. What is happening is that the situation is the same as that during the imperial

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

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

régime. Are we incapable of producing a syllabus of say languages, which is in keeping with our independence? So, I was glad to hear the Assistant Minister saying this afternoon that they are looking into this, and they hope to produce a history syllabus which will emphasize and teach things which have been happening in our own country.

Now, to go further, on the question of the East African University, I think it is high time that our Government made a firm note, that Uganda and Tanzania want to have their own universities, despite the fact that it would be very desirable to maintain the present universities of East Africa. I believe we also should make our points known, and start preparing and arranging the establishment of our own university. After all, we have a number of colleges, and I am sure it will be possible to do it.

On Harambee Secondary Schools, the only disturbing factor is that there are too many of them, and we would like to know exactly what is the

[Mr. Warlith]

Government policy on these Harambee Secondary Schools. Are they going to start aiding these schools, are they going to start up their own secondary schools, or what are they going to do. One point which I think is very important and the Government must look into, is the question of laboratories. You find in these secondary schools, most of the students go up to Form 2 without laboratories. This, in fact, means that these students are lacking the proper teaching in science subjects, and that means that if they want to go further in such a field of education, they will find some difficulties. The Government should set a fund aside particularly, for establishing and putting up equipment for laboratories. Now, lastly, on that point also, you find that in some areas there are so many secondary schools for boys, and the girls also require education. I think, particularly in my own constituency, we have about seven secondary schools, but none of them are for girls. I think it is very important that the girls should have education. The Government should step into such areas and remove the imbalance.

Now, the other point, Mr. Speaker, which I want to raise, is the question of libraries. It is known that a nation which is developed must be well-educated, and one of the ways of doing it is to provide library services all over the country. In some schools, you find that there are no libraries, there are no books, except textbooks, and it is not only through the textbooks that a person can be educated. We would like to have an idea of what the Government is doing to provide library services all over the country. Either they put them in secondary schools, or in reading halls, so that our people can get the literature that is not available in textbooks.

Finally, on the question of free education, I believe our Government will look into this, and as we have already started with free medical services, very soon we should either reduce the fees in the lower standards of the schools, or provide free education, to start with maybe for the first four years of the school, if it is not possible to allow it for the first seven years, so that we indicate that we are keeping to the promises which we gave during the last elections.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Malinda: I would like to start for congratulating the Minister for his efforts, although unsuccessful, for trying to prevent the budget of his Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: I want to say a few words regarding Harambee secondary schools. Quite a lot has

already been said, and I have this to say. Sir, we know that education is the key note of any progress in any country, and when our people realized that was the situation, they went all out to start Harambee secondary schools. Mr. Speaker, what I would like the Minister to tell us, when he comes to reply, what the Government's policy is regarding these Harambee secondary schools, as far as how many of them are going to be opened, according to the Ministry's development plan. We want to know how many are going to be opened, how many are going to be Government assisted and in what proportion, in which provinces, and how many there are going to be in each province. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you find some provinces where the people are able to contribute more money, and the inevitable conclusion is that they will have more schools in those provinces than in others. We want to know how many of these are going to be assisted by Government, and what the programme is, how many there are going to be this year, next year and the year after next.

Mr. Speaker, moving on to another point, I see in the contributions towards higher education that there was an item of £5,000 in the last financial year for higher education loans fund. This year that item has been deleted. I would like to know why the Government has considered it not expedient to continue providing money for loans for those people who need to borrow money to send their children overseas to higher educational institutions, either overseas or anywhere else in Africa.

Mr. Speaker, I also have something else to say about item 8 (vii). Mr. Speaker, this is in regard to the East African Swahili Committee. We had a provision for £228 in the last financial year, and the same amount has been voted for during this financial year, Sir, we know, and this has been the expressed opinion of Members in this House, and the country at large, and we know that it is imperative that one day Swahili is going to be the national language of this country. Now, Sir, it is my contention here, Sir, that the Swahili Committee should be expanded, should be given more money to do extensive research, try to get proper ways for the language to be properly learned, and also introduce it into schools. Mr. Speaker, you find in a lot of the schools now, few students can speak Swahili, although we come to this House and demand the Government to introduce Swahili as a national language, yet it is not being taught properly, as it ought to be taught. And, I understand that it is very difficult to be taught as it is now, because it needs a lot of research. I would like the Minister to consider granting more money to the

[Mr. Masinde]

Kenyan. If he believes in some other religion, well that is his own concern. He can decide on that for himself, but where education is concerned in this special schools all must be equal. The Minister must plan for all schools equally. If the Minister says we must have special schools for the blind or the deaf that is all right; I will support that. But I will never support the idea that there should be private or special schools provided for any community.

Mr. Makokha: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a pity in the Minister's speech there was no policy at all. What we wanted to listen was of the Ministry's policy as far as education is concerned, now and in the future. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reason why we are more interested in the policy, is because we know that education is the corner stone of nationhood or independence. But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we shall not get any where in our education unless the teaching service is improved. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to say a few words about the teachers and the teaching service.

First of all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the term of service for teachers. We must have unified terms of service. At the moment, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a situation where a teacher runs away, or resigns in the Western Province, and then goes to work in the Rift Valley because the conditions there are better. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how can we, in this country, for example, have a teacher working in my constituency at Mundik, which is a Mission School. He cannot marry a second wife, because if he does marry a second wife, then he is kicked out. This teacher then goes to the Rift Valley, with his two wives, and he is allowed to teach, even at a Mission School.

Next, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch upon the subject of the training of these teachers. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I speak as somebody who has had a bit of experience in the training of teachers. I remember when I was training teachers at Siriba. The boys who usually came in to be trained as teachers were those who had been rejected either for secondary education or even for postal services, or for anything else. In fact, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the worst kind of people used to come in for education; to be trained as a teacher. It was extremely difficult for us to make this person into teachers within two years only, and that is the reason why, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I say that the Ministry

should sit down again and make the teaching service as attractive as possible, because unless in the teaching service training is improved then our education will suffer for a very long time.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to come to the point of secondary education. First, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, establishment of the secondary schools. We seem to be working under the same mentality as the Colonial Government; that is give a secondary school to that area where you have primary schools and where more boys are passing their examinations. This is wrong, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because if we do this then we are not going to give any secondary school to the Turkana or to the West Pokot. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the schools should be established on a geographical basis. For example, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we build a school in Turkana the Kikuyu and Abaluhya children would go to that school now, and then later on the Turkana would wake up and go to school. But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let us not wait, and give an excuse, and say, "We are not going to build a school for the Turkana, because there are no children there who are passing any examinations."

Now, secondly Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch a little bit on the *Harambee* secondary schools. I thought the Minister was going to take over these *Harambee* secondary schools. He did not tell us. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister, or the Government, shamefully said that any community or any group of people who can raise Sh. 40,000 may start a *Harambee* secondary school. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this was most unfortunate, because in the Central Province where the earning capacity of the people is higher it is easy to raise Sh. 40,000, but, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the poorer areas the people would take about twenty years before they raise Sh. 40,000. One day we know that the Ministry is going to come to us and say, "Now, please pass a Supplementary Estimate to take over the *Harambee* secondary schools." At the same time they will tell us, "Well, you people in Turkana, or certain parts of the Western Province, or you people at the coast, you never raised Sh. 40,000 so there are no *Harambee* secondary schools there."

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this will be unfair. What I would like to see Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is a different figure raised in different areas, so that in the Central Province where even at one political meeting you can raise from Sh. 40,000 to Sh. 50,000, there Sh. 40,000 should be the figure; but in other areas where it will be

[Mr. Makokha]

a long time before people can raise Sh. 40,000, there the figure should be reduced, sometimes below Sh. 10,000.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, another aspect of secondary education is technical and agricultural education, at secondary level. In Uganda, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government there establishes fewer academic secondary schools, and in some areas they establish what they call technical secondary schools, and at some of these technical secondary schools, they stress either agriculture or carpentry and blacksmith and other things like that. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to see our Government doing the same thing. We do not want to train our children purely on academic subjects; for example, we have seen some Indians working outside here. If you ask him even to write his name he cannot, but he is able to do a technical job that an African, who has gone through secondary school cannot do. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must have these agricultural and technical schools established, again geographically. We do not want someone to say, "We are going to establish one here in Nairobi, and establish another one near Mombasa." They must be established, if possible, on a district basis.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to touch on the inspection of the schools. In most of the secondary schools, and also starting with our primary schools in particular, the teaching has gone down considerably, and one of the reasons for this is the fact that there is no inspection of the schools as we used to have in the past. The teachers now can do what they like, and there are a lot of schools where the teachers drink; even while they are on duty. In some of these schools an inspector or for that matter, an education officer is never seen, sometimes for as long as a year. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day when I raised these questions I was told that Assistant education officers are supposed to inspect the schools; but they do not, and they give us the excuse that they do not have the clerks in the offices and they are expected to go and inspect the schools. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope that the Ministry will employ clerks for these people, so that they can go around and inspect the schools more frequently.

Lastly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, along with the Member for Kilifi South, Mr. Ngala, I would like to say something about the universities of East Africa. It would appear that Uganda has definitely determined to break up the University of East Africa. Now, we want our Minister for Education to tell us what the situation is as far as

Kenya is concerned. Are we supporting the University of East Africa, or not? If we are not supporting it, then what are we doing to establish our own university in Kenya alone? Of course, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the best thing would be for the East African countries to establish universities together. We should blame nobody else but our leaders for this breaking down of the university, the common market and the currency because of their selfishness.

In conclusion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about free education. I am sure that our people are prepared to pay a little more tax if they can be assured that their children are going to receive free education. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Minister stands to reply I would like him to tell us together, exactly when the Government hopes to give free education. Whether it will be at primary level or secondary level.

Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Waritithi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise not to congratulate the Minister for not having given a definite policy on Vote 11—Ministry of Education. It is quite true, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that education is very important for our developing nation, and quite often when he has been questioned in this House about Africanization, we are told, that we cannot Africanize unless we have experienced people, and we would expect a definite Government policy which would lead our nation to provide all the personnel it requires, and I would like to say that it is very unfortunate this afternoon, that the Minister either because he was wrongly advised by his experts, or because he has policy, did not let us know where we are heading to in the field of education.

Nevertheless, I would like to point out a few things which I think are important. First of all on the question of teachers. This question of teachers being under one employer has been a bad point for a long time, and I would like to know exactly from the Government what makes it better for making the teachers come under one employer.

The teachers through the Kenya National Union of Teachers, have had a long discussion and conferences with the Minister, and the reason why some of us feel very strongly that there should be one employer is because the teachers themselves are complaining. They feel that they would like to be treated as civil servants; that they should have the same terms of service. At the moment, what is happening, is that you find some teachers resigning from the teaching profession and joining other Government departments, and

[Mr. Bala] primary education to be controlled by Nairobi is not a good idea. I do not think Nairobi would control this efficiently. If possible, things like primary and intermediate education should be the responsibility of county councils, because it is the county council who will know exactly where we require this.

Hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Bala: You cannot say "No" because I am not talking to you, I am entitled to my views and you are entitled to yours. You wait for your turn to speak and then you can say what you like. I have not been sent to this House for you to shout me down.

Mr. Speaker, having primary and intermediate education under the Central Government is not a wise thing, because for one thing we have some unaided schools. I think it would be the duty of the county councils to run these schools if only Government would give some aid. That would be all right and then the county councils could decide where to have primary schools and where to have intermediate schools.

I would very strongly support the Member for Kilifi, Mr. Ngala, for his suggestion that we ought to have a special tax for education. If we have a special tax for secondary education that will enable us to get somewhere. Now, Sir, our Government has promised the public three things. Number one is free education from Standard I to Standard VII. When the Minister was introducing the policy statement he never mentioned anything about this. The general public have been waiting to hear whether the Government is going to introduce free education, either from Standard I to Standard III, what the Government plans to do. The Minister just went through the Vote and did not say whether next year we would have free education from Standard I to Standard III or even up to Standard VII. That is what the public expects and, in fact, that is what I told the public, that we were going to give them free education. This would be among the three things we promised them. We also promised them free medical attention which, of course, has been introduced half-way, in that we have given free medical treatment without medicine and without (Inaudible.) Is it not the duty of the Minister to make the public understand what the Government plans? If we do not plan to give free education next year, at least we should tell the public that the Minister will give free education in 1967 or 1968. It is no use leaving the public in the dark without telling what we are going to do in regard to our promise. That is one thing which I would

like the Minister to deal with when he is replying. He should tell this House and the general public what he intends to do in the way of the things we promised the public at election time.

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

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a few points to make. I was waiting for the Minister for Education, when he was moving his Vote, to deal with some of these but since he did not touch on any of them I hope that when he comes to reply he will deal with the points I am now going to raise.

My colleague, the Member for Nyando, suggested that primary education should be the responsibility of the county-councils. This is a very big problem now in the country. Possibly, my colleague happens to come from the most remote area and does not know the problems which are facing the county councils.

Mr. Bala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Member substantiate what he means by remote area because I think I come from a remote area?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is just a matter of expression and does not really need substantiation.

Mr. Masinde: I come now to the Kakamega Council where I thought the Minister was going to tell us what he is doing with the affairs down there. In this county council we have the highest population of children in schools and it becomes difficult for that county council to run primary education. In Kenya we are trying now to fight ignorance and in order to fight ignorance this Ministry should take the initiative to see that something is done. If the Ministry is going to do that then first of all it has to plan how primary education is going to be run, because it is only primary education which is the foundation of the future educated people of this country. If we leave the county councils responsible for this primary education it will mean that those county councils which are able to run these schools then, in such areas the people will be educated, the children of these areas will have more and better education than those who come from the areas where the county councils cannot afford to run such schools. The people in such areas will remain backward. So, I think the Government should run the primary schools, standardize education, and decide on the plan for education for each and every child throughout the country. We must not leave the job to the county councils.

[Mr. Masinde]

While talking about primary education I would like to say that we must have proper staff in these primary schools. Most of our children suffer failure in examination not because they cannot pass these examinations but just because they do not have proper teachers in schools to give them the right instructions. There should be a campaign started by the Government to see that they provide the right teachers. Today the Ministry has started what it calls the English medium and in most of the schools they do not have this because there are not enough teachers. Sir, I think instead of saying that we have established these teachers' colleges on a provincial basis, it would be better if the population at such colleges would be about 1,000 so that every year we get about 1,000 properly qualified teachers. This might not work in some provinces, but those provinces which are developed, like the Western Province, I am sure we can find the people to go to such colleges. We must have our teachers trained at such institutions.

Sir, today we have so many teachers who are not trained and yet they are working in schools. Now, what is the Ministry doing about this? This is what I expected to hear the Minister deal with. What is he doing to replace these untrained teachers with trained teachers? He said nothing about this. This means that we are still lagging behind. Now the 1965/1966 year is going by without the Minister telling us anything of what he plans to do. The Minister, when he comes to reply, must show us some of the policies of his Ministry in regard to training of teachers and replacement of untrained teachers with trained staff.

As far as education is concerned in this country, previously it was planned on a racial basis. There were schools for Africans, there were schools for Asians and there were schools for Europeans. What has happened is that in various places like Nairobi we have different schools, but these schools vary from one to another. They discriminate between those who are rich and those who are poor. Now, you have the Nairobi Primary school which is well staffed, the children are taught in the best possible way, but when you go to another school, the Pumwani School, you find that the children are taught in the worst conditions possible. We expect the Minister to change this so that the children attending the Nairobi Primary School receive the same education and facilities as those in the Pumwani School. We do not want any child to have more privileges than another. The Minister must look into this problem and must put right these imbalances.

Otherwise this will turn out to be a country of rich and the poor as far as education is concerned. In this case, the Africans, those who do not have money, the Africans who are in the majority in this country, will be the ones who will be left behind. We do not want this to happen; we want equal facilities to be offered to every child in Kenya. It is because of the difference that exists in the various schools that some of the leaders of this country, including top African officers, are removing their children from the African schools and sending them to European schools. They are able to meet the higher schools' fees and they know their children will receive a better education.

I now want to talk about the Harambee Secondary schools. I hope the Minister will be able to reply to this. He is one of the persons (Inaudible.) African education in this country. If Government is going to fail to give aid to these schools we want our Government to give us a crash programme for the teachers who will later go to these schools and teach our children. In this way we will be assured that our children who go through these Harambee secondary schools will be receiving the same type of education as the children who go to the Government aided schools. Unless that is done we are going to create another problem and that will be that those who go to the Government aided schools will have the better education and when they leave the schools they will get first preference where jobs are concerned. They will have preference in everything over those who have attended the Harambee secondary schools. Government must also reduce the fees in all the schools in order to enable every person, even the person who has the lowest income in the country, to be in a position to afford the schools fees for his children. This is as far as secondary schools are concerned. For primary education there should be no fees. This should be completely free. Schools which have a very good percentage, like the Prince of Wales, should be prepared for competition. It does not matter what colour of person passes through that school, or attends that school, the school should see to it that primary education is free.

I agree with the Minister when he says that there are some special schools, but I do not agree with him entirely when he says that the Aga Khan School cannot be made one of these special schools. Why should this school remain a private school? Why should this school remain for the Aga Khan people because he is anxious to promote the unity of Aga Khanism in this country? I do not think this is right. What we want is that a child who comes from that community must be treated equally with any child; he must be a

(Mr. Ngala) think seriously, Mr. Speaker, it is an honour to this country and also to the Ministry in particular for having an outstanding scholar at that time. I hope the recent visit has benefited our country; and I was waiting to get some secrets revealed here as a result of this visit, in relation, particularly, to the benefits that the country might gain from this visit, but I waited in vain, I am afraid. I hope I will be able to talk privately with my friend so that he will let me know the position.

Now, Sir, assuming that I have only ten minutes, I would like to touch on only a few points. First, the Africanization of schools. I think this Ministry has completely failed in Africanizing the schools because we are only told that the schools should be changed; and all that has been changed is the names. You find in a place like Mombasa, which has about eleven secondary schools, no Africans are able to go to these schools. Why? Because the Ministry has failed to Africanize the schools. To Africanize a school effectively you have got to devise a grant method whereby the fees will be reduced to such an extent as to make the ordinary African child or any poor child be able to go and join a school. This has not been done by this Ministry. And therefore, although in words we are told that Mombasa is full of secondary schools, in fact, Sir, these secondary schools are too expensive and the Ministry has done nothing about Africanizing the schools.

By this I do not mean having African staff or African teachers; I mean devising a pattern of school fees to enable the poor children actually to be admitted and join the school. I hope my friend, the Minister will go into this very urgent point, because some areas may appear to have many secondary schools but the children may really be suffering from the lack of education.

My friend says we have too many from the Coast. Most of the children in Mombasa for teacher training are built by the people from Kaprani, therefore we are serving his purpose and he should be thankful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is that I think that this Ministry should provide free secondary education, at least the secondary segment of education should be free. Now, I think the Ministry should consult with the Government to make it possible for a nation-wide educational cess to be paid by the people so that we can get free education at the secondary level. The country is hardest hit at the level of secondary education, particularly does this become apparent when three,

four, five children find it very hard, and it is high time that we devise a method of giving free secondary education to the children.

It is very easy to get this, provided the country is shown a method of paying a special cess for education throughout the country and, by doing this, the Ministry would be able to even take over the Harambee secondary schools which are springing up now. If the Ministry does not do this the Ministry will be completely unable to run secondary education, private as well as Government secondary education.

I would like to congratulate the Minister for thinking of the Coast and putting up a teacher-training college there. I think it is a very good idea that teacher-training college should be started on one spot and that all the teachers of different grades should be trained at one place in order to save expenses. I hear a Member saying "No", but there may be Members who are not thinking of the teaching profession as such, but they have some religious denomination affiliation and they feel that they should favour certain sections of religion and therefore isolate certain individuals from contact and so on. I think it is wrong to take the teaching profession on that basis. I think each province should have one big teacher-training centre where teachers from P4 onwards can be trained properly under the supervision of good tutors and get the best facilities that the country can provide. The old method of

..... (Inaudible) machinery, trying to counter (Inaudible) all corners in small corners, this method should be done away with and should be forgotten completely and be forgotten as the bad past.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the teacher-training college at the Coast is situated in a place where the Ministry will find it a bit difficult to get teaching practise schools and I hope that the Ministry will arrange it so that the primary schools in that vicinity will be brought up to date for it to be worthwhile teaching or practise teaching primary schools.

My third point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the question of the Education Commission. This Education Commission has been just, I think it is a bluff from this Ministry. Every time we ask what is happening about this, we are told "It is coming," but we wait and wait and we are tired of waiting. We do not know and we would like to know definitely when the Minister answers, when this White Paper will be tabled so that we can discuss the question of education policy. We have seen, this afternoon for example, the Minister just following these items, one by one, not

(Mr. Ngala) giving any policy for his Ministry. We think this is a great pity and the Minister should get up when he introduces his Vote to give us a policy—food for thought—not just to repeat the items put down by his clerk in his Ministry. Therefore, we want a policy and we should have one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope the Minister will give us a definite reply as to when he will table the Sessional Paper in relation to the Education Commission because when questions like history came up, I find that my children were still learning the history of Sweden and the history of some queer European country. My children go to a certain school in Mombasa, it is up to the Minister to find out, but they are teaching all sorts of things which are completely out of date as far as the Republican standard is concerned. Why should this happen? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying this just because I know that the curriculum and syllabus of our schools is a very important aspect of education and should be gone into seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was waiting for the Minister to state what his attitude is to this break-up of the East African University because other countries have made the position very clear and they have threatened us very effectively. It looks as if our Minister—probably because he has been absent from East Africa and has not been able to catch up with his work—but I would like him to reply to make the position very clear so that we maintain the unity of education, particularly at this higher level, in East Africa. We feel that the East African University as one unit is doing a lot of good. This is not to mean multiplication of the university colleges, but we feel that a common market at the level of our brains, at this level, is a very good thing and should be continued and we ask the Minister to pursue this matter and to persuade other countries so that they can still continue it.

Now the distribution of secondary schools. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not the chairman of underdeveloped (Inaudible) but I think that there is something seriously wrong. Last year, for example, we got only one new secondary school in the whole of the Coast Province. Now this secondary school is full of children and I would like the Minister to review this matter of distribution so that every side of the country has a fair chance of getting higher education.

With this I would like to support the Minister. Mr. Bala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Vote but I have a few observations

to make. When going through the Vote I have seen that there is grant in aid to places like Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa for evening continuation classes, but a big town like Kisumu is completely forgotten by the Minister. I do not know what the Minister had in view by forgetting a very important town, like Kisumu, which caters for nearly the whole of the Western Region and the Nyanza Region. I think that when the Minister replies he should tell us in no uncertain terms why a place like Kisumu should be forgotten, when there are evening continuation classes in Nairobi, Mombasa and Nakuru, and not in Kisumu.

The other point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is about the question of secondary education. In a place like Central Nyanza we have over 2,000 pupils who sat for the Kenya Preliminary Examination and out of these 2,000 pupils there were only about 78 who qualified for secondary education. When checking these figures with other provinces like the Central Province, we find that the percentage of pupils taken is not the same and if the Ministry is one that is catering for the whole of Kenya then I do not see why certain areas should not be treated equally, if say, the percentages is 10 per cent or 8 per cent, it should be so throughout Kenya. We should not have some areas that have a few children being accepted into secondary schools and other areas have so many children accepted into secondary schools. I think that is wrong and, in fact, the public is complaining about that. Also when we check on the actual marks by which the children were selected for secondary schools we find that in certain areas the marks were very low comparatively speaking, and you find that someone with three or four credits is left out and yet someone with only one credit is accepted into a secondary school. I think that is a very, very serious matter which the Ministry should check. Also there is the question of examinations. You find in certain areas—in Central Nyanza—some pupils did not have their papers corrected properly, in fact some papers got lost, and I do not know what the Ministry is doing about such complaints, because I know for certain that there are certain pupils who actually sat examinations but their papers did not come up until round about April of this year. One pupil from my constituency came to me in April saying that his paper had got lost and only in the month of April were their papers found and he found that he had passed the examination. I think such mistakes have got to be corrected by the Ministry.

Also, I think, it is slightly wrong for our Government to accept this idea of having primary education under the Central Government, because

[The Minister for Education]

payment of the 742 Government officers working in schools which were formerly Government but have now been handed to local government under the educational provision of 1964/65. This item is, effect, to be returned or recovered from the local authority, amounting to the same amount of £580,000.

Secondly, there will be about £59,000 which will cover a staff of 166, those who are working in three schools; that is, Kitale Primary School, Nyeri Primary School and Hill School, Eldoret, which were not actually handed over to local authorities.

The third item under this section will be about £600,000 on gratuities, and the fourth would be a sum of £24,000 in respect of leave pay arising from those people who have been actually seconded from the Government staff to local authorities.

For the travelling and subsistence expenses on duty, this will be about £1,400.

Item 3 of Gratuity and Grant-in-Aid, will be about £20,000, and for the equipment, maintenance, postal and incidental expenses the expenses will be about £21,000.

There will be also another expense of £910,000 covering the services and allowances of 770 Government seconded staff and including the 79 posts that will be needed for the new classes which will be opened in January this year, which will be actually in progress to Form 2 and Form 6 in January 1966. This provision will be made as follows:

First, the salaries of the Government seconded officers who are employed for the maintaining of the schools in the provinces will be about £606,000. The 11 assisted schools will cover £180,000, allowing this the leave and gratuity will cover about £80,000. The overseas additional payment for the American T.E.A. teachers in this country, will again be £44,000. There will be, again, another increase over 1964/65 Estimate, including the Supplementary, of £133,500, that increase will be in the form of an additional 79 posts, mentioned above, which will amount to £79,000. Provisions for the implementation of the Pratt Salary Commission, as recommended, will be £32,000. The normal increments which are usually accepted, will amount to £22,000. For the travelling of the officers in this respect, there will be £3,500. Now there comes another expenditure, for the grant-in-aid, which will be about £1,504,000. This item is definitely short of what it definitely should be. I am not here, in this respect, to criticize, all

my colleagues in other departments, for failing to support particular subjects. Grants-in-Aid will bring the whole set-up of our primary schools into a most critical situation. For that reason, we are requesting that that number, or this provision, will mean that in a very very short time we will have to come, and—I have already seen the Minister for Finance in this respect, for an additional sum to supplement this particular Vote otherwise this would lead to a further Supplementary on these Estimates, and this would cause suffering in most of the schools, including the *Harambee* schools.

Coming to the technical schools and technical education, we are asking about £187,000. This will cover all that is necessary, and is definitely more than it was last year. I have already said that the amount of the Estimate which is required, and which we are demanding today, is subject to the approval which I will bring to this House, based on the educational arrangements we anticipate, resulting from my recent visit, and at the same time, based on the new and multiple secondary schools on *Harambee* basis, which have come recently, and which we did not have from the Budget point of view for previous preparation. In that case, we will have to have "a save our souls" in the form of "save our country". There will be again, for the Section E1, personal emoluments of £180,000, travelling expenses of £5,000, equipment and maintenance about £600, and a grant-in-aid for E1, 2, 3 and 4 amounting to £780,000. I should pass a comment about this £180,000, which I referred to before. The actual calculated cost post, by post, comes to £175,000. £5,000 represents gratuity payment to contract staff.

The increase in the expenditure in this Vote is largely due to the point which has been taken up by the normal increments, and by the increase of 20 posts which have been added.

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

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

These posts are necessary to meet the expansion in teacher training and in secondary and primary schools. We will have to have in this respect, about £5,000. As to the equipment in number E3, equipment, maintenance, postal and incidental expenses, will be covered by £600. The grant-in-aid of E4, of £780,000. This Vote shows an increase of over £60,000 over 1964/65, which amount is entirely for the development of the secondary and primary teachers training, and this, of course, is absolutely necessary. It is

[The Minister for Education]

therefore, that the 320 students in training in 1966, will be recruited, and 10 more classes of 250 teachers added. The primary level and additional classes of 250 are also to be recruited by January 1966. These developments include the building of two new colleges, one at Kisii, and the other at the Coast.

There will be in subheading F, the grant-in-aid covering special schools, and that will amount to £63,000. These schools are such as St. Nicholas School in Nairobi, the Aga Khan Special School, Thika School for the Blind, Kibos School for the Blind, Machakos Training Centre for the Blind, Bungoma School for the Deaf, the Aga Khan Special School, Mombasa, (inaudible.) Leprosy School, Muias School for the Deaf. These schools are for those people who are really blind and deaf, those who are in our society literally helpless and who rely on the help of the whole country, and they are being helped in order to help themselves, and this amount of only £63,000 is really absolutely necessary.

On the subhead G for bursaries and scholarships, amounting to £520,000, you will see the detail of this, but item 1 is for Kenya Open Scholarships for £500, and item 2 Kenya and Overseas Scholarships of £57,250, and item 3, the scholarships for teachers training, will cover £38,000; and item 4 of this will be bursaries to University Colleges in East Africa and the Kenya School of Law amounting to £418,000. Now these university bursaries cover all the students who are in various universities. For instance, in the University College in Kampala there are about 390 students; in the University College in Nairobi there are 430; and in the University College in Dar es Salaam there are 180. These are the ones who are covered by the amount of £480,000.

Item 5 will be the Central Selection Board which will require about £500 and item 6, also for the bursaries for Egerton College, will be £2,750. Item 7, for the Kenya Polytechnic, will be about £3,000. You definitely need technical education for the development of your country, Mr. Deputy Speaker. As regards subhead G, which covers the contribution for higher education, this is covered by £320,000; and again, with this contribution, there will be many aspects to it.

I am telling the House about these scholarships with a certain degree of reservation because I am intending to bring further development, as I said before, on these scholarships; and perhaps, in

order to balance them, the House will be requested to give a little bit more.

Subhead H covers the grant-in-aid for adult education. Item 1 for the British Council will be about £150. There will be £3,333 for East Africa House in London.

An hon. Member: It is closed.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): It is not closed. It is still going on. Item 3 will be the Kenya Teachers' Journal which will cover about £200. Then there is an item for the Outward Bound School and this is an annual subvention which Kenya makes in support of staffing expenses, following Uganda and Tanzania in this. This amount will be about £1,000. The British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa will get about £2,100. Item 6, the Kenya National Library Service, will be about £9,000.

An hon. Member: We want your policy.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): You will get it. Item 7—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Koinange, it is up to you, but you have nearly finished your allotted time. You can have another five minutes but that is all.

An hon. Member: What about policy?

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Actually, in moving this, I would say that the policy in this Ministry is, from the educational point of view, we are to define the situation so that, at university level, when we use the word "college," we differentiate between that and "school." That means that wherever we use the term "college," we must make it a college which confers degrees. Therefore with that in mind, whether we think in terms of Egerton College, whether we think of the Kenyatta College or any other college, we must think of it very strongly from an academic point of view. This means that we must employ much higher qualified professors from this country and from other countries in order, from the educational point of view, to guide people not only to help themselves but to help to control poverty and illiteracy and to develop their own country.

Therefore, Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Minister on his recently gaining a degree from America, just two weeks ago. I

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the debate was interrupted I was giving an explanation of the things that were expressed by the hon. Members in respect of Makueni, because his argument was based on the treatment of the Maueni Settlement Scheme by our Ministry, and it was purely based on that. He says that our survey department did not actually do what they were supposed to do in Makueni. I was just explaining that what has been said by the hon. Minister for Home Affairs is very right, and in fact, hereafter, I have gathered information to the effect that a meeting was called at Makueni to urge the settlers at Makueni to fence their plots and to do some clearing so that costs of flying over the area and the land titles could be issued with the minimum expense, and I have also been informed, by the hon. Mr. Malinda who was at that meeting, that there has not been much encouragement to get these people to clear and define their plots so that the flying operation could be carried out, and so that land titles which have not been issued, could be issued.

If the hon. Member is still anxious to have this completed, I can promise the House that this can be done even within the next season, provided the (Inaudible) are cleared so that the survey and photographing can be done at the minimum cost to allow some funds for the cost of mapping other areas where titles need to be issued also.

Mr. Chairman, this is why I was thinking that if that was the only fear that the hon. Member had, which I think is correct because I did not hear him give any other reason for his Motion of the reduction of £1, I feel that the hon. Member should give his reason for withdrawing his Motion, which in fact, has up to now served only one purpose, and that is the purpose of delaying the House in including this Vote and embarking on another Vote. I am sure the hon. Member will see his way to withdrawing the Motion, and save the time of the House, and I am sure he will cast his eyes and see how the House is disinterested in this Motion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I ask that he withdraws this very unnecessary Motion of the reduction of £1.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, may I move that the question be now put?

(Question, that the question be now put put and agreed to)

Mr. Malinda: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is it in order to put the question before I have debated it?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): If I remember, rightly, last time you said that after one or two speakers you would withdraw the Motion.

Mr. Malinda: I wanted to hear the hon. Members, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I misunderstood you. I think, in fact, I asked you last time whether you were willing to withdraw the Motion, and I thought you said you would after one or two speakers. In any case, it will now go on to the House.

(Question put and negatived)

(Heads D5, D6, and D7 agreed to)

Town Planning

(Heads E1, E2, E3, E4, and E5 agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee doth report to the House its consideration of the Resolution and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

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

REPORT

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed, by the Committee of Supply to report that it has considered the Resolution that a sum not exceeding £151,400 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June, 1966, in respect of Vote 19—Ministry of Lands and Settlement and has approved the same without amendment.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put, and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Ordered for Committee read)

VOTE 11—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

QUORUM

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think we have a quorum in the House.

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

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Koinange.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Koinange): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair to enable the House to consider Vote 11—Ministry of Education.

Mr. Speaker, this Vote is to be the most important, yet a very difficult one, in that since this Vote was actually placed I have visited, through the permission of the President, Britain and the United States, and I think there are certain points, which require the attention of the House, and which would perhaps demand more additional action, under this Vote. At the same time, the independence and the reorganization of the Education system as well as independence itself brought the changes in this country, of education in particular, of the introduction of self-help Harambee schools, which all came at once. And, again, it is the responsibility of our Ministry that there is more demand for this. Therefore, what I am about to appeal, in the first instance, to the whole House, is that this Vote is the least that we can demand from the House on the grounds that I will very soon bring to the notice of this House on the basis of my visit and what I obtained, in other countries that I visited, for the Government and this House to (Inaudible) that we support. Therefore, the very minimum that the Appropr. asking for is £6,504,408 minus the appropriations-in-Aid of £2,015,308, which leaves the net total of the demand of £4,389,100. This is actually the amount that we are going to demand and it is placed in various items.

On Administration and General, there is this section of Vote 11, which covers the expenses which would be incurred in Ministry Headquarters, and provincial staff, during the year ending June 30th 1966. Taking each of the six items, numbered from A1 to A6, the following information is given.

The personal emoluments, equal to £290,000 represents the cost of the office of 451 officers, and has been allocated in the following way.

The office of the Minister, with a staff of eight and myself, £15,014. The staff and personnel provision for the staff of eight and nine, which include seventeen subordinate staff, will cover about £43,310.

The General Section will include the whole of the primary, secondary, technical and the

teachers' training section, staff employed in the provinces, which altogether number about 288; this will consume £182,234.

Another, for inspectors and examinations, for the staff of 52; this will cover over £46,509.

The Planning Unit, which is for the sectional, deals with the overall expansion of education in terms of the Kenya Education records or report. The two posts have been approved for this unit, but the additional officer is to be paid by the Ford Foundation; this will bring the amount to £2,133.

For adult education, the responsibility has been transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to my Ministry, which will cover about £1,000.

A provision has been made for leave and education of employment of Makerere students and graduates, and contract staff, will come to £13,000.

The sum total of this item will be £303,000. However, as not all this money (Inaudible) it is estimated that about £290,000 will be spent instead of the £303,000.

A2 will be Travelling and Subsistence Expenses on Duty, which will cover about £18,000.

Replacement, Maintenance and Running Expenses of Vehicles will cost about £8,000.

In the total of £26,000 a provision has made for travelling expenses which will be incurred in any adult education carried out by the Educational Officer.

The opening of the Nairobi Provincial Education Office, which had been closed in 1963 but which has now been opened.

There will be another additional expense of £27,000 for the equipment, maintenance, postal and incidental expenses and also, in A5, there will be Miscellaneous Office Charges of £99,000. This provision represents the increase over the previous years of £119,000.

The Kenya Government have agreed in the interests of this country, that Kenya should be represented in the Commonwealth Art Festival in England next September, and, as a result, we are spending £4,000 for the twelve Embu dramas, and two other people, who will take part in that festival in Britain. Therefore, this £4,000 will be used for that purpose.

There will also be a grant in A6 of £1,617.

On item B1 on personal emoluments there will be actually £670,000. This sum is comprised of four items. One, for £580,000 is for the personal

[The Speaker]

is satisfied that the newspaper will not behave in that way again. But to take any action pending a decision that there has been improper conduct is, I think, quite wrong. I think I must investigate and we will not take action meanwhile.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, you have mentioned something to do with false reporting and I feel that there has been false reporting in the Editorial yesterday. How do we go about that particular point?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If you think so, Mr. Mbogoh, I would be very pleased if you would come and discuss with me the translation—it relates to the same Editorial, I think?

Mr. Mbogoh: Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would be pleased if you would come and discuss with me the translation of the Editorial, when I have it, which I shall have very soon, and to point out which particular item you regard as false reporting. We shall have to consider that too.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we want to pursue this subject much further now.

Mr. Oduya: Mine is a point of order which though not connected is not very far from one under discussion. If you will please allow me, I only want to find out from you whether it is appropriate for the Members of this House now to bring, as a matter of urgency, a Motion, putting in some additional clauses to our present Standing Orders, which will empower the Members of the House to ban any paper which they consider is trying to sabotage or sow the seeds of discord in the country, things which will eventually bring about political chaos?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, of course. The Standing Orders can be amended by this House at any time, by resolution after due notice of Motion. Though, as hon. Members will appreciate, Standing Orders can only be made with regard to what is to happen actually in this Chamber, that does include the presence of the Press in this Chamber. It would be possible to amend the present Standing Orders to provide wider sanctions against misconduct by the Press, if the hon. Members so desire, as I said, on Motion after due notice.

Mr. Jahazi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I seek your ruling on this. In view of the fact that this House passed a Resolution here on

Friday, and the Resolution was not complete in itself, except that we want a board of inquiry to investigate into the details we expressed in this House, as a procedure is it in order for any paper to jeopardize the findings of that board by advancing reasons and creating *letina* in the country before even that board is set up?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Oh, yes. What you say concerning procedure says would be quite correct with regard to any matter that was to be the subject of decision of a court of law, that is *sub judice*, but political inquiries are on a different footing and members of the public are quite entitled to express their views in anticipation of an inquiry of that kind, it may be desirable that they should do so. The fact that hon. Members have sought a Committee of Inquiry, is itself a matter for comment, a matter on which newspapers and members of the public are entitled to comment and on which they are entitled to disagree. We cannot complain about that. It is only where, as I say, people go further and begin to reflect on the motives or character of Members, that we come to the question of contempt. We cannot regard this as *sub judice*.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onocko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the remarks where the hon. Members are taking exception, is it not true that this particular Motion was given proper coverage and wide publicity?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No more points of order on this now.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your point of order?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, my point of order is this—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No. You can come to me outside the House.

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is it on the same point?

Mr. Khasakhala: No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is different. My point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is to seek your guidance on a certain important matter. In my hand now I have the outstanding Private Members' Motions, which were moved as early back last year as February, and up to date, some Members in the Sessional Committee, for

[Mr. Khasakhala]

personal interest also, have not found it fit to bring or to recommend the Motions to the House. Could I have your guidance on this as to how we could go about this; how could a Member bring his Motion in the House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As matters now stand the selection of the Private Members' Motions for debate, and the priority given to them, is decided entirely by the Sessional Committee, which is, of course, broadly representative committee of all hon. Members, elected by hon. Members. So long as that remains the position, the only remedy of an hon. Member who feels that he is not receiving fair treatment to his Motion, is to make representations to Members on the Sessional Committee. If the hon. Members are dissatisfied with that position generally, then of course, it is possible to amend the Standing Orders to provide that the priority of the Private Members' Motion shall be determined some other way by lot, by the Speaker's selection, or by a variety of alternatives. That would then involve amendment of Standing Orders which, as I said just now, can always be made on Motion after due notice.

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would it be in order for a Member to move a Motion to scrub the present Sessional Committee?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I do not think that one can regard a resolution for appointment of a particular Sessional Committee as holding good necessarily throughout the Session, in fact we have already amended the composition of the Sessional Committee once by adding to its Membership, and I see no reason why hon. Members should not move an alternation to the Sessional Committee at any time, with due notice of course.

Mr. ole Tips: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member in order in trying to impute that some Motions are ignored by the Sessional Committee on personal grounds?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Khasakhala, if you did impute that there was any personal motive in the selection by the Sessional Committee, you should withdraw that.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not mean personal motives, I said for personal reasons, but not motives.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you should withdraw what.

Mr. Khasakhala: I withdraw that, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek your guidance, as to what would happen, because to abolish a Sessional Committee an hon. Member has to produce a Motion to amend the Standing Orders. That Motion would then have to come under the Sessional Committee, what will happen if this Motion is also blocked by the Committee being abolished? Is there any way of avoiding the Sessional Committee?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As matters now stand, on notice by way of Private Members' Notice of Motion to alter the Standing or to alter the composition of the Sessional Committee only comes forward with the support of the Sessional Committee. While that position holds, the only alternative for the Member is to ask the Government to present the Motion, in Government time. In that way you by-pass the authority of the Sessional Committee which, as I said is only concerned with Private Members' Motions.

Mr. Warlith: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Sessional Committee has any definite line. Why I ask this, is because since we came into this House the Sessional Committee has only been amended once; the Membership. Have we in our Standing Orders, any definite period in which one Sessional Committee, which has been elected, continues to function until another election?

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Fourth Allotted Day)

NOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR (Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement on 15th July 1965)

(Resumption of Debate Interrupted on 15th July 1965)

VOTE 19—MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Hon. Members will remember that when we adjourned this meeting of the last Committee of Supply on Thursday last, we were discussing a Motion by Mr. Malinda to reduce by £1 the amount allocated to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Mr. Gachago was on his feet, I think, when the debate was interrupted.

Mr. Gachago:

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, thank you.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would again ask hon. Members to keep their conversations as quiet as possible, if they have to converse at all.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I thought the hon. gentleman was referring to the other Front Bench!

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not mind which Front Bench it is!

Dr. Kiako, you were answering a question.

Dr. Kiako: Mr. Speaker, I was going to draw the hon. Members' attention to one fact, that while we are doing our best to reduce Japanese imports here and to increase our exports to Japan, if we make it a rule that there must be balanced trade between our country and every country, there are some countries who are buying much more than we are buying from them. Therefore the main purpose of our exercise is to increase Kenya sales. That is where the emphasis should be. If, for example, we balance our trade with West Germany, we shall not be able to sell our coffee there.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will go on now

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that on the adjournment today Mr. Khalif is to raise the question of the duties of the General Service Unit following his Question No. 2218.

Mr. Mwamzandi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise to find out if there is any disciplinary action which could be taken by this hon. House in respect of the two articles issued by *Taifa Leo* yesterday and today, which are very defamatory about this House.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to show exactly which articles are defamatory. Sir, when we were elected we thought we were elected as hon. Members, who should be respected in this House and in the country as a whole. But here this *Taifa Leo* would not seem to regard this House or the Members as honourable, but refer to them in any way they like. The Motion, Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, was raised in respect of the committee to be appointed to inquire into our needs. Just before the committee is appointed, here the *Taifa* says:

(The hon. Member quoted in Swahili from the paper)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is the date of the paper, Mr. Mwamzandi?

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, it is, the Editorial of the 19th instant in the *Taifa*.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Editorial of the *Taifa Leo* of the 19th July. All right.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I do not see why Members should complain and shout because the Editorial being referred to is in Swahili and the language used in this House is English. It must be made clear whether the hon. Member should read the article in Swahili.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. The hon. Member is inquiring whether necessary action can be taken in respect of a newspaper article to which he takes exception. He is entitled to ask that question and say why he asks it, and then for me to rule on it. Now, I do not want any hon. Member to help me in my task of giving that ruling.

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, the article reads:

(The hon. Member quoted in Swahili from the paper)

This is a very bad comment, Mr. Speaker. This article shows that Members are not concerned with the interests of the public, that they are not here to serve the public or the country, but to look after their own interests and benefits. This is not true.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, is this. Here it says:

(The hon. Member quoted in Swahili from the paper)

Mr. Speaker, it should be realized that Sh. 2,000 received by each Member is not the utmost salary in Kenya. There are some people, some civil servants receiving more than Sh. 6,000. What about the Ministers for example?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must confine your remarks to the passages to which you take exception.

Mr. Mwamzandi: Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is this paper saying that it has fought for increase of Members' salaries when the figure was Sh. 833. What is *Taifa* to fight for Members' salaries?

Just before the committee was formed, Mr. Speaker, this paper found it very reasonable to go round the streets, collecting information not in favour of the Members but all against the Members. This, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is that what you are referring to now, Mr. Mwamzandi?

Mr. Mwamzandi: One of these people who..... (Inaudible) several cases. Some of these people, who were asked, did not know how much money was, in fact, received by each hon. Member. They do not, in fact, know what money is. They have never received even Sh. 200.

Something funny here, Mr. Speaker, is this: why was it that an opinion could not be obtained?

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have your ruling on this defamatory article in the *Taifa*.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mwamzandi has raised an important question. He complains that the editorial in a certain newspaper has criticized Members of this House and what they said, and has, according to his translation of the editorial, stated that the Members of this House are more concerned with their own comfort and convenience rather than serving the country. He also complains that, with reference to what Members have said in this House, this newspaper has sought public opinion to the contrary.

Now, members of the public and newspapers are, of course, absolutely free to discuss matters of public importance, and to express their disagreement with what has been said by others on those matters, including a disagreement with what is said by Members in this House. It would be an impossible position if Members who expressed their opinions in this House were completely immune from any disagreement outside this House. So, there is nothing of which we should complain in this, in so far as a newspaper, has disagreed with the view expressed by Members, that they should have larger salaries or that there should be a Committee of Inquiry to go into this should be a Committee of Inquiry to go into this question of their salaries or other privileges. Like-wise, newspapers are entitled to canvass to general public opinion on matters of general public interest and there is nothing wrong in inquiry by a particular newspaper as to the attitude of individual members of the public to this Resolution of the House, this demand by Members for improved conditions. That is quite in order.

But in such discussions of matters of public interest, disagreement with hon. Members of this House must not be confused with contempt of this House; and it is only contempt with which we are possibly concerned in this case. As I say, mere disagreement with hon. Members of this House is far from contempt. However, if a member of the public, be it a newspaper or anybody else, takes the liberty of making contemptuous remarks about the behaviour or attitude of hon. Members, then, the House has statutory

protection. We have an Act called the National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act which makes provision for certain offences to be punished by a court of law. One of those offences is the publication of false or scandalous libel of the House or its proceedings.

I have seen the Editorial article in question, but I am afraid that my Swahili is not good enough to make me quite sure of its exact meaning, and I must first see a very careful translation of that article before I can have any further opinion as to whether or not it amounts to contempt. I shall consider it very carefully, and if I think it does not come within the provisions of the National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act, then I shall consider it my duty to consult the Attorney-General as to whether or not there is a case for prosecution.

Mr. Anyika: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, while awaiting your ruling, and in view of the fact that this is a House to which we have been elected by the masses, as you can see the Members are very badly affected by some of these comments by irresponsible papers. Could we have the right in this House to demand that we do not have the reporter of this particular paper in the Press gallery until you have investigated? This is because, Mr. Speaker, we feel that these men should not be seen around here, because they are setting the Members against the masses and this can be very dangerous to Government and to everybody else. In that case, Sir, I would like to know whether we would be in order to propose in this House, and the House agrees or rejects, that the representatives of this paper should not be seen in the building or the precincts of this building.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is definitely a matter of privilege for representatives of newspapers to be allowed in the Press gallery, and there is provision in our Standing Orders for representatives of newspapers to be excluded from the gallery if they are guilty of any breach of our Standing Orders or any rules made by the Speaker. Now, that particular provision is not applicable here, because this is not a question of breach of Standing Orders or breach of any rules made by the Speaker. In fact, exclusion from the gallery will be appropriate mainly in cases of misconduct by Press representatives in the Chamber or precincts of the Assembly, or false reporting of proceedings in this House.

Nevertheless, if it was established that a newspaper has shown contempt of this House, then I think it would be proper, not by resolution of the House under Standing Orders, but for the that paper for a certain period until the Speaker

Mr. Nyanweya: I think I did mention that that particular title Special Chief Grade. I said Chief Special Grade. The highest is Grade I. Naturally, we do not refer to any chief as Chief Special Grade I or II. This only remains in record, and this is reflected only in his pay packet.

Question No. 2268

EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICERS IN KENYA

Mr. Bonaya, on behalf of the Member for Mandera, Mr. Amin, asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence—

- (a) if the Minister would tell the House how many European police officers are serving in each Kenya province;
- (b) what are their ranks.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The number of Europeans in the police force has decreased to an insignificant figure of 6 per cent of the total police force, and by the end of this year it is going further down leaving only those Europeans who do technical work in the laboratories or in finger-printing, or a few others who are very highly specialized while we are waiting the young Africans who are in training to take over. Therefore, in these provinces, we have in Nairobi 26, Coast Province 11, Rift Valley 10, Nyanza Province nil, Central Province 4, North-Eastern Province 12, Eastern Province 8, Western Province nil. This means that of four African states South of the Sahara, Kenya has had the fastest Africanization of the police force.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why is it that the North-Eastern Province and Eastern Province has more Europeans?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this could be checked if the hon. Member knows arithmetic. I have just given the figure.

Mr. Odero-Sar: Will the Minister explain why there is a great difference in other province, such as Nyanza having none?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member would like to have Europeans posted there, I will be quite happy to do so.

Mr. Ngala: Why does the Coast Province have 11, Sir? Is it because the Minister is retiring all the useless policemen to the Coast?

Dr. Mungai: No, Sir, that is not the reason. You have to remember that we have a large centre there in Mombasa, and a lot of technical work is being done in such a big city like that, the second largest city in Kenya.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been authorized to ask Question No. 2263 on behalf of Mr. Ndile, but with your permission I would first like to make a correction. The word Katuma should read Katumani.

Question No. 2263

KATUMANI EXPERIMENT FARM

Mr. Ngala, on behalf of the Member for Machakos South, Mr. Ndile, asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry if he would tell the House how successful Katumani Experimental Farm has been in farming crops experimentation.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Katumani Experimental Farm has shown every kind of success in the experiment which have been carried out there.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the experiment has been a complete failure in view of the maize seeds which have been produced from that centre which is purported to be a centre of drought. It has completely failed in the Coast, and with a small drought all the maize in the Coast has died away?

Mr. Osogo: I am surprised to hear the hon. Ngala says this. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to differ with him, but the figures he has given are completely untrue. Katumani maize, which has replaced the Taboran maize has done very well in all areas where there is a little rain, and the beans that have been experimented in Katumani have also done very well in different places. These are beans like Mexico 142. Also, the millet has done well in different parts, and what the hon. Member for Kilifi South is saying, Sir, I do not agree with, unless the Coast soil is completely different to the soil in which this type of maize can grow.

Question No. 2264

VOLUME OF TRADE BETWEEN KENYA AND JAPAN

Mr. Ngala, on behalf of the Member for Machakos South, Mr. Ndile, asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry to tell the House what the volume of trade between Japan and Kenya was in 1964.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1964, Kenya's imports from Japan totalled £7,122,935. During the same period Kenya exported to Japan goods to a value of £1,643,383.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, would the Minister give us the devices he intends to employ to reduce the imbalance of trade between our country and Japan? Apart from his Toyota?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Member knows, we have already prohibited any more imports into this country of Japanese textiles. The textiles were the largest item in the imports from Japan, being more than £5,000,000. That means that any imports, as far as textiles are concerned, that were ordered after 20th April will not be allowed.

As far as transistor radios and other types of radios are concerned, we have already put them on import licence and we are not issuing import licences pending discussions between the African Radio Manufacturers' Company and a Japanese company to have those radios assembled here in Nairobi. These negotiations are going on very successfully.

The other item is the motor vehicles, the Toyota particularly. The Toyota people came to see my Ministry earlier this month. They had proposed to consider assembling only the Land Cruisers, which are like the Land-Rovers, and we requested them to consider also assembling the passenger cars. They have taken that information back to their country and we will be hearing from them in due course.

At the same time, Sir, we have requested the Government of Japan to correct the tariff duty which was imposed against soda ash and which was acting against Kenya's interests; and we are hopeful that this will be done. We have also brought to the attention of the Government of Japan the importance of discussing with the Ministry in charge of development possible contributions to our development finance.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, would he tell the House how much difference there will be if and when factories are established to assemble these motor vehicles, wireless sets, television sets, as compared with the present imbalance of trade?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must agree with that would be a rather difficult question to answer, because in addition to producing, let us say, a lot of our textiles locally and also most of our cars being assembled locally, the balancing of trade does also depend on our ability to sell more to Japan. Now we think that the most important exercise is the increase of exports to that country; and although we may succeed in inducing the Japanese companies to assemble

radios and cars here, we shall not consider ourselves successful until we are able to induce Japan to buy more from us. Therefore it is difficult to forecast exactly the nature of the balance until we can forecast the success of our export promotion campaign.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Minister's reply, and also assuming that the current sales of Toyota cars are maintained, to what extent are we going to reduce the imbalance, if those machines are assembled here?

Dr. Kiano: I assume that the hon. Member is seeking to find out the total value of these imports to our country. I do not have the figures here but I would assume that the total value of the motor vehicles imported into this country last year was approximately £1.3 million.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Minister did not answer my question, because what I put to him was this—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry, Mr. Gichoya, that does not come as a point of order. You may have a chance on another supplementary to reinforce your question.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that it is embarrassing to the Government and to its reputation when we have got an adverse balance of trade with a country like Japan for particularly our Minister for Commerce and Industry to be driving a car made in Japan and for some other Ministers also to be driving cars made in Japan, as if the Ministers were promoting that imbalance?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that indicates a complete misunderstanding of international trade. One of the ways we could induce the industries of Japan to assemble those vehicles here is to indicate that there is a market for those vehicles here.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House whether the Government is aiming at the position whereby what Kenya buys from Japan is equivalent to what Japan buys from this country?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, much as we wish to increase our exports to Japan, I want to warn the Members on this question of the balance of trade—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I find it very difficult to follow the Minister because there is a lot of conversation going on on the Front Bench.

Mr. Kasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether his Ministry has taken trouble to find out which of the already settled people have much more land in their home countries than in the settlement scheme, so that the landless are left out?

Mr. Gchogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone knows, and it is common knowledge, that settlement schemes started being operated long before this Government came into power, and a number of mistakes were made. We have discovered that some people who have been given settlement holdings do not actually deserve them and, as the Minister announced the other day, those who are discovered, from this time onwards, as having been given land without deserving that land, will have the land taken away from them and it will be given to the poor.

Question No. 2261

FINANCIAL AID TO CENTRAL NYANZA COTTON GROWERS

Mr. Odoro-Sar asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing whether, in view of the fact that last season Ugenya Constituency decided to produce more cotton than any other constituency in Central Nyanza, would the Minister tell the House what financial assistance the Government was giving the growers to enable them to produce more cotton next year.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngel): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Ugenya Farmers' Co-operative Society received from the Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board the sum of Sh. 40,000 for use as (Inaudible) cultivation loans, and a further Sh. 5,000 as cotton production loans. The purpose of this assistance is to help the farmers to produce more cotton for the future season. In accordance with the policy of my Ministry, the Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board hope to obtain additional funds for all cotton growing areas in Kenya to provide similar loans in the 1965/66 cotton season.

Mr. Odoro-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, since those people who cultivate and have grown cotton on their farms find difficulty in weeding, would the Minister consider aiding these farmers with finance for weeding their crops?

Mr. Ngel: The loan which the Cotton, Lint, and Seed Marketing Board gives the Ugenya farmers, or any farmer in Kenya, is to look after

weeding purposes and insecticides. Therefore, if the farmers in the Ugenya Constituency get the money from the Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board, they can use that money for the purposes which I have specified.

Mr. Bala: Is the Minister aware, Sir, that all cotton which was produced on the Kano Plains—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not relevant. Next question.

Question No. 2260

RETURN OF MAGISTRATE'S APPEAL COURT

Mr. Ngla-Abok asked the Attorney-General whether he would tell the House if he was aware that the people of South Nyanza were experiencing extreme travelling difficulties as a result of moving the Homa Bay Magistrate's Appeal Court to Kisii, and whether he would be good enough to have the court return to Homa Bay.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Court of the Appeal Magistrate for South Nyanza District is situated at Kisii because bus services and lodging and eating-houses are better there than at Homa Bay, and also because most of the appeals are filed in courts nearer to Kisii than Homa Bay. There is no court-house or accommodation for a magistrate at Homa Bay.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whereas the Attorney-General, Mr. Njonjo, is telling me that he is aware that the people have experienced difficulties, and whereas he has just said that here is better accommodation at Kisii than at Homa Bay, could he therefore agree with me that we care more about the difficulties of the people than better accommodation for one single man who is a magistrate? Therefore, what is his department doing to get some accommodation there through the provincial commissioner who, I know, can provide certain quarters?

Mr. Njonjo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course the courts are more concerned with crime statistics, and if the hon. Member is saying that there is more crime in Homa Bay then I will be prepared to consider establishing a court and a special court at Homa Bay. But that is not my information. The people of South Nyanza are not experiencing extreme difficulties in travelling as a result of appeals from African courts in the South Nyanza District being heard in the Kisii Court of the Appeal Magistrate. Most of the

[Mr. Njonjo] appeals are filed from the Subs Kuria. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be misunderstood because these are cases which are heard in African courts and most of them are civil cases. Therefore, there is no question of criminals in it.

Anyhow, Mr. Speaker, the appeals come from Kuria, Bura Rongo and other courts which are nearer, and are in better lines of communication, with Kisii than with Home Bay. There are far better bus services with Kisii than with Homa Bay; there are better lodging and eating-house facilities at Kisii, as I have already indicated, than at Homa Bay.

Before, Mr. Speaker, the former South Nyanza District was split between Kisii and the Jalu, all appeals were filed in the magistrate's court at Kisii and the *status quo* is being maintained.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Attorney-General's reply, would he agree with me that one of the reasons why the district was divided was the difficulty the Jalu were experiencing in travelling to Kisii and that it is vital that all the services which the Government renders should be met at Homa Bay? In view of the health reasons, that the Luo travelling from areas infested with sleeping sickness might spread this disease to Kisii, should they not be given facilities at Homa Bay?

Mr. Njonjo: Mr. Speaker, I would not like to disagree with the hon. Member, but since I am not a medical practitioner, I would prefer that question to be answered by a doctor.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will move on now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise this matter on adjournment and make the Attorney-General tell me whether he has the opinion of the people in order to answer me in such a degrading manner.

Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I would like to raise a Motion on adjournment on this question of the National Trading Corporation where Government money is being spent without this House sanctioning it?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous speaker mentioned the possibility of (Inaudible.)

being passed on to Kisii in view of the fact that sleeping sickness is not really contagious. Is it in order to allow such a statement involving law abiding citizens of his country in a way that is so degrading to them?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not a point of order.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2284

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR CHIEF

Mr. Lorema, on behalf of the Member for Marakwet, Mr. Too, asked the President if he would tell the House if he has appointed any senior chief in any district in the country since Kenya got independence.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. No, Sir, no such appointment has been made since independence.

I may add, Mr. Speaker, that under the current regulations concerning the administration, the highest place a chief may be appointed to is Chief Special Grade. Therefore, there can be no question of appointing a senior chief in any part of the country at present. Therefore, we do not intend to appoint any chiefs at this particular time.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that according to the Assistant Minister's reply, it is not the policy of the Government to appoint any more senior chiefs, will the Government take immediate steps to strip the title from those senior chiefs who are now in the country so that we do not have anybody known as a senior chief, but the right title which the hon. Minister has told the House?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we believe that those officers now holding the title of senior chief are at their last stage of service, that is to say that they may soon retire for pension. Consequently, that will give way for the title we have already decided on for the highest chiefs.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker: Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House—

On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minister is speaking when I am putting a question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Would all hon. Members cease holding conversations?

Mr. Lorema: Would the Assistant Minister tell the House whether the new title known as Special Chief Grade is being applied in the field at the moment?

Question No. 2266

GOVERNMENT AID TO K.N.T.C.

Mr. Jahazi asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry, firstly, if he could tell the House what specific assistance has the Government given to the Kenya National Trading Corporation to meet the acute competition from the established traders. Secondly, what happened to the sum of £50,000 which was to be given to the K.N.T.C. by the Treasury to enable it to stand on its own feet financially?

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiiano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am afraid that my answer is a bit long.

The Kenya National Trading Corporation was registered by the Registrar of Companies on 25th March 1965, and it is still in its formative stage. To get it on its feet the Government has decided to appoint this corporation as Government's main agent for the distribution of sugar. This means that the corporation will then appoint its own wholesale sugar distributors among the African business throughout the country.

When it was decided that the country could use some 3,000 tons of high priced Fishori rice the import licence was given exclusively to the K.N.T.C. for it to import the rice and again to appoint distributors throughout the country. Other businesses will no doubt be directed to the corporation, but it must be stressed that this corporation must be conducted on the best business basis possible. To this end the corporation, with the assistance of my Ministry, is negotiating with an international overseas company for three highly experienced persons in the field of international trade who will be attached to the corporation and these persons will be arriving in Nairobi towards the end of August 1965.

Further, an application has been submitted to the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for the possibility of getting a financial expert to come and work with the corporation for some time. This, again, is to stress the importance of the corporation operating according to correct business practices in its attempt to promote African wholesalers and distributors throughout the country.

The sum of £50,000 mentioned in the question was considered necessary as the very minimum loan which would be required for its establishment. This loan has not as yet been issued. The General Manager of the corporation has been requested to prepare a phased financial plan and estimates detailing the cost of expanding the operations of the corporation. From the General

Manager's report we shall say whether the figure of £50,000 may be varied upwards or downwards. It is hoped, however, that the corporation will soon be generating its own income because it is not the intention of the Government to have a commercial company financially subsidized by the Government.

At present all the shares of the corporation, totalling £10,000, are owned by the Government through the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation and it is hoped that with proper management no additional investment in the form of shares will be necessary, as the corporation is likely to earn a considerable sum of money in the form of commissions as the chief agent of the Government for sugar distribution and through other business operations which the corporation has already undertaken and is also planning to undertake in the near future.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the lengthy but satisfying reply of the Minister, would he tell the House whether the Government's baby will be thrown out into the jungle of competition in business without any form of protection at all?

Dr. Kiiano: No, Sir. Furthermore, Sir, the reason for establishing this corporation is because it was found out by the Government, that the Africans themselves could not benefit in the commercial field without some sort of protection from the Government, because of the very long established persons already in that field.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister assure this House what when this corporation is on its feet properly, it will get the co-operation of the Government on any commodity it will request of the Government to give it a monopoly?

Dr. Kiiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot commit the Government to that extent, because as I said, the corporation also has to prove that it can provide the services on business lines. If we simply told the corporation that anything they wanted from the Government they could have it, that will then not be a business corporation.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Minister's replies, could he assure this House that all the departments of the Government would be buying through the corporation?

Dr. Kiiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all I can say is that the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the General Manager and his officers have been negotiating with the various departments about the possibilities of the corporation being of service to those departments, and I think, we would

[Dr. Kiiano] rather leave these negotiations to take place within those departments and the corporation instead of directing the corporation from this House.

Mr. Wariithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell this House through what bodies is the corporation going to work so that they can assist people at the district and provincial level?

Dr. Kiiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the best thing I could do is to quote an example. Now what the corporation has voting rights, the corporation wrote letters to the district commissioner and the provincial commissioner and the Government provincial trade officers for advice as to the best persons or groups to be contacted by the corporation. We are now waiting the reply to these letters, and from those replies we shall be able to make a decision.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House whether the Kenya National Trading Corporation is a statutory board? If so, why did this House discuss or reveal the establishing of this corporation?

Dr. Kiiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kenya National Trading Corporation, like the Development Finance Company, and several other Government companies had been established and registered under the Company Act of this country. It was a Government company in that all the shares are owned by the Kenya Government. It is considered, however, if the hon. Members would read the Six-year Development Plan, that eventually a Bill will be brought to the House to make it a statutory board. A company cannot be a statutory board unless the House has passed an Act, but if we waited until we passed an Act, then we would have waited too long, so, we established a company under the Company Act of this country, and make sure that all the shares are owned by the Kenya Government.

Question No. 2262

SETTLING THE LANDLESS PEOPLE

Mr. Odera-Sar asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement that in view of the fact that the Government is doing its best to settle the landless people in the settlement schemes, would the Minister tell this House how he knows who the landless are?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. In accordance with section 198 (1) (d) of the Kenya Independence Order in Council

1963 as amended by the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Acts No. 23 of 1964, and No. 14 of 1965 the Central Land Board is empowered to convey land to such persons as may be mentioned by the chairman of the Provincial Council of the province in which the settlement scheme is situated after consultation with the Minister for Lands and Settlement.

In practice, applicants for land apply to their district commissioners who have appointed selection committees to assist them in making the selection of new settlers. Districts' commissioners and their selection committees are the local agents for chairman of Provincial Councils. The members of these selection committees are in fact those who know who are the landless and most deserving applicants for land in settlement schemes.

A review of the present set-up of selection committees has been carried out, however, and the Government has agreed that in future these committees should be replaced by district selection committees comprising of:—

- The District Commissioner (Chairman),
- The District Agricultural Officer,
- The Senior Settlement Officer,
- The District Co-operatives Officer,
- One Provincial Council Member (to be nominated by Chairman of the Provincial Council),
- Two unofficial members (recommended by the District Agricultural Committee).*

Mr. Odera-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, I understood that he was answering from a point of view that only those people who have applied for settlement schemes are admitted, but my question was directed at finding out how they knew who were the landless people.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how the hon. Member expects us to know whether a person is landless unless he actually comes forward and applies for land; that is how we know that he is landless.

Mr. Odera-Sar: Mr. Speaker, do I understand from the Assistant Minister that those who apply to settle in the schemes are landless people, or are there those who just want to possess land in the schemes?

Mr. Gachago: It is not necessary that all those who apply for land are landless, Sir, and that is why we have selection committees, so that we may know which of the applicants are actually deserving cases and landless ones.

Mr. Ekitellor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to ask the Assistant Minister whether he is going to change these names of the lakes, such as Lake Rudolf? I want these names changed immediately.

Question No. 2252

PRICE CONTROL: ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Mr. Jabazi asked the Minister for Finance what were the reasons that led the Government to control the price of essential commodities like beans, rice, sugar, etc., and what led it to abolish the price control measures on these commodities.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The control of essential commodities was brought in at the time of the signing of the Tripartite Agreement, and in accordance with that agreement, the price of certain essential commodities were fixed at the level ruling at the 1st February 1964. These prices could not properly be maintained after the ending of the Tripartite Agreements, particularly for certain commodities such as beans and potatoes which were in short supply. Price control has, however, been maintained for certain important commodities the supply of which is under Government control such as sugar and maize meal. Since decontrol, there has been no significant upward trend in the price of the commodities which are no longer subject to control.

Mr. Jabazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister give us the percentage figures as to how much an ordinary worker gained in the wages increment, to justify the decontrol of these commodities, since the day they put this control into effect?

Mr. Okelo-Odongo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the questioner is not quite sure how the control originated. However, during the discussion of the Tripartite Agreement the representative of the workers said that since there was not to be a wages pause that there should be some kind of a price control for the workers. So, it was decided that this should be put on the level of prices on the 1st February. Now, later on, of course, when the Tripartite Agreement ended and also with the change in situation, some of the commodities being in short supply, naturally the play of supply and demand had to come into the picture.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, Sir, would the Assistant Minister state the machinery that he is using in the

urban as well as the rural areas, to ascertain that Government prices are adhered to by traders so that consumers do not have to suffer, particularly in relation to sugar and rice prices?

Mr. Okelo-Odongo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that question was dealt with some time ago. I think that if the members of the public have any particular complaints to make, they can always draw the attention of their representatives, who are in this House, and this matter can then be brought to us by the Ministry.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, Sir, would the Assistant Minister not agree with me that he has no machinery on the field, and in spite of complaints put forward to him by Members of this Parliament in this House, nothing has been done, for example, in Kilifi District, where rice is sold at Sh. 1/50 per pound?

Mr. Okelo-Odongo: I do not agree that the Government has no machinery, Mr. Speaker, Sir. What I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to is that in certain cases where there has been decontrol we have had to depend on the cost of the production of whatever commodity it is. I do not know what kind of rice this is, but if it is rice being imported from some place, you have to consider the production cost which is not at our control.

Mr. Mallinda: Arising out of the reply by the Assistant Minister, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when he said that the control was introduced to safeguard the workers, would he not agree with me that it is even more important now to continue the control in order to safeguard not only the workers but also to safeguard the laymen who are poor and have no means of livelihood?

Mr. Okelo-Odongo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that control is still maintained in respect of sugar and maize meal which are very important commodities. As far as the other things are concerned, we have no reason for introducing control and we feel that supply and demand price seem to be quite fair.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question: Mr. Bala, would you like to ask your question?

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, before I ask the question I would like to raise a point of order. That is, there is a wrong spelling in the word "quarter". It should be "quota" in both (a) and (b).

Question No. 2256

DEPOSIT ON MILK

Mr. Bala asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry whether

[Mr. Bala]

(a) The Government was aware that a deposit of Sh. 200 per gallon on milk quota was too high for African farmers either as individual companies of co-operative societies;

(b) The Government would consider giving special loans for the milk quota repayable over twenty years.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Murgor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government is aware that the deposit quoted in the question is high for the new farmer. My Ministry has considered the findings of the Dairy Industry Inquiry Commission, which, the House is aware, completed its inquiry and reported to my Ministry early this year. My Ministry has put these recommendations to the Cabinet for consideration, after which a Bill will be introduced in this House, incorporating the findings of the commission.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member and the House not to anticipate the House debate on this issue.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he consider additional loans on the Agricultural Finance Corporation, loans for development, to give farmers better loans so that they can have enough money for their requirements?

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this Bill comes to the House there will be a chance—

Mr. arap Sok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the Member to read a newspaper here?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is not in order for hon. Members to read newspapers here or even to bring them into the House, unless they are relevant to some matter they wish to raise in the House.

Mr. Oduya: I do not know whether that is so in your case?

Mr. Oduya: No, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Otherwise that should be taken out of the House.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, (Inaudible).

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I must ask you to take that paper out of the House.

Mr. Oduya: please give the paper to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

You may continue, Mr. Murgor.

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that I think the hon. Members will have a chance to put forward his questions with regard to increasing quotas for the farmers when the Bill is brought before the House. At the moment I have nothing more to add to what I have already said.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know the Ministry is in charge of the Agriculture Finance Corporation. Is it right, then, for the Assistant Minister to refer me to put my question direct to the Agricultural Finance Corporation when the Ministry represents this corporation in this House?

Mr. Murgor: Mr. Speaker, I think my friend did not understand what I said. What I said was this: when this Bill is brought to this House he will be able to bring his ideas before this House. I did not refer him to the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Question No. 2258

REVISED HISTORY SYLLABUS

Mr. Tani asked the Minister for Education when the Ministry of Education would introduce a revised history syllabus which gave greater emphasis on African history.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Member for raising this point which I consider to be a very important one. The Ministry of Education has already done a lot of work in revising syllabuses in order to make the content taught more relevant.

The emphasis of African history in the present Primary School Syllabus is already considerable, but no doubt all syllabuses are subject to review from time to time, in particular as we get more African authors who, at the moment, are getting continued encouragement from this Ministry. Also, a lot of work on African history related to subjects is being undertaken by staff of the University College, who, together with other scholars throughout Africa, are preparing African Encyclopaedia under the auspices of O.A.U. This will serve as a valuable source of information for future school authors.

Mr. Seroney: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister assure this House that this will not be one of those items that will be considered when the report by the education commission is dealt with by the Ministry and by this House?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a matter of fact the report of the education commission is already complete, and I think, also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this point has been taken into consideration.

[Mr. Gichoya]

My intention is that all teachers should be on the same path with the civil servants, they must become civil servants themselves, so that they are liable to transfer. Secondly, they will not feel insecure. A county council like the Kakamega County Council is likely to (Inaudible.) all the teachers. The Kenya Government can come here with the Supplementary Estimates and say it wants more money for the schools so that the schools are not closed either for want of funds or lack of teachers. The whole population of Kenya approves of the call for the removal of ignorance as well as poverty.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move my amendment.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Oduya, if you are seconding the amendment you have only three minutes today in which to speak. Would you prefer to start speaking on another day?

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will start now.

I rise to support the amendment put forward by my hon. friend from Kirinyaga. It is very important that the Government of Kenya must look into the problems of teachers and bring the teachers into a Central Government unified body, whereby they should be under the control of the Minister for Education as civil servants. They should not be left as a separate group as at the moment. At the moment you find, Mr. Speaker, that the missionaries have their own rules, their own responsibility for teachers. Some of the county councils which are unable to maintain the standard of teachers have also been given responsibility to run their own schools and the teaching section. There are also the Harambee

secondary schools which have sprung up recently and they have been given the responsibility to employ teachers according to the scale of salary they can meet for any particular individual. Now, this has led to the collapse of some of the schools, and this has also led to expulsion of so many teachers from the teaching services. This has, again, led to certain teachers being denied the right to continue teaching because they happen to marry wives according to their religious beliefs.

Mr. Speaker, the question raised for us here should not be ignored by the Minister for Education. He should take much interest in this particular case because it is only through education that Kenya can develop her economic resources. It is only through education that Kenya can show the world that Kenya is sufficient to carry on her own services. Within her own department without depending on expatriates. Therefore, if we ignore the teaching department I am sure, Mr. Speaker, Kenya will always have to depend on the British Government to provide teachers. We will always depend for technical aid through the United Nations Organization which at the moment helps the Kenya Government to run her teaching service.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Oduya, do you think this is a convenient point to break off now?

Mr. Oduya: Yes, Sir.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have now come to the time for the interruption of business. The House stands adjourned until Tuesday, 20th July 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

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

Tuesday, 20th July, 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

PAPER LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:—
Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1963/65 (International Labour Conference)

(By the Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi) on behalf of the Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa)

NOTICE OF MOTION

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE/PURCHASE THREE VC 10 AIRCRAFT

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

THAT this House approves the proposal of the Government of Kenya to guarantee, jointly with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the repayment of a loan of £12,908 million to be made to the East African Common Services Authority by the British Aircraft Corporation Limited for the purchase of three VC 10 aircraft.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2259

RENAMING OF ROADS, FALLS AND LAKES

Mr. Tanui asked the President when the Government would rename all lakes, falls and roads which still bore imperialist names, such as Lake Hannington, Lake Victoria, Thomson's Falls, Broderick Falls, etc.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government is fully aware of the need to change all undesirable names. It is not easy to give particular dates when the exercise will be completed because it depends on getting suitable names to replace the present ones. Consultations have been going on between the three East African States on the renaming of Lake Victoria.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell this House when they are going to rename Lake Hannington to its proper name known to the people as Lake Pokoria.

Mr. Nyamweya: Maybe the hon. Member did not hear what I said. I said it not easy to give particular dates when we are going to name this particular lake and any other lake or lakes in Kenya, but we are considering renaming all things, not only lakes, but all other towns and other places that are necessary, but it will take time provided we get good suitable names. Maybe the hon. Member would suggest suitable names?

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, would the Assistant Minister assure us that when Government considers these names none of the names will be tribal or locational, but they will be interterritorial or international? If they are named after Jaramogi, or after the Tugen tribe, they will be parochial.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really do not know what the hon. Member for Kilifi South means by an international or interterritorial name. If you name a lake by the name of Ngala, it is because we think that Ngala is a desirable name.

Mr. Seroney: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister assuring the House, firstly that these things will take time, and secondly, that before any decision is taken proper and full consultation will be taken at all levels, and that a national decision will be taken?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, consultation required will naturally be taken at all levels. The decision which will remain, Mr. Speaker, will surely be national.

Mr. Odera-Sir: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the names of these lakes were known before the Europeans came to this country, and were known by the natives of this country, why should the Assistant Minister say that they are now thinking of renaming them when they have the original names.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original names known will be taken into consideration, but surely we have to rename the lakes and any other places with the names which the country would approve of.

Mr. Muruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that these names are not imperialistic, but historical names. Therefore, they need not be changed.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, I did not want to criticize the question which was tabled by this hon. Member. I have not said that the names are imperialistic, I agree that they are historical and should be treated as such.

[Mr. Godia] remained poor, isolated and weak, simply because the Colonial Government could not make the conditions for a teacher, and a teacher found that a student who he taught and who joined a company, received much more salary than he himself was doing. He was leading a better life than the former teacher, and the teacher will look on that former student now in a company as being inferior to him, because he was the one who brought him up. These are the mistakes which I consider should be corrected by our present educational Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, a number of teachers who left teaching are now working with private firms, and some of them are within our Government. If you look at some of our senior civil servants, you will find, Sir, that a number of these civil servants have been teachers, but the conditions under which they were teaching were so appalling, the conditions were so poor, that they found it necessary to run away rather than die of starvation. That is the reason why teaching, Sir, is not respected, because when one is having to live under such conditions, he is regarded as a person who will die as a poor man. For that reason, Sir, we appeal to the Minister for Education to see that the old educations under which teachers are working are made much more attractive than the conditions in other departments, in order to attract most of the young men and most of the young women from the universities and colleges to join this profession. We want to see, Sir, a number of ex-teachers who ran away from teaching due to such conditions and joined private firms, coming back to join this department of education, because the conditions will be more attractive. If this is not done, the country is going to blame nobody but the Ministry, and therefore, we call upon the Minister to see that this is put right. We have to put our House in order. First we have to pay attention to the problems facing teachers in the country if our children, and above all, if our country, is to progress in the field of education.

Mr. Speaker, if we look to other countries, some of the civilized countries, we find, Sir, that they have given a very strong recognition to the conditions and problems facing teachers; and most teachers in those countries are proud of being teachers. But, in Kenya a teacher is not proud of his profession.

Now, the Kenya National Teachers' Union is trying to put before the Government the problems which should be put right in order to make the teachers enjoy the benefits. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is fair that our Government must

pay very serious consideration to the problems presented to them by the Kenya National Teachers' Union. I know that the Ministry recognizes the position of the teachers. The General Secretary of the Kenya National Union of Teachers also recognizes these problems, because he keeps on seeing the Ministry from time to time, pressing for benefits for the teachers. I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that Ministry will find it fit to recognize the deliberations of the General Secretary of the Teachers' Union so that the teachers will remain a happy community, will be happy servants of the public, and those who join this profession will perhaps not find it necessary to transfer from this profession to another. It must be realized that a teacher, as I have said, is the chief nation-builder of this country, and, therefore, he must receive the first place and first priority. We want to see, in this House, before long, legislation introduced which will make the teaching profession one of the most attractive professions in the country. This profession must attract most of the people to join this service, thereby doing away with the biggest enemy of the country, that is, illiteracy. Unless we do something about that we shall continue to blame ourselves.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Ministry of Education will do their best to see that the wish of the people is brought into line with other policy. The wish of the people of the country is to have more and more education. If there is anybody in the Ministry who is trying to stand against the wish of the people, particularly Africans, we would like the Ministry to know that the Minister has our mandate to see that that person is sent away from that Ministry, so that the people of Kenya get what they want.

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

Mr. Godia: With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support the Motion.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the Motion as it stands needs amendment. I am introducing an amendment to this Motion now, and this is because of the facts that the Mover has put forward. It is just a matter of putting the Motion on a better footing.

My amendment is, all the words after the words "in view of" are deleted and instead we have the following words.

THAT in view of the prevalent dissatisfaction among the teachers in Kenya and their repeated threats to go on strike, this House

[Mr. Gichoya] urges the Government to bring all teachers into the Civil Service on the same terms and conditions as others in the Civil Service so that teachers are fairly and justly treated, and, further, that the interests of all the school children of our nation are safeguarded.

The amendment does not very much differ from the original Motion, but I think it puts the whole thing on a better footing.

The contentions of the teachers all the time have been that they must be placed on the same footing with other civil servants and the reasons for that are quite obvious. However, there are certain conditions and terms of service enjoyed by the civil servants, people who might be of the same standard of education as the teachers, and yet the teachers who are contributing a lot to the nation are the people who really suffer.

Today, Sir, I have seen a case of two girls who passed the same Cambridge School Certificate. One joined a secretarial college here for nine months' training and then became a stenographer. The other one joined a teacher training college and after two years' training became a trained teacher. At first they had the same qualifications, they attended the same school, but now their terms of service, their conditions and everything else connected are different. The one who joined the Civil Service became better off economically. She was paid a far higher salary than the other one who spent two years training. There is a difference of one year in their training. The teacher is not put on the same footing as the other one who had secretarial training. Mr. Speaker, Sir, is a case of open injustice. I will not say that the Government has anything to do with this but there certainly are differences. Unless something is done by the Government, I do not think there is anybody else who is going to move in the matter.

The other thing is this, Sir. Better brains are moving from the teaching profession to join the Civil Service or the private companies. When these things are allowed to continue, what the country is going to be faced with is constant cries that we do not have technicians, qualified people to man this service or the other. It is better to have a better teacher to teach 100 students than to have a bad teacher to teach one student. A good teacher, well qualified, with brains as a teacher, will contribute more than an executive officer in any Ministry in Kenya. Now, what we ought to encourage today, is for the school leavers to join the teaching profession. The moment we do not have good teachers then what is going to happen is that the cry of fighting

ignorance, poverty and disease will still prevail as the national slander. This is a disease for which there can never be any other medicine. It is because we do not have educated people that we have poverty. The moment one is educated he is in a position to find out, or to make the best use of the soil. If all the teachers run away from the teaching profession, if all those who are leaving the schools are not prepared to join the teaching profession, then this country will remain backward.

It is the intention of this National Assembly to promote the welfare of society and, in actual practice, unless someone is educated how can we be in a position to know what is good and what is bad. Surely, the key to happiness of this country lies with education; the key to happiness of this country depends mainly on the teachers. If we do not have teachers, we have no educated people.

Now, we are faced with another malady, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that of the very good spirit of help yourselves, the Harambee spirit. In the result we have built quite a number of secondary schools, but again the problem is, where are the teachers for these Harambee secondary schools? Always the problems is, where are the teachers? Every year we get qualified people, with Cambridge School Certificate but these people are not interested in teaching. They say there is no future in teaching. They say that in teaching the conditions are such that nobody cares to remain as a teacher.

Now, if these people were civil servants there would be one advantage. A teacher, brilliant in mathematics, who might be ex-Kagumo could one day come and teach in Kirinyaga District, because it would be a question of being under the same manager. You might get a very good teacher in a Roman Catholic school but he is under a particular management there; he cannot be transferred to another school which needs a proper qualified teacher. That Roman Catholic school might have two good mathematicians but neither of these can be transferred because they are under a different management. So, what is going to happen is this: you will find a Roman Catholic management with very good teachers and they are all concentrated in one place, they are not transferable, while other schools are badly in need of good teachers. However, if all the teachers are under the Central Government of Kenya as civil servants what is going to happen is this. The Minister for Education will see to it that in all schools there is a proper teacher for a particular subject. There will be no concentration of good brains in one school to the detriment of other schools.

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is some pocket money involved into their training. They were first employed by the board of governors, first employed by the county councils, and when you go to the county council the Members there say that they then have to see the Minister for Education. The Minister for Education then says that he has to go and see the Minister for Local Government. The Minister for Local Government then turns round and says that he has to go to the Treasury. Then teachers are left very frustrated. What we like to be done on this is that it is time for us and the Minister for Education to improve it. It is no use any of us talking about clearing the first enemy of this country, which of course, is illiteracy. What do we have to do? We have to have better conditions for the teachers so that these conditions will attract the teachers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that the Minister for Education approached me to withdraw this Motion, but, I am not doing to withdraw it. When you go to Kisumu the highest rent at Kisumu is Sh. 78. Now someone, a T4 teacher who earns about Sh. 279, how can he be afford to stand his cost of living. The teachers are threatening to strike because of the cost of living. The cost of living is very high. The house rent is very high in Mombasa as well. If someone claims that the conditions have been improved, what sort of conditions have been improved? I have never seen them at all. Now, normally when a woman is pregnant, the Minister for Education gives the woman official leave of a certain amount of days. When this woman is away for about sixty or seventy days, she is deprived of her right of earning her full salary. She has to suffer the loss of salary. She has to have half her salary during this time. Now, such conditions are the ones that the Minister for Education has to check. Now, we want many women teachers to go for training, but if they are discouraged that they go to produce young people for Kenya, as a Kenya citizen, then they will not

(Inaudible.) because of reducing their salary by half during this time. Now, a young woman leaving school, when she hears about this, will not go to train to become a teacher, because he is also thinking of becoming a mother at some time, and by becoming a mother she should be given official leave by the Ministry. Then the Minister at the same time is punishing that woman who is producing a young one for the country by cutting her salary by half. Now, the women ought to be given proper and well-considered care so that these women can have as many children as possible. At the present moment, some of us have been preaching about

self-help schemes in communities. What the communities have done is to contribute quite a lot of money in order to begin day secondary schools, but with these day secondary schools, as far as I know, there is a possibility of making a policy laying with the Minister for Education. They mention the figure of Sh. 40,000 and, the community agrees to it. Then, the Minister does not help by finding a teacher, and if that is the case, the policy should be made by the community, simply because the Minister is aware that he will not find the teacher. He is aware that the conditions which have been given to the teachers are the conditions which are preventing the teachers from joining the teachers' professional service. It is no use for the Minister for Education to make a policy of Sh. 40,000, if he cannot get any teachers. He has no teachers because he has failed to create better conditions for the teachers.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is that teachers are not entitled to any loans, whether they are highly educated or not. A county councillor or an executive officer of the county council is entitled to a loan, but a teacher, whether he has a B.A. or an M.A., is not to be given a loan. This is the trouble that the teachers are trying to face, and that is why I say that the teaching profession is only there to be looked upon through the eyes of the community, who will report to the Minister for Education on the progress of the teacher.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we come to the management of the schools. The teachers are placed under several managements, or a good number of managements. When one takes up the teaching profession, or a course, he sets out to go and teach at certain schools. Then the Minister for Education expects him to be completely under the community. It is up to the community to report on the teacher. Now, this teacher can go on suffering because of this. It is up to the Minister again to place that teacher in a community, and the community is there to give him a house, and so on. I do not think a teacher can teach in a community and live in a house outside. They are then suffering what is called house rent.

Now, a teacher is under the county council, and at the same time, is looked upon by the board of governors, and he is expected to be under what is known as the District Education Board, and he is also under the Ministry of Education. Now, Sir, to me it appears that in my own district, that is Bungoma District, seven teachers happen to be polygamists, having more than one wife. These people were in missionary schools, but they had to leave them because they had a different management, they did not like someone to have more than one wife. These teachers then tried to run to the

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District Education Board schools, and there they had better conditions, whether they had five or ten wives. That is why we say that if we have one employer and uniform terms of service, a teacher would then have the same conditions and terms of service as anyone else. We have many teachers who have joined companies because of these poor conditions, and the Minister should be making better conditions for the teachers.

Now, at the moment there is quite a lot of discrimination, and it is this. If we had one management, one employer in the teaching service, we could not hear these old colonial ways.

In my view, we have a lot of private schools. There is the Duke of Gloucester School, which has about forty miles of land. It is because of this land that there is a school here. But, if there was only one management, one employer, such things would be wiped out. Not only that, the schools in Nairobi now have many teachers who can teach anywhere, Mombasa, Moyale, Kisumu or any other place, simply because they are under a certain board of governors, and this certain board of governors is there to look for the best teachers. Now we still have the ex-European schools, the ex-Asians schools, existing with the board of governors. If the board of governors can still exist as such, then they can apply for any teacher from anywhere, and if these teachers come they are not allowed to be employed on an alternate scale in any area. He has to remain here in Nairobi. The pupils of that teacher have to take the same examinations as any other pupils. For instance, you might have a school like the Duke of Gloucester School, and another school with different teachers, but they should have the same examinations. Why should we have some schools making progress, having graduates and others making up on the fence. The Minister of Education looks upon them as though they were only worried by the community. The Ministry should not take these schools.

Now, at the beginning of next year, when I have to go to the Minister for Education, I shall find many European headmasters, and masters, trying to get better conditions. At the same time, if you happen to go to some schools, the fees are very high. These are very high because the board of governors know that if the fees are very low, the children of the poor will go to these schools. If there is discrimination in the fees, so that there is only a certain type of child going to certain schools, then the Minister should think about whether this is going to continue or not continue. Now, at the present moment the education in Kenya should be classified as follows: (i)

Category A for Africans, (ii) Category B for Asians, and (iii) Category C for Europeans. Why should we have this sort of discrimination? It is time for the Government to try and rectify some of these things. Another point is that the fees should be equal throughout Kenya, because, for example, in such places as Garissa East and Garissa West, there is only a river separating them. Now, in the East they are paying Sh. 30, but in the West they are paying Sh. 46. Why is there this difference? The difference is only created because there are different managements. It is up to the Minister for Education to go into this and see that we have equal conditions in the field of education. It is useless for them to preach to us, because we are not going to do away with leaders in the country. If we could only create different conditions, this situation would not exist. If these conditions were all the same, we could have a teacher from the Duke of Gloucester School teaching in a place like Mombasa, in a community outside. But, they cannot do this as well because there are no houses, and the community has no money to build them. This is a great mistake of the Ministry.

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

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this chance. Now, I would like to second the Motion because this is very important one indeed. In fact, this country, and I think all the world, recognizes that without proper foundation of educational facilities in any country, that country cannot progress. In Kenya, particularly African education, has not been given proper attention in the past, and it is now time that this Government, our elected Government, considered making right those conditions, those problems, for which we blame imperialism and colonialism. Without making proper foundation for educational policies in Kenya, our development, Mr. Speaker, Sir, will mean nothing, and we all realize that all the leaders in this country, all Members of Parliament, all leaders of the Government, went through an educational institution. That being the case, we must, therefore, give the education in this country very high recognition. Anybody in the Government who may try to look down on the educational problems in Kenya would be an enemy to our country, and for that reason, this Motion, I suppose, reminds the Ministry that this country wants to be completely partial in the educational policy of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the past the conditions of service for the teachers have been very unattractive. Many people who have been teachers, have

[Mr. Agar]

to sleep again you are woken up. But when it comes to the question of money, I must agree that the Government has been very generous and has done a lot to listen to our cases and has sometimes relieved us of our difficulties. But it would reflect badly outside if again we are insisting on a further increase, say, of money immediately. Really, in accordance with our difficulties, in accordance with the needs of our people, in accordance with the social set-up, and what people expect us to do, we continue to experience difficulty. However, as long as the Government undertakes to review this problem from time to time, to be realistic, I think we have to support this amendment and we will wait and see if the Government is going to carry out this obligation.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Dr. Waiyaki has proposed this amendment, and, as it is time for the Mover to reply, we have to dispose of this amendment now. I will put the first part of the question.

(Question put and the House divided)

(Question negatived by 28 votes to 10)

AYES: Mr. Agar, Dr. De Souza, Messrs. Kali, G. G. Kariuki, Komora, Konchellah, Mutiso, Okelo-Odongo, Tanui, Dr. Waiyaki.

Tellers for the Ayes: Messrs. Mutiso and Ndile.

NOES: Messrs. Bala, Barasa, Bonaya, Dingiria, Gacalata, Godia, Jahazi, Kamau, Kase, Kerich, Kerre, Khalif, Kiamba, Kibuga, Makokha, Malinda, Mate, Mbogoh, Muruli, Ndile, Ngala-Ahok, Oduya, Ogie, Oselu-Nyalick, Theuri, Tuva, Tuwei, Wamuthenya.

Tellers for the Noes: Messrs. Oduya and Okelo-Odongo.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The question before the House is the same as previously proposed, and it is now time for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite interesting that the Assistant Minister had tried to put the Motion as it was, so, in summing up on what has gone on in the House I would like to bring up a few points which must be considered while this Motion is in progress.

Mr. Speaker, I always feel that a Member who has been elected by the people cannot afford to remain isolated from his electors simply because of his financial position, while the Minister cannot at any time—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. There is too much conversation down there.

Mr. Mbogoh: The Minister cannot at any time be isolated as a Member is. This has allowed some Ministers to take advantage of the Members. I am not saying that all the Ministers have done it, but some of the Ministers have taken advantage of the weakness of the Members because of their financial position and they have managed it and planted themselves in a position in some constituencies where they think they can even put a man of their own liking in that constituency and win without any difficulties—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, also a Member who goes to court because of debts finds that he is serving the causes of his people, as all the money he has is not his. He has distributed it to his people, and after that he cannot even afford to defend himself in a suit in court.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is this. I will not actually attack the Ministers here, but I will not be very far wrong when I say that a Minister leads a kingly life, while a Member could serve him as a cook, or as a driver. Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, a Member who employs a driver for himself is one of the most uninformed people, because when he employs a driver he cannot rest. He is always moving from here to there. He cannot find time to rest in one place. After all he leaves most of his bills here, because when he gets a bill he cannot sit down and read it. He has no time at all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the one thing which I will finish with is that a Minister who is not married, in this House, should be dismissed forthwith. If a Member of this Parliament is not married then he is contributing greatly to the destruction of African socialism—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member alleges that unmarried hon. Members of this House are destructive and destroying the African Socialism. I am not married. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is bound to destroy the political life—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your point of order, Mr. Gichoya?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could he substantiate the aspects of the African socialism which we are destroying?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, of course not. The hon. Member was expressing an opinion which he need not substantiate.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I said this I stated it in good faith and I would even

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like to quote that with African socialism every leader is expected to have a home where everybody can go and meet him.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that these Members can make an effort to try and get married, then they will be contributing very much to the nation-building of this country and also to the African socialism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, while agreeing with you that that was an expression of opinion, I wonder whether all that the hon. Member has said in the last few minutes was really relevant towards the Motion which he was moving.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He did get a bit far away, but now he has finished speaking.

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

Resolved accordingly:

THAT this House noting with indignation the hardships experienced by hon. Members in Nairobi and within their constituencies, calls upon the Government to set up a board of inquiry, taking into consideration the following points:—

- (i) Social life of Members when attending meetings in Nairobi regarding their diet and accommodation.
- (ii) Solvency of Members—in Nairobi and at home.
- (iii) Comparative cost of living between Members and Ministers of this Government.
- (iv) Payment of drivers of hon. Members.

MOTION

UNIFIED TERMS OF SERVICE FOR TEACHERS

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

THAT in view of the repeated determination of teachers to go on strike thereby demanding unified terms of service, raising teacher's salary and to have one employer, this House urges the Government to meet the demand of teachers before the school children are deprived of their chance for education.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I demand anything I would like to express that I myself have been in the field of teaching for a number of years, but all I came to realize was that a school teacher was

no better than a school prefect in a school. During the time of the colonial rule and time of our Government today it appears to me that the Ministry of Education so far has done nothing to improve the conditions of the teachers.

As far as I can see, Mr. Speaker, a teacher is a key stone of our educational structure, and in order to get a better educational structure what the Minister and the Government have to do in this country is to have the following things. It has to depend upon the quality of the teacher; to depend upon the initiative and the status of a teacher, and upon the emoluments given to the teacher by the Ministry.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a school-leaver leaves the school he first of all has to decide and think what sort of Ministry he is going to join or what sort of career he is going to take. Nowadays a school-leaver youngster has to choose to join police because a police inspector has more respect and more salary than someone taking a teaching course. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is useless for these youngsters to choose the police career and leave us behind without teachers. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we are trying to employ into this country is that we must fight against the enemies, and the first enemy which stands out above the others is illiteracy. We have to fight against illiteracy. Without creating better positions for the teachers it will be very difficult to us to get these teachers. How can illiteracy be tackled in this country? All we have to do is to give the teachers better conditions and these better conditions have to be so good so as to attract the teachers. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, Sir, those who leave the schools have to choose which profession or which career they are going to take. They have to choose most attractive courses. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the conditions remain as they are the youngsters will not like the teaching profession.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place we have to find that when a boy or a girl leaves school he has to think of what profession or career he will take up. At times, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they choose the ones where they are likely to get some pocket money while they are training, or on the course. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the National Youth Service, where we bring our youth normally they are very sure of getting pocket money. Also in the training of medicine, they can be sure to get some pocket money. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about teaching? There is no question of pocket money at all.

People who go into the teaching profession, said that during their training there is no pocket money at all. These people only go where there

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office] amongst people who have no vehicles. These people are being woken up and I know this for a fact. The poor people pay the doctors but they do not pay the person who takes them to the hospital in his vehicle.

I understand that the hon. Members are worried about the fact that they have large families. Now, is the Government to blame for your large families? Has the Government anything to do with the production of your children? If the hon. Member for Kilifi South has nine children, or more, has that anything to do with the Cabinet?

An hon. Member: Yes, that is African socialism!

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Well, if that is African socialism then I am very glad that the hon. Member for Kilifi South and other Members accept, that if it is so, they should go and look for children and welcome these children and give us credit for trying to arrange something! We are arranging for free medical services, we are arranging for free education, for better amenities all round. At least we are taking care of those children somehow. So you cannot come here and dissociate yourselves from the general public and want that you yourself should be given things in advance. This is unfair.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the Government, of course, cannot provide pensions for Members of Parliament. This has never been done. It is one of the things we could put forward, but then there is the time element of service which, very often, is short. It is very difficult in these circumstances to work out on what basis you must get your pension. Today you might be in Parliament, tomorrow morning you might not. It is extremely difficult to work out these pensions. So, instead of this we have gone to great trouble and we have provided now an insurance scheme whereby each hon. Member pays Sh. 15 per year. If you happen to die in an accident, for example when you are driving your car home, or your driver is driving your car home, your family gets £1,000. So they are not completely left out in the cold.

An hon. Member: With strings attached!

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): There are no strings attached. We do not act actually, as a Government, put forward such schemes with strings attached.

If you pay Sh. 20 per year, and if you lose an arm, a leg or an eye, or any other appendage of that kind, and you live, you get £1,000. What more do Members want? That is excellent. We

are only being called upon to pay a little over Sh. 1 per month. I am sure the public would love this. I gathered from the Chairman of the Kenya National Assurance Company that they have changed this this morning. We have 100 Members who could join this scheme. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if Members were feeling it so keenly that they were in danger of losing their lives in accidents, and they were coming to the Government to employ drivers, which is a more costly affair, why cannot we collect 100 Members together—we have many more—and start a scheme?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, somebody mentioned that Government should consider the establishment of a hostel or an estate. I think that was the hon. Osogo. If Members could seriously submit their concrete ideas on this particular project I think the Government would look into the problem. However, the problem will be that for many weeks in the year these houses will be empty. Now, who will be maintaining the houses? Who will meet the cost of those houses in those periods when Members are not sitting? For example, in August we should not be here in normal circumstances. Now, who would be paying for the cost of maintenance of those houses which Members want? If Members can work this one out it would help.

Another Member mentioned that hon. Members were not behaving properly when they were in Nairobi. I do not want to be a grandfather here; I am not. However, it is obvious that there are a few Members who are not behaving to the credit of the other Members. If people will be seen—I am not mentioning any names, they clearly know—in a state of collapse outside this House, drunk, and then they go to the Government and say, "We are not properly looked after," where do you get the money to get drunk on, is what we ask.

Hon. Members: We go hungry!

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): So, Mr. Speaker, for food they substitute whisky! I am afraid that this is a new one, and we are not likely to take that one seriously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you come to suggest that we look into your social life and then you limit us to your diet and your accommodation, well, that is another thing. We look into your social life when you are attending meetings in Nairobi, and, Mr. Speaker, now the social life is cut out to diet and accommodation. I am not prepared to go round looking at what you to eat. That is your business. If you feel that you want to have

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office] food, have it. If you feel that you want chicken, have chicken. This is not the kind of thing that Government can really look into.

I appreciate the question of accommodation but then with a salary of Sh. 4,000 or so that you get here you should be quite well off. An hon. Member is supposed to get Sh. 2,000 a month, with additions in the figures of Sh. 640, Sh. 1,800 and Sh. 812. That all comes to over Sh. 4,000. Even if you only get Sh. 300 there should still be a fair amount of money there and you could get a fairly good house or alternative accommodation. Now, I am not saying this is ideal, I have already said that I was sympathetic with the case, but you cannot expect the Government to change all these things overnight. We have changed quite a lot in a short space of time.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is about the solvency of Members. This problem of solvency also must bring upon the individual, because if the individual does not want to do his book-keeping properly and over-spends, then it is very difficult for us to do anything. If you get Sh. 10,000 a month, you will still be wanted to look into your own book-keeping. Although we appreciate that you are finding it very difficult—I am finding it difficult—to make ends meet with the salaries that we now get, we must know that this particular problem very much depends on the individual. The difference in the cost of living between the Members and the Ministers of the Government has always been a very thorny problem. I know that Members have been very keen to get the same salaries, or nearly the same salaries, as Ministers. I do not think that we can expect in any Government that Members should receive the same salaries as the Cabinet Ministers.

We want to try and meet the demands of Members and so we want to accept the amended Motion, as amended by the hon. Mr. Makokha. The Motion reads:—

THAT this House noting with indignation the hardships experienced by hon. Members in Nairobi and within their constituencies, calls upon the Government to review from time to time the following points:—

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry. We want to remove the words "set up a board of inquiry taking into consideration" which were left in the amended Motion of the hon. Mr. Makokha and insert in place of those words the following "review from time to time". Now the Motion will read:—

THAT this House noting with indignation the hardships experienced by hon. Members in Nairobi and within their constituencies, calls

upon the Government to review from time to time the following points:—

(i) Social life of Members when attending meetings in Nairobi regarding their diet and accommodation.

(ii) Solvency of Members—in Nairobi and at home.

(iii) Comparative cost of living between Members and Ministers of the Government.

(iv) Payment of drivers of hon. Members.

If Members will agree with this they will realize that this gives us the opportunity to look into their problems all the time. Then, Mr. Speaker, the Government will be very happy to accept the amended Motion.

(Question of the first part of the amendment, (that the words to be left out be left out proposed)

(Question of the second part of the amendment, that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Could I have the amendment in writing, please?

Who seconds that amendment? Mr. Agar, are you seconding the amendment?

Mr. Agar: Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid I can only allow you four minutes to speak because then it will be time for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got much to say but I like the way the Motion has been amended and I think it is realistic. Human beings' difficulties never end, and although we Members experience a lot of difficulties they can only be tackled by frequent review. If the Government allows the Motion as amended to pass, that they are going to take on the task of reviewing these things from time to time, we must remember they are reviewing the difficulties of the whole country from time to time. We cannot say, as Members elected to this House, that financially or otherwise it is we who should take priority. We must set an example of austerity; and in that we are accepting the pace of development, we will be economizing.

A lot of our activities really are more than Members do in other advanced countries. As the Minister has said, sometimes the Members find that their cars used as ambulances at night, and really I do not agree with him when he said that patients go to other people. They do come to the Member. They say, "We voted for you, now you take me to the hospital." And before you return

[The Deputy Speaker]

ask leave of the House to extend time for this particular Motion.

Now, I think we will get Mr. Kamau's amendment out of the way, and I will put the amendment.

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to clarify certain points, and give some detailed information to the House.

I am surprised, Mr. Deputy Speaker, from what I have heard Members say here, that there is nobody to thank the Government for having increased the salaries of Members from Sh. 833 when we started, to Sh. 2,000 a month as a basic salary. I feel that when Members make their claims, they should also be specific about what the Kenya Government has done for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I get is not secret. It is open for everybody to know. The hon. Members must also give the public details of what they are getting. The comparison which has been given by the hon. Mr. Osogo of the total amount earned by an ordinary Member of this House, cannot be a secret, because he gave a very reasonable average of what an hon. Member should get when the House is in normal sitting.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is also one thing to be said for and against the hon. Member. The Government has made a suggestion, and a letter has been addressed to the hon. Members that if 100 Members of this House decided—because it would be in the interest of the Members—to join an insurance company at the rate of each person paying Sh. 15, the lives of these Members would be insured to the extent of Sh. 20,000. I am surprised to hear that since this letter was addressed to the Members, no reaction has been made, and in fact, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is in the interest of the Members, it is in my own interest, and in the interest of the Members who are now blaming the salaries and taxes, and so on. It would be much better for a Member to insure himself, so that an amount of money can be paid to his family and his children after he is dead.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is a further point here, that Ministers are using their private cars to attend meetings. Now, this is very unfair indeed. Before we make these accusations, we must find out what the facts are because Ministers

are also controlled and checked, and they have limits. There is a limit which allows a Minister to use a car on Government business for only 5,000 miles. Any further mileage he will have to meet out of his own pocket. Some Members are also entitled to this amount.

When Ministers attend Party meetings, they do not claim anything from the Government. If they accompany the President, they have to pay for petrol out of their own pockets. When they go on duty, to visit various areas in the country, they are paid. But, again there is a limitation of it. So, the Ministers are not allowed to go about their duty travel without some sort of check.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one other thing which some hon. Members mentioned about undermining other hon. Members when they go to their constituencies. This is very surprising, because when Ministers visit various constituencies, it is normally Members of Parliament who ask them if they can do some favours, like contribution to self-help schemes, schools, dispensaries, and so on, I am therefore surprised that the same Members, who have sometimes issued invitations are now arguing that the Ministers give an exorbitant amount, which of course, comes from the Minister's pockets, and not Government. I think the hon. Members must be grateful for such generosity and not feel that it is a way of destroying other ordinary Members of Parliament. I think that if, it is well intended, and in all cases it has been well intended, and given in good faith, it is a sign of generosity. I do not think that the Ministers need go out of their way to destroy a particular Member. If a Minister does so in the course of his work, then it is a most unfortunate thing, but I do not think it is done. It may be due to differences that Members have in this House, that when they see Ministers visiting their areas they are always suspicious that something serious is going to happen.

Now, about the housing problem in Nairobi, which probably Members may not like. If you had a hostel—Most of the Members here are married, or practically all of us here are married—in a way—and those of us who are not married must find out why we are not married!

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Member, if they come to the hostels like school children, will fight like children if they disagree, and would their wives and children also start fighting, as this hostel would be a common place? I do not think the Members would like this. There is only one thing

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

which I think would be of some use, and that is that if to have a club where the Members could meet.

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

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

This club would have to be in this building, the building would have to be extended, and the Members could have a club where they would be protected.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Members are allowed to drink there may be some problems, and there may be some complications. Now, in the Sessional Paper No. 10 there is provision for Government to give assistance to those who wish to build their houses. I think this would be very helpful.

Members here have their own constituencies, and if they could work there, helping other people, themselves to build houses and homes, then they would find it profitable in their own places, rather than staying in Nairobi most of the time as I have seen some Members doing. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is very unfair to accuse the Government and also to ask for aye or nay. It would have been better to ask the Government either to review, it in view of the ranking force, or if it is just going to be a matter of reviewing the salaries of Members, the public may ask why are the Members only interested in themselves. This could be very unfair.

Now, the question on comparison does not arise here, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We have already given very clear comparison. Mr. Osogo has given some figures which cannot be disputed, and the figures show that Members of Parliament earn more than the Assistant Ministers, and the figure is about Sh. 4,800 compared with what the Assistant Ministers earn. There is a very big difference regarding Ministers because the Ministers have greater responsibilities. They entertain, out of their salaries, and I do not think that the responsibilities of the Ministers can be disputed. So, Mr. Speaker, I do not support the amendment as it is, but I would support, if the amendment is again amended, asking the Government to review the salaries from time to time as circumstances demand.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to speak on behalf of the Government, and make additions to what has been spoken from both the Assistant Minister, Mr. Osogo, and the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism. I have listened

carefully to what Members had to say about this Motion. I understand their difficulties clearly, and Government appreciates their difficulties; but the Government would like them to appreciate the Government's difficulties. It is not as easy as it is said in this House, that we provide all the things that in a wealthy situation we would like to provide for the Members of this House. I, myself, would have liked to get all the facilities that Members have wanted to have themselves, but it is not possible always to do the things that we want done, exactly when we want them to be done.

Members will remember here that when we came to Parliament in May 1963, I believe that Members were getting something like Sh. 833 per month.

Hon. Members: Do not remind us of that!

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): They are now getting Sh. 2,000 per month, plus the mileage claims, plus the subsistence allowance, and all the rest of it. Now, it would not be true to say that the Government has done nothing so far to improve the salaries and the welfare of Members of this House. In fact, it has been a great move from Sh. 833 basic to Sh. 2,000 in the short space of time. I wish they could say the same thing about having increased the salaries of other people outside. We must not try to isolate ourselves here and appear to be quite far away from the general public. So, although we understand our difficulties, we must not ourselves appear to be the ones who want to grab faster and most, I know, Mr. Speaker, that Members of Parliament are suffering hazards of African socialism, but these hazards must be accepted. We have passed in this House that we accept this African socialism with its attendant new social responsibilities towards our fellow-men. Now, if you called out at 3 o'clock in the morning to go and take a woman who is expecting a baby to the nearest hospital, well, you must know that not only you, as a Member of Parliament, is being woken up. There are other people being woken up at the same time. What about the medical staff. When you take this person to the hospital surely somebody must be there. That is the spirit of Harambee and this is what we want. It is also true that not only a Member of Parliament is being woken up at that time; there are other people in the villages who happen to have vehicles and they are being woken up at that time, and they take the patient to clinic and hospitals. They are taking them at no cost. I am not talking about the commercial vehicles. I am talking about fellow countrymen who happen to have private vehicles, those who live in villages

[Mr. Jahazi]

outside Parliament someone will come up to us and ask us for Sh. 5 or Sh. 10? At night my welfare is not being looked after because I have to stay in these dingy hotels as I cannot afford to go and stay in the New Stanley. I have to go to the dingy hotels.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government this time, not to take an attitude of back beating or to show us a negative attitude as they have done in the past, but to look to our requirements and our needs that are so acute. There is no need for a Minister to visit an area and go and visit the Indians just because we cannot afford to give him accommodation. When the Ministers do go and visit places you find them being welcomed by Indians, by the big workers. We would like to entertain them when they come to the various places, but we do not have a house. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the time to have a good house where the Minister will come and you will be proud that he has come to your house, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the use of lurching with a Patel all the time, it is not because the Member does not want to but because he cannot afford to entertain you.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion is a very important one, and we have tried to urge the Government to see to this before. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, now we have put this to the public, and tell them the difficulties, and that they are 100 per cent behind us. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should defend itself and reassure us that this time they will be responsible enough to give this a good hearing and consideration, and then give us what we rightly want.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to make a few observations on—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just been informed that I can only speak on the last bit on drivers. I would like to speak on the whole of the Motion.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I ruled that the amendment is separate from the main point of the Motion, and therefore that the hon. Member can speak on both.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to make a few observations, on the whole Motion and the remarks which the hon. Members have made on this Motion.

First of all I would like to thank the hon. Member for Elgon South West the hon. Mr. Makokha, for having reminded the Government about this. The mileage claims rights are very full and consideration has already been put as to the increase in the maintenance of cars and the price of petrol. But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a few things which the hon. Members have forgotten to remind this House, and these are the things which I would like to put forward.

We have been told by the hon. Mr. Kamau that the Government should go and tax the public so as to supply secretaries and build offices for the hon. Members in the reserves. Sir, this is the indication which the hon. Mr. Kamau had given to the public. The hon. Mr. Jahazi said that the public are sympathizing with them, Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is left with only one cause, to go out and declare that tax will be increased to maintain the hon. Members in this House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the hon. Members are shouting but, Mr. Kamau mentioned quite specifically that the Government should build offices and employ typists for the hon. Members in their own constituencies. I am only wondering, Mr. Speaker, Sir, where the Government has received this money from in order to do this. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only thing the Government can do it with is the peoples' taxes. If we are told to go to the people and tax them in order to do these things, then we should be told about it in this House in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a comparison between the salary of the hon. Ministers and hon. Members, and therefore, on my behalf as an Assistant Minister I would also like to make a comparison. The Mover of the Motion, the hon. Mr. Mboogh, enlisted the

(Inaudible.)
of the money of the Members of Parliament. He did not enlist the source of revenue, and this surprised me, because I was waiting for him to enlist the source of revenue which I am going to enlist now. Mr. Speaker, Sir: First of all I would like to give what an Assistant Minister receives; what I get as an Assistant Minister; My salary, Sir, is Sh. 3,666 66 cents, and I am only entitled to go to my constituency twice a month. I therefore get in a month an allowance of 40 cents per mile and put in an average limit of each hon. Member of 400 miles to his constituency from Nairobi, then I would get for two hundred miles to my constituency, return, Sh. 320 per month. That means two trips to my constituency. That means that I can make only two trips to my constituency. I am getting the same as any other Member in this House, Sh. 200 a

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

month as my constituency allowance. This totals up to Sh. 4,186/66. That is what an hon. Member in this House gets. He get Sh. 2,000 a month as his salary, and he also gets four trips home a month, which amounts to Sh. 640. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have said these things because I think the public should hear them. I have also consider, Sir, that the House does not sit all the time. I have put this consideration to the hon. Members as well. An hon. Member will get Sh. 640 a month to travel to his constituency. He is getting a sitting allowance of Sh. 80 a day, which is going to allow him to get paid for four days a week. This makes Sh. 1,840 a month. He also gets on top of this Sh. 40 for four days a week, and that allows him twenty days a month. He gets therefore, Sh. 800 as this allowance. He also gets 200 as constituency allowance as any other Member gets. That brings the total to Sh. 4,840 a month. Now, comparing that with what I get as an Assistant Minister you will find a difference of almost Sh. 700 a month. Now, I have also considered the fact that the Members attend Parliament monthly, and that is why I have lowered this. Here, to check what I have just said, I will give an example. An hon. Member I heard about attended a conference in the City Hall, and for that one meeting he is claiming Sh. 850, and now he is claiming Sh. 1/20 a mile for his car. But, I have put this claim at 40 cents per mile, so I think I have been very fair in my assessment.

Now, a few other things hon. Members have raised— That is only a comparison, and was just a point that was raised by other hon. Members that needed comparing so that the public would know the difference between an ordinary Member's salary and that of an Assistant Minister.

I would also say that what I think hon. Members should say, and what I think the Government would agree to in all these points, is that some money should be provided to the hon. Members to build an estate for them with rooms with two beds and so on, which would be called, "Members of Parliament Estate", where the hon. Members can live while they are here. They would be paying a very fair amount to stay here, and they will not be interfered with. They will be guarded, as the hon. Mr. Jahazi said. I think the Government should sympathize with this kind of suggestion, so that from the National Fund or any other fund it could be made possible for the Government to build a building with all the facilities, and good meals, for hon. Members.

With all due respect, if we read correspondence in today's *Taitale*, we would see that the hon. Member's behaviour and life in Nairobi is really degraded. We would be ashamed at this time and think twice of claiming from the Government that our lives and well-being should be looked after by them in a better way. I will quote the name of the paper, but I will not quote the contents of the write-up that appears in today's *Taitale*. It is indeed a statement given by somebody who has seen us in Nairobi and who really sympathizes with the way we are trying to behave in Nairobi. I agree, by all means, that the money hon. Members and we get, as Assistant Ministers, is not enough, from what Mr. Jahazi has said, and Mr. Jahazi has pointed out, actual facts every face us in our constituencies. These face every body, even the Ministers, let alone the police guarding them. They were also elected and they are responsible for their electors.

There is one thing, Sir, I would like to mention here. When a Minister visits a constituency as a Minister, he is going to put forward the policy of his Ministry and the policy of his Government, and he claims from the Government for this, but a Minister could visit a constituency as a Member of Parliament, and as a leader of the country he would not claim. If an Assistant Minister accompanies the President or a Minister, he does not claim, he is just on the same lines as any other hon. Member. I think, and I am subject to correction here, that if a Minister accompanies the President to any district, he does not claim from his Ministry. He pays it out of his own pocket. These are facts that are facing us in the Ministries.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to thank hon. Members, and I think the Government is very sympathetic with this kind of Motion, and with the comments that my colleagues are going to make, which are not going to be relevant in rejecting the Motion. The Motion is received with sympathy from the Government, but we ask hon. Members to be a bit cautious in the way they spend the money they receive from the Government and the public funds, and their salaries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these few observations, I beg to reserve my decision.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I would like to draw hon. Member's attention to the facts of this particular debate. According to our provisions, the Government should reply at 10.38 a.m. and the Mover should be called upon to reply now. I understand that the Government still wants to amend this resolution, and as such, I consider the fact that we have already taken Mr. Kamau's resolution on this Motion. I would

[Mr. Kamau]

should have a decent office established by the Government, because at the moment you find that a chief—who is nominated by this Parliament—is provided with an office in his location, and he is not a constituency Member. He is only nominated as a chief, and he is provided with an office, with a clerk, with a house and all the rest of it. Why should Members of this House, who make the laws of this country.....

(Inaudible.)

It is not even known where some of these Members of Parliament are living. To this effect this sort of thing helps to degrade the Members of Parliament who are making the laws in this country. Therefore, it is high time that the Members of a constituency should be regarded as the supreme authority of that area, and everybody else should be under him; this should be understood. I do not blame anybody because there has not been anybody to speak on behalf of the Members of Parliament. Now we are the Members and we should see that it is made law that the Member of Parliament is the supreme authority in his constituency, and everything should come through him—whether administrative or political—because, Sir, what we find today in some areas—and this should be known by the country's leaders—they will try to undermine the position of the Member of Parliament in his own constituency. It is at present put in the way that even the chiefs and headmen, and even the Administrative Officer is superior to the Members of Parliament. I think it should be made very clear that the Member of Parliament is the supreme authority of this country and that everybody within his constituency is under him, and I think I am very right in so speaking.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, when we come to the question of social and status of Members, we find that the present salary of the Members of Parliament could not allow them even to entertain their guests when they visit their areas. I think that it is high time that the difference between a Member of this Parliament and a Minister of the Cabinet should be made very small, not as big as it is today, so as to enable a Member of this House to look more decent than he is today.

Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come to the point of drivers for the Members of Parliament. You find that today most of the hon. Members are driving their cars themselves, and they are men who are supposed to be carrying this country in their own hands. They cannot drive the cars and drive the country at the same time, I think that I am very right and that I will be backed by hon. Members

when I say that a Member of Parliament does not have a chance to read most of his letters, papers and even these Bills in his cars because he has no time to rest in his own constituency. When he is in the car he probably has time to go through documents and if he is driving himself he has no time at all to read and financially, he is unable to employ a driver because his salary is too low. This is why I am proposing that all the drivers for the Members of Parliament should be employed by the Government, because if the Government could employ drivers for the administrative officers, there is no reason why they should not employ drivers for the Members of Parliament. I hope that every Member will agree with me, because you find that if I am supposed to engage a driver, the consequences will be that I would retain him only for a month and the next month I will not be able because we, as Members, have our cars on hire purchase and eventually these cars are being taken away from us because we cannot meet these costs. To this effect, Sir, I urge the Government to employ drivers for the Members of Parliament. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the board considers this point then I would also emphasize that as soon as the Government gets around to it they should employ secretaries in these constituencies so that a Member will be able to deal with the matters affecting the constituency because he will have a clerk and everything will be ready, instead of today where we are experiencing great difficulties because we cannot employ typists in our constituencies. We cannot maintain their services because the salary is very low.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Will you second the amendment? The hon. Member who seconds the amendment will have to speak now. Mr. Jahazi will you second it?

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yes, I am very happy to support the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is, in conjunction with the Motion; the fact that by including the drivers so we are avoiding another Motion. I am very grateful to Mr. Kamau who moved this amendment to the Motion, and I am very happy to support it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the Members' well-being is a very important matter. The Members have tried to approach the Government and our colleagues in the Cabinet, to try to find a provision where we will be cared for. We are asking our colleagues in the Cabinet to try to understand the position, as they were in the same position before they became Cabinet Ministers.

[Mr. Jahazi]

They have experienced the life of being an ordinary Member before they became Cabinet Ministers and therefore we would like them to consider making provisions for the well-being of the Members. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the story we are talking about is not a new story to them, but it is just the usual hardship which they also know about.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not mean that the bigger salaries which the Ministers receive is doing nothing towards the help of their people, but they also have problems of their own and their bigger salaries are also subjected to so much demand. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we still would like them to adopt a case for the well-being of the Members although we know that their salary is still subject to demand. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about the ordinary hon. Members of Parliament salaries? They should understand our position more because they have been in the same position themselves. They should sympathize with us when we say that we need an increment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the moment, we have outstanding promises as regards mileage and everything else, but up to now there is still nothing doing. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, every day things are getting worse. The prices of certain day things are getting higher. The Government has failed to stop these people from increasing the price of say petrol and this and that. They have just allowed them to increase them as they want to. Then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these increases hit the Members very badly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our salary is not an ordinary salary like a workman's salary. For instance, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when these people the public run out of their money they cannot go to the district commissioner or the provincial commissioner and say, "Please, Mr. District Commissioner, or Provincial Commissioner, I have run out of money, and I need Sh. 2 for such and such a thing." They then come to the Members of Parliament, and the Members of Parliament in their position cannot just turn round to these people and say, "Go away I have no money." If the Member of Parliament is asked to lend these people money, then he will lend them at least Sh. 5 or Sh. 10 depending on the amount which he has in his pocket. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Member may find himself left with Sh. 5 out of every pound, in his pocket, of his salary. The balance of Sh. 15 is always going to pay for this and that, until you find that you yourself are minus. Then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are threatening letters, if the Government want to know they should ask the Post Office to open every letter

that goes to a Member of Parliament's post box, and they there will find that 80 per cent of these letters are bills, and threatening to send Members to court. Only 20 per cent of these letters are thanking you for what you have done, etc.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that our Government should understand that the position we are in is very, very hard, and the people think that the Member of Parliament's salary is not just to maintain him but they think that whatever is his is theirs as well. Our terms, I understand, that we come under the terms of self-employment. Nobody employs us. Our terms of service are so poor that we do not have medical service. We do not have anything. Whatever you get is at a cost. We are told that that is your gross salary, homework and your housing and everything is your own headache, therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in that position we cannot afford things.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we take our cars, no-one other than the Minister uses his car, but if an ordinary Member has a car then the people in the country-side seem to think that a car belonging to a Member of Parliament is just like a bus, where they can just open the door and tell him to drive it to any place.

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

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

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very hard to refuse. Another example, is where a man comes knocking at your door around three o'clock in the morning, saying, "My wife is expecting a baby. Will you please help me to take her to the hospital?" and, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in your position, as a Member of Parliament, you cannot refuse. You have to get up still in your pyjamas and take her to the hospital. No-one can go to a Minister because there is an *askari* with a gun. No-one can go to either a district commissioner or the provincial commissioner. When somebody dies, and the people have to give a contribution, then everybody watches the Member of Parliament's hand when he puts it in his pocket for a wedding or he will give the same goes for a meeting, everywhere as the Members have described. Mr. Speaker, Sir, although we are ready to do these things the position is so hard that it cannot continue this way. Either the Government should issue a statement telling the public that they should stop regarding M.P.s as gold-mines and that nobody should ask a Member of Parliament for a penny. Our salary is ours and they should try to listen to our difficulties and try to meet it half-way and make up to our living standards. How are we going to be protected if as soon as we go

[Mr. Gichoya]

truth as it is, Sir, is that even the voters themselves, if they had their way, would approach the Minister for Finance and say, "Our representatives are underpaid." The voters would not like to see the Members being poor. The voters would not like to see their Members living a very awkward life, they would like to see their Members living in a decent way.

A few days ago, Sir, our President did mention at Muranga that a leader must be rich, a leader must have property. But the income of Members today, Mr. Speaker, does not at any rate warrant his having property, unless and until he has got somebody to push him up; and I do not think that every Member has got someone to push him up financially. This being the case, it seems that we are disqualified as being Members of this National Assembly by virtue of our financial condition.

Now, the commission or the board of inquiry should not even exist. I should say the Minister for Finance should immediately give the Members a decent salary like the civil servants. A permanent secretary today, Sir, is more important in the eyes of the Government than the Member of Parliament, the man who makes the law. Without the Members of Parliament, Sir, there can't never be a Government, unless it is a Government of an individual. But democracy means people ruling themselves through their own representatives, not through the Civil Service, not through the civil servants.

This being the case, that a civil servant is better off financially or economically than a Member of the National Assembly, you are faced with a simple question in the eyes of the public. Who is more important? Is it the civil servant or is it the ruler? Now if the ruler is a man, that is, the maker of the laws, who is more important than a civil servant, why should he not be paid properly? The financial condition of the Members is the main problem, that either has caused some of the deaths or is keeping the Members in a very awkward position; and the dignity of the Members is lowered by the lack of a proper financial standing. Members must in the first place be properly paid so that they can also marry!

The other thing I want to say is that I see that in a country like India Members of Parliament have got a hostel; Members who come from far off live in a Government hostel. I suggest also here there is a case for accommodation; there ought to be a hostel entirely for the Members of Parliament. This has got more than one

advantage. Members would be always living together, knowing one another very intimately. Secondly, the security arrangements of the Members would be increased because the Government would be in a position to post at least one or two policemen for their security. When Mr. Pinto died, Mr. Speaker, every Minister was given a bodyguard with a pistol, but not a single Member of Parliament; none of the ordinary Members of this House was given a pistol to safeguard his own life.

I should say that a Member of Parliament is as important as a Minister because he first becomes a Member of Parliament and then he is promoted by virtue of one reason or another to a Minister, by favour. The President says, "I favour you gentlemen to become this" or "I favour you gentlemen to become that". There is no other criterion for a man to become a Minister that his life becomes superior to that of an ordinary Member. What I am trying to say is that the security of Members ought to be taken care of by the Government. In that case, I would not want a pistol, I would need a place where I could sleep and feel secure. That is one point which must be looked into by the Government; the accommodation for Members.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, which I want to say, is this. I see that every Minister is given a driver by the Kenya Government, and also, he is given a car for his movements.

Secondly, when our President goes on a tour he is accompanied by a number of Ministers and it also follows that our people should demand that Members of Parliament should also join him. But, when the Members join the President's tour, their mileage is not paid, nor is the petrol, and I went to Kisumu once and free accommodation was provided. But the Ministers cars are paid for by the Government, they put their claim to the Ministry stating that they have used their cars and they are paid mileage. Now, when our President is going out, every Member joining the group must be given either a Land-Rover, or two or three Members should share a Land-Rover so that they would not incur unnecessary expenses. Everyone likes to join the President because what you see the President doing is what you would be expected to do when the time comes that you become the President. Mr. Speaker, Sir, every Member, including the Member for Gichugu, hopes that one day he will become the President of the Republic of Kenya.

The other thing, as I said, is that Ministers, by virtue of being paid higher salaries than Members, are in a position to destroy Members of Parliament. How do they do this, Sir? You have

[Mr. Gichoya]

these Harambee arrangements and Ministerial tours; the Minister says that he will contribute so much and the poor Member says that he will also contribute something. The Minister says that he will contribute Sh. 2,000, and the poor Member has nothing to contribute, and that is in his own constituency. In the eyes of his voters that Member becomes a victim of these Ministerial tours. What I say is this; if we were paid properly I would be very happy to join every Ministerial tour, not only in my own constituency, but also in other places, and contribute as much as I could. But now we become victims of these Ministerial tours, and Ministers are not prepared to tour certain constituencies because if they go to their own constituency and they contribute, they are promoting a Member. Consequently, because they do not like a particular Member, they said that they will not go to that area. No matter how much you ask them to please come and see what we have done with the self-help schemes, they never come.

With these points, Sir, which I have put forward and which were put very squarely by the hon. Mr. Makokha, I think this board of inquiry must take into consideration the salaries of the Members, their accommodation arrangements and the ways and means of Members getting in touch with their own constituencies.

With these few remarks, Sir, I support the amendment.

(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out be left out; proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This being a detailed amendment, we will confine any debate on it to the amendment and not to the rest of the Motion. Possibly, hon. Members would even be prepared to vote on this amendment without further debate.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to make a few observations on the amended Motion and—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You can only speak on the amendment, not on the main question at this stage.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): No, Sir, I would like to speak on the amended Motion.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think hon. Members really want to speak on the amendment. May I put the amendment?

(Question of the first part of the amendment that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Question of the second part of the amendment that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted, proposed)

(Question of the second part of the amendment that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on this Motion, I find that this Motion is almost similar to Order No. 7 which I have tabled. If the House agrees, and the Speaker allows it, I would request to amend my Motion by including it with the Motion which is presently being discussed. This would enable an amendment to be made to urge the Government to employ drivers for the Members of Parliament. If this could be allowed as an amendment, I think we could debate the Motions together.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to have a proposed amendment in writing before I propose it, but this is a very simple amendment you are proposing and you would add it as No. (iv) to the list of points and put simply "payment for Members' drivers".

Mr. Kamau: That is right, Sir. "That the Government should pay—"

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You may put it in writing later.

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, this is very clearly understood, that the Members of this House, when they came to take over the Colonial Government, found that the position of the Members of Legislative Council—as it then was—was so awkward, because at that time all the Members of the Legislative Council were the farming community, and they did not have the interests of the general public in the country at heart; they were looking only for their own interests. At the moment, Sir, you find that the Members of Parliament who are in this House are solely responsible for the administration of this country. We find that there is a very big gap between the Members of this Parliament and the Ministers of this Government.

The main point of this Motion is that at the moment Members are experiencing great difficulties, especially in their own constituencies. When the board is being set up, I would suggest very strongly that it should look into the following points: That every Member in his constituency

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Member should not take advantage in making such statements when he knows very well that they are not correct. In fact, Sir, the—

The Speaker (Mr. Slide): Mr. Achieng-Onoko you are not actually making a point of order but a point of argument. The hon. Member did say that he believed that such was the position and he also went on to say that if he was wrong he was open to correction. You cannot take this opportunity to make an interruption under the guise of a point of order, but you can correct him in due course of debate.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, I said this because this was the practice a long time ago; I do not know if it is still being practised.

Mr. Speaker, if a Minister goes on Government safaris, during that particular time I believe—and again here, Mr. Speaker, I am open to correction—a Minister enjoys an insurance cover which, if he meets with an accident, would compensate his family. I know that when Ministers go on Government duty they are paid hotel and subsistence allowances. Those and other such payments would entail some investigation to be carried out on this question:

Before I finish I would like to mention an incident here. It was a letter which was initiated from the Vice-President's Office. I appreciate very much the sentiments expressed in that letter and I also appreciate the efforts that the Vice-President put in in trying to get the National Assurance Company to agree on a cover of at least 100 Members of this National Assembly on payment of £1 for a cover of £1,000 if a Member met with an accident. Mr. Speaker, that is a good gesture, but why should Members pay that £1? My contention here, Mr. Speaker, is, if such a scheme should be started, it should be for all Members of the National Assembly. This is because Members of the National Assembly are not on their own business, they are not working for a particular firm or a particular company, they are on the service of the Republic. If the Republic wished to get the best out of these Members, which the Republic is doing, surely, Mr. Speaker, the Members should also be covered by the funds of the Republic. Let us look at what happens when a Member of Parliament dies in an accident. We have had four deaths so far. Now, these deaths, Mr. Speaker, leave such an ugly vacuum in the family of that Member that, maybe, the family would think that it might not have been worthwhile for the particular Member to have gone into Parliament. Mr.

Speaker, it is the suffering of that family that I am very much interested in, and in getting the Government to consider instituting this board of inquiry which will get everything in its true perspective.

Mr. Speaker, my time is over. I beg to support.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to amend this Motion, and in so doing I believe I am helping the Mover to make it more reasonable than it is.

First of all, this Motion is taking it for granted that the deaths of the four former Members of Parliament were due to the three points listed below:—The social life of Members in Nairobi, the solvency of Members, and the comparative cost of living between Members and Ministers of this Government. There, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I disagree. I do not think that these are the causes of the deaths of the former Members. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to amend the Motion so that it reads like this:

THAT this House noting with indignation the hardships experienced by hon. Members in Nairobi and within their constituencies, calls upon the Government to set up a board of inquiry, taking into consideration the following points:—

- (i) Social life of Members when attending meetings in Nairobi regarding their diet and accommodation.
- (ii) Solvency of Members—in Nairobi and at home.
- (iii) Comparative cost of living between Members and Ministers of this Government.
- (iv) Payment of drivers of hon. Members.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, leaving the question of deaths out and bringing in the question of hardships, there is no doubt, Sir, that many Members, particularly those Members who are not Ministers, experience a lot of difficulties in Nairobi. First with regard to accommodation. I remember, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I applied for a house to the City Council of Nairobi and I was told that priority was given to Government or civil servants or company employees, and not to politicians. Up to now I have not been able to get a house. Every time I come to Nairobi I have to spend one week in this hotel, another week in another hotel, and so on. Of course, the standards of these hotels differ. Also, I have to choose the hotel according to my financial standing, and most of us find ourselves spending our time in very dirty hotels.

[Mr. Makokha]

Mr. Speaker, when I come to the second point, solvency of Members, I have noticed ever since I came to this House that the money we get, I do not want to say we do not get much money, we get enough money, but this money is really public money. If there is anything public, it is the Members' money. Here in Nairobi, when I go around, I find somebody genuinely asking for help. You look at this person and you feel he really needs some help. I have seen some former youth wingers, or some people who come here to look for work and fail to get work, they are hungry and they come to me and ask me for 30 cents. They say, "Mr. Makokha, please give me 30 cents to go and buy a plate of beans." It is not easy to refuse such a person the help he needs.

There may be another who cannot get transport home, so he says, "Please, may I have the bus fare home." It is not easy to refuse.

Now in our constituencies, Mr. Speaker, people come and say, "Mr. Makokha, we are building a church here; what can you do?" and naturally I must help. There is the question of *Harabee* secondary schools. I have to do the same. I have been to a meeting in Ukambani, for example, where a Member stood up and offered Sh. 100 at a public meeting as a help towards a secondary school, and the people refused. The people said, "No, you're not paying enough. We cannot accept Sh. 100." So the poor Member increased the sum by Sh. 20, and said, "I'm giving you Sh. 120." Again the people said, "No, that's not enough." Until this Member said, "All right, I'll pay Sh. 120 plus five bags of cement," and then the people said, "Well, that's fair."

All this is from the Member's pocket, and yet this Member has got his family and children to look after. That is why, Sir, I feel that here it is a question of hardships of Members and not a question of deaths of Members.

Point number three, comparative cost of living between Members and Ministers of this Government. Now there is no doubt that the Ministers and the Assistant Ministers know that our salaries are different. Secondly, Sir, there is no doubt, as the Bible says, that those who have, always seem to be given some more, and those who do not have, the little they have seems to be taken away from them. Now when Ministers visit our constituencies I have noticed that most Ministers, almost every Minister who visits my constituency or my district, use their private cars. I have yet to see a Minister using a Government car, although the Government has some beautiful cars. Now when the Minister drives from, say,

Nairobi to Kakamega or to Busia, for that matter, I believe he comes back to Nairobi and puts in a claim, a mileage claim; for this distance covered. Now when the Ministers visit our areas, we are supposed, both as a matter of respect and as a matter of our duty, to accompany the Minister. The Minister then comes back to Nairobi, he puts in a mileage claim, which he receives, of course, but the poor Member, having accompanied the Minister all round the district, or even all round the region, cannot put in a mileage claim. There must be something wrong somewhere, as far as that is concerned.

I would like, Sir, the Government, when this inquiry is set up, to allow or consider allowing Members to put in claims when they accompany Ministers during the Ministers' safaris in their constituencies or their provinces. Secondly, as far as these mileage claims are concerned, Sir, the claim rates were fixed long ago when the cost of maintenance of cars was low, when the cost of petrol was low. Now, Sir, the cost of petrol has gone up, the insurance has gone up and the general maintenance of cars has gone up as well. And yet the rates are still the old rates, so there is also something wrong there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government to look into that too, so that the claim rates match the comparative cost of maintenance of cars, as it is at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I hope that the Mover of this Motion will support my amendment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slide): Is any hon. Member seconding the amendment?

Mr. Gikoya: Mr. Speaker, the crux of the whole Motion is just the difficulties which Members normally experience; I do not think there is anything other than that in this Motion. It is that the Members are poor, they are not in a position to pay even for their own drivers. This is where the problem arises. These are just mere accidental things. They result, no doubt, from the conditions in which Members are living.

What I would like to say, Sir, when supporting the amendment is that here the salaries we get—and we have become more or less a group of trade unionists whereby we have to negotiate, to beg the Minister to add something, beg the Minister to increase our money here, whereas in fact we are entitled to decide as to how much we should get. It is true some Members might say that if Members come here and pass a resolution that they pay themselves Sh. 5,000 a month, the voters will not be happy. But the

[Mr. Mbogoh]

makes an account of all that he has spent he will probably find that he has spent Sh. 2,450 every month, and your car will perhaps need some repairs on it, when it goes wrong, so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us are spending Sh. 3,000 for repairs per month, or more than that. For example, Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us bought our cars long ago, and now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you had looked at my Bill for the repairs last month, you will have found that I have spent well over Sh. 1,000 on repairs, which means, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that when a Member accounts his account at the end of the month, he finds that he has spent Sh. 2,750 per month, and he is only given Sh. 2,000 per month. Where then is this Sh. 750 going to come from?

As a result, Members have to go and try to hunt for people to buy them so that they can raise this Sh. 750 a month to exist on.

Now, some of us cannot go hunting for somebody to buy, because we feel that we are African socialists, and we must be able to raise our own standards to the standards expected of us by the public of this country, but those who cannot do that find it difficult to exist, and because of this they feel that they are so worried that they cannot even rest. That is why the other day, Mr. Speaker, I was suggesting that every year Member of this Parliament should go to a doctor and be examined to see whether they are still fit after all the worries that they have had over the year. It would not be surprising to find that some of our Members were unfit.

Mr. Speaker, when a Member is unfit, you find it difficult to control him, and he cannot simply sit down and say that he is going to let his children die or he is going to do something else. A man is born to look after his family, to look after his own and their health, and so on. So, what a Member does to save money is that he decides to lower his standards of living. So, he goes to a hotel in Nairobi which is most unsanitary at Sh. 5 a night, and he is sure now that he can also go to Kariokor at lunch-time and get a lunch for Sh. 1/50. After all, he thinks that everybody else is eating there. He is then saving a lot of his money by doing this. So, Mr. Speaker, if somebody goes to Kariokor today, he will find hon. Members there drinking a glass of milk and eating a piece of meat, and they think that is enough. There is nothing wrong with that, but that shows that a Member cannot do anything else because he has finished all the money he has, and he is lowering his standards. The same Member who goes to Kariokor today, was sitting in the New Stanley Hotel last month, but this

month he has to go to Kariokor to save money. In fact, some people are now calling Kariokor the new New Stanley Hotel of African socialism.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I present that account to this House, I am also reading out some of the essential things which we have in this country. We have such things as having to employ drivers for those Members who cannot drive, and that is another expenditure, another amount of money. We have a personal entertainment to visitors who come to the Parliament, we have night club, bars and everywhere else that we go to. A man is entitled to some pleasure, whether in a night club on a bar or a hotel. After all, when we stay in a hotel, we find some friends coming to see us, and you cannot just speak to them without offering them a drink or something. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, a Member has to pay his taxes, and this is not catered for by anybody. It is not even taken out of the salary. Sometimes they expect you to pay at the beginning of the year, and if you do not pay then, when it comes to June, they start deducting your money at the rate of about Sh. 100 a month, and you find that when that is deducted as well, a Member sometimes does not even have enough money to drive home.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if you come to a man with a family of four at home, you will also find that some people here, proper African socialists, have a family of fifteen. Some of them have five wives, and about twenty children, allowing every wife four children. Now, Mr. Speaker, what will happen here is that these children will not even be able to move like those of an hon. Member. They will start dying because there is no money to feed them. If I own land anywhere, everybody starts shouting to me that I am a capitalist, and so on. So, we find it very difficult to exist on such terms allowed by our salaries in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a Member is at home he has many enemies. You find that when a Member comes to Nairobi, there are some people who go around cutting his feet trying to get rid of him all the time, and they take advantage of a Member when he comes to Nairobi. He comes for two weeks, and in that time they say that they will deal with him. So, when he goes back they come and they tell him that everybody has been holding meetings every night trying to tell us about this and that. Then you find that after that, some of them go to a Minister, such as the hon. Oneko's house, and hold a meeting there, and they are told to go and fight others.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a car which everybody drives needs an insurance, and also Members

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sometimes would like to take out their own personal insurances in case of such accidents. In fact, it would have been tragic if some of the Members who have died in accidents had not had personal insurances. Now, I do not know where this money comes from because I have tried to use my money as economically as possible, and as result, Mr. Speaker, I find that since I was elected in 1963, I have never managed to buy even a shirt. I do not even have the money to buy a new shirt. The only clothes I have are those I had before I was elected. Mr. Speaker, this is the truth, I am not exaggerating anything, and any Member who thinks I am exaggerating can come and look at my own accounts. I still keep accounts, I would like to dress like the others in this House. When you look at a Minister you find that he is well dressed, because he has the money, and he has a watch and such things given to him by an Indian in the shops.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to dwell on this, because I feel that Member would like to participate. I urge the Government to form something like a commission to find out these things, and try to recommend to the Parliament or to the powers that be that at least there should be a house or a hostel built by the Government where Members could pay less than they are paying at present in the hotels. Instead of Members living in insanitary places like Kariokor or Majengo, I think it would be to their dignity to have a better place to live, and then everybody would be quite happy without having all this trouble.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, what I would urge the Government to do is to have something which would raise the dignity of an ordinary Member of this Parliament, instead of just providing for the standards of the Ministers while the ordinary Members are left behind. They do not get a chance to participate in the life of the Government according to the principles of African socialism. African socialism allows everybody to develop all together, without leaving some people far behind, while others fly like hell.

An hon. Member: How does hell fly!

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, with these few words I beg to move.

Mr. Mallinda: Mr. Speaker, I am seconding this Motion sincerely, hoping that the Government will see the sense of the Motion and will accept it on the principles that are involved.

Mr. Speaker, no Member in this House, I feel sure, was elected to this House for the sole purpose of enhancing his financial standing. The

main reason for Members seeking election to this House is to come and represent the interests of the people of this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not sensible at all for anybody to come to this House for the express purpose of representing and trying to develop the country and, at the same time, finding himself in financial difficulties. Mr. Speaker, we know that Members who are in this House, more especially those who do not hold any Ministerial portfolios, suffer quite a great deal when it comes to their financial standing. If, for instance, a Member, as the Mover of the Motion has stated, goes to his constituency, he needs to be able to go to his constituency every now and again, and to be able to come nearer to his constituents, try to get hold of their troubles, their difficulties and everything that he has come to this House to represent. I do not want to imply this, but I think it may not be surprising if some Members of this House now find it extremely difficult to go back to their constituencies because it may not be possible for them to come into close contact with their constituents, simply because, maybe, they cannot entertain them according to the way they are expected to do.

I want to go on to say that, for instance, the tabulation which has been given by the Mover of the Motion is quite generous, because you find, especially now that we have had some Members of this National Assembly, particularly the Senators who retired last month, in many cases those ex-Senators have not had the ability to keep the cars which they received with the help of the loans they had in this House. This is because every end of the month they find themselves in deficit. When term of their service in the National Assembly terminated, Mr. Speaker, they were unable to continue to pay the loan. That is a very serious state of affairs, because Members should come here, they should be able to follow and live according to the standards which they attained when they came into this House. For instance, Mr. Speaker, those Senators who went out and are now contesting seats, how are they expected to go round to contest the election, when they find themselves with no cars?

I would like to reiterate the wording of the Motion. Government should set up a board of inquiry to inquire into all this and many other problems which face Members of the National Assembly. For example, Mr. Speaker, if we take, for the purpose of comparison, Members of the House and the Ministers—here, Mr. Speaker, I am open to correction; if I am wrong—I think when a Minister retires he has some entitlement of leave for which he gets paid. If I am wrong I accept correction.

[The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife]

(b) It is possible that additional deposits of gold ore may exist in other parts of Central Nyanza. The Government, in conjunction with the United Nations Special Fund, has launched a survey to re-examine these areas in an effort to locate further economic deposits in Central Nyanza.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have two supplementary questions. The first is what would the Ministry do if someone offered to exploit the mine further at Kibigori?

Mr. Mohamed: If somebody should apply for the exploitation of this mine he would be issued with a licence in the normal way.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House when the surveyors were sent to this area and when the report will be out, because the sending of surveyors has been a subject that has given rise to a number of questions in this House, and we are becoming very used to it?

Mr. Mohamed: The survey of this area is a very lengthy process. The surveying process to which I referred earlier on has been going on for one year and it is likely to take two more years before we can have the proper report on the whole survey.

Mr. Oseba-Nyalick: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us why there are some people at Kibigori who are practising privately? Some of them have been arrested in possession of illegal gold. How could he reconcile his statement by saying that the mine was closed down due to the economic position?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the closing down of the mine was due to the economic reasons but if the hon. Member is suggesting that somebody is prospecting there, and he has been arrested, then he must be prospecting without a licence. If a person holds a licence from the Department of Mines and Geology then there is no reason why he should be arrested.

Question No. 2246

POKOT CLAIM ON KAPKAI

Mr. Muliro, on behalf of the Member for West Pokot, Mr. Lorema, asked the President whether his office was aware that the Pokot claim on Kapkai was still standing.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Office of the President is not aware that the Pokot are claiming Kapkai area. I am sure, Sir, that the hon. Member remembers asking a similar question in this House last December, and this question is No. 836, which was dealt with by the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement. The reply to that question can be found in the HANSARD dated the 19th February.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Before reading the next Order, hon. Members would probably like to hear about arrangements for the matters to be raised on adjournment.

As a result of notices I am allotting next Tuesday, the 20th July, for Mr. Khalif to raise on the adjournment the matters of duties of General Service Units as compared with the police and army, which was the subject of his Question No. 2218.

On Wednesday, the 21st July, the matter which Mr. Omar gave notice of some time ago, the destruction of the Ramisi dam, in the Kwale District, will be raised on adjournment.

MOTION

Mr. Omweri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you were absent I raised a point of order concerning this Motion and Motion on Order No. 7. In view of the similarity of these two Motions I thought it would be appropriate if the two Motions were taken as one and debated as thus, so that there would be no repetition later on when this next Order is also moved. They are so similar that I think it would be to the advantage of the House if they were combined, and to the advantage of the two Members concerned if one moved and the other one seconded.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is a good point of order. In fact, I think if we proceed to a resolution on Mr. Mbogoh's Motion, Order No. 5, I should have to rule out of order Order No. 7 because it is raising again a matter which has been decided. They are so similar that it is possible to cover in debate on Mr. Mbogoh's Motion; the whole subject of the Motion, under Order No. 7. I am glad that Mr. Omweri pointed it out.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know if that is exactly right, because my Motion deals in general terms with the Members' lives, but this one is asking the Government about the driver's allowance. Unless this was to come as a small part in my Motion then it would not be right.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I quite agree with Mr. Mbogoh that his Motion covers a wider field than the Motion under Order No. 7; but it does as I say, include or can include in discussion the point raised by the Motion in Order No. 7 and I think it is much better that any hon. Member who wants to raise that particular proposition should be given the opportunity of raising it in the course of Mr. Mbogoh's Motion. This is just one of the solutions which Mr. Mbogoh's proposed Board of Inquiry might find as an answer to one of his problems.

Will you proceed, Mr. Mbogoh.

BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF HON. MEMBERS

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

THAT this House notes with great indignation the deaths of four hon. Members during the past one and a half years and calls upon the Government to set up a board of inquiry taking into consideration the following points:—

- (i) Social life of Members when attending meetings in Nairobi regarding their diet and accommodation.
- (ii) Solvency of Members—in Nairobi and at home.
- (iii) Comparative cost of living between Members and Ministers of this Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my general motive in moving this Motion was that during the time since we were elected it seems to me that many Members have been meeting with accidents, including those who have not died but they have met with accidents but only been injured; they have, perhaps, gone into hospital. All these accidents have been caused because the Members are worried within themselves. When a Member feels worried then it is probably because there is something wrong with what he has been earning and doing in Nairobi and at home. For example, of living in Nairobi and at home. For example, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we take a Member of this House, and not forgetting that there are some who are unmarried and therefore walk around without worrying about anything. The African socialism or the Government of Kenya allows people to have tax differences with exceptions up to four children. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, those people who have ten children are quite different from those who do not even have one child. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we take, for example, a Member who has bought a car. This car is usually being paid for at a rate of Sh. 600 per month.

or perhaps Sh. 450 per month. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, take a Minister. He also has a car, but he does not use this car as much as a Member of Parliament uses his car. The Members of Parliament have to go to their homes; sometimes every week-end and tell their constituents as much as possible. Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is this worry of the safety of the Members while they are staying in Nairobi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that there have been quite a number of threats to the Members from some groups, which frighten the Members who have a different opinion than they have. This, in fact, worries the Members until sometimes they do not know what they are doing or where they are going. Sometimes through this they are involved in accidents and either die or go to hospital seriously or slightly injured. We saw the other day that one of our Members was killed in Nairobi. He was shot. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, who knows whether there are any other Members who are expected to be shot? In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, during that week after one of our Members had been assassinated there was a very tense atmosphere in the House. Everybody was being very wary and even some of the Members went into hiding and they never came out. They never mixed with anybody for thinking that they would probably be the next one. Sometimes they would see a car behind them, immediately think that the car with its occupants was after them and drive so fast that they would meet with an accident.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give an account of the Member's salary, and how it is spent. Perhaps a Member has a car, and therefore he will be paying about Sh. 500 to Sh. 600 per month, and also we have to earn food and drink, probably at a price of about Sh. 400 per month. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us say that we have a Member who goes home every week-end and probably spends up to Sh. 400 per month on petrol and then when he goes home, he has to meet his constituents. Of course, when he arrives there they expect a lot from him. Of course, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go to a bar and then buy everyone around a beer, you will just lose your prestige. You do not look like a Member but you have to take what little money you have and try to entertain your friends as much as you can, because they expect that you will do something for them. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this will cost you another Sh. 300 per month.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, housing in Nairobi costs about Sh. 600 per month. If a Member then

[Mr. Jahazi]

(b) How many were taken and how many remained to be taken.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The only country which has offered Kenya scholarships for Muslim students as specified is the United Arab Republic under the University of Alashar scheme for Islamic studies. No other country has offered scholarships for Islamic studies.

However, I do not know whether there exists Muslim Government as the questioner puts it but countries including the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iraq, Algeria, the Sudan and Pakistan do offer Kenya students scholarships for academic studies based on the normal requirements for university entrance.

(b) Last year five students went to Cairo for Islamic studies and it is hoped a similar number will go this year. For academic studies, provided there are candidates and the courses offered meet the requirements of Kenya's manpower needs, we shall take as many places as will be offered by these countries for the coming academic year.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that Saudi Arabia offered eight scholarships which were returned by his Ministry because, as I understand, the Ministry said they could not get eight Muslim students to carry out Islamic studies in Saudi Arabia?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, yes. In fact, we did seek an offer from this country but the offer reached us very late and, therefore, we could not process the offer.

Mr. Mate: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, (Inaudible.) a set way is, to give him the idea of time, as far as this question is concerned. What period is he talking about? What dates?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not hear the question. Could the hon. Member please repeat his question?

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said, as far as the question is concerned, there are no dates as far as the so-called offer is made, there are no dates. Nothing is mentioned about when and where, what time what year. Can we be told this? Can the Assistant Minister answer the question automatically?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Member is referring to the offer for this year. I do

not quite understand what he means. Usually, the academic year starts in September, and before September we hope to process every offer for higher studies.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister prepared to write to the Saudi Arabian Government to ask them to send back the scholarships that were rejected at a better time, so that there will be no mistake at all?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Member is confused. There are no rejected scholarships. What I said earlier, was that the scholarships offered by the country just mentioned, reached us very late and we were unable to process this offer. If the Saudi Arabian Government still wishes to extend this offer for this year, or for the next year, we shall be only too pleased to take it.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he make every effort to ask this country whether they can still offer these eight scholarships to the Kenya students again?

Mr. Mutiso: This is quite obvious, Mr. Speaker. This is exactly what we are doing.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister agree with me that scholarships offered on racial or religious grounds should be rejected by this country since we do not have any particular religion here?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid I have to rule Mr. Matano's question out of order. We do not allow Ministers to ask questions of each other.

Next question.

Question No. 2251

AID TO AFRICANS TO STUDY BANKING

Mr. Jahazi asked the Minister for Education in view of the fact that the Government wanted to see Africans taking responsible positions like that of managers and accountants, etc., in the banks, would the Minister say what help the Government was giving in the form of scholarships or otherwise to Africans who wanted to take up higher studies in banking to qualify for such positions.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply. We have, in the past, been offered scholarships for banking courses in Yugoslavia but response was so poor that in the end no

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

qualified candidates were available. This needed candidates who had banking experience at a reasonable level and who could be employed by the same firms on their return.

As far as accountants are concerned, Government awards bursaries to the applicants wishing to study accountancy at a higher level, and also to those taking degrees in commerce or economics, which are related to the industry in question.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Republic will soon set up a national bank, would the Assistant Minister tell us how he is going to staff this bank if, up to now, he has not found qualified students to take up these studies.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, this has been our problem as it is very clear to all hon. Members that the question of banking in the past has been dominated by the expatriates and, therefore, there were no Africans given the managerial positions. But we are quite aware of this problem and we are doing all that we can to send some students overseas—wherever they can get these scholarships, to train as bank managers.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, would the Assistant Minister tell me how many Kenya students have been trained as accountants since 1946, since Kenya started sending students to the United Kingdom for higher studies?

Mr. Mutiso: I am sorry, Sir, that I cannot give this figure at the moment, but if the hon. Member wishes to know how many Kenya students so far have been trained as accountants, if he will come to my office I can give him these figures.

Mr. Mulliro: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he assure this House that in the event of the establishment of a Kenya bank, efficiency and effective management should be the guiding principle, rather than the pure notion of Africanization?

Mr. Mutiso: I entirely agree with the questioner, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is any hon. Member authorized by Mr. Lorema to ask his question?

If there is no one here to answer Question No. 2246 we will take it again at the end and hope that someone will be here from the President's Office.

Question No. 2247

FOREIGN PROSPECTORS EXPLOITING MINERAL WEALTH

Mr. Mulliro, on behalf of the Member for West Pokot, Mr. Lorema, asked the Minister

for Natural Resources and Wildlife if the Government was aware that many foreign licensed prospectors were exploiting our natural mineral wealth instead of proper mining.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am not aware that any licensed prospectors are conducting their operations in an improper manner. The investigation of mineral deposits by prospectors is often a lengthy operation, and frequently ends in failure. This fact may give rise to the impression that the prospector is not carrying out proper mining, whereas that is not the case. However, if the hon. Member should give any instance of prospecting in a way which is against the national interest this will be investigated.

Mr. Mulliro: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Sir, would he not agree with me that private prospectors would not go very far in searching for minerals in Kenya and, therefore, the Government should give every assistance or participate in those ventures in order to obtain good results?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, mining is a very chancy game; it needs a lot of money. Government would in the first instance encourage private enterprises to go into mining, since, as I said earlier, many a time the venture ends in failure. It is very difficult for Government to be involved at this stage, until proper investigations have been completed to get financial implications in such mining.

Question No. 2255

CLOSURE OF GOLD MINES IN KIBIGORI

Mr. Ngala-Abok, on behalf of the Member for Nyando, Mr. Bala asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife:—

(a) What the main reasons were for closing down gold mines at Kibigori and other gold mines in Central Nyanza.

(b) Were there prospects of gold mines and mineral deposits in Central Nyanza.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The reason for closing down gold mines in Kibigori and in Central Nyanza was that they ceased to be economic when ore reserves were exhausted and addition ore at depth could not be located.

Friday, 16th July 1965.

The House met at Nine o'clock.

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

PRAYERS

PERSONAL STATEMENT

SUSPENSION OF MR. KIPROTICH

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order on the question of the suspension of Mr. Kiprotich as proposed by a senior Minister yesterday evening. Some Members of this House said "No", and later on they defeated the proposal. It is clear in my mind that this decision was taken on personalities as between the hon. Kiprotich and the hon. Oduya. Such Members were not aware of the Parliamentary procedure as affecting you, Mr. Speaker, and Members who said "No" have asked me to make it quite clear that their shouting "No" did not reflect any lack of confidence in you, Mr. Speaker, or any difference of opinion with you as to the need of putting the welfare of the House first, as against personalities. Therefore, they have asked me to express an apology to you if this caused any misunderstanding between them and you.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek your guidance on this particularly in view of the last sentence you said yesterday that you would have to consider the resignation of Mr. Speaker of this House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, I am very grateful to Mr. Ngala, both for the substance and for the dignity of what he has said, and for his very kind assurance to me personally. I would like to say immediately that there is no question of personal apology to me.

I know that hon. Members were shocked by my suggestion that in such circumstances the Speaker might have to consider resignation and I think the House is entitled to a full explanation. Let me say at once, that there is no question here of personal *pique* or any desire to coerce the House. It is purely a question of principle. As I have said often and it is beyond question, the order and dignity of the House is in the hands of its Members, and they have the last word on all these matters. The Speaker is merely the man whom they have chosen, and indeed honoured by choosing, to be their figurehead and agent to do their will. But, of course, he has to exercise his own judgement in what he believes to be their best interests and according to their will. This principle is clearly reflected in that procedure of naming and suspension of Members from the service of the House for which Standing Orders

provide. It is the Speaker's responsibility to decide whether or not a Member's conduct necessitates naming him, yet the House decides whether or not he shall be suspended themselves. If the House after a Member has been named by the Speaker for what he regards as gross misconduct resolves that the Member should not be suspended, then on the face of it that means that the House disagrees with the Speaker as to what should or should not be said in this House. That means that the Speaker is not the right man and that they may have to find somebody else who is more in touch with their will. That is why as a matter of principle the question of his resignation may arise.

Now, in view of what Mr. Ngala has said, it is clear that it does not arise in this case, and that we are not really indifferent as to what is proper conduct in the House. On the other hand it is also clear, as Mr. Ngala said that in a moment of excitement hon. Members have allowed their personal feelings and personal loyalties to outweigh the welfare of this House.

I must warn hon. Members that we cannot let that happen. If the dignity and good order of this House is to be subordinated to temporary emotions and personal *fitima*, the dignity and status of this House in the eyes of those whom we represent or in the eyes of the world, will be no more.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like your ruling on this point. The reason which made the Speaker think of his resignation, was because you had thought that a remark from an hon. Member was not in accordance with the Standing Orders of this House and that using the Standing Orders you protect Members from unnecessarily embarrassing each other. Now, when you suggested that the Member should go out, you were hated, and now there is an apology in front of the House that it was not directed against you.

Mr. Speaker, I would like your ruling as to whether, as the Speaker, you can be excluded from any embarrassing language which is used in this House, and then the Members, as far as you are concerned, withdraw, but what they said stands on another Member? I think this is creating a very dangerous precedent if you may allow me to say so, because all I need to do now, for example, is to name a very important Minister here and call him a thief or something very bad, and then I can come and apologize to you, but I do not apologize to the Member. Is this, Mr. Speaker, not going to let this House become a very cheap place? If that is the case, Mr.

[Mr. Anyieni] Speaker, if the apology which has been offered is worth anything, would it not be in order for what you have suggested to be carried out if there is any sincerity in the apology?

Mr. Speaker, I see the danger in that if what you have suggested is not carried out, we are going to continue making such statements against other Members, and all that we need to do to be safe is to tell you that we are not referring to you, and I think this is going to make our House, as you have already said, a laughing stock in the eyes of the world.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I think to some extent Mr. Anyieni has misunderstood the purport of what Mr. Ngala said. It was quite clear from what he said, that hon. Members regretted their impulsive negation of the Motion for suspension, and I have every reason to hope that such a thing is not going to happen again. If Mr. Anyieni wants to suggest that we should reopen that particular Motion for suspension, we cannot do that. The House has resolved, and that is the end of that matter. Nor does it matter very much if it is not going to happen again. It is the future and not what happened yesterday that matters, and I think we are all clear in our minds now that this will not happen again. So far as Mr. Ngala made an apology, and made it to me. I said it was not necessary as far as I was concerned, but I think really he was apologizing to me as representing the House, and in that respect he is quite right and you are quite right, an apology to the House was necessary and it has been made.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that an apology has been extended to you, and also the fact that the apology which has been extended is representative, what happens if it is the wish of this House to reopen the Motion? Do you think it will serve any purpose by doing so?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it would not be in the interests of the House. Even if it was we just cannot do it. We cannot reopen a matter on which the House has resolved only yesterday, particularly a matter of conduct. We must forget what happened yesterday, apart from resolving that it shall not happen again tomorrow.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, we will not have any more points of order.

Mr. Anyieni: Please, Mr. Speaker, I want to raise—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Anyieni, no more points of order now.

PAPERS LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:—
Kenya Statistical Digest.

(By the Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya))

NOTICE OF MOTION

SETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS PEOPLE IN KIRINYAGA DISTRICT

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

THAT this House recognizes the poor life led by squatter families in the Teso Forest in Kirinyaga District and, hence, urges the Government to allocate a round distance from the former native reserve towards the Forest for settlement of such families and other landless people in Kirinyaga District.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2241

AID REFUSAL TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MACHAKOS SOUTH

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education if the Minister would tell the House the reasons the Government had refused to aid secondary schools in Machakos South.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply. There is at present one registered secondary school in Machakos South. The school is unaided. My Ministry has not refused to aid this school at any future date. We are, however, unable to aid the school at present because our resources are limited and other schools have a higher priority for aid.

Question No. 2250

SCHOLARSHIPS FROM MUSLIM GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Jahazi asked the Minister for Education:—

(a) How many scholarships were offered by Muslim Governments to the Republic of Kenya for Muslim students to study both academic and religious studies in these countries.

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

but do not work full-time for the Voice of Kenya, but in other places we do not waste their efficiency, experience and knowledge as we do not require them all the time. For instance, some people who were trained by the old Kenya Broadcasting Service and decided to join other companies but we use these people sometimes. When we need their services we employ them as part-time employees. It is true that we shall continue to pay these part-timers because it is more economical although we are paying them even more than their permanent employees. This is normal because the permanently employed persons have a contract with the Government. They enjoy security. They enjoy some other hidden elements which occur in the privileges in the lives of the civil servants. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see any point why a Member of Parliament can come here and say, "We want these part-timers to be employed permanently."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the House that the Voice of Kenya may be a unique department.

It requires some people who are specialized in various fields. They may not necessarily be always available in the Voice of Kenya, and we are not like the Ministry where there a needle may be used quite a number of times to inject a person. We may require a lecture, a commentator, or an educator to lecture or to give a speech on the sound or television. This man may be a traveller, may even be a Kenya citizen, but because we need him for his knowledge, for his—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): I am not going to give way. I have enough information, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I want to tell the hon. Member here, in this House that there are some vacancies which could easily be filled, and these part-timers who are now working with the Ministry can apply, and when they apply they will be considered, and this, I think, will answer the hon. Member's question. Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see why the hon. Member, after coming to my Ministry, after taking him into confidence and giving him the information because he belongs to the Ministerial Committee of my Ministry he then—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism is giving what I rather consider as a lie, I have never gone to him—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You do not refer to what hon. Members say as a lie. You can say it is incorrect.

Mr. Shikuku: It is incorrect, Sir. I have never had any personal talk in confidence regarding the matter with the Minister. I have a list here of part-time employees which I got through my own ways, and I would like him to tell the House and substantiate that I have had personal reports in confidence on this issue.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are asking for substantiation?

Mr. Shikuku: Yes, Sir. If you can tell the Members that I have had talks with you.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that if the hon. Member has been given information in confidence, it means that he has been to my office, and has seen the Under-Secretary in my Office who is dealing with the Voice of Kenya and is enough to justify it.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! Order! When an hon. Member is asked for a substantiation it means that the Minister or the Member in question is requested to substantiate on what evidence he thinks this is. So, Mr. Onoko you must say on what evidence you say this.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of this evidence, the hon. Member has visited my office twice, and he has seen my Permanent Secretary who talked to him and provided him with the information.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You were so informed?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was so informed.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! We cannot argue about it endlessly, not in the House any way.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know when we shall have to take hon. Members in confidence, because when they come to us, we give them the information, and that information—Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

still maintain that 514 members of my staff are employed in the Voice of Kenya, 410—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, shall I be in order because he has repeated that word confidence and speaking to people in confidence, shall I be in order to raise this matter on adjournment on having talks in confidence with the Minister.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we ought to clear this now. If an hon. Member goes to a civil servant or a Minister and asks him for information as to the establishment of his particular department, I do not see that that is confidential matter, unless it was expressed to be so, and how this could be so, it is very hard to say. If that is the situation then I think the Minister is wrong in saying that it was confidential unless he specially expressed it to be confidential.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is just a matter of misjudgement. I said in confidence, the officer I am referring to came to me and told me that the respective Member was in the office, and I told him, "Well you give the hon. Member the necessary information." That is what was in confidence. I am not claiming that it was confidential information.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is quite clear. As far as Mr. Shikuku is concerned, nothing was confidential. The information that Mr. Onoko received from his assistant secretary was confidential. Now I think we have the picture clear.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to repeat the figures which I gave to the House the other day. These figures were correct; that is 514 are employed in the Voice of Kenya. The breakdown being in the form of 410 men and 68 women, and I am quite happy, Mr. Speaker, Sir, by restating that these part-timers are enjoying their pay and there is no question of unfairness as the hon. Member alleges.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! It is now the end of our half hour but I very much regret that before adjourning the House I have to name Mr.

Kiprotich for what I regard as gross misconduct. In the course of this last half hour he made a statement to the effect that Mr. Oduya, been unmarried, had a personal interest in prostitutes and he refused to withdraw. I do not know whether he realized the gravity of what he was saying, but we cannot possible conduct a House of Parliament on that kind of basis. So, I name Mr. Kiprotich for gross misconduct, which will mean according to our procedure, that the Senior Minister, in fact, the only Minister here now moves that Mr. Kiprotich be suspended from the service of the House.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the seriousness and the allegation made by the hon. Member, Mr. Kiprotich, I beg to move that the hon. Member be suspended from the services of the House.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): seconded.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will propose the question that Mr. Kiprotich be suspended from the service of the House and according to our Standing Orders I have to put that question without debate.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and negatived)

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have your ruling on this matter, when in actual fact, a Member misbehaves in this House and certain other Members carry out a campaign in order to defeat the actual procedure of the House, what other method is left to this House to carry out its normal procedure? This House has to maintain its dignity.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have this procedure of naming. When the Speaker names a Member, he only does this after very serious consideration if however, in spite of his naming a Member the House resolves that he should not be suspended then the Speaker has to consider his resignation.

It is now time for the adjournment of the House. The House is accordingly adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 16th July 1965, at 9 a.m.

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

[Mr. Shikuku]

The last point I would like to mention is the question of irregularity in the payment of the part-timers. Some of them are given Sh. 40 some Sh. 20 and some Sh. 15, and so on, for doing the same programme. I would like to know why this is being done.

The Minister also mentions the hiring and the firing in his reply to a supplementary question, and I will quote what he said. "As the Minister, I have no committee of appointment of any civil servants whatsoever. The staff employed on a temporary basis are the responsibility of the Director-General of the Voice of Kenya with permission of the head of the Public Service Commission." Mr. Speaker, I have done my homework. The question of employment does not fall under the Director-General. He does not know who is even employed there, and even the firing and the hiring is not reported to the head of the Public Service Commission. So, I think this question of hiring and firing should be done in such a way by the Civil Service, and not by the people in the Voice of Kenya when they feel like doing so.

Mr. Speaker, with these few remarks, I beg to move.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to second this Motion. I think this Motion is national and this Ministry must be tantalized very strongly like the Minister of Lands and Settlement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when it came to the question of nationalization, the Minister asked that the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation be nationalized, because he knew that it was not going to benefit Africans. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mover of the Motion has seen that so many people are employed on temporary terms at the moment, so how can we agree with the previous statement of the Minister, that if we nationalize the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, it was going to benefit Africans?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mover also stated that so many people are employed on their tribes, and it happens also that they are mostly of particular tribes, employed on temporary terms.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mover of the Motion also raised a question in this House as to why auditing has not been done in the Voice of Kenya, and yet the Minister told us that it was going to be done at the end of the year. That is another thing which shows that the Minister was seeking our aid for the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation to be nationalized, and as soon it was nationalized, he went to sleep. Mr. Speaker,

Sir, this Minister, if he is to be in terms with Members of National Assembly, he must answer the question properly in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing which I would like to stress very much is the question which has been raised in this House. Last time I raised a question concerning the employment in the Voice of Kenya, and yet the Minister was not able to satisfy us. May question concerned the employment of the editor and sub-editor, and of course, these people came from the same tribe, and from the same clan. When we asked the Minister to tell us the rest, he told us he was not prepared to do so, because he could not show that these people did not come from the same tribe.

Another thing which I would like to elaborate on is this. Wherever there are some public meetings, if it happens that there were Assistant Ministers or Ministers or Members of Parliament there, speaking, but not being reported—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You must stick to what we are discussing which is the staffing of the Voice of Kenya.

Mr. Kerich: Thank you for directing me, Sir.

I would like to ask the Minister to be very careful with the Voice of Kenya, and these people must be employed permanently, and not on temporary terms. Another thing which I would like to assure the Minister is on this. I would like to assure that most of the Ministers and perhaps the Assistant Ministers, including the Minister for Broadcasting and Tourism, that the Government originated from the Members themselves, and therefore, if we raise a question concerning the Ministry, we expect the Minister to satisfy us in this House.

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

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say much about this, but in this Voice of Kenya you find instead of these people being employed in a permanent job, they are put on temporary terms, and with a temporary job, the person does not know when he is going to be dismissed from his job. He does not know where he is going to go next.

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Kiprotich: You keep quiet.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order.

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of employing the decent people, the Minister looks for the prostitutes from Pumwani and Eastleigh to come—

[Mr. Kiprotich]

Mr. Odoyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member has just made a very serious allegation to the Government. He has alleged that the Ministry as a whole is looking for prostitutes from Majengo, and other places, to be employed in the Ministry. Can he substantiate that there are some prostitutes now employed there, so that we can find out who are these prostitutes?

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry. The Member is not a married man, and he is concerned about these prostitutes.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Kiprotich, you have already made one serious allegation today which you have been asked to substantiate, and you cannot say a thing like that about an hon. Member. You will withdraw it immediately.

Mr. Kiprotich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will withdraw what you said immediately.

Mr. Kiprotich: But—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will withdraw or leave the Chamber.

You will leave the Chamber now, immediately. Serjeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Kiprotich: But, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You will leave or the Serjeant-at-Arms will take you.

Mr. Kiprotich: All right, I will leave.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very unfortunate situation in which we have been driven by some hon. Members, but before I deal with the points raised by the hon. Member for Butere, I would like also to give some details on the general aspects of the work done in the Voice of Kenya.

I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that there may be some misconception or lack of knowledge in the nature of the part-time employment in the Voice of Kenya; that is I am made to feel so. Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of this matter which concerns the administrative and technical nature in which the Members of my staff in the Voice of Kenya are employed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to take the technical aspect because one Member questioned on the point of nationalization, the Voice of Kenya with fact, provides the people of this country with services of information, education and entertainment, and it is also to cater for various other

people. I give these services to people of different understanding. It is our duty also to see that the standard of production of these services is first class, or that we do our utmost to see that we give the services to the nation. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometimes it is necessary to assemble actors, script writers, producers, musicians and educators. Now, all these people do not belong to the Voice of Kenya. Some of them may be working in different places. Some of them may be Members of Parliament and in fact, they discuss what programmes they have and what programmes they are going to give to the nation. Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, must always be economical. At the moment, when looking at the Votes of this particular department and the Ministry, you will find that we are trying to do our best not to throw away money, or go to the Treasury and take more money which could be used for other projects in the rest of the country. Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we should be very fair, because as I said in the House the other day, that responsibility of employment of these particular people is in the hands of the Director of Broadcasting. The reason being is that the whole business is technical and if we elected those people who do not understand the technique of broadcasting, then it would prove disastrous if not chaotic.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, mention was also made about the Public Service Commission. It is not right for Members to ask me to see that the Public Service Commission appoint the actors. The actors come from different fields. They may be the twisters, the Wakamba dancers. We cannot take these Wakamba dancers to the Civil Service Commission to be passed. I am talking about part-timers, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because they also include dancers. I shall be coming to the question of the part-timers in whom the hon. Member has expressed interest. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is one section of the part-timers. The artists are employed for the services that they give to the Voice of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems important at this time to assure this House, that there will be no end to the employment of part-timers. We have at least twelve vernaculars, and in every vernacular we have a full-time employed person. We have one or two or even three people who are employed as seconds to the programme, in case one falls sick, then we need him or her. This is very necessary. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of these employees work for three hours, but we must see that they are reasonably paid. We need their services. Some of them were trained, but we must see that they are reasonably paid. We need their services. Some of them were trained,

(The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement) equipping one of its own aircraft to do this job, and I am sure that even without any debate in this House the Government is prepared to do this.

Well, I think the hon. Member was also concerned because of the situation arising in Makueni. I am glad he has been told why Makueni has not been surveyed. It is not because of the fault of the Government, it is because of the fault of the people living there, including the hon. Member who is a resident in that area.

Mr. Mallada: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can the hon. Assistant Minister substantiate that it is the fault of the people of Makueni that they failed to clear the demarcation boundaries as they were supposed to do. Can he substantiate that they did not do that? Has he visited the area to be able to substantiate his statement?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): The statement was so general that to substantiate a thing like that would bring a lot of evidence. I do not think he can possibly substantiate. It is a statement of opinion and if you so desire, when replying you can reject his views.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, this is something that one can more than substantiate. Sir, the residents of this area were required to indicate the boundaries of their plots so that the aeroplane could fly only once. For one flight it costs Sh. 800 a minute. If the aeroplane could fly only once over Makueni then the expenses would be reduced, but if the people continue to neglect their hedges and not to clear the bush, then the aeroplane would be bound to go only within a small area, and the small area to be mapped would cost so much money that other areas, like the hon. Member says, the Western Region, Gichugu, Teso, and other areas which require attention of the aeroplane will be neglected. Mr. Chairman, I am sure the hon. Member is not suggesting that we only deal with Makueni and neglect other areas. The plans are fixed for the whole country and not for one area. If the people living in Makueni neglect their duties then they cannot expect to put the Government unnecessary expense.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. It is now time for the interruption of business and I will report progress to the Speaker, and beg leave to sit again.

(The House resumed)

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

REPORT

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of interruption of business the Committee of Supply were dealing with Vote 19—Ministry of Lands and Settlement. I beg to report progress and beg leave to sit again on the next sitting day.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business and since there is a matter to be raised on the adjournment, I will ask a Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyok): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak because of the unsatisfactory replies received to my Question 2204 on 22nd June 1965, to the effect that I asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, if he would tell the House how many men and women were employed as full-time employees and how many were employed on part-time basis in the Voice of Kenya. I considered the replies to my question unsatisfactory. I considered them then, and I still consider them unsatisfactory on the basis that the figures given to me by the Minister for Information were wrong. Those who were employed on a part-time basis were fifteen men and five women; of these, thirteen men and one woman are employed in the vernacular service. I have checked on this, I have the figures the Minister gave me—and I am quoting from the HANSARD here—and I have gone round doing some homework. I find that the figures he gave me are not the exact figures of the personnel in that place. I have met some of them and I have the privilege to announce here that the figures so far stated are not correct.

In the case of the men in the Voice of Kenya, there are, as a matter of fact, fifteen and not thirteen men and that is on sound radio only. There are twelve and not five women as stated in HANSARD who are employed on part-time basis.

My aim in bringing this Motion is to try and bring to the Minister this point, and to ask the

[Mr. Shikuku]

Minister and the Government to try and limit extravagancies in expenditure in the Voice of Kenya. I feel that this is going on in connexion with the part-time workers. In order to cut down this expenditure, we should not have these people on part-time basis, because I feel they should be employed on a permanent basis. For example, Mr. Speaker, you will find that there are two employees in Kisii on part-time basis, three Luo, two Kuria, two Luhya, two Teso, three Kalenjin, five Kikuyu, two Somali, three Borana, two Meru and four Akamba. In connexion with these people I feel you cannot talk in terms of temporary employment. For example, take the Luo. Luo people are not temporary people in Kenya, they are permanent and always will be here. Therefore, we cannot have these people earning money on a part-time basis when the Luo tribe is well known as being a permanent tribe in Kenya. Why should these people not be employed on a full-time basis?

The other issue is the question of the part-time definition. The part-timers, as we are told by the Minister, included artists. I do realize that we must have artists to appear on radio and television. However, there are other people who are also included here, for example, those who come on the radio—sound radio, that is—let us say, Kipanga and Company. These people are part-timers, I agree. They come to amuse us and keep happy. We enjoy that. However, when it comes to the question of news reader in vernacular, where you have the Kikuyu, Luhya and so forth, I do not see any reason why these people should be employed on a part-time basis.

There is another funny side also, Mr. Speaker. All people do not have letters of appointment, yet they have been working in the Voice of Kenya for the last two or three years. I do not see any reason why they should go on earning the public money without having a letter of appointment. I understand now, Mr. Speaker, that some already have letters of appointment, and I congratulate the Minister for that. I would like it to be the policy of the Government that all these people must have what we call letters of appointment.

Now, the question of employment of the part-timers is another issue, Mr. Speaker. Even on this very list here, I do not see the reason why, and I hope the Minister will tell me why, you for example three Luo, whereas there are only two Luhya, two Teso, three Kalenjin, two Kisii, and then you have five Kikuyus and four Kambas. I would like it to be explained why, in view of the fact that everybody pays his tax, why there more Kikuyu and Kamba part-timers than the

others. I would like to be told why this is going on. For example, here Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will get four men and one woman of the Kikuyus being programme assistants. Now, I would like to know why there are assistants on a part-time basis, when there are full-time programme assistants, from these Kikuyus. You will find that of the Kamba there are three women doing the same job. There is one doing the Kikamba women and children's programme, another doing the Kikamba women and children's programme, and the third one just doing a Kikamba programme. I do not know what this is all about. Why should we have these three. We can have only one doing all the women and children's programmes. I would like to know why these people should earn the public money. I also think there should be the same number of people from each tribe throughout the Voice of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the other point, and that is the question of the part-time scales. You will get some permanent staff who are pensionable, who are earning a lot of money in this Government, and also being paid for the programmes which they do. For example, you get the *Maisha ni Aja* programme which is actually organized by various firms, and the firms also pay money to those who do the programme. This money then goes into the pockets of the people who are fully employed and pensionable. In other words, they are earning two sets of money. I think this money should go straight into the pockets of the Government to help other businesses, or employ more people, instead of being given to the permanent staff. I feel that these people on a permanent basis, should not be also earning money on a part-time basis.

The other issue, Mr. Speaker, is that you get sub-editors in the Voice of Kenya who are also employed on a temporary basis. This is a very serious issue and I hope the Minister will tell the House why. We cannot afford to employ people on a temporary basis in the Voice of Kenya as sub-editors, when we know that the Voice of Kenya is the biggest mouthpiece of the Government, and we must only trust the people who are permanently employed, because a temporary man could easily put something across the radio which might not have been broadcast had it been handled by a permanent man. I would like the people to be employed fully as editors and sub-editors and work full-time and not on a temporary basis. I think there is a shortage of staff in the Voice of Kenya and the Minister should immediately put his people on a permanent basis so that we can trust them in the Voice of Kenya.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, I will close now because I want to give other Members a chance to talk about this particular Vote, and also to air their own views. I would like to conclude by saying again what I said on Tuesday, whether it is inefficiency in the Department of Survey, or whether it is lack of adequate staff, whatever it is, Mr. Chairman, I do not know. It seems as though, according to the estimated personal emoluments, the Department of Survey is likely to have more staff, and therefore, it is up to those members of the staff who come into that department, Mr. Chairman, to be able to carry out the work more efficiently.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that there is quite general dissatisfaction on the handling of these settlement schemes, in respect of the necessary surveys, to enable settlers to get title deeds.

With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I beg to move.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Chairman, I do not stand to support the reduction of £1, but to oppose it. For one simple reason, Mr. Chairman, that in Kenya we do not have the necessary qualified technicians that we should have, and would like to have.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it is only fair that the hon. Members should sympathize with the Ministries concerned, particularly the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, and particularly when it comes to the section of Survey. Perhaps a number of us have not gone into details to find out what sort of difficulties Kenya is experiencing as far as technicians are concerned. Having been in the labour movement, and having had quite a lot to do with the establishment, and the labour, in this country, I would hate to hear, particularly in a section like the Survey where we still need more technicians, that a reduction could be moved at the present moment, especially when it comes to an item such as replacement, and maintenance of the necessary implements that are required for carrying out the most important jobs, like the survey of land. In actual fact, where I come from, that is the Western Region, not very much has been surveyed. Western Province is the most civilized area in Kenya.

Unfortunately, the survey has not been done as yet and it will be very unfortunate, Mr. Chairman, if at the present moment—and I believe my hon. friend the Member for Teso will bear me out, having come from the same area—that not much survey has been done, such things are

not done in that area as quickly as possible. The only thing I would have liked to see perhaps is a little more money than what has been asked for by the Ministry for Lands and Settlement, particularly the Department of Survey. Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps my hon. friend for Machakos, living in a settlement scheme, where everything has been done and everything is ready, he does not care about us whose areas have not been surveyed. I would ask him kindly to withdraw the reduction that he has proposed so that we can go ahead. Let us pass this Vote and then move on to another Vote.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Chairman, I stand to clarify a few points raised by the hon. Mr. Malinda. I think he does not exactly know what is happening and that is why he is moving this Motion. I think he does not understand because he has said that instead of providing this money to replace vehicles, we should have an aircraft to do the survey. He just does not know that this happens and that is why I said he does not know the real position.

I would refer the hon. gentleman that if he will look later on to the Police Vote where an aircraft is going to be replaced, he will see that the price of this aircraft is almost double the money we have provided here for these replacements. The replacement becomes big here because most of the vehicles that have to be replaced were bought before 1957, nine Land-Rovers and one tonner vehicle. These have to be replaced because the maintenance cost of these vehicles is approximately £300 each per year. This is more expensive than replacing these vehicles with new ones.

Now, if the hon. gentleman and the House care to look at D7 they will find that mapping is done by Directorate of Overseas Surveys. That is where an aeroplane comes in. The British Government, because of its policy on helping developing countries, has accepted and does the aerial mapping for us. We only contribute the amount that is due, 15 per cent of the cost, which is our share for the mapping.

So, if the House knows that actually we have aeroplanes doing this work as a help from the British Government, because of its policy of developing countries, this is already catered for. But it does not look wise, Mr. Chairman, for the House to move a reduction of £1 on these essential vehicles when we all need them, as the hon. Mr. Ochwada said, and we all come here and cry, that we want our areas to be surveyed.

So, I think it is very unfortunate that the hon. Member did not wait to listen to what the

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry] Minister and his Assistant Minister were going to answer on questions raised. All he did was to stand before any explanation was made and raised a Motion on Adjournment. I think it looks as if the House and most of the hon. Members are opposing this Motion.

Mr. Chairman, I beg to oppose the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Motion. I cannot accept, Mr. Chairman, the reasoning that has been produced by the hon. Member from Makueni. He put forward a proposition that aerial survey of the area known as Makueni should be conducted. What the hon. Member has not perhaps used as part of his argument is, that while that area was surveyed by the county council of the day in a rough way, the people there were asked to try and make the boundaries visible from the air *in toto*, so that the cost of a plane flying over there once is justified. Surely, you cannot expect the Government to take a plane and do two square miles when there are twenty square miles left. If these people are lazy, then in order to have the area completely done as was promised some six months ago, he should not indulge into an expense that could be called unwarranted expenditure. I do not think there is enough reason to ask that there should be a reduction. If anything, I should have thought, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member should have asked for an increase so that more members of the staff of this department can be increased to carry out the mapping that is necessary. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, I still doubt whether the Kenya Government has a plane which does the work that he has mentioned. If I am right, or if I remember well, this is an East African plane, the D.C.A., which is rented at a very high cost a minute. To fly a minute from here to Makueni does not warrant the expenditure. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would ask the hon. Member to withdraw his reduction and let us move on.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think the House is being slightly unfair to Mr. Malinda. I did explain earlier that when he was moving the reduction, from his speech it is quite obvious that he is not strictly speaking, trying to raise that the money to the department concerned. In fact, the money is to be increased, but he is only using what is a technical procedure available to him, and the only technical procedure available to him, is to start or initiate a debate. Otherwise, hon. Members are only allowed to ask questions. But when they move a reduction then they can

make a speech. This is the only way that was available to Mr. Malinda. I do not think he was strictly, or technically, or—

Mr. Njolle: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, would it be in order also when one tends to speak on a Motion to increase £1 instead of decreasing £1.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, that is not technically in order.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, it is in order if I move that the Mover be now called upon to reply?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, it is in order. In fact, I was hoping that Mr. Malinda would withdraw his Motion, considering the position. I think it is clear, Mr. Malinda, that you wanted to have a discussion on the subject. I think you have had enough of discussion. If your purpose was to have a discussion on this subject, I think you have already had enough of a discussion. I think there seems to be general agreement with your views that there should be more money spent. Perhaps you would consider it necessary to withdraw so that we proceed. However, it is up to you, I am not forcing you to do so.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear the views of one or two other Members.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is all right. We are still in Committee.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I am only trying to explain one or two points to probably give hon. Members a better light if they decide to speak afterwards. It appears that the only concern of the hon. Member is the fact that we have not provided enough services with the only aircraft we have.

It has been explained by the hon. Assistant Minister for Home Affairs that even that aircraft is not ours, because if we must have an aircraft that is solely ours, then expenses would be so high that perhaps it may not be worth it. What the Ministry is considering doing, instead of renting that aircraft from the East African Common Services it is being considered that one of the aircraft of the Kenya Government, in the Kenya Air Force, be equipped. It is only a special aircraft that can be used for this purpose, fitted with special cameras. The purchase and maintenance of these cameras alone is a very high expense and a very capital expenditure. It is obvious that the Government is considering

[Mr. Oduya]

a man, a person who is not an African but is a Kenya citizen, who says that he wants to go home. Now then you are left to wonder how many homes he has, because his home is supposedly in Kenya as a Kenya citizen. Then he says "Now, I want to go and see my children at home." That home could mean London or Bombay or other places.

An hon. Member: Teso!

Mr. Oduya: Well we know where Teso is but I am talking of those who have become citizens but they still say their children are schooling in London or Bombay and they want to go and see them at home, that is what I want the Assistant Minister to understand. Could the Assistant Minister tell us whether it is true that the Kenya Government spends money on some of these people to go overseas when they are supposed to bring their children here and become true Kenya citizens.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): I think this is a very valid question and I am sure the hon. Member is acting with all desire to know the truth. Leave and passage expenses are given to only one destination and people who have become Kenya citizens their home naturally is in Kenya, and if they want to go and see their children in other places, there is nothing to stop them doing so if they can pay from their own pockets. But the question of paying an officer because his children are in London or in Bombay, for that matter, or in Teso, is only another matter if that place does not include the destination of the place where he wants to go and spend his leave within his local terms of employment.

Mr. Kibuga: I seek clarification, Mr. Chairman, from the Assistant Minister as to whether when an officer was employed on overseas terms, then he becomes a Kenya citizen, as to whether his terms of service automatically becomes a Kenya citizen. I say this because I even know about a certain African who was employed in London and unless they have changed these things he would be going on leave to London.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): We are not interested in from where a person comes.

Mr. Warliithi: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for (Inaudible.) to misunderstand the question and refuse to answer? This point .. (Inaudible.)

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, but I think that is not a point of order, Mr. Warliithi,

we will let Mr. Gachago answer his question and if you are not satisfied you can ask him a supplementary.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, we are not interested in wherever one may want to go. What I think we are concerned with is whether the Government pays—my Ministry for that matter—but the moment a person becomes a Kenya citizen, then his home becomes Kenya.

Mr. Warliithi: I think the question, Mr. Kibuga, asked was—Do we understand that even if an officer is recruited on overseas terms, the moment he becomes a Kenya citizen, those terms are changed to local terms and he would not be entitled to any passages or leave expenses. In the terms of this particular person who was referred to by the hon. Mr. Kibuga, who is an African. Since he is an African and he was on those terms, now he cannot say that he has become a Kenya citizen. How are his terms of service changed?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Chairman, this is a general question and I would like to suggest to the hon. Member that he should raise it with the Ministry for which the particular official to whom he is referring works—If there are some such officials then you will have to wait until the general Vote on that particular Ministry comes before the House.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I see your point, Mr. Onoko, but I think what the two hon. gentlemen are referring to is the general policy involved in this particular matter, whether a person who, being an African, is considered automatically a Kenya citizen, or being a non-African, is registered as a Kenya citizen. Whether the terms of service of such a person are not automatically changed at the time he becomes a Kenya citizen.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Chairman, there was a time when it was a great privilege for one to be employed in London, and transferred here although he was a Kenya citizen. But now that is automatically nullified. We do not enjoy privileges because we belong to Great Britain, we enjoy our own Independence and we are very proud of it. Therefore, when we became independent, the Kenya Government policy is automatically dropped the privileges.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think that is quite a clear answer, I do not think we should go ahead with that point.

(Head D3 agreed to)

(Head D4—Replacement, Maintenance and Running Expenses of Vehicles)

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, I wish to move a reduction of £1 on this Vote. The reason is this: that the development of land, according to the information which I received from the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement, depends entirely on the land being surveyed and, for that matter, if the land has been surveyed, and for the issue of title deeds it is necessary that a further survey be carried out. Apart from ground survey there is a necessity for the land to be aerially surveyed.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Kenya Government owns only one miserable aircraft to carry out this gigantic type of survey, and although the Assistant Minister said this afternoon that the Government was fitting in another aircraft, whether it is an additional aeroplane or the one which has been used, Sir, I think that one is not sufficient and the Ministry of Lands and Settlement should make provision for an additional aircraft, or two, to be used, especially on the settlement areas.

Mr. Chairman, I understood, and this was about six months ago, that Government had settled well over 36,000 settlers, and none of those had been given a title deed. I had this information from the Assistant Minister.

Mr. Chairman, I brought this question here about nine months ago, to see that settlers in Makueni received title deeds. The land was surveyed and a ground survey was carried out when these people were being settled, but an aerial survey has still not been carried out.

This item here is an item which provides for the movement of the mobile part of the Survey Department. Instead of being given all this money, it should be reduced by £1 to make a provision for another aircraft so that it can be used more efficiently to get all these areas, especially the settlement areas, aerially surveyed, so that the people may be given title deeds. If, on the other hand, Mr. Chairman, the Assistant Minister or the Minister can assure me that title deeds will be forthcoming immediately.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, it is in order for the hon. Specially Elected Member to move a reduction of £1 on this Vote and, when he comes to speak, he actually demands a higher figure?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid that it is in order, though it might seem a little inconsistent. The method, shall we say, or the

experience that has been used to reduce the Vote by £1 is merely a technical method to enable a discussion on policy on the particular subhead of the Vote. It does not necessarily mean that he wants it to be reduced by £1, what he wants is to have a discussion or a debate on the policy involved in the particular subject. It is well known that this House cannot propose directly, as it were, an increase of expenditure in any item. Any resolution or anything else that is moved in this House by persons other than the Government which involve an increase in expenditure would be ruled out of order. It is therefore perfectly in order for a Member to move a reduction in the salary or in the Vote of a Minister, and then suggest to him that it might be better for him to try and get some money and spend it to run certain items

Mr. Ndile: On a point of information, Mr. Chairman, I am seeking your guidance (Inaudible.) the Estimates in the House when we have no power to alter anything, but only to approve what has been approved.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We have power to reduce it but not power to increase it. We have power, technically speaking, to refuse anybody, any Minister, any department, its money or reduce it, but to pass a resolution to that effect, in fact, amounts to a vote of no confidence against a particular Minister at least, if not against the Government.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, my last point on the reasons why I want to move this reduction is again that the dissatisfaction felt in settlement schemes—

Mr. J. Nyagah: Mr. Chairman, are we now to go on talking about the reduction of £1 on this Vote, and if so, are we in order to debate it, or allow the hon. Member to debate it without first of all submitting it in writing to you?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He did give notice in writing.

Mr. J. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it right for the hon. Member to say I have been out all day, when I have been here all the time?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Oduya, it is not necessary for you to make such remarks. After all the Minister was quite right to point out that written notice should be given. There is no need to make these remarks. It is quite unnecessary.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You were not in the House at the time.

Mr. ole Tips: I am entitled to ask my question.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, but you cannot ask something that been answered exactly five minutes ago. If you have another question, you may ask it, but you cannot ask this one.

Mr. ole Tips: Well, Sir, what I want to know is this. Out of the £272,000 how much will be paid to the local people, and how much money is spent for demarcating and surveying the land already for settlement, and how much is spent on the African land unit?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I think to adequately answer the hon. Member I shall have to repeat some of the answers that I have already repeated more than once. Mr. Chairman, I would like the hon. Member to look at the HANSARD, and if he cannot find an adequate reply in the HANSARD, I will be delighted to give him the most detailed report about the working of the department as possible.

Mr. ole Tips: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman is referring me to the HANSARD, and if he cannot answer me on the Floor of the House I think I am entitled to move a Motion on Adjournment on this particular Vote.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You are entitled to, Mr. Tips, but he is also entitled to ask you to read the HANSARD, because he is not compelled to answer questions over and over again.

We will move on to the next order, now.

(Head D1 agreed to)

Head D2—House allowances.

Mr. Khasakala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have just had house allowances in subhead E1 and again now here we have house allowances. Could the Minister clarify this point for me?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, house allowances are not the only allowances given to officers in a department or in a Ministry. Now, these House Allowances are the house allowances, specifically. They do the staff of the department of survey, and do not include any other allowances, and all other allowances, such as allowances in respect of salary are excluded. These are specifically House Allowances.

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Chairman, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's explanation, are we in

order to know the breakdown of these House Allowances paid to the Survey staff? The breakdown I want to know is that of the expatriate officers against the local officers.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): With all due respect, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know where the hon. Member has been.

Mr. ole Tips: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Assistant Minister fair to check my whereabouts?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. I do not see any particular insinuation. You might have been to a very nice place.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member might have been to a very nice place—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We will leave that now.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): In a debate like this, it is not expected that the breakdown of the department could be given, otherwise we would waste a lot of time. As it is known, Mr. Chairman, by the entire country, and by this House, the Department of Survey, my Ministry, or any other Ministry for that matter, is at the disposal of any Member here, or any Member of the public, for inspection of any figures, and I am sure this House is—

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): No, I do not mind, I know where he has been.

Mr. Chairman, unless an hon. Member has any reason to doubt that we are giving any house allowances more than other departments are giving, I do not see the necessity for a breakdown. Mr. Chairman, as it has been noted, our figures for house allowances have gone down from the figure of last year.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I would like to know from the Assistant Minister, is whether an African who is a surveyor, particularly in a given district, and a European and Asian working hand in hand with him are given equal house allowances? That is one thing. The other thing I want to know is this. When you are paying this house allowance do you consider the tent arrangements which is the fashion so far as African housing is concerned?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, first of all may I say that there is no discrimination whatsoever. It depends entirely on the rank of the officer concerned, whether he is an expatriate or locally recruited officer. With regard to the question of tents, I am sure the hon. Member appreciates that a tent is not the same as a house, that one could stay in, a place like Nairobi. I think the tent is provided for simply because an officer cannot find say, hotel accommodation or it is not possible for him to do his work if he has to live in a town, and this is just a provision and it is not equal to a house that is provided for such an officer. I am sure the hon. Member himself would not like to live in a tent.

Mr. Gichoya: But, Mr. Chairman, I would like the Assistant Minister to clarify this point anyway. When somebody stays in a tent does he claim house allowance and if he does claim house allowance on what is his house allowance based. Is it on Nairobi standards, Mombasa standards, Kirinyaga have established a high standard of living.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the housing allowance is different from place to place as it is well known and I do not know what the Kirinyaga standard is like, but I would like to know. Every officer is allocated with a house of a certain standard and he is allocated with a specific amount for his house allowance. If he is not given a house then he is given a house allowance. If an officer goes out on safari and he does not live in a normal house, what he is given is not a house allowance. A person living in a tent, if he is, on the other hand, provided with a house in the town, then he is not entitled to claim house allowance.

(Head D2 agreed to)

Head D3—Passages and Leave Expenses

Mr. Warithi: Under this Head, of course, I will start by saying that it is very helpful to find that the figure has dropped by £500. Now, my question here, Mr. Chairman, is this. By passage and leave allowances, I understand it means the money paid to officers when they go on leave for their passages and also for their leave expenses. Now, I think this is a point which should be clarified and what I would like to know is whether it is still the policy of a Republic to pay passages and leave allowances to employees of the Government. Here of course the question of Africanization comes in, but I have heard and I would like the Minister to explain, whether you have Kenya Africans who are paid passages or leave expenses and who go and spend their leave

overseas. If it is possible I would like to know how much of the £7,500 is spent on expatriates and how much on Kenya Africans?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Well, the policy of leave passages and leave allowances is the same throughout the entire Government establishment and although there may be some expatriates who are entitled to some leave allowances and passage expenses, I am delighted that the hon. Member realizes that there is a drop, but there are positions where we have to allow leave to expatriates. When I was giving the breakdown of the staff that we have in this department I gave the number of expatriates that we have and the number of African Kenya citizens that have in the department and these are the people affected by these allowances.

Mr. Warithi: Could we be told whether out of the Kenya Africans, that is Kenya citizens of African origin, are there any who are entitled to passages and leave allowances?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Yes, to their respective homes, Mr. Chairman, and not to other homes. If an officer comes from Nyeri, of course he is given his passages and leave allowances to go to Nyeri.

Mr. Warithi: No, that is all very well but I think that this is more serious than the Assistant Minister seems to think it is. What I would like to know, as far as his Ministry is concerned, do you have any Africans, Kenya citizens, who spend their leave overseas, as it is the policy in some other departments or some other Ministries where we know that some of our African people are employed, to go to Britain or wherever they want to go for a holiday, on leave, and these passages are paid by the Government as well as their leave expenses. Does he have any such cases in his Ministry and if so, say so.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): The reason why I referred to Nyeri is because leave expenses are expected to be paid locally and I am sure that the hon. Member has known recently that Government policy on the issue of passages and leave expenses has been changed. In my Ministry local officers are given their leave locally and there was no need to pay their expenses overseas because their leave is included in their local terms of employment.

Mr. Obyra: Mr. Chairman, could the Assistant Minister correct one thing and that is we hear the rumour that there are certain cases on this question of leave particularly, where you find a

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You were in the House at the time.

Mr. ole Tipsis: I am entitled to ask the question.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, but you cannot ask something that has been answered exactly five minutes ago. If you have another question you may ask it, but you cannot ask this one.

Mr. ole Tipsis: Well, Sir, what I want to know is this. Out of the £72,500 how much will be paid to the local people, and how much money is spent for demarcating and surveying the land already for settlement, and how much is spent on the African land unit?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I think I adequately answer the hon. Member. I shall have to repeat some of the answers that I have already repeated more than once, Mr. Chairman. I would like the hon. Member to look at the HANSARD, and if he cannot find an adequate reply in the HANSARD, I shall be delighted to give him the most detailed report about the working of the department as possible.

Mr. ole Tipsis: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman is referring me to the HANSARD, and if he cannot answer me on the floor of the House, I shall be obliged to move a Motion on Adjournment on this particular Vote.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You are entitled to, Mr. Tipsis, but he is also entitled to ask you to read the HANSARD, because he is not compelled to answer questions over and over again.

We will move on to the next order, now.

(Head D1 agreed to)

Head D2—House Allowances

Mr. Khamukhala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have just had house allowances in Head E1 and again now here we have house allowances. Could the Minister clarify this point for me?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, house allowances are not the only allowances given to officers in a department or in a Ministry. Now, these House Allowances are the house allowances specifically. They do the staff of the department of survey, and do the same for other offices, and all other allowances such as allowances in respect of salary are stipulated. These are specifically House Allowances.

Mr. ole Tipsis: Mr. Chairman, so, among them, the Assistant Minister's allowance, are you

know the breakdown of these House Allowances paid to the Survey staff? The hon. Member wants to know, instead of the survey officers getting the local officers.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): With all due respect to the Chairman, Sir, I would like to know what the hon. Member has meant.

Mr. ole Tipsis: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Assistant Minister able to tell me whereabouts?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is a point of order. I do not see any particular question. You might have been to a certain place.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member might have been to a certain place.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We will leave that over.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): In a debate like this, I am surprised that the breakdown of the department could be given, otherwise we would have had it. As it is known, Mr. Chairman, by the hon. Member, and by this House, the Department of Survey, my Ministry, or any other Ministry for that matter, is at the disposal of any Member here, or any Member of the public, for inspection of any figures, and I am sure that House is.

An hon. Member: (honourable)

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): No, I do not mind, that is what he has been.

Mr. Chairman, unless an hon. Member has a reason to doubt that we are giving any hon. Member more than other departments are giving, I do not see the necessity for a breakdown. Mr. Chairman, as it has been noted, outlays for house allowances have gone down first in figure of last year.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I would like to know from the Assistant Minister is whether an African who is a surveyor, but who is in a given district, and a European who is working hand in hand with him are getting the same house allowances? That is one thing. The other thing I want to know is this: When an hon. Member is paying this house allowance, do you create the best arrangements which is the fashion so far as housing is concerned?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, first of all may I say that there is no discrimination whatsoever. It depends entirely on the rank of the officer concerned, whether he is an expatriate or locally recruited officer. With regard to the question of tents, I am sure the hon. Member appreciates that a tent is not the same as a house, that one could stay in, a place like Nairobi. I think the tent is provided for simply because an officer cannot find say, hotel accommodation or it is not possible for him to do his work if he has to live in a town, and this is just a provision for such an officer. I am sure the hon. Member himself would not like to live in a tent.

Mr. Gichoya: But, Mr. Chairman, I would like the Assistant Minister to clarify this point anyway. When somebody stays in a tent does he claim house allowance and if he does claim house allowance on what is his house allowance based. Is it on Nairobi standards, Mombasa standards, Kirinyaga have established a high standard of living.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the housing allowance is different from place to place as it is well known and I do not know what the Kirinyaga standard is like, but I would like to know. Every officer is allocated with a house of a certain standard and he is allocated with a specific amount for his house allowance. If he is not given a house then he is given a house allowance. If an officer goes out on safari and he does not live in a normal house, what he is given is not a house allowance. A person living in a tent, if he is, on the other hand, provided with a house in the town, then he is not entitled to claim house allowance.

(Head D2 agreed to)

Head D3—Passages and Leave Expenses

Mr. Warlith: Under this Head, of course, I will start by saying that it is very helpful to find that the figure has dropped by £500. Now, my question here, Mr. Chairman, is this: By passages and leave allowances, I understand it means the money paid to officers when they go on leave for their passages and also for their leave expenses. Now, I think this is a point which should be clarified and what I would like to know is whether it is still the policy of a Republic to pay passages and leave allowances to employees of the Government. Here of course the question of Africanization comes in, but I have heard and I would like the Minister to explain, whether you have Kenya Africans who are paid passages or leave expenses and who go and spend their leave

overseas. If it is possible I would like to know how much of the £7,500 is spent on expatriates and how much on Kenya Africans?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Well, the policy of leave passages and leave allowances is the same throughout the entire Government establishment and although there may be some expatriates who are entitled to some leave allowances and passage expenses, I am delighted that the hon. Member realizes that there is a drop, but there are positions where we have to allow leave to expatriates. When I was giving the breakdown of the staff that we have in this department, I gave the number of expatriates that we have and the number of African Kenya citizens that have in the department and these are the people affected by these allowances.

Mr. Warlith: Could we be told whether out of the Kenya Africans, that is Kenya citizens of African origin, are there any who are entitled to passages and leave allowances?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Yes, to their respective homes, Mr. Chairman, and not to other homes. If an officer comes from Nyeri, of course he is given his passages and leave allowances to go to Nyeri.

Mr. Warlith: No, that is all very well but I think that this is more serious than the Assistant Minister seems to think it is. What I would like to know, as far as his Ministry is concerned, do you have any Africans, Kenya citizens, who spend their leave overseas, as it is the policy in some other departments or some other Ministries where we know that some of our African people are employed, to go to Britain or wherever they want to go for a holiday on leave, and these passages are paid by the Government as well as their leave expenses. Does he have any such cases in his Ministry and if so, say so.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): The reason why I referred to Nyeri is because leave expenses are expected to be paid locally and I am sure that the hon. Member has known recently that Government policy on the issue of passages and leave expenses has been changed. In my Ministry local officers are given their leave locally and there was no need to pay their expenses overseas because their leave is included in their local terms of employment.

Mr. Odoyo: Mr. Chairman, could the Assistant Minister correct one thing and that is we hear the rumour that there are certain cases, on this question of leave, particularly, where you find a

[Mr. Malinda]

know something. Earlier on we had approved £1,300 for replacement of vehicles, now this other item, why are they different? Why is there a need for another new vehicle in the same department?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is referring to the Estimates for the headquarters.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, I think he is referring to C4, where he means the Replacement; £1,300.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, C4 is the Replacement, Maintenance and Running Expenses.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osoyo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I inform the hon. Malinda that the hon. Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement has told him quite rightly that the first one was a replacement, and it is put there in brackets; replacement. The Treasury does not accept the cost of replacing a car with the cost of having a new car that is coming into he service. That is why this is separated from C4. This is the cost of two new Anglia cars to be provided to land registration officers that have been engaged for duty in the districts and that is who the provision is for.

(Head C9 agreed to)

Head D1—Personal Emoluments

Mr. Bala: I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether there has been some increase in the number of staff which is stated here to be 769, and whether the Ministry had in mind the survey of Kano Irrigation Scheme, which actually made it necessary to increase the number of staff, or if not on the question of the Kano Irrigation Scheme whether the same staff are going to carry out the work this year?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the surveys in the whole country are carried out by our Department of Survey, and this Estimate includes all the services that are required in the country including what he calls Kano Plains if it is under way.

Mr. Mbogob: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems that this figure for Personal Emoluments has recently increased from £266,000 to £272,000 and that the reason to that I accept could be increased of staff to cope with the work that is still to be

done. For example, we find that during the last consolidation we have roads which have not been surveyed since then and we would like such places as Embu South to be surveyed and everything done, and also the shops in some areas, you find that some areas where the people have tried to build shops but they cannot get the right spot and when they go for the surveyors, they are told, "We are short of surveyors," and this seems quite an adequate figure in order to employ some more surveyors so that we can get rid of some of these people living on those unsurveyed plots in the permanent villages where land consolidation has already taken place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the Ministry could do this just now so that it will be done very quickly, and they will be getting rid of some of the problems which are facing us just now.

Mr. Bala: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am wondering whether the Ministry is going to evade my question. What I want to know is whether there is an increase in the staff and if the Ministry is going to answer this question.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): If any hon. Member is not satisfied then, of course, he will stand up on his feet again and I will give him the chance to ask it again. If he still feels that it is a matter of policy that he wants to discuss then he has to move a reduction in the Vote, then it is a question of debate. If it is merely the reply to the answer of a question, then I will give him another chance later on.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is naturally an increase in the staff; but this increase which corresponds to the slight increase in our Estimates will also be matched with improved efficiency with the working of the department, and we hope that whereas the increase is slight the efficiency and the more experience of the department will make up for any further increase for the time being. I am sure hon. Members express concern over the working of this department, and as I explained earlier on this afternoon, that this department will now be better equipped and in addition to other activities it has very adequately served not only the Ministry of Lands and Settlement in the field of land consolidation and land settlement, it has also served very, very promptly the Ministry of Agriculture in various fields.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this question of staff, I feel very strongly that so much money is being spent unnecessarily, because most of the staff here are expatriates, and we are told every time that we cannot get the local people

[Mr. Gatuguta]

Mr. Chairman, I would like the Minister to explain the programme of Africanization on this item so that at least we can be sure that in the next Budget we shall have to vote for less money than this, because this money is being given to expatriates, most of whom I understand are being used in order to (Inaudible) in this country, and they are paid unnecessarily very high salaries. Mr. Chairman, it is my submission that this sum of money could have been reduced to about £1,000 or less, if this Ministry made it a point of recruiting local people who would not be paid unnecessarily high salaries. What I am asking the Minister to tell us is whether he has a programme of Africanization on this particular item.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know what we should do with hon. Members who choose to be outside the House, and then do not pay attention to what is said, and come to take us right back to where we started. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said, in this department of survey surveying is a highly technical job, and—

An hon. Member: Are you a surveyor?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): I do not need to be a surveyor to know that.

As a matter of fact, we are not only relying on expatriates. In fact, this is a department where we have embarked on a very serious campaign of training the local officers so that they can take positions, and there is no question whatsoever of our Vote being swollen by the fact that we are employing expatriates. On the contrary, we have a number of places, and our department, the department of survey is the third department in the whole of Kenya to start its own training programme for training the local technical officers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we started training the survey of land professional staff to reduce the expenses in actual fact in 1955, probably before any other department in Government started a training scheme of their own. As a result, Mr. Chairman, out of some 271 technicians, only 12 Europeans and 47 Asians still remain. Mr. Chairman, this training is still in progress, and it will not be surprising, by this time next year, to see that we have no expatriates in this department, perhaps except those who we cannot dispose of by virtue of their qualifications.

Mr. Odaya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, all that I want to know is in connection with this £14,000. I am wondering whether this figure of 769 people also covers the surveyors, especially in the Western Province, because at the moment in the province we have a shortage of surveyors to survey the land in Teso, particularly, and in other areas. Now, as the Minister is aware, as he himself has made it quite clear, land registration is there, and in order to do land registration, first of all, surveyors have to be in the field. Now, we do not have sufficient surveyors in the province, particularly in Busia District, and particularly the Teso land, so would the Minister, therefore, explain whether some of these 769 people are going to be posted to Teso, and not just other parts, and if they are going there, when are they going? I remember last year coming across some documents whereby there were promises to recruit even the local Teso people into this department so that the surveyors in the area would receive very good treatment, because the local people also take part. Now, am I to be told that Members of the Teso nation are going to be refused?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of any nation called Teso. I am aware of one of the tribes in Kenya being referred to by that name.

I would like to thank the hon. Member for Teso because he realizes, contrary to the views expressed by the Member for Kikuyu, the pressure in the efficiency of enough qualified persons to manage the department of survey. As I explained—I do not know whether he was in the House at that time—we are doing everything possible to train local people, and if he has any people in his area who would qualify for such training, I am sure my department of survey would be very glad to have them.

Mr. ole Ttipis: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, first of all, we are not interested in (Inaudible) replies from the Assistant Minister, or the Minister for that matter. What we want is a definite answer to a given definite question.

Now, out of these 769 staff, including allowances, and relief, we are not interested in knowing what the training programme is. We want to know how many out of the 769 people are local material?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He has already answered that question.

Mr. ole Ttipis: No, he has not, Sir.

[Mr. Mboob] still it seems that this year they are going to carry out quite a number of things during land surveys and things like that. But what I wanted to point out the fact that in Embu, for example, we have got the permanent village which have not been surveyed even now and surveying these small plots which were left for these people to live one would help to reduce the landlessness in those areas. The thing is that they are under Lands and Settlement, Mr. Chairman. Well I will come back to that later.

(Heads C5 and C6 agreed to)

Head C7—Miscellaneous Other Charges

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what compensation for land is indicated by this item.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, the Government does not take any land, and there have been yells and cries in this House that Government should not take any land for public use without compensation. Any land that is taken by the Government, and for that matter, by the Department of Lands in my Ministry is compensated for.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, could we have an indication as to what is going to be involved by the Ministry in this case, because there is £7,000 set aside for compensation for land and revenue stamps. Can we have an indication as to what parts of the country and what type of land will be involved, whether for educational purposes, for hospitals or for roads, or for any other functions?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, all these explanations are even included in the Constitution; in what respect the Government is compelled to compensate. If the hon. Member would read the Constitution he would be able to find the information, but for his information, if—for instance—the Government wanted to take some land for building a school, or a hospital, compensation is given. This is not an unusual thing, it has been there ever since the Government started.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know for certain it is true that the Government does not take land from people or from landowners without compensation. Could the Assistant Minister give an indication as to what land the Ministry is aiming to compensate for, or whether this amount of money is being kept aside in case there is a piece of land for compensation?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I do not think the hon. Member was listening. I think I have answered that question.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think do you mean is what particular item of land you contemplate using this money on during the next year?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question of land being utilized by Government comes every year. The Government needs land to use for public purposes every year, and, also—as it can be seen—this is mainly based on last year's Estimates. I am sure that the hon. Member will appreciate that last year, although we estimated £9,300 because we thought that we would only spend £8,300, we estimated this as a saving for this year, hoping that this year would be as good as last year.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with the figure, and I know exactly what the Assistant Minister is trying to explain to me with regard to the constitutional rights of the Government. That I appreciate this. But what I am trying to find out from him is this: for instance let me give a specific instance. Is any of this money going to be used for compensating for a piece of land, let us say, in Machakos or in Meru, or in Busia, or in any other district? That is what I am trying to find out; whether he can give us any indication as to what is earmarked for the expenditure of this money during this coming financial year.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I am not a prophet, I repeat, and if the hon. Member can tell me how many clothes he intends to buy this year I would appreciate it. But this money is based on the figure and the number of compensations that we had to enter into last year. These compensation cases come every year, they are not exceptions or new things. If we do not provide for these cases of compensation that come, then Members of this House will be the ones who will start complaining that we are not compensating for the use of private land for public purposes, and whatever would arise would be less than the figure which we used last year. We had instances—We do not know what the Government will be required to use next year, we do not know where—it may be in Machakos that the Government will want to do something—but this is a matter for the whole country, it may be in Machakos, it may be in Gichugu, it may be anywhere, but how the hon. Member expects me to know which land will be bought by the Government. I do not know.

(Head C7 agreed to)

Head C8—Independence Park

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister explain a bit about it, how much they

[Mr. Khasakhala] have done, and whereabouts it is, and what this money will be spent on?

An hon. Member: It says, Independence Park?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I am sure the hon. Members will appreciate that every year we shall have to celebrate, not only our Independence, but our Republic, and I am sure the hon. Members will want us to prepare and improve a place where these celebrations will take place every year. These celebrations are not only for one year, they are for all years. If the hon. Members do not know where the Independence Park is—

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Chairman, the Assistant Minister has not answered my question. I want to know the whereabouts of this Independence Park, and what is being done to justify the expenditure of £20,000. Could he tell us where it is.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, it is in Nairobi, where we always celebrate Independence.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order.

Mr. Gachago: If hon. Members want an indication as to what was before Independence, Mitchell Park, and this is now Jamhuri Park. There is a difference between Independence Park and Jamhuri Park, Jamhuri Park used to be called Mitchell Park, but our Independence was celebrated (Inaudible.)

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Independence was celebrated at a place below here near Lanaka and I am sure that there are very few people here who can teach me the geography of Nairobi.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if my understanding is correct, then I do understand that this independence park is given to the responsibility of the Minister for Works, Communications and Power, will the Assistant Minister then inform the House how his Ministry has come to be involved in the job of the independence park, whether every Ministry contributes funds towards this or otherwise, Sir?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, (Inaudible.) the Ministry of Lands.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I think I would like here to clarify a small point because I feel that some hon. Members require it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is answering, actually. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this park, as the hon. Members will remember, as we stand on our lawn outside looking across the road, they will see the tractors working there, this is the Uhuru Park, the independence park. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amount of money that was provided for last year which appears for 1964/65 was not used, because the city council was not prepared to put in its contribution. On the whole it will cost about £75,000 and the Government's contribution to that is half, and so we are only putting in what should have been used last year; what you passed last year is being carried forward that is why it is appearing again. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this park is finished the Ministry will again come back to you to pass the remaining amount which will be £17,000, but we are now providing, for that park £20,000 for this year, we then need the Government's contribution.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, Sir, that has been clarified, but according to the Assistant Minister he gave the impression that the park was one where we go and celebrate—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Come to the point.

Mr. Malinda: I am coming to the point, Mr. Chairman. Now, Sir, what is the intention of this park? Is it just going to be an ordinary park like the City Park, and the other parks, for the people to go and lie, or is it for other activities?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Although the hon. Member says I gave the wrong impression, this was because he was making a noise. As the hon. Member says this is intended to be used as a resting place and as a commemoration for our independence.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We will go to the next one.

(Head C8 agreed to)

Head C9—New Vehicles

Mr. Bala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether there is an increase in the number of staff—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We are still discussing C9, New Vehicles. Do you want to speak on C9?

Mr. Malinda: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I do not want to take up much time, but I just want to

[Mr. Kall] and Members, because of the other Ministries, for you to use that power you spoke of to try and curtail some of the questions. As I have seen, Sir, some of the questions are not very serious.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I appreciate that, but normally I cannot decide what question a particular Member wants to ask when he stands up, unless he asks that question. If, for example, Mr. Gichoya is itching to stand up to ask a question, I do not know what is in his mind. I cannot stop him until I let him ask the question. When he does ask the question it is only fair to allow the Ministry to reply. However, I will be a little more strict when necessary. On the other hand, however, hon. Members themselves know whether the questions they are going to ask are pertinent, important and are going to bring forward answers that will be of real interest to this House. If it is only a routine question of saying why is this £100 for entertainment, then I think they should desist from doing so, because we all know that a Ministry is entitled to Sh. 2,000 a year for entertainment.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, here I see the amount that is needed is more than double the amount, which was given the other time. Again, the Assistant Minister says that the expenditure on entertainment demands a reasonable amount to be voted in the House. Also, he has advanced the theory that public relationship and public liaison is very important and needed. I would like to know this. Many times I have seen Ministers holding parties and they do not I think, take money from their own pockets but from the Vote given to them by the House. Yet, at the same time, the people who are invited to these parties are either stenographers from the offices, civil servants from this and that Ministry, and leading commercial men in Nairobi. It is on rare occasions that you will see five or ten Members of Parliament at these parties. Now, is it liaison that is needed between the office workers and the Ministers or is it liaison between the public servants and the makers of the law who voted for this amount. I would like to know exactly, through their discussions, how far they have gone into this problem and how far they have succeeded? I would like to know why the Members of Parliament are not invited to these parties. Are these

..... (Inaudible.) or are these parties for a very chosen lot? Is this another discriminatory arrangement made by this House of giving a Minister entertainment allowances?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if what the hon. Member says is true. I have not

been to every party that is being held in this House or elsewhere by other Ministers. So the question of who is invited to these parties is a matter and a concern of the Ministries concerned.

Now, what I am concerned with actually is, the Vote we are discussing at the moment, and I can assure the hon. Member that my Ministry has never held one party in this place because we have not had the funds to hold the party. I would like to promise the hon. Member for Gichugu that the first time we hold a party here we shall not forget him. I will personally see that he is invited. If I can have any influence over the other Ministries I shall see that he is invited to their parties.

This is not only a matter of entertainment. Another thing that has added to the swelling of this Vote is the fact in the past postal services of Kenya have been the responsibility of the Treasury, but now the situation has changed, and the Ministry will have to undertake its own postal services. Therefore, this particular item will show a high figure, not because there is any extravagance or anything, but these services have been switched from the Treasury to the various Ministries. I am sure this is not a feature of my Ministry alone, this is a feature that is likely to be noted in other Votes.

(Head A6 agreed to)

LAND SETTLEMENT

(Head B1 agreed to)

(Head B2 agreed to)

Lands

Head C1—Personal Emoluments

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Chairman, I remember last time that when we came to the Vote on Lands I reduced it by £1 for the reason that the lands section, particularly at the top, has not been sufficiently Africanized. I would like to know what progress has been made. I would like to know whether the Commissioner for Lands, the Assistant Commissioner for Lands, the Senior Lands Officer, who were all expatriates last year, have been Africanized? Has anything been done to Africanize these posts?

Secondly, I note that there is an increase of fifteen posts as compared with last year. I would like to know what grades of posts have been increased and I would like, in particular, know whether one of the fifteen people will be posted to Busia, because we have heard a promise by the Minister ever since 1963 that a lands officer would be posted to Busia and up to now nothing has been done; and yet the people in that district of ours are ready to get on with land consolidation.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, in the first instance I cannot over-emphasize the fact that we are speeding up Africanization; and our Department of Lands is not unconcerned. But I would like, Sir, to point out to the hon. Members that the activities or the functions of the Department of Lands is of a very highly technical and legal nature; and in this respect therefore we require very highly qualified technicians and legally qualified persons, especially in the grade of high officers.

Even though this is the requirement, we are doing everything we can and I can assure the hon. Member that as soon as the personnel required are available we shall not apply any brake and we shall not hesitate in Africanizing any posts, whatsoever they may be.

With regard to this increase in posts compared with 1964 and 1965 if the hon. Member was listening to my earlier speech, I said that in various districts—and I am sure hon. Members will remember this—we had complaints that we had no land offices, no land registries, especially in Kirinyaga, Busia and other places.

An hon. Member: Kakamega?

Mr. Gachago: And Kakamega. I cannot mention every district represented here. As soon as each district attains the number of 50,000 registered titles we post a land officer there and we open a registry. All these offices will be required to be manned by officers. These posts will be created as we move on. I am sure the hon. Member for Kirinyaga will appreciate that we will require a registrar when a registry is opened in his district.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Assistant Minister gives the impression that that Kirinyaga will also have, perhaps as soon as we pass this, an officer to man this office.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think he said that when it gets 50,000 titles then it will have a land registry.

Mr. Gichoya: It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that we have more than that. We have got 50,000 people with title deeds—unless the Assistant Minister is not well versed. However, what I would like to say is this. If it were 50,000, my district would have that figure and even more than that. I am happy again that the former Assistant Minister in Lands and Settlement, and a man well acquainted with the Kirinyaga District, has confirmed that we have more than that, a greater number of people holding title deeds.

Registered? Of course, these are registered; you get a title and it is registered anyway. The

moment you get a plot of your own and there are demarcations, you pay the fee, it is registered, and they are registered in Embu, for the information of Members.

Now could the Assistant Minister assure me that he is going to write immediately to his Embu office and find out, in terms of figures, as to whether we are going to get one of these members of staff or not? Because the increase here should not be an increase to benefit the areas where they are inessential personalities. In the past, this has been the practice; and areas which otherwise could be termed as backward do not have these. So could the Assistant Minister then tell me that he is going to put up an officer immediately as soon as this thing is passed?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not only decided to open registries where that figure is reached, we have also decided that where that figure has not yet been reached but where pressure is enough to warrant the opening of such an office, we shall open sub-registries, which could serve almost as true registries.

(Heads C2 and C3 agreed to)

Head C4—Replacement, Maintenance and Running Expenses of Vehicles

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, I must admit some confusion in my mind earlier on when I read this because I had a query here regarding replacement and maintenance of these vehicles, but I am thinking that these were the vehicles which are replaced by settlement officers. But I find that we have skipped the proper item where I should have raised this question. In any case, Mr. Chairman, the general feeling of this Vote is that it is running down, reducing the expenditure is being reduced, and therefore a lot of these activities and equipment should also, as a matter of course, be reduced. I cannot see why there should be replacements of vehicles when in fact the general activity of this department is being reduced. Can the Assistant Minister explain this?

Mr. Gachago: Well, Mr. Chairman, Sir, although some of our activities are generally being lowered, they are not in every respect, and, as the hon. Member will appreciate, in this particular item there has been a reduction and a substantial reduction too. As I promised the House earlier on, I do not think I can use any stronger terms than that we shall continue to make sure that public funds are properly used and not a cent is spent unless it must be spent.

Mr. Mbugo: Mr. Chairman, what I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to is the fact that though this amount is quite large

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry] seeing how they work. This is the reason why this figure is as high as it is. I think the hon. Member will now understand.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not sure whether the Assistant Minister responsible for this Vote is aware that we are viewing these replies with all seriousness, because in this grant aid—the first reply he gave me was that some expatriate staff in his Ministry had left, therefore this had incurred a reduction of £1,800. In his second reply, Sir, he gave a totally different answer. Now, I am just about to move a reduction of £1 to this Ministry, because either the Minister himself does not know what he is doing, or his Assistant Minister does not know what he is doing and the seriousness of the situation. What we would like to know is this— we are interested in the efficiency of the Ministry. If the reduction here, which is very substantial, affects the efficiency of the settlement work as between the headquarters and the contact in the field, then we should be told. Now, it is no use telling me that I have been teaching arithmetic and know how figures can be reduced. I want to know what reasons govern him when he makes the reduction which is so substantial. If he gives me the reasons and if he gives them with all seriousness and earnestness, without giving just a made up reply which is reviewed immediately after five minutes into a different question, then I take it seriously and if he is not careful I will move a reduction.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that I can be over careful in this reply. I think the hon. Member is himself confused and I do agree that there was confusion because of the point that was raised by the hon. Mr. Ngala, who thought that the Vote was too much when the hon. Mr. Ngala was talking about a reduction, and I am sure the House will appreciate that there was total confusion. There was no confusion in my mind because I had two totally different questions to answer and the second question, that the hon. Member is referring to, this is what he thinks is a little confusing and I do not blame him at all, because it was another question.

Mr. Chairman, may I now explain to the hon. Member how this reduction came about? Now, Mr. Chairman, in the year 1964/65 although the amount voted for this purpose was £3,800 as it is shown in the Estimates, during the year there had been a lot of travelling and activities and certain travelling was done by some expatriate officers, which we thought was unnecessary, and

during the year we only spent £2,000. If we spent only £2,000 and we thought there was unnecessary expenditure every day, I do not see why we should tax the rate payer with £3,800, we should tax the country, when the department or Ministry could make do with £2,000. I would very much appreciate it if the House could tell us that we need this money. We think that we do not need it and if the hon. Member thinks that we need this £3,800 I will tell him that we do not need it, but if the House is willing to give it to us, we might as well accept it, but I can assure the House that this money could be used for something else in the development of the country.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, it then seems that according to the replies from the Assistant Minister that they over-estimated every account so that at the end they have a balance remaining. In that case he should assure the House now that this £2,000 will be spent economically, so that at last we will find that we have spent about £1,500 and saved quite a lot, so that next year we do not have to put £2,000.

Mr. Gachago: I very sincerely agree with the hon. Member and I am sure it would be very unfair for anybody to think that we are being exorbitant when we are actually thinking of economizing on the ratepayer's money and the country's money. Within the next twelve months, when we come to do the Estimates for that year, if we can find that we can do with less money and if we can see that we can contain the activities of our headquarters with less travelling, I do not see why we should not economize on any amount of money possible. I can assure the hon. Member that we shall do the best that we can in order that we may not over-spend any of the public money.

Mr. Gichoya: Here is something I would like to have explained by the Assistant Minister. In his speech he stated that now there is an improvement in the settlement. The improvement now involves about sixteen districts whereas previously the Ministry was dealing with just two districts. Using a little logic I am bound to feel that travelling from the headquarters to sixteen districts would involve more expenditure than it used to when travelling from the headquarters to two districts. Now, if the Estimate which is already here is built on travelling from the headquarters to the two districts and now we are being involved with sixteen districts, how does the Minister justify this Estimate?

Mr. Gachago: Well, Mr. Chairman, it must not be forgotten that our field officers have also their

[Mr. Gachago] own vehicles and their own travelling expenses. When we say that we have extended our work it does not necessarily mean that we have extend our travelling to all these places, because when our officers travel, they represent the Ministry in their travelling. They travel on behalf of the Ministry. And I do not see why we should duplicate our expenses simply because we have extended our work on land consolidation.

(Head A5 agreed to)

Head A6—Miscellaneous Other Charges

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Chairman, under this Miscellaneous Charges there has been a rise from £400 to £950, which shows that the increase has been due to office equipment, postal services, uniforms, official entertainment (£100) and incidental expenses. Would the Assistant Minister tell us how office equipment has been increased, even postal services, in the same Ministry? Also, I do not understand what the nature of the new posts and entertainment is. I believe the Ministers always have a separate Vote for entertainment.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, irrespective of what the hon. Member means by separate entertainment, it is common knowledge in this House and in the country at large, that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement is the newest Ministry in the entire Government. This Ministry, when it started, had a number of areas of its functions that were not fully covered. Now, what we are trying to do is to get this Ministry well covered and well built so that all these other things that were lacking could be provided. We have increased our staff and, in my speech this afternoon, I said that, for instance, in the Department of Town Planning we are doing with only three planning officers when we really require seven. Mr. Chairman, if, for instance, tomorrow we get these four other officers, naturally, our expenses will rise and we are providing our Budget and our ceiling with the hope that we can get these officers; we also hope that in the other various departments we can get all other sections of the Ministry covered so as to be efficient. We have additional staff, especially in the department of land consolidation, and—the hon. Member for Gichuga, as I heard him appreciate—we have moved from the situation where we only consolidated in two districts at a time to a position where we are consolidating in sixteen districts at a time. In this type of extension we require uniform for additional staff, we require postal services and we also require other incidental expenses, including office equipment. We have to equip the offices of these sixteen districts that we have now

extended. I think the hon. Members will appreciate that we have to swell the Budget a little more.

With regard to entertainment, Mr. Chairman, the Minister found that the entertainment fund was so low that it was finished long before the beginning of the second quarter of the year. Now, the hon. Member says "Entertainment Vote". I am surprised, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Member asks about an entertainment Vote. I have seen hon. Members very pleased and very happily going to drinking parties given by any Ministry here.

Hon. Members: Not your Ministry!

Mr. Gachago: We have not had any parties because my Ministry was not properly provided for. This is what, Mr. Chairman, I am asking hon. Members to do, so that one of these days we can have the pleasure also of entertaining hon. Members and other guests. I do not think it is unfair for us to ask for a little more in this field because more than anything else the public relations of any department or any Ministry is a very important feature of its growth.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Before I call on another speaker, I would like to make a comment on this. We have 27 Votes and 17 Ministries to consider in Committee of Supply. We are, in fact, already in the third day, when we have already spent about 14 hours on this matter. I see the Minister for Education is here and he would like to move the Vote on his particular department. If hon. Members ask questions which may not be very pertinent, or very important, or may not bring some particular issue to light, they are using up that much extra time which this House will be deprived of later on when it comes to discussing other departments. We may find, when we come to the fifteenth day that half of the number of departments, probably more, will go through the guillotine without any debate. Then hon. Members will think that they would have liked to have used their time more economically and more shrewdly by being able to debate as many departments as possible.

I would like to appeal to hon. Members that while I do not want in any way to reduce their rights to speak and ask questions that they want to ask, it would be to the advantage of hon. Members to use their time wisely. I have the power to move ahead and cut short debates, but I do not want to use that power. I would rather that hon. Members themselves would use their questions and their time more wisely.

Mr. Kall: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think it will be for the benefit of the House

[Mr. Malinda] afternoon, Saturday afternoon? What overtime payment are these officers entitled to, or do they just work for the love of work, which I see here is not the case? If a settlement officer is working on a Sunday afternoon, or on a Sunday morning and he is not being given any overtime payment, Mr. Chairman, I think there are some fishy dealings going on somewhere and I know this has been going on in several other locations, and which must be stopped. For an Assistant Minister to go to an officer, or such other officer, a Permanent Secretary or an Assistant Secretary in any Ministry, understandable, but what on earth is a settlement officer supposed to do on a Sunday? On a Sunday morning or afternoon? Mr. Chairman, I would like a clear clarification of this point.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, on the question of the second query by the hon. Member, I take very great exception to his statement that there are some fishy things going on. I do not think that any responsible person can make such allegations unless he can actually substantiate them.

Any officer of the Government, if he is given instructions to take—for instance, let us take for example, if it is a question of water—Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Members want an explanation they should wait for one.

Mr. Chairman, on this question, if an officer is given some work to do, whether it is on a Sunday, if such work is immediate I do not see why it should not be done. Several times I have seen very many junior officers, not only in my Ministry, but in other Ministries, on special duties on Sundays and public holidays and I do not think this is abnormal.

Now, on the question of this particular officer, the hon. Member seems to be very interested; he says that we probably do not actually believe his word. But, Mr. Chairman, this Government is supposed to stick to justice and it is the normal application of law that a person is never guilty until he is proved guilty.

If we were to listen or to take action first, without investigating every case that is reported to us, I am sure that it is Members of this very House that would come and tell us how wrong we are by taking action without actually investigating. I do not want to hope that hon. Members who report a case want us to take action in dismissing a settlement officer, or take such other drastic action without investigating. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Members will appreciate that every citizen of this country is

entitled to justice like any other person irrespective of whether the hon. Members think he is a crook or not. Mr. Chairman, where a person is concerned and where an hon. Member thinks that a person is a crook or any other person, thinks a person is a crook, or thinks he is a thief, the Government has to satisfy itself that such a person is a thief or is doing wrong, the only course open to this sort of justification is in first investigating.

(Head A4 agreed to)

Head A5—Travelling and Subsistence Expenses on Duty

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one would naturally expect an increase on this item 5 (a), but here there is actually a decrease of almost £1,800. Would the Minister explain why there is such a substantial decrease in this expenditure?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, in some of the operations of the Ministry some of the expenses are simply capital expenses.

Mr. Chairman, in the past we have had a number of expatriate officers on whom a lot of money was spent for travelling, and other subsistence expenses, and I am sure that by the reduction of these expatriate officers, these expenses have been considerably reduced.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the figure there is £2,000, which is quite large. What I would like to know—because the Minister for Lands and Settlement said most of the officers are in the field—I do not see how the Government is spending such a large amount of money on officers working in the field. I would like to know how this money is accounted for.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know which one is which. One hon. Member complains that there is a considerable drop in the expenses, and another hon. Member complains that this is too much, I do not know if it is too much of a drop, or if it is too much of an increase. Would the hon. Member explain.

Mr. Ndile: I said, Mr. Chairman, that most of the officers in Lands and Settlement work in the field and this item here was about £2,000, which will be spent on travelling and subsistence expenses on duty. This would be justified if the officers were stationed in your office, and they were moving to the districts, but the point is that most of these officers work in the field and I do not see the reason, or I would like an explanation why such an amount, like £2,000, will be spent on officers who are working in the field.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I do believe, and I would like to hope, that the House appreciates that the operations of settlement, and the operations of land consolidation be furthered effectively and the various jobs to be well done, require a great deal of travelling. I am sure, it is only the other day, that hon. Members were complaining that we do not visit some of our establishments outside the Ministry as much as we should. I am sure that it would not be fair for this House to complain unless one becomes valid and the other is not valid. I do not know which is valid, and whether we intend to travel as much as possible and see as much of our work as possible. Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member for Nairobi says both are valid, but both cannot be valid. If the House, or the people, want us to travel and see the operation of consolidation, and the operations of land settlement, we have to travel and we have to spend money and I think the valid question is that one posed by the hon. Ronald Ngala, where he asked why there should be a drop. Mr. Chairman, what we see here is a drop, and the House should only complain if we have, for instance, doubled our travelling and subsistence expenses.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, I think the Assistant Minister is not answering the question. The question is why the figure has dropped so much, whether it is that they are not travelling as much as they used to travel last year, or are the staff not doing their work as they should do. Mr. Chairman, the other thing I would like to know from the Assistant Minister is that although the figure has dropped, it is considerably high compared with other Government departments travelling expenses.

What I would like to know from the Assistant Minister is whether these chaps left in the field, when they go to, let us say, demarcate land in certain areas, I know they carry tents and they live there, how much is being paid as subsistence allowance to those officers who are in the field and whether the officers working there come to the New Stanley Hotel in Nairobi and sleep there, and claim expenses?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think there is a bit of confusion there. Two questions are being asked. One by Mr. Ndile about persons in the field who do not need travelling expenses. I think that question is out of order because this particular matter relates to administrative and general staff, namely persons in headquarters who travel out of Nairobi. So that does not arise because persons in the field will come under land settlement. The first question of Mr. Ngala is a valid question because he

asks whether in fact there is so much less travelling from headquarters to the field than there was last year. I think that is the only question that Mr. Gachago need answer if he wants to.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, I thought I answered that. If the hon. Member is not satisfied I might reiterate that it is common knowledge that economy begins at home, and I do not think that the House (inaudible) the hon. Mr. Ngala who has been a teacher I think knows that more than anybody else. It will not be surprising to investigate the sums that he taught me.

So, Mr. Chairman, this has been curtailed in view of the fact that some of our work has been completed and there will be no more extensions to this work and everybody knows that the policy of settlement is that we think up certain schemes and after a certain time we leave them to be carried out. It has been found necessary to cut this down without reducing the efficiency of travelling from the headquarters to our various establishments outside the headquarters, and I can assure the House that this drop does not in any way interfere with the working and the efficiency of our headquarters.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Osogo, do you want to speak on this?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Yes, Sir, I just wanted to answer the hon. Mr. Mbogoh's question. I think we have got two points here. Number one, Mr. Mbogoh wants to know why this amount has been reduced to £2,000 and number two; why this £2,000 is there because he thinks it is very high.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it must be remembered that the 1964/65 Estimates were done on a regional basis and there were officers in the regions travelling to these settlement schemes, and that is one reason why this has dropped. The other reason is that most of the expatriates who have been working on these settlement schemes have gone, some of them that were travelling worked in headquarters. But the reason why the £2,000 is there and it seems to be high to the hon. Member opposite, is because many visitors come into this country who like to see our settlement schemes. Some of them come from foreign countries and others from Britain because they are interested to see how the money that they have given towards the settlement schemes is being used. The Ministry of Lands and Settlement has to set aside the means for transporting these visitors for visiting the settlement schemes and

[Mr. Gachago] parked somewhere in Majengo, or other places. Then, one would suspect immediately that no land consolidation work or land settlement work is being carried out in such a place.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, Sir, that circular is all very well, and if it was obeyed, then there would be none of these complaints that we are bringing forward. Maybe the Assistant Minister could tell us whether, since the issue of that circular, he has had any cases reported either to him or cases of settlement officers, or settlement staff, using Government vehicles, having been either taken to court, or having been reported to him as having used these vehicles. It is all well to issue a circular to officers in the field who probably do not take any notice of it. What is the use of the circular in that case. If he has had—I do not want him to stand up and say that he has had my report, because he not taken any action about it, but apart from that one, has he had any reports which have been dealt with by his Ministry?

Mr. Gachago: I hope the hon. Member is not referring to that case he reported of an officer in Machakos who was carrying a girl. I would like to inform the hon. Member that where cases have been reported as normally being required by the circular, actions have been taken, and I am glad to inform the hon. Member that at the moment we have a number of cases in court where officers have been prosecuted, and we have a number of cases where officers are in the course of being dismissed, and some have actually been dismissed permanently.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to hear from the Assistant Minister what steps are taken against the officer who has been reported as having misused a vehicle, by the hon. Malinda, as the Assistant Minister has told us?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, the officer mentioned happened to be on duty at that time, and we did investigate and we found that the lady who was being carried in that vehicle was not the hon. Member's girlfriend, on the contrary it was the wife of the officer, and it is normal that an officer can give his wife a lift when she is going shopping.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is serious. I am not interested in the girl that the officer was carrying, but does the Assistant Minister imply that this officer was on duty at 9.30 p.m. outside a dancing hall, and only when he saw me and the district commissioner taking the

number of his vehicle, did he drive away. What settlement work was he doing outside a dance hall?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there must have been more than one case at Machakos, but the case I have in mind is of an officer who was found at the front of a grocer's shop at about 10 o'clock in the morning. This particular officer that the hon. Member is referring to was found at 9.30 p.m. so I would request the hon. Member to refer this to me administratively, and I will give him the information as to what we are doing, and what we have done about it.

What I can assure the hon. Member about is this. We shall not tolerate any person who misuses Government vehicles, and in fact, when we initiated this action, no question had arisen in this House about this. It was only based on the information and the report that we had received from Members of the public, and this is why we started taking this action.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it looks as if the Assistant Minister is trying to make it worse, by first of all stating that the vehicle was found in front of a grocer's shop at 10 o'clock, while in fact, the officer was supposed to have been at work at that time. Now, what was he doing in front of the grocer's shop at 10 o'clock is something that the Assistant Minister has to explain, and secondly, we have heard of instances in this House where an offence has been committed in some place, and when an appeal was made we are told that there is no petrol. How do we know whether this is not spent on going to grocers' shops at 10 o'clock in the morning, and going around dancing halls, and social halls? It looks as if the notice that was issued by the Minister for Lands and Settlement was never taken into consideration by the employees of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement at all. If they had taken serious consideration of that notice, this situation would never have occurred, and I would like an explanation as to what the officer was doing in front of the grocer's shop at 10 o'clock in the morning?

Mr. Gachago: I hope the hon. Member does not want an explanation just for the fun of it, because I do believe that I have given enough assurance, because the case I am remembering is the case whereby the officer of settlement was found outside the grocer's shop at Machakos just dropping his wife on a Sunday, and he happened to be working.

Mr. Chairman, it is not abnormal for an officer to be on duty on a Sunday. I have on duty in my office as late as 9 o'clock on a Sunday, which

[Mr. Gachago] is outside the normal time, and various officers in my Ministry, including the headquarters of the Ministry, have been found on duty on a Sunday. So, Mr. Chairman, it is not abnormal, but this particular case was investigated, and it was found that the officer concerned was on duty on a Sunday, and he was travelling. He had to travel to inspect some water scheme or something in the direction of the town.

He was just stopping there to drop his wife for the purpose of shopping, and whoever found him did not even stop to ask him what he was doing. He presumed he was misusing a Government vehicle, which I do not call wrong, because it was a Sunday and it was very normal that a person should suspect that he was misusing a Government vehicle, but these cases should, I think, Mr. Chairman, be taken as they arise and they should be taken individually and not generally.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am now taking a particular case, not a general case.

Here the hon. Malinda says that an officer at about 9.30 was found to have parked his car outside a dance hall, and the district commissioner was a witness. The case again was taken over straight by the hon. Member to the Minister for Lands and Settlement. He does not know what steps have been taken so far and the findings or the outcome of the case or anything else. Is this to just become a mere routine of reporting a case to the Ministry, and then the Ministry does—nothing to reach a solution?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, on that particular case, which was reported by the hon. Member, Mr. Malinda, to the Ministry, an investigation was ordered and no report has yet been received in the Ministry. That was the case because the two cases have been at Machakos and this is why I think there was confusion about these two cases. At the time the hon. Member did not specify whether it was p.m. or a.m. and this is why I confused the cases. This particular case is being investigated and, if the hon. Member likes, we can inform him of the outcome of our investigations.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, here is the problem. The hon. Member says that he reported the case to the Ministry about three or four months back. How long does it take for an efficient Ministry to carry out an investigation which does not need more details as we have other officers stating that this was the status quo? What time is required for this investigation?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member can tell me what time factor is actually needed to investigate a case, what the deadline is, I would answer him. The only thing I can say is that everything possible is being done to make sure that we get the true position of what happened. I am sure the hon. Member does not want us to get a false picture of the case, he wants us to get a true picture and if an action is taken, for instance, the dismissal of such an officer, I am sure the hon. Member would like us to take the action on (Inaudible).

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to speak again on this point, but a very interesting allegation has been made. Because I went to the dance hall—I am free to go to any hall—had the Assistant Minister stopped at the point when he said the matter was being investigated, I would have been satisfied. But he went on to say that investigations were being carried out to a stage where he wants to find out whether the information I have given him was true, so that his implication that the statements made were false. Mr. Chairman, I reported to the Ministry and I quoted names, I mentioned names of Government officers who were present. What other investigation does he want? What other clarification of my statement does he wish to have? Why should I take the trouble to write to the Minister and lay a false allegation against anybody? The district commissioner of the district was a witness, why should I get the traffic officer of that particular district as a witness, and various other prominent people as witnesses, if he says that he is still investigating the case? Maybe he is getting confirmation from the district commissioner, from the traffic officer, and that I could understand, but it is absolutely ridiculous for him to stand up here and say that he is trying to verify the truth of the information so that the action he takes will be taken rightly.

Mr. Chairman, I take the greatest exception to that statement and I hope the Assistant Minister will give true and accurate information to this House or even to myself to show that real action has been taken against that particular officer.

Moving on from there, Mr. Chairman—because I do not want to deal with this matter any further, the Assistant Minister has given me an appointment to go and see him—he says that this other one was found on a Sunday morning with a Government motor vehicle. Can he give us a clear picture of how settlement officers are supposed to work. What duties are they supposed to carry out on Sunday morning, or Sunday

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement] by the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power. Just imagine, Mr. Speaker, Sir, be is the only African with these qualifications in the whole of East Africa and the Ministry of Works, Communications and Power would not let us have him because they thought that was a great deal of monopoly. In addition to what they are doing there is a training programme for (Inaudible.) and two bursaries per year are being offered for two planning officers and arrangements are being made by the University College, Department of Architecture, to be expanded to include the training of town planning officers. When this is completed and the University College starts training these town planning officers then our problem will be lessened, because although we have appealed to about nine foreign countries to give us some town planning officers and some town planners we have not had any response from any one country, because there is a shortage of town planning officers in the whole world, and it is very difficult to find a town planning officer anywhere in the world, and therefore, if any hon. Member, the hon. G. G. Kariuki, knows where there is one town planning officer, then we would be prepared to offer him employment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Department of Land Consolidation of my Ministry is rather a crucial department, and I hope that the hon. Members will realize the problem which we have in the country. This department has been fully Africanized except for three Europeans, all of whom are Kenya citizens, to satisfy the hon. Ndile. In relation to this high rate of Africanization the department has been organized in such a way that instead of consolidating land in only two districts, we are now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, carrying out consolidation work in sixteen districts. Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of carrying out land consolidation in only two districts in the last two years, as I have already said, we are now carrying out land consolidation work in sixteen districts. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the improvement from these two districts is not an improvement then I do not understand what the word improvement actually means. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it must not be forgotten that the demand for land consolidation and registration has multiplied thousands of times, because where in the past many people, due to misunderstanding and confusion, were opposed to land consolidation, and now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, every district is clamouring for land consolidation and registration and demarcation.

The hon. Member without a constituency may think that we are not doing anything, but we are

doing a lot. Although criticism has been levelled—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, Mr. Gachago, that is not quite the right way to refer to a specially elected Member.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): I withdraw then, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is not fair to say that the department is not doing its work. We are doing (Inaudible.) expected to complete the land consolidation only with the former rights. It was expected to complete the land consolidation work only at the beginning of the next century. It is now possible, with the present rate, to concentrate on land consolidation and finish it in the next eight years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the question of the Department of Land of which hon. Members seem to be concerned about Africanization. I can assure the hon. Members that the Department of Land which requires highly technical and qualified officers are looking forward to being able to Africanize the department as soon as the personnel are available. In the Survey Department, Mr. Speaker, Sir, although one hon. Member raised the question that we need an aircraft instead of the motor vehicles which are being misused. I did not—

An hon. Member: You said it.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): I said, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we are trying to get an aircraft equipped specially to cope with the land consolidation and the land settlement work, but because of the remarks which were passed by the hon. Member about the misuse of vehicles, I would like to tell them that (Inaudible.) was the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, and I would like to quote, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a circular dated as far back as the 12th February which was circulated by the Permanent Secretary of my Ministry to all hon. Members, and I am surprised that they do not know how to read. I hope the hon. Member, Mr. Malinda is able to read. The police and the administration were asked to deal with any officer of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement who is found to be misusing any Government vehicle, and I would like to tell hon. Members that any officer who is found to be misusing any Government vehicle should be reported to the nearest police station or to the nearest administrative centre. I am happy to report, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this circular which was issued by the Permanent Secretary of my Ministry has been adopted by the Permanent Secretary of all

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement] other Ministries and I am happy that the control is bearing some fruits.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said I am rather disappointed that time is so short, and that I am unable to explain or to reply to each individual point that was raised, but once again I would like to thank the hon. Members for all the points they have made and I will be happy, and also the officers of my Ministry would be happy, to answer any relevant points that maybe required of them by any hon. Members. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, because of the time factor, I beg to move, and in moving I would like to assure the hon. Members for Kilifi South that I am prepared to visit his constituency any time he invites me:

(Question put and agreed to)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

VOTE 19—MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT a sum not exceeding £151,400 be issued from the Consolidated Fund to complete the sum necessary to meet expenditure during the year ending 30th June 1966, in respect of Vote 19—Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Malinda: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to be clear here: When we come to discuss this item, on the 1965/66 Recurrent Expenditure Estimates, and as we have the Development Estimates are we permitted to talk about the two Votes at the same time.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We will come back to the Development Estimates later when the main Budget is over. We cannot discuss it unless, of course, it is really relevant to the particular subhead we are discussing at the time.

Administrative and General

(Heads A1 and A2 agreed to)

Head A3—Passages and Leave Expenses

Mr. Seroney: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that I think it is the unanimous opinion of the Back-benchers that this African settlement officer should be Africanized, will the Minister assure the House that he is going to take those steps immediately?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot over-emphasize the speed that we are Africanizing the various posts with, and if the hon. Member only requires an assurance, I think I have given that assurance in this House more than once.

Mr. Seroney: Thank you very much.

(Heads agreed to)

Head A4—Maintenance and Running Expenses of Vehicles.

Mr. amp Sol: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want the Assistant Minister to make it quite clear that these Government vehicles are not being used on Sundays, as civil servants are using them in settlement schemes. They are using them on Sundays to visit their friends, and on Saturdays after 12.30 p.m. which is after Government hours. I would like this to be made clear, if they are allowed to use these vehicles, because they are officers of the Government?

Mr. Gachago: Sir, in my reply I mentioned the circular which was issued by my Ministry about the misuse of Government vehicles, and I would like to quote a part of this circular, in so far as it is related to when one would presume that a Government vehicle is being misused. I will quote: "Government vehicles are not insured for damage or for third party. Should, therefore, an officer use a vehicle improperly and become involved in an accident, he may himself be held legally responsible for any claims which may be made against him, whether they may be referred to any vehicle involved in such accident, or for compensation, damages, hospitalization, etc." Now, this means that if an officer uses the vehicle on a Sunday or on a Public Holiday, it is obvious that he is using it without authority, and he is using it with the full knowledge that if he happens to be involved in an accident or something of that nature, he will be held responsible.

Now, what shows that such a vehicle is actually being misused, the circular goes on to say: "The following situation will be enough to make an officer suspect that the vehicle is probably being misused, or is not being used for Government purposes." I said in my speech earlier on that officer would be a police officer or an administrative officer, or a Member of Parliament, to make the Members happy. We have given the points that will make a person suspect that a Government vehicle is being used, one of them being if a vehicle is found parked outside a bar or any public place, or secondly, if such a Government vehicle is parked at a place at which it would not normally park, such as if a vehicle was found

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement] is proving very efficient and, sooner or latter, I think he will find himself in one of the highest positions in the section and in the department. Mr. Speaker, if this is not Africanization, I do not understand what the term "Africanization" means.

The hon. Ndile, who is shouting opposite me. Mr. Speaker, is the person, and he has been raising, only this afternoon, the question of reinstating a European who has decided to be a Kenya citizen. Now, he cannot on the other side start talking about my department not Africanizing, because we hope that the position occupied by this European will be occupied by an African because this will help our Africanization programme. In terms of proportion, the department of settlement—and I hope the hon. Ndile will shout less—has been more Africanized than any other department in the whole Government. I would therefore like to take this opportunity, not only to refute the allegation about Africanization, but to inform hon. Members that my Ministry is far ahead in the process of Africanization. I may add that this has all been achieved in the last twelve months since this country became a Republic.

On the question of the field, last year, before we became a Republic, there were about fifty-eight African settlement officers, senior settlement officers and so on, out of a total of 158. Today, the position, Mr. Speaker, is just the reverse, and the percentage is quite promising because we have 20 per cent of expatriate officers that have not been Africanized. This does not mean that we are not going on with the process of Africanization. It must be borne in mind, Mr. Speaker, however, as I said earlier on this afternoon when I was replying to a question, that the desire to Africanize does not exclude the consideration of complete efficiency. We shall not Africanize at the expense of efficiency at any rate.

There are a number of other points which have been raised and which I think are very minor, but I wish to explain them because I think it is the desire of the hon. Members that they should know what is happening. There was a question of the settlement or

..... (Inaudible.)
villagize Embu,

..... (Inaudible.)
and other political unfortunates in Meru, Nairobi and other landless people. I think, in this, again, I would not blame any hon. Member for saying that some people are landless and need to be settled. In fact, we do realize the size of the problem in our Ministry and this should

not be treated as a light problem. It is a problem of the whole country. So far we have not stopped and we have not retarded our move in settling as many people as there is land available. We shall continue to do that to the best of our ability and to the availability of funds wherever possible. What we are trying to avoid, Mr. Speaker, is to treat a certain section of people or a certain group of

..... (Inaudible.)
people as a special case, because each group can be represented in this House or elsewhere, and it can be viewed as a special case. This is the thing we are trying to avoid, and we are trying to be fair to every group that needs to be settled and not to listen to any criticisms outside. However, I can assure the House, Mr. Speaker, that we are going to do the best we can to settle any person that requires to be settled.

Mr. Speaker, anxieties have been expressed in this House that there are some settlement schemes which are not in the hands of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. While I cannot say I do concur with these views, I do very much sympathize with the views expressed with regard to settlement schemes like Makueni, Usambali,

..... (Inaudible.)
Forest in Baringo,

..... (Inaudible.)
in Nakuru, which have been going on for over ten years and have shown little or no success or development. I cannot say that it is within the portfolio of the Minister for Lands and Settlement to say that these settlement schemes, or those settlement schemes will belong to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. As you know, the duties assigned in each Ministry is the responsibility of the Office of the President. However, the only thing I can assure the House is that we have the machinery and personnel to plan for all these similar schemes. Unfortunately, however, they do not come within the portfolio of the Minister for Lands and Settlement. I would like to make it clear that the extent to which we have the machinery and the personnel to cope with the settlement schemes is not in any way a challenge to my colleague, the hon. Minister for Agriculture.

Points have been raised and a lot of criticisms have been made about co-operative farming; and I think it will not be out of place to emphasize at this juncture how much we are doing in the field of co-operatives. We are very aware of the importance of the co-operative movement in our declared role of African socialism which we debated only a few weeks ago. In reply to

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement] various questions in the House I told hon. Members what we are doing in the field of co-operative development in settlement schemes, particularly in the Ol Kalou Salient.

I hope the hon. Members know what I am talking about, where co-operative units will be managing about 135,000 acres of meat farming economy. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the interest of the hon. Member, G. G. Kariuki, who is passing some remarks, that it is 135,000 acres we have set aside for co-operative farming and we are encouraging co-operatives to farm on the land. We have already recorded very good co-operative schemes in the Ukambani areas, and before the end of this year many of the former labour of the Webber farm will be taken over. This, I think, will be good information to the hon. Member for whatever section of Machakos he comes from, the hon. Member Ndile to show him that we have efficient settlement officers who are organizing these co-operatives and to organize our co-operative farming and we shall not put up with people who pretend to be settlement officers and indulge in politics.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one other thing which has been said about our settlement schemes is the question of initial deposits. These deposits are required as particular schemes have low density plots, and this I think hon. Members have been mixing up the problems of low and high density schemes. Some of these deposits are necessary in low density schemes, because these are special schemes which are particularly designed for the people and for the citizens who can raise at least a little bit of capital. Many of these are plots with permanent crops which are brought by the Department of Settlement before settlers are put on the land. While some of these, for example, I can quote the Cherangani Co-Settlement Scheme. The Department of Co-Settlement schemes, and the settlers go operatives plans schemes, and therefore there and see the planned schemes, and therefore I do not see why such settlers should go and not contribute to the work of clearing the bush and planting the tea that has been carried out by the department, and by the staff of the Department of Settlement. We have stressed that the people who settle on these low density schemes are people with at least a little capital and some savings that they could contribute towards the schemes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a radical difference between a low density scheme and a high density scheme. A low density scheme has a private income supposed to be within the region of £100 as opposed to the charge of income of a plot on a high density scheme which is only £35 to £40

per annum. I am sure that the hon. Members will appreciate the difference in the low density and high density schemes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of town planning has been a little controversial in the last few days of this debate. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the town planning department is the smallest department in my Ministry, and although it is the smallest department of my Ministry, and probably of all the Government Ministries, there is a very serious shortage of staff. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfair to imply that the shortage of staff is not a good excuse for not having completed certain things. There has been an energetic effort by the department of town planning for the last few years, but they have not been able to recruit one single planning officer, and the department which should be equipped with seven experienced and qualified officers has remained with only three planning officers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with normal intelligence any one can see that the job of seven planning officers is being carried out by only three officers, despite, which my Department of Town Planning has also done the planning for the settlement schemes, all the planning for land consolidation and it has planned two new townships every month, including other responsibilities that the department has to shoulder.

An hon. Member: Where are the new towns?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): The hon. Member is asking where the new towns are then I think this is a geographical question, and I would like to tell the hon. Ngala that there is a conference of the geographers somewhere in Europe, and if he does not know his geography then that is the best place to go.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the very staff of the town planning consists of twelve Africans, and I say this on the question of Africanization because as I said earlier on, my Ministry has done just as much as any other Ministry in the field of Africanization. If not more, there are twelve Africans, five Asians, and four Europeans.

An hon. Member: What are Asians doing there?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Well, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member is asking me what the Asians are doing there, and I just wish that he could resign come and try to do the job they are doing and replace them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only African in East Africa was put in for this course two years ago on the initiative of the town planning advisor but he has since been taken over

[Mr. Mwanzandi]

I would request the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to instruct the recorder of titles that wherever there is a single doubt, a single doubt, or wherever there are people living on the land, title deeds should not be issued; otherwise we shall still have the squatter problem. There have been some *Mau Mau* emergencies, but I am sure that if this thing is going to happen in that place, the Government will have to find another name to call out. There will be trouble-makers in respect of this problem. So in that respect the Government should be aware as to how an Asian, an Indian, an Arab, can be granted a freehold title in an area, in a district, where he was not born, when sometimes he comes from another country or even another continent. How can he still obtain a freehold title? This must be corrected and the recorder of titles must be informed to check this matter.

Another problem which is still lying unattended to is in regard to the settlement schemes. How on earth can it be that a poor person, a person who does not even have twenty shillings in his bank account, is given a piece of land of twenty-five acres and the Government only helps to dig two and a half acres? We find that instead of helping these people we are creating difficulties for them. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, these people in the settlement schemes—and I have in mind particularly the Shimba Settlement Scheme—should be helped more.

I have found out during this time that this help was only given adequately during the colonial régime: That I can declare settlers at that time were helped to cultivate their whole *shamba*. Some animals were given to them, crops were given, and even *chakula* was given to these people. No, it was not communism, but rations, meat, beans and everything was given to these people. Today nothing is being done. The Government must realize, Mr. Speaker, that when it is collecting people who are too poor to settle somewhere, it must help them, otherwise it will find the *shambar* vacated and these people will go somewhere else.

Another point which I am going to speak about here is that of the Nandi, because we have Nandi and a few Wakamba in the Shimba Settlement Scheme. Anyway, we have now stopped giving land to people from anywhere, we want to get people locally. But, Sir, these people are vacating the Shimba Settlement Scheme because help is inadequate. The Nandi are hard-working, the Wakamba are hard-working, but they do not get the help, so they are vacating the scheme. Therefore it is up to this Ministry to find out why these people are running away from that scheme. The

Assistant Minister, in a very good answer to a question here, said that efficiency on the part of a settlement officer is essential. This, Sir, is very important. We must find out why, when there was an African settlement officer, these Nandi were not running away, but today, in the Shimba Settlement Scheme, we have an expatriate as settlement officer and these people are running.

I put the question here, Sir, and was told that they do not get meat, they do not get milk; but they have cows from which they get milk and meat. So it was a lie, Mr. Speaker. An investigation must be carried out in that area to find out why these people are running away.

An hon. Member: You are cheating them!

Mr. Mwanzandi: I am not cheating them. In fact, I do not know those who are running away except that I get general information on that scheme about whatever is happening, as a Member for that constituency.

Mr. Speaker, another problem which will be here for a long time is that of having two Ministries, the Ministry of Lands and Settlement and the Ministry of Agriculture. I do not know whether this has already been mentioned, but I think we should have one Ministry and one Minister over it all. The Minister for Lands and Settlement knows where the land is and this Minister, if he is given the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, would know what land to take over what land to leave alone, as mismanaged farms or good farms. But here, Sir, we have in several cases got a problem where the Minister for Lands and Settlement has the information every time and the Minister for Agriculture does not have it. But if the Ministry was combined with the other one, the Minister for Lands and Settlement could compensate the landlord, which can possibly be done, to resettle those squatters. But today we have the Ministry divided so although the Minister for Lands and Settlement has certain information, he can never do anything unless the Minister for Agriculture agrees to that, which is very difficult, Sir. We want these Ministries combined; we do not need so many Ministries. The Minister for Lands should be responsible for the Ministry of Agriculture.

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Mwanzandi: You do not know the Swahili. The Swahili are the people living in Pemba and Zanzibar, not here.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, is that title deeds are not given to these Africans who have pieces of land of their own, even though there may be

[Mr. Mwanzandi]

difficulties with a second claimant; title deeds are merely given to Asians and Arabs and Europeans. We want this Ministry today to work hard to give title deeds to the poor Africans who own small pieces of land. Land consolidation is not enough. We want land consolidation with good title deeds so that someone can get as much money from the Land Bank as possible.

Mr. Speaker, with those few words, I have made all the comments I would like to.

Dr. De Souza: On a point of order, Sir, I beg to move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Certainly it is not premature. We have already had this question twice yesterday. So, I will now put the question.

(Question put and agreed to.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now call on the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement to reply.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Members for their support to this Motion and their support to this Vote, because so far, during the past few days when they debated this Vote I have not heard one opposition. In fact, every Member, in spite of the many points that have been pointed out, has supported the Vote. I would very heartily like to congratulate hon. Members and the House as a whole for their support.

On the other hand, hon. Member in this House pointed out—although I consider that to be his personal views to which he is quite entitled—that the Vote was given priority because of the failure of the Ministry and not because of the Ministry's success. Although I do not think that there is the slightest trace of truth in the general allegation, and although I consider this to be the opinion of only one hon. Member, to which, of course, the hon. J. D. Kali is entitled, I am grateful to hon. Members for the points they have raised about my Ministry.

I do not view all the points that have been raised by hon. Members as mere criticisms because I do believe that some of the points would help us in modelling the Ministry in the year ahead of us, to cope with the challenging conditions of this country, and, indeed, to serve the country as the Government generally intends to do, better and more effectively.

Some points have been raised and repeated by one Member after the other, and for which nobody can be blamed because I think no Member expected the other Member to raise the same

points as he had in mind. So, I do not blame another Member for repeating what the other Member has said. It only shows the importance that my Ministry should attach to some of these points and comments in the planning of our future development. In replying to all these points—because I believe they all boil down to a number of headings—I intend to take and combine them as and how they affect the various departments of my Ministry. However, before I embark on the various points that have been raised in connection with the various departments of my Ministry, I must say, Mr. Speaker, that some of the points that the hon. Members raised in their speeches may not be touched upon in the course of my reply; and for those of the points that will not be touched in the course of my speech I would like to apologize to hon. Members, because we have the time factor guiding us and I have only a limited amount of time in which to reply to this debate. So, for those points that I may not dwell upon in detail I beg the pardon of the hon. Members. I would like to inform the House that I will be pleased to go into any points that hon. Members have administered in my office, and I am sure the staff of my Ministry would be glad to welcome any hon. Member to discuss any point that may be worrying him and his area.

Mr. Speaker, let me start with the crucial department of my Ministry, and that is the department of settlement. Now, the sore point that was raised by nearly every hon. Member that I spoke, is the question of Africanization. I would ask the forgiveness of hon. Members if I would ask the forgiveness of what is happening in our proper information of what is happening in my Ministry. In regard to Africanization I would like to inform hon. Members that at the headquarters of the department of settlement, the quarters of the department have been Africanized. These are following posts have been Africanized. These are the key posts in the whole department. The Director of Settlement is an African. I do not think, Mr. Speaker it is the intention of this House to discuss individuals and personalities, but I say we are only concerned with the titles. I repeat that the Director of Settlement is an African; the Chief Agricultural Officer is an African; the Assistant Commissioner for Co-operative Development is an African; the Assistant Director of Veterinary Services is an African; the Estate Manager is an African. The Permanent Improvements Officer is going to be an African; we are in the process of Africanizing this post in the course of our speedy acceleration of Africanization. The Public Relations Officer of Africanization, and we have one very promising accountant in our staff section of accounts, who

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a survey of the nature that the hon. Member has suggested was carried out. The Nyando Scheme alone would require £20,000 in capital costs, or just over about fifty per cent of all the money available in 1965/66, and the recurrent costs would be just over £1,000 per annum. The capital cost of the Uyoama Scheme would be about £100,000, or two and a half times the country's total water development finances, and the recurrent costs would be approximately £6,000. These are obviously terms which the Government cannot make available without adversely affecting the other areas where water is required more.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply would the Minister consider deducting a certain amount of £1,800,000 allocated last year to Kiambu District and allocate it to Kano so that we can have a reasonable amount with which to develop water in Central Nyanza District.

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the development of water in each area is firstly considered by the District Agricultural Committee in that area which, in turn, forwards this to the Provincial Water Authority, and whatever is worked out by the Central Water Board is dependent upon the recommendation of the various authorities. If the hon. Member would like to take this matter up through the Provincial Water Authority of Central Nyanza and if that authority would recommend to the Central Water Authority, this plan might be considered.

Question No. 2234

APPROVED SCHOOL: WESTERN PROVINCE

Mr. Godla asked the Minister for Home Affairs if the Minister would consider establishing an approved school to cater for juvenile cases in the Western Province.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. A juvenile remand home at Kakamega is nearing completion, and also a site for an approved school has already been obtained. Funds have been set aside to commence buildings in the new financial year. The school is designed to accommodate about 130 children, and these children will be instructed in both agriculture and local trades.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell us whether these children include girls as well as boys?

Mr. arap Moi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have just established a few girls' approved schools because of the need, and these will only be established when the need arises.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House what he is doing to reduce the factors which lead to juvenile problems in the Western Province?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is another question.

Mr. Jamal: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell us what factors are taken into consideration when approved schools are established in certain districts?

Mr. arap Moi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly the factors which decide the establishment of approved schools would be the number of delinquent children in the locality.

Mr. Oselu-Nyallick: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether there is such a school established to cater for children in Nyanza Province?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is another question.

Is there any Member authorized by Mr. Lorema to ask his question?

Question No. 2245

FINANCIAL AID T.B. WARD KAPENGURIA

Mr. Muliro, on behalf of the Member for West Pokot, Mr. Lorema, asked the Minister for Health and Housing if the Government was prepared to give financial aid to the Pokot Area Council for the completion Kapenguria T.B. Ward.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The answer is yes. The Government is quite prepared to help, but I think the duties of the Pokot Area Council will be exceeded if we give them money. Therefore, I say that Government is quite prepared to take over this ward which is now lying unused, and if the building is given to the Government, we shall undertake to carry out the necessary additions and modifications.

Question No. 2244

DEPOSITS OF PLATINUM IN WEST POKOT

Mr. Muliro, on behalf of the Member for West Pokot, Mr. Lorema, asked the Minister if he would tell the House if there are deposits of platinum in West Pokot.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Investigations are in progress to discover whether there are deposits of platinum in West Pokot. Such investigations are technically very complicated and consequently take a long time. Before they are completed, however, it is not possible to say whether there are platinum deposits in West Pokot or not.

Mr. Muliro: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he be prepared to accept private speculators to find out whether there is platinum in West Pokot?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a matter of fact, a private firm is already carrying out investigations. The name of the firm is Murutok Explorations Ltd., which is a locally registered company, and a licence has been issued to this company to investigate in that area.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House what prompted the Government to look into this problem in West Pokot?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an application was received by my Ministry from this privately registered company to carry out explorations in this area, and in the usual manner which is allowed to private prospectors, a licence was issued.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, and on behalf of the hon. Mr. Lorema, and as President of the Less Developed Areas' Elected Members' Organization, would the Assistant Minister tell us what initiatives has the Government undertaken by itself to explore the presence of platinum in this area?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government cannot undertake the exploration of all the minerals in the country, but it encourages private firms to apply for the exploration. But, I would like to inform the hon. Members that we do have a United Nations team working in the country which is assisting my department of mines and geology, and extensive surveys and investigations are being carried out in the West of Kenya at the moment.

Mr. Ndile: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my Question No. 2240, the Assistant Minister gave me the information that there were forty-two grant-aided schools in the Central Province, and twenty-four in the Eastern Province, but I find here on this written reply which I have just received that there are thirty-eight grant-aided secondary schools in the Central Province. Why is the information not correct?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is a reasonable point of order, that the oral reply has not agreed with the written reply as far as figures are concerned. I do not know how that has happened, but perhaps the Assistant Minister can explain.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Yes, Mr. Speaker, I can explain.

The written reply I checked later, and found that that figure was incorrect, and the figure which I have given orally is the correct one.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that at the interruption of business today Mr. Shikuku is to raise the matter of the number of employees in the Voice of Kenya, on his Question No. 2204.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Third Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR
(Minister for Lands and Settlement on
13th July 1965)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on
14th July 1965)

VOTE 19—MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Mr. Mwamwandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see much to congratulate this Ministry on, because up to now I have found almost nothing has been done in my area. In any case, Mr. Speaker, I am going to point out a few mistakes which, up to now, have not yet been corrected or corrected. We have a squatter problem, Mr. Speaker, which is outstanding to date. Every time we are sure the Government is going to do something, it is always a promise, and then there is nothing doing. Again, Mr. Speaker, this problem is going to increase in the near future as there are some pieces of land which are almost to be adjudicated either in favour of Asians or of Arabs.

Mr. Speaker, our pieces of land had been claimed earlier by Arabs or Asians as freehold land. Title deeds were issued in their favour without the people on the land being asked as to whether they had anything to say about the land. Today, Sir, there are some claims which remain unadjudicated. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, immediately these claims are adjudicated in favour of the Asians or the Arabs, the squatter problem is going to increase more and more.

Question No. 2217

RE-INSTATING MR. WARWICK

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if he would re-instate Mr. Francis Warwick to his job as land settlement officer, in view of the fact that Mr. Warwick is a Kenya citizen and active member of Kanu.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, I am not prepared to re-instate Mr. Francis Warwick to his former job as settlement officer simply because he happens to be a Kenya citizen and an active member of Kanu.

A civil servant, whether he is a Kenya citizen or not, is required to be competent and responsible in the performance of his duties which, unfortunately, was not the case with the gentleman in question. I can assure the hon. Member for Machakos South that the decision to terminate Mr. Warwick's engagement was not motivated by any consideration of his political alliance or citizenship. Every chance was given to the gentleman to prove his worth in the post he was holding, but it became clear that he was a very incompetent officer who did not deserve the pay he was earning, and therefore there was no other alternative but to terminate his services.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House how it happened that this gentleman, who is in question, became inefficient in spite of the fact he was a farmer for many years before he joined the land settlement?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this Budget speech one of the criticisms that has been levelled at my Ministry is that we are employing ex-farmers in the settlement scheme, and at the moment employing the farmers on the grounds of their efficiency, but the fact that one has been a farmer does not mean that he is efficient.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is now popularly accepted that the former administrative officers in this particular Ministry have come to join this Government and be loyal to this Government, before during the time when this gentleman was employed the fact of the colonial mentality—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your question?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: The question is, this is coming to it, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that this gentleman's dismissal from the services was based more on his political inclination towards the African people during

those days when the present European officers did not accept
..... (Inaudible.)

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the hon. Member for Majoge-Bassi is doubting that this is the truth, I can inform the House that this is not the truth and I wish to disagree completely with the hon. Member's allegations.

I have said that every chance was given to this officer, as it is given to any other officer, and I have said that the consideration of his political alliance or citizenship did not play any significant part in his dismissal, and will not bear any significance in the dismissal of any other officer in the Ministry.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement there are many more officers like that, could the Minister assure this House that they are going to be dealt with in the same way?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure the House that my Ministry will not compromise with any degree of inefficiency of any officer in the Ministry, and we shall not put up with this. Any officer, be he expatriate or a citizen of this country, or any person, if he proves inefficient, will be dealt with very strictly, and we are employing special machinery in the Ministry to ensure that those people who were employed during the colonial rule on grounds of favouritism will be dealt with to prove their efficiency and they will be retained in the Ministry only if they are efficient.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minister did mention my name when I was sitting. I wonder whether you will be able to give me a chance to ask the Minister a question to which he replied, and which I did not have the chance to ask?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If hon. Members take it upon themselves to shout something without being invited to do so, they cannot have a chance to explain further.

Next question.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am just supporting my colleague, the hon. Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement, but I would like to seek your guidance on one point which was mentioned. I think my hon. colleague did say that this officer was being inefficient. I wonder whether it would not have been in order for my colleague, the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement to tell the House just one or two

[The Assistant Minister for Finance] things that proved that he was inefficient? I wonder whether this kind of thing is in order in this House because it would involve protecting the individual in this case.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is obviously not desirable to discuss individuals in this House at all, as a general rule but sometimes it has to be done and Members are, of course, entitled to ask questions; particularly where they think a civil servant has been treated with injustice. The Minister concerned is equally entitled to say that he was justly treated, and that justification may depend on the Government's belief that he was inefficient. It is not necessary, when Government gives such an explanation, that there should be a large degree of detailed substantiation in fact very often it is not in the best interest of the civil servants concerned that they should do so.

We go on the next question now.

Question No. 2254

WATER SUPPLY IN CENTRAL NYANZA

Mr. Bala asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife: What plans the Minister had for water development in Central Nyanza so as to ensure enough water supply during dry seasons.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Plans for the development of water supplies in Central Nyanza include dam construction programmes both in the eastern part of the Kano Plains and in the western areas where already an extensive dam construction programme was completed in 1962. Dams in East Kano could not be built because of flooding. My Ministry has also surveyed two piping schemes in district but the costs of these projects were found prohibitive.

May I remind the hon. Member that although the above dam construction programmes have been surveyed, the Government is not able, because of present financial stringencies, to provide grant funds for their implementation. A sum of £5,000 has been allocated in this year's Estimates, but this money is in the form of loan funds which will have to be borrowed by the Central Nyanza County Council. The amount will be released only if the county council can prove its ability to service the loan.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is he aware that why the people of Kano and other people of Central Nyanza have had a lot of difficulties as a result

of floods, and they constantly lack water owing to the geographical nature of the plains? What plans do the Government have to see that a loan is raised, if necessary, from outside the country?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, I did not follow the question.

Mr. Bala: I would like to put my question in a simple form.

The Assistant Minister said that, owing to lack of funds, the Government has not been able to allocate a certain amount of money to this area and the Government is intending to allocate about £5,000. Now, what I was asking was what plans the Government had to raise some money, from within or outside Kenya, to assist this area because the problem is very serious?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before loans for water development can be given, the lending organization must be assured that the money will be recoverable through water rates. Our past experience show that rural people are not prepared to pay water rates, and it is therefore not possible for us to give the necessary assurances to the lending organizations.

Mr. Ghehoya: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, that the rural communities are incapable of paying the water rates, is the Assistant Minister aware that in Kabale Water Scheme, in a rural area, the water rates are being paid regularly? If he is aware that this is being done, is he prepared to extend the same facilities, not only to Kirinyaga District, but also to other places?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We are talking about Central Nyanza.

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be that there are certain local authorities or areas that where the water rate is being paid, but there are many instances where it has been discovered that the supply of water becomes only circumstantial for convenience during the dry days, and when or there is an alternative water supply during the rainy season, people simply refuse to take the regular water supply and, therefore, the loan charges are not serviced.

Mr. Oelwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the construction of dams in places like Central Nyanza is a mere waste of money and that the only solution would have been the establishment of piped water from the lake to the interior districts? This was suggested by Mr. Howard Williams in this House some years ago. Has the Minister done any survey to compare the prices of establishing piped water with the cost of constructing dams?

Question No. 2243

OVERCROWDING AT CLINICS AND DISPENSARIES

Mr. Ngala-Abok asked the Minister for Health and Housing if the Minister was aware that there was far too much overcrowding at clinics, out-patient departments and dispensaries as a result of the free clinical attention being given. If so, what arrangements had been made to enable the staff employed in these places to cope efficiently with the extra work.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. My Ministry is aware that there has been a great deal of overcrowding in the out-patients department, health centres and dispensaries run by central and local governments since the introduction of free out-patient treatment.

The Ministry is taking steps to meet the increased demand by increasing the issue of drugs and equipment, and where necessary and possible is considering increasing the staff because the present staff are inadequate to cope with the added work.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that this free issue of medicines to certain hospitals, which is good, is causing a big embarrassment to the so-called mission hospitals and dispensaries and the people who get treatment here are the same taxpayers? What is Government doing about it to get rid of the anomaly?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is well aware of the anomaly. I have just undertaken a two weeks' tour. I am well-acquainted with the problem. There is another committee chosen to find the cost of giving free treatment even at the out-patients department of private hospitals. However, there are some technical difficulties which I cannot bring before the House now. We have asked private hospitals what they require in order to give free out-patients treatment where there are no Government or local authority centres or health centres. This is now being prepared. Meanwhile I have asked the Treasury for another £360,000 to cope with emergencies.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite convinced by what the Minister has said in regard to this question of setting up a working committee to look into the question of mission hospitals giving free treatment to out-patients. Would the Minister assure this House that whatever the findings of that committee, the poor people who go to the mission dispensaries and

hospitals will get free medical attention if they are not near big hospitals?

Mr. Otieno: I was assuring the House exactly what the hon. Member asks for; I have already given that assurance. The essence of the exercise is that we should give everybody equal treatment. Where there are no Government hospitals, or local government dispensaries, yet there are mission hospitals, or even other hospitals, we will endeavour to give the same treatment to everybody in Kenya.

Mr. Mullro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, would the Minister, in order to implement this free medical service, pass a law to call upon all the private practitioners to work part-time in Government hospitals, in order to implement this free treatment?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member. The matter is under active consideration. I only feared that if I had brought that Bill here before I would not get support. However, now I am happy that if I bring this Bill before the House I shall get the support of the hon. Member.

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact of over-crowding of outpatients in dispensaries, will the Minister consider increasing the salaries of the dispensers?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to dispensers I have already assured the House. We are increasing the salaries of the dispensers, but on the other hand what we need is more staff to serve the public.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell us the average patients per day who should be treated in clinics where there is only one doctor and one hospital assistant?

Mr. Otieno: In regard to that exercise there is no figure I can give the hon. Member to show an average. It depends entirely on the population of the area. However, I can give him roughly what I have found. In fact, this is: in certain areas there are about 1,000 people who need attention and a doctor, even working full-time cannot see more than 500 patients, with all his staff, even if he works from morning till evening. I can tell you that in some very small health centres there are as many as 4,000 people a day. You will be surprised to hear this!

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the Minister's (Inaudible.)

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

about bringing practitioners into his department to do part-time work, is the Minister aware that just now on his desk there are a number of letters from private doctors who have applied for (Inaudible.) by the Ministry, but the Ministry has not taken these people into account? The Ministry has not even considered replying to these letters.

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I realize that I should use some hon. Members in my Ministry a lot more. Any application by any doctor will be considered with others, because we are expecting number of applications. There are a few through, but not from this House. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do hope that some of this House will feel they can spare some time, as far as they are concerned, to come to our aid.

Question No. 2253

BATHING AND CLOTHING IN RIVERS

Mr. Bala asked the Minister for Health and Housing whether the Minister was aware that washing of clothes and bathing in rivers and streams is a danger to public health, since the same water is used for domestic consumption.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Minister is aware that the washing of clothes and bathing in rivers and streams is not a good thing from the public health point of view that is if the water is to be used for domestic consumption. However, it is an old practice and a very old one in Africa to take a good bath in the river. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, nature has it that water cleans itself as it goes along the rocks and the sand, but the only danger is that immediately below where the people are taking baths people are drawing water for drinking. Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of this question, raised by my hon. friend for Nyando I realize that in Nyando there is a further problem and that is that people do baths in standing water and others draw the water from there, therefore, this is really a health problem which we want to start a campaign to do away with. I would like the assistance of hon. Members in this education campaign to stop people taking baths in stagnant water which is also used for drinking.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, and the fact that in cases like the Kano Plains there is no sand or stones to wash out the water, now what is the Minister doing to see such a campaign is being made by qualified officers in the field to advise the public not to use such water?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am undertaking health education campaigns in all parts of Kenya and now in addition to lessons and illustrations we have the World Health Organization here whose duty is to go around and recommend certain areas of Kenya where water instead of being supplied in the way I have said should be supplied direct to the home by pipes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just come from a safari and I have seen this working in various places; water is carried to the homes of the individuals and there is a little tank there for every village so that they do not have to go to the stagnant water in the river. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund is assisting us with equipment, but the whole question depends on education both in schools and other places.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that it is not in keeping with the gentlemen or the lady tastes of people to take baths in almost public places, as you can sometimes see when driving towards Kisumu, will the Minister seek advice from the Attorney-General as to how to make it illegal for people to take baths in public places?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite agree with my hon. friend that it is not very nice to bathe in public, and I suggest that, as I said before, a campaign be started to stop all these goings on. I would not go to the extent of making it illegal, and asking for the services of the Attorney-General, but I think it is an educational campaign which we should conduct ourselves.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply where he accepts the difficulties of people taking baths in public places, would he not consider at the moment, under the Harambee self-help scheme, making more bore-holes specially for baths and some for drinking water?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only trouble is that the Government requires in case of water supply that the villages should be built according to some plan, but where people build houses all dotted over the plains it is very hard to supply the water. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if some form of planning is accepted in that area, then water will be supplied.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, will the Minister agree with the House that this is mostly being done in Central Nyanza more than any other district?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware that it is only in Central Nyanza, but it is largely there.

Question No. 2257

MISTREATMENT OF INNOCENT BORAN AND SOMALIS

Mr. Bonaya asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence:—

(a) If the Minister was aware that ever since the *Shifita* attacked Isiolo Town, it had become very apparent that the administrative officials together with police forces had taken very serious and unjustifiable action in that they beat and injured on Wednesday, 19th May 1965, many innocent Boran and Somalis who are in fact loyal to this Government including women and children in:—

Isiolo Town, Kampi ya Juu, Kampi ya Garba, Kampi ya Chuvi, Kampi ya Sheikh, all of Isiolo District.

(b) If the Minister would also agree that on the same day and date security forces arrested many of the herdsmen in Isiolo Leasehold Area and detained them in police stations while their cattle was left without any herdsmen to look after and that Samburu tribesmen thus stole 1,900 heads of cattle.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. To (a), No, Sir. No specific cases have been reported to the police or to the Administration. In fact, the hon. questioner, had a meeting with the district commissioner and the provincial police officer and some other officials of the Government to discuss this matter and he was requested to give any specific cases, and he did not. At the same time, Sir, I must let the hon. questioner know that the *Shifita* sometimes are helped by food or shelter by some other people who themselves do not appear to be *Shifita*; they appear to be loyal. The police have to check on all these people and find out. There has not been a case of indiscriminate beating of any citizen at all.

On the second part, it is incorrect as to the figures in this number. There are some cattle stolen, but then most of them were recovered. Some have not yet been recovered, and some people have been arrested and taken to court where they await trial.

Mr. Bonaya: I think the Minister will agree with me—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Ask a question.

Mr. Bonaya: Will the Minister agree with me, Sir, that there are more than 1,000 refugees now

from Isiolo who are in other parts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, just because of the seriousness of the situation?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation was very serious when Isiolo was attacked, and therefore we had to carry out an operation called "*pili pili kali*", and since this operation was finished, the hon. questioner would agree with me that the position is much better. Some people tasted *pili pili*.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware of the fact that whenever two or three head of cattle are stolen from Somali leaseholds, Somalis themselves exaggerate the number of them.

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they exaggerate, they have to be taught arithmetic so that they do not do it any more.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell us what methods of screening are used to find the difference between the so-called loyal Somalis, and the *Shifita*? In the first instance, it seems as if the Minister himself is not quite sure who is loyal and who is not.

Dr. Mungai: I must state categorically that there are some loyal Somalis and all Somalis are not *Shifita*. The *Shifita* have ammunition, they lay in the bush, and they keep running and they attack gangsters and attack loyal Somalis, and criminals have their own methods of knowing who is who. Law-abiding Somalis live in the villages and they are loyal to the Government and they do help the security forces to show where the *Shifita* are.

Mr. Gacheta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as *Shifita* activities are concerned, could the Minister agree with me that there are no loyal Somalis or Borans, and furthermore, will he agree with me that the best *Shifita* are the dead ones?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no intention of replying to a question like that. I have just said that there are many loyal Somalis, in fact, most of them are loyal.

Question No. 2240

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT-AIDED SCHOOLS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education if he would give the number of Government-aided secondary schools in the Central and Eastern Provinces.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply: There

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

are forty-two grant-aided secondary schools in the Central Province and twenty-four grant-aided secondary schools in the Eastern Province.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell me or the House why is this difference so great, and what factors does he take into account in planning or in aiding a school?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difference is great because last year there were 35,307 children who sat for K.P.E. in the Central Province, and in the same year there were 15,630 children who sat for K.P.E. in the Eastern Province, and it is on this basis that we base our calculations in order to aid secondary schools.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the number of children in the Eastern Region goes by districts, is the Minister prepared to give us a breakdown in figures by districts, of Kitui, Machakos, Embu, Marsabit, Moyale, Meru and Isiolo?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Eastern Province, in Machakos District there are five schools which are grant-aided, in Kitui there are four, in Embu there are five, in Meru there are nine, in Marsabit there is one, and in Central Province, there are twenty-three, Kiambu/Fort Hall have six, Nyeri has nine, Kirinyaga District has three and Nyandarua District has one.

Question No. 2242

PROMOTIONAL COURSES FOR DISPENSERS

Mr. Ngala-Abok asked the Minister for Health and Housing if—

(a) the Minister would tell the House what promotional courses he had organized and conducted for the dispensers both overseas and locally;

(b) did the Minister have any plans to redesignate the dispensers as "assistant pharmacists".

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I think the hon. Member is confused about what pharmacists and dispensers who are known in Kenya as pharmaceutical assistants. We do have promotional courses for pharmacists, but the training of a pharmaceutical assistant (dispenser) requires three years of practical training at the Medical Training Centre and a certificate of G.C.E. (O) level, while the pharmacist requires a certificate of (A) level entrance. We do get officers from the United Kingdom, New Zealand,

Canada, etc., for pharmacists only, but do not get officers of scholarships for dispensers.

The Ministry has no plan to alter the designation of the dispensers as "assistant pharmacists" because dispensers are designated as pharmaceutical assistants at present, which is the same as calling them "assistant pharmacists".

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while denying that I am confused I would like the Minister to prove to the House that he is not more confused, by telling the House that there is a designation known as pharmaceutical assistants and that they are not willing to change this to assistant pharmacists. What is the difference? We have Parliamentary Assistants. What will make more sense, pharmaceutical assistants or assistant pharmacists? Who is the qualified person who should be assisted by the present Africans?

Mr. Otende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to hear that my hon. friend is not confused. However, whether he would like to call these gentlemen assistant pharmacists or pharmaceutical assistants is immaterial. The name pharmaceutical assistant is the one in use now instead of dispensers. The only argument I was putting forward is to distinguish the two types of qualifications, the actual pharmacists and the dispensers, we have the actual pharmacists and the assistant pharmacists whom we choose to call pharmaceutical assistants.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my business to know who is confused. The House is aware of my position and the position of the Minister which is (Inaudible).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House whether his Ministry has received memoranda from this category of staff in his Ministry, complaining about the designations and promotional chance? Is the Ministry taking up these grievances? I am not saying this on my own personal gain since I have no interest in this particular Ministry.

Mr. Otende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Member for his interest in fellow members of his guild, but I would like to say that letters have appeared in my Ministry and there are complaints about the name as well as salaries. I can tell the House that a working committee has already been selected and has been sitting for the past two weeks to bring the salaries of these people up to date. If it is seen at the end of this that they still want to be called assistant pharmacists, we shall consider the matter.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

[Mr. Masinde]

these people, so that they may live on settlement schemes happily, they should also make arrangements for health facilities, or educational facilities for the children; these are social problems and these should be provided by the Minister for Lands and Settlement. As it is they say "Here is the place, but if you want—". The Minister can give us money for that because all these plots are agricultural plots, but unless you provide facilities for these agriculturalists, for the families that live in that given place, it will be very difficult for them to farm efficiently because some of them are now failing because they cannot get the services they used to get elsewhere.

I think that this is where Government should at least spend a lot of money for the capital expenses which should not be charged to an individual settler. I understand, Sir, that even the amounts they spend for the funerals in the settlement scheme is also being calculated for the loans which the settler has taken. I think that is very wrong and it must be a completely separate vote, and one which the settler should not be asked to repay.

Coming quickly to the question of the accounting system in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, I think the Ministry has failed Kenya terribly, because now there are very many people who are in arrears in paying their loans. This is not because they do not have money, they are in arrears because they do not know why they should pay what they are being asked for because if the person was to be given a loan on two cows, one *shamba* for the house, (Inaudible) et cetera; instead of getting all these items he possibly gets only one. If a settler gets only one item, while his neighbour in the same settlement scheme was given all the items and they are both asked to repay the same amount, then it becomes difficult. Why should people who have not received cattle be asked to repay loans for cattle? This is one

of the problems with which the Ministry of Lands and Settlement is going to be faced and, as far as I am concerned—with my constituency—a team from the Ministry of Lands and Settlement should come and explain. If a person had three cattle and a house built for him, he is asked to pay Sh. 400 annually, and another person who has only had a house built, is also asked to pay the same amount; this should be explained to these settlers, because we know that there is a mistake somewhere.

Coming quickly to what we call special plots. Now, in the case of Western Province, we get 100-acre plots around a former European house. The arrangement in these special plots is, again, very wrong because what is happening today is that instead of the actual people at home who deserve these plots, we are now getting people from Nairobi. At the same time the Kenya Government is not following some of the circulars we have seen from the Director of Personnel where he says that the Government servants who are permanently employed should not own more than twenty acres as a residential plot. But most of the senior staff in Government on permanent establishment with good salaries are now the people who are getting these plots. I think this is very wrong. This is not solving the problem because the intention of the settlement schemes was to reduce unemployment, but if that was the intention, why should we give (Inaudible) and if he is earning more than Sh. 4,000 why should he be given a plot?

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is time now for the interruption of business. The House, therefore, is adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 15th July, at 2.30 p.m.

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

Thursday, 15th July 1965

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

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

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

The Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Rules, 1965.

The Marriage (Amendment) Rules, 1965.

The Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1965.

(By the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko) on behalf of the Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo))

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2248

ASSISTANCE TO MUSLIM PILGRIMS

Mr. Jahazi asked the Minister for External Affairs if he could tell what assistance, if any, is the Government of Kenya giving the Muslim pilgrims while they are in Saudi Arabia, Aden or Jeddah, during the Muslim Pilgrimage?

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government of Kenya tries to render assistance to its nationals in difficulty when requested anywhere in the world in any possible way whether it be in Saudi Arabia, Aden or Jeddah. Thus if any Kenya Muslim pilgrim is in difficulty in the U.A.R., Kenya Embassy in Cairo is certainly duty bound to help, and in fact does render every form of assistance when requested.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, are the Members to understand that when members of the Muslim pilgrims leave this country they do not have any form of security to ensure that when they are in difficulties they will be returned here?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, going to Mecca is a private affair and the Government has nothing to do with it, but when our nationals get into trouble that is when our Government comes into it.

Mr. Jahazi: Arising from the Minister's reply that going to Mecca is a private affair, in view of the fact that although it is a private religious affair, these people are Kenya citizens and, therefore, is it true that anywhere where a Kenya citizen is, and whatever difficulty he is finding such places, he is bound to be protected by the Government wherever the Government can offer such assistance?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The Assistant Minister has already said this I think.

Mr. Kerich: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, I think it was his original reply, where he said that where Muslims are in that place, they would be helped by Government. Is the Government prepared to pay for their return to Kenya?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member did not understand the question. We are not in any way involved in expenses for travelling, or any expenditure at all. What I said is in the case of a Kenya national getting into trouble, that is where the Government comes in and helps him, but we do not pay in any way.

Question No. 2249

KENYA CAIRO EMBASSY TO SUPPORT MUSLIM PILGRIMS

Mr. Jahazi asked the Minister for External Affairs whether, in view of the fact that Muslim pilgrims from Kenya were often confronted with difficulties, would the Government arrange to instruct our Embassy in the U.A.R. to take care of them during this period like nationals of other countries.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Kenya Embassy in Cairo tries its best to be of help to any Kenya national, irrespective of religion, colour and race in the United Arab Republic. Any difficulties that arise to Kenya Muslim pilgrims in the United Arab Republic are those normally faced by persons in foreign countries. However, genuine cases of difficulties experienced by Kenya nationals, whenever known or communicated to our Kenya Embassy in Cairo, would definitely be looked into.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Kenya Embassy in the United Arab Republic is restricted to that country only; all I ask here is whether the Minister would extend his services during the Muslim pilgrimage, so that it would cover South Arabia during this time?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question refers to the U.A.R. but all officials, when they travel, can be helped by any Embassy that is nearby.

Mr. Mbogoh: Will the Assistant Minister tell the House whether a case has arisen where a pilgrim has been in trouble and the Government has assisted him?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our records, no, Sir.

[Mr. Makone]

been talking to the Minister of Lands and Settlement, that valuation of land is the wrong thing. Valuation of land is not being done according to the fertility of the land.

Mr. Speaker, I remember in the last Budget debate I drew the attention of the Minister to the Laitigo Settlement Scheme and the Manga Settlement Scheme. I told him that the state of the roads in these settlement schemes are making it impossible for the settlers to make any progress. Mr. Speaker, how do you expect these farmers to carry on their day to day farming activities if there are no bridges on some of these roads. When I saw the Minister, he told me that after the completion of these roads, they then leave these roads to the county councils. I wrote to the controller in Nakuru, Sir, complaining about the state of the roads in these settlement schemes. Mr. Speaker, I had a letter from him and the first paragraph said that I am perfectly correct that there are no bridges. Mr. Speaker, these schemes have been in existence for over a year now, and what the Minister is interested in is to sit in his office and send down invoices for loan repayments.

Let me come to the conditions under which these settlers are placed. Instead of the Minister being active settling these people and placing them under conditions in which they can actively farm, because he has this money on loan, and he does not carefully spend this money. He should send down invoices for loan repayments instead of asking the Minister for Education to come in and establish schools. What we find is that when the Minister has settled these people in these settlement schemes, there are no schools there, and as a result of that, we find a farmer cannot bring his wife and children to the settlement schemes because there are no schools there, and the children are staying in the former areas, whether in the town or on the two acres in the former African reserves. So, you find that he cannot stay on the farms, and he cannot stay on the former areas. So, what happens? Failure of settlement schemes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, not only that, there are no dispensaries. He may tell me that that is the responsibility of the county council, but I will tell him that this money which is loaned to these settlers is not the county council money. It may be the World Bank money which needs special attention to these people by the Minister in order to have facilities for these people to farm properly and produce the interest and the money loaned to him.

Mr. Speaker, a settler X is given land on loan, he is given barbed wire for fencing on loan, he is given about 4 animals, and about Sh. 800 on loan, and he has to repay 64 per cent interest, with no facilities offered to him. Mr. Speaker, if the Minister is not careful now, Sir, this will eventually make Kenya's fourth problem, on top of ignorance, poverty and disease. Mr. Speaker, what is the point of having settlement officers, we should have a clerk, a co-operative clerk to collect the business of the farmers and the Ministry, and this money which is paid to a lot of people, including the settlement officers, should be used for reducing the exorbitant price of A.I.

Mr. Speaker, if we were to have a settlement officer at all, we should have people who would be interested in their work, they should come from the Ministry of Agriculture, with the technical know-how, to advise the farmers on the spot, on the animals and the agriculture. They should be people who know what to do.

My hon. Minister, these farmers need very special attention, but what you are doing now is not what we expect of you, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. You must address the Chair.

Mr. Makone: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was trying to say that settling our people is a very good thing and that is what we have been fighting for, but the way it is being conducted is very alarming and very dangerous, and very dangerous to Kenya's economy.

Mr. Masinde: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for giving me the opportunity. I also represent settlement areas, but before I come to that point I have two problems which are very important.

Sir, in Kenya it happened that in the past it was colonial Government where the *Mzungu* decided to help his own *Mzungu*, and he left our African reserves. These areas have not been registered, and because of that, there were delays in development in the country, and now our people are faced with the problem of how they can prove to any bank, including the Land Bank, which is using Kenya Government money, that if they get any money they can help themselves to become proper farmers. Sir, because of this I would like the Minister for Lands and Settlement to recommend this to Government, that we have some areas where his people have not reached, and because that land there is not registered, and these people should only be the people who can (Inaudible)

[Mr. Masinde]

to borrow money through the Agricultural Finance Corporation, in those areas where people have land title deeds, they should go to the commercial banks and be given money for development. So, I think Government has failed here terribly, because from time to time the commercial banks have been failing some farmers who have plenty of security such as land title deeds, and they are not interested in financing the farmers. I think it is high time that the Government issued instructions to these commercial banks to help farmers who have security such as the land title deed, so that the money we borrow outside would be mainly concentrated on those areas where Government can stand on their behalf because they do not have land title deeds.

Sir, turning to another point, which is a very important one, about loans repayment, today we have talked and we have heard some people saying that whether we have Bruce McKenzie in our settlement schemes or not, this year is going to be the worst year. In some areas these people have Government loans, and they are supposed to have Government loans, and they are supposed to repay their loans every year. Now, what we would like the Minister to do to get a report from each and every settlement scheme where the people have been disturbed by not getting enough rain, and for that matter, not being able to harvest anything, these people should be excused from being asked to pay the usual instalment as they do.

If we ask them and they are disturbed, they will not have the right crop, they even get a subsidy for their farm because even now they see the problem of families, where the Ministry of Lands and Settlement should also approach the Government and see how they could remedy the situation. This is not going to happen, as far as I can see, because it is not happening now. The Ministry of Lands and Settlement is going to be faced with the problem of finding money to pay back the loans they had from some other international banks.

Coming to another point, Sir, which is very important, we have heard from our hon. Minister for Finance that there is now currency control. I do not know whether this is really true, and whether or not it is being practised, because I want to bring forward a case in one of our Ministries, and this is the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. This Ministry keeps two accounts, one account is kept in London and another is kept locally. The account which is kept in London is kept there so that when our Ministers go overseas. And in the case of a settler whose farm

is to be bought all the Ministry has to do is to write him a cheque on the London bank, then he carries that cheque in his pocket and draws the money overseas. I think this is too much because it should be our money, and it should be changed to our currency, so that we can also tax him after he has sold his farm, so that he can also buy beer and a shirt with that money and why should we give him completely free money? Because of this I do not think that this is sufficient control. If we agree to the loan with any country we would like to see that money changed to our local currency and, if possible, pay him cash or pay him with a Nairobi cheque; not with overseas cheques. This is happening mainly with the British subjects, those who are going to Britain. This has become

(Inaudible.) to some Asians and Europeans who are buying farms and they find that that is the only way of transferring money, because I have known some people who wanted to transfer money overseas and they did not have authority and the only alternative was to buy land. They learned that that particular land was ear-marked for a settlement scheme, then when the piece of land was

(Inaudible.) and the settlement board asked whether they would remain in that area and be surrounded by Africans, they said "no". That was their method of getting a London cheque which was cashable in London, so they were able to transfer this money, after being compensated, and all because

(Inaudible.) This illustrates clearly that there is no co-operation between our Ministries. If there was co-operation, and I trust that there is co-operation, why can we not have our own (Inaudible.) books here, why should we keep another account overseas when we have our own independent Government? These are the strings that I think the Minister of Lands and Settlement should get rid of, if they are not got rid of, then the question of controlling currency is not working satisfactorily.

Sir, coming to another problem which has disturbed the areas very much, this is the disturbance in the settlement schemes. After settling people there were no proper plans regarding how these people were going to live, and because of this there is now a very big burden on every settler who has a plot, these people did not have a family anywhere else. They went to a settlement plot anywhere else. They went to a settlement scheme, were given plots, and everything there became difficult for a human being to live. What I say is this; if Government is intending to help

[Mr. G. G. Kariuki] would tell us that what we are saying here today is what has been said during the last two Budget debates, ever since the formation of this Government. Yet nothing has been done to correct the mistakes which Members have already brought to this House.

The problem with the Minister today is that he is not in charge of the Agricultural Finance Corporation, nor is he in charge of the Land Bank. Now, we are fighting for something for which he cannot tell us the reasons. He being the Minister for Lands and Settlement, he must tell us why he allows the Minister for Agriculture to be responsible for the Land Bank and also for the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Another thing is this: the Minister for Lands and Settlement does not know which areas to settle, he does not know who is to be settled. The district commissioners and the district officers have more power than the Minister who is sitting here today. Mr. Speaker, this is very serious because before you are settled anywhere you have to go to the district officer and he will confirm whether you are to be settled or not.

I want to see that the Minister is in charge of everything. His officers are capable of doing these things. The Minister at the present time cannot decide which areas are suitable for settlement and I challenge any hon. Member present here who can tell me whether he is in charge and if he knows how many people should be settled. We have sent deputations to the Minister telling him that the following people should be settled and the Minister replies that he is not responsible for settlement, he does not know where people should be settled. What he says is that the people should go and ask their respective members on the Central Land Board to bring their cases to the board. What is the use of the Minister sitting in his office knowing nothing about his responsibilities? Mr. Speaker, we have been saying these things repeatedly. The Minister should correct all the mistakes which have been mentioned by every hon. Member in this House. His Ministry is a very important Ministry and we must see that the Minister who is there is a capable Minister. This is the Minister who should realize what Members have in mind.

Mr. Speaker, I do not need to speak on anything else because all that I would have said has been said by others.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this chance to mention a few things that I feel have been forgotten in connexion with my area.

Before I do that I would like to thank the Minister for what he has done in the Estimates, for his able Vote. I think it will receive the full support of this House.

I would like to say something about the Muhoroni Settlement Scheme which is in the Nyanza Province. There were a large number of Nandi squatters in this area. The Nandis in this particular area, Mr. Speaker, Sir, are not being allocated plots in this area and even if they are given jobs there they are not willing to work or to mix with the Luo, as is the custom. I know of six people who have applied to be settled in the Muhoroni Settlement Scheme and they were not given a chance to do so. I cannot explain why they were refused plots in this area. There were quite a number of Nandis at Muhoroni Settlement Scheme; they are now landless and have no place to go to. For this reason I feel that the Minister should extend this settlement scheme to the Nandi District in the neighbourhood of the Muhoroni Settlement Scheme so that these people could be settled in that area. This would save a lot of future problems because the Nandi have been left landless. Muhoroni has been a burning issue between the Kipsigis, the Nandis and the Luo. The Minister cannot deny this because he knows the position very well. The Nandi people still need more settlement schemes. I can prove this because there are a large number of Nandis who have gone to Tanzania, Uganda, Shimba Hills, Masailand and so on. This proves to the Minister that the Nandi people still need more settlement schemes. He should not forget them. He should not forget them. He only thinks of his promise more than the Nandi people.

I would also like to refer to the settlement officers. The job of the top settlement officer is not a technical job and I would like to see Nandi people also being considered to take responsibility as settlement officers. There are very few Nandis; if there are any at all, they are not more than two who are settlement officers, junior settlement officers. I think the Minister should give this matter serious consideration so that the Nandis could play a very important part in the settlement schemes. They should not only be left to be good runners, to bring a good name to Kenya and say that Nandis have brought a good name to Kenya in the field of sports. We want our people to have good jobs too.

Another thing I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that all Nandis clay of (inaudible), that means Songhor and Nandi area. This area was taken over by the Europeans free of charge. The Ministry of Land and Settlement has already

[Mr. Choge] replied to my question in this House. The European settlers paid nothing to the Government or to the Nandi people. Now they are prepared to sell that to the Nandi people at Sh. 40 per acre. You find that the place is very rocky, it is not arable, there is no grazing or ranching, nothing. You find that the European settlers did nothing to improve that area. The bush is still the same, the trees are still the indigenous trees they found there. They put nothing back into the land, except that they were sitting on this land and doing nothing good for it. The Minister should have penalized these people for farming this land and not producing anything towards the economy of the country. I would like the Minister to consider this case very seriously indeed. During the last adjournment we have already mentioned that the Minister should look into this matter very closely and see what he can do about it.

I should like to know from the Minister why the Nandi people who were on settlement schemes at Lessos and Osbani are required to pay about Sh. 1,000 by way of deposit, whereas the people at Lugari are required to pay only Sh. 100 in order to get into the settlement scheme. This is the way of trying to discourage the Nandi and it also serves as a form of punishment. The Government is taking too much money from the Nandis and when a Nandi goes on to a settlement scheme he cannot employ on it a settlement scheme he cannot employ labour. He also finds it difficult to run the small plot he is given. This must be corrected. I would ask the Minister to explain to this House why there is that difference between the Lessos and the Lugari. The Nandi people and those on the other side get the same acreage and yet they are required to pay different deposits. I would like to have an explanation on this issue because I am always faced with questions from my constituents as to why they have to pay such high prices, whereas their neighbours on the other side pay so little.

Now I come to the question of land. You find that an area is being sold—I am again referring to Nandi—for Sh. 200 or Sh. 600. This is good tea land and formerly it was given to others free of charge. The people have done nothing in that particular area. I would like the Minister to explain why these people should ask for so much money now and the Government valuation officer says that it is true that land is worth so much, and the people must pay so much for it. I want an explanation on this matter when the Minister is replying.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government vehicles which are being used by the settlement officers

are not used only during working hours. In the evenings you find them here and there, not in Nairobi, of course, where the Minister is. When the Minister says that he is going to the Western Province or any other province these vehicles are never seen near the bars. If the Ministers fail to inform the Special Branch, you find that every evening the vehicles are being used. Government is failing in its job. Mr. Speaker, we have mentioned these things several times but yet you find that a Government officer uses Government vehicles, petrol for which the Government has paid, in going around to the different bars, here and there. They try to make money, they hide behind the corners. This is not good. When the Minister is replying we would like to know how many officers have been punished as a result of using Government vehicles out of working hours, in order to meet their own ends or to visit various friends.

We would also like to know from the Minister why people who already have land titles are not getting bank loans at all, whereas the people in Kiambu District who have land titles have already received loans from the bank. There must be something which is cooking. I must know from the Minister why these people are not given loans from the bank. If the Minister has any explanation from the bank then he should tell us so.

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

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pleased that I have caught your eye. Sir, I do not want to congratulate the Minister for what he has not done, because that would be insincere, and a waste of my congratulations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a member of the settlement scheme of Sotik West, and I want to give the Minister on the spot experience. I was going to raise a point of order on this, but now you have given me a chance to speak. I was going to ask him what should be done to a Minister like this one who has been given advice from this House several times, particularly in 1963/64 and in three consecutive Budget debates, but nothing has been done to alleviate the situation.

Mr. Speaker, I will give an example of the Minister for Local Government. When the former Minister for Local Government took office, he had to make some corrections in the payment of taxation, he had to make something of his own to see where modernization could work. Mr. Speaker, he introduced the system whereby we will have to pay taxation according to what we earn, or something of that nature. Now, we have

[Mr. Bala] notice, does a great deal of harm to human beings.

My last point, Mr. Speaker, is on the question of milk quarter. We find in places like Muhoroni where people are settled they are given a loan, certain cattle or certain cows. Now, from these cows they expect a certain amount of milk, which might be marketed, because some of it might be used for domestic consumption. We find that the present law or the present rule is that everybody must pay something like Sh. 200 for a gallon of milk as a deposit to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. As a result, there are one or two co-operative societies in this area. These people cannot manage to send their milk to market simply because they are required to pay something like Sh. 10,000 deposit, and I do not know what action the Ministry is taking to help these people to raise this money so that they can supply milk to places like Kisumu, where milk is needed so much. You find that there are certain Europeans, those Europeans who have been there before, and these people can raise money from banks to pay for milk quarter and now they are the people holding the milk quotas. When you have a few people who are settled, some of them come from areas without enough capital, I think it is one of the duties of the Minister to see that these people are given a certain loan for a given period so that they can pay slowly and recover, and make sure that their milk is being marketed properly.

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

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, we have talked about the points which have been raised, and we are almost repeating ourselves, so I move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): An hon. Member raised this question and I put it to the House about half an hour ago. I do not think that it is unreasonable to put it again, as we have had a great number of speakers in this debate now. It is for the House to decide.

(Question that the question be now put and answered negatively)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Perhaps I should offer a word of advice to hon. Members who wish to move the closure. What happens is that after a certain period of debate, only those who wish to speak or are still interested remain in the Chamber, and those who desire the closure are outside. Therefore if an hon. Member wishes to

carry the closure of the House it is wise first to recruit those Members from outside.

Mr. arap Too: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this chance to make just a few suggestions and proposals to the Minister. Before I do so, I want to congratulate him on presenting this Vote to this House and I wish he would listen very carefully to what I am going to suggest to him.

In joining with my colleagues who have made a lot of criticisms which I would have made in this debate I want to say just one thing on valuation. In the settlement schemes the valuers go to the farm, they value the house, including everything in the house and, perhaps, they include the cutlery. Later on, when they come to divide the plots, they include this valuation in the price of every plot. This is very serious, Mr. Speaker. Also, my friends have said in this House that the valuers are doing this because they have some kind of friendship with the owner of the farm, are right. They value the barbed wire, the posts and everything and later on, when the settlers are coming, they remove everything and leave the barren land. They ask the settlers who come in to buy the barbed wire, to buy the posts and put them in the same holes as the former posts were. This is very sad, and this is exploiting our people who are innocent, they are people whose land was taken by the European.

Another point Mr. Speaker—I do not want to repeat what my hon. friends have said in this House—which I must mention to the Minister is the purpose of the settlement scheme. In this country, Sir, we have very many different areas, we have poor parts like Turkana, like West Pokot, Marakwet, Elgeyo, Tugen, Masai and very many other parts which I think the Minister should consider for settlement. My people in the valley of Marakwet escarpment are really very poor people. They do not have any way of getting money. The Government has never even considered laying down a policy for enabling these people to grow cash crops so that they could get a little money. Because of this, Sir, I want to point out to the Minister that the Cherangani scheme is really very costly to these people. How could you imagine a person in the valleys who has never even seen Eldoret Town, who has never even seen any market where they can sell their milk if they have any, their goats if they have any, and yet they are asked to pay Sh. 2,800 as a deposit for these 25-acre plots. This is very costly for my people and I wish the Minister would consider this and reduce the price to Sh. 100. They could (Inaudible.) a working capital of Sh. 20, or ask my people

[Mr. arap Too] to bring two or three goats and that would (Inaudible.)

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, which I must point out to the Minister is these people who have businesses in the towns. Today, in the Cherangani Scheme, people from Kitale who even own a lot of businesses in the Kitale area, in the Eldoret area and even from Nairobi here, have been allocated some plots in this scheme. Now, what is this Government doing? How can you say that you are going to settle the poor and the landless people and yet you transport people who are owning a lot of businesses in Nairobi to go to get plots in Cherangani, and I understand, Mr. Speaker, that some of them come from the home of the hon. Minister, and this is very bad.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Would the hon. Member substantiate that the Minister—that is myself—transported my people from my area, or from my constituency, to Cherangani Settlement Scheme? Could he make it clear to this House?

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that the Minister himself was transporting, these businesses I said that people were going from Nairobi to this scheme, and they were being allocated land, and I understand that some of them do come from the Minister's home district. I did not mean his own home, I have the names; if the Minister would like to check this I could even go to his office with these names.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you should be prepared to do so, because this is the sort of thing which you must not say without substantiating. So you will?

Mr. arap Too: Yes, I will, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): To show that certain people have come, not from his home, but from his district?

Mr. arap Too: Yes, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Yes, Sir, I will.

I was asking Mr. Speaker, if this is the case, where are the people who are really poor going? What are they going to do? They do not have Sh. 2,000 or Sh. 3,000, so what can they do? What kind of Government is this? What kind of people does this Government look after, the rich or the poor? Mr. Speaker, it seems as though the schemes are to be allocated on tribal basis because in every region there are schemes because in every region there are, Sir, I can allocated to tribes. This is very true, Sir, I can assure the hon. Members who are shouting that this was the plan of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Government to take over the people who have been on certain farms for the last 15 years. I do not agree at all that a person should be brought from Nairobi, or from any other area, and expel the people of Marakwet, the people of Baringo, the people of (Inaudible.) from the (Inaudible.) scheme.

I want to speak about the Dorobos. We have the Wadorobos who are living in the forest and I am sure that the Government will agree with me that these people own all the forests. Because the Government has taken away the forest from them I want the Government to look for a scheme for them. Up to date, Mr. Speaker, the Wadorobos are running away into the forest; when they see any askaris, or forest guard, they run away from them. They live like animals in the forest, and for this reason I would like the Government to consider a special forest to be set aside for the Wadorobos so that they can learn to live like any other citizen of this country.

Employment is another point I wish to speak on and this is in connexion with the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. This, Mr. Speaker, is something which is worrying a lot of people in this country. If you go around and look into the question of the people who are employed you will realize that they all come from one tribe. We want to ask the Government to remove all these imbalances in employment. The Minister should work very hard to remove this imbalance in his Ministry.

The last point I have to deal with is about the Kalenjin people who are in Uganda. This is another very important matter. I met some of these people in Eldoret and in Kitale. They were going round saying that they have been expelled from Uganda. If this is the case, Sir, I would ask the Minister to look into this matter because these people have been very good. They were our Labsons, who fought the first white settlers when they arrived and that is why they should be regarded as important people. They later helped and worked with the Europeans, and they should now enjoy the fruits of our independence.

Before I conclude I would ask the Government to consider the Kalenjin as well as the Dorobos who are still living in the forest.

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

Mr. G. G. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to repeat what has been said by other Members. If the Minister who is present in the House at the moment would be frank today, he

[Mr. Rurumbani]

Government imposes a few fees on these traders so long as they get somewhere to graze the stock, and the traders in question should be Samburu.

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

Mr. arap Soi: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words, especially as regards bulls in settlement schemes. It is absolutely shocking that in most cases the artificial insemination scheme are being used in settlement schemes. This scheme is absolutely useless, as far as I have seen, because I am one of the settlers in the Kipsomoi Scheme which is in West Sotik. I have already seen, as my cows have already been inseminated, that it has proved to be absolutely useless. So, Sir, I should think that bulls should be introduced to the new settlers in settlement schemes so that that they could have better dairy cattle in future, because there are some settled parts of the land which could be set aside for keeping bulls, and such bulls would be better quality than these artificial insemination schemes.

Sir, some of the calves which the cows give birth to look absolutely like mules. They do not appear at all to look like cattle, and in this manner, Mr. Speaker, I should say that they do not give anything in the end. They are absolutely useless, and they look artificial, as the scheme itself. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that bulls should be introduced to these new African settlers who are settled in various parts of Kenya.

The second point that I would like to make, Mr. Speaker, is on Africanization, as far as it is concerned in most parts of settlement schemes in Kericho District. It has been mentioned several times. Mr. Speaker, that Africans seem to be better off in settlement schemes than expatriates and it is absolutely ridiculous to learn at present that most parts or most settlement schemes in Kericho are still run by expatriates who are going their level worst to make no progress. So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister concerned to see to it that he encourages or he posts African settlement officers to various settlement schemes in Kericho District.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point I would like to make is on the question of making a new location in settlement scheme. It is surprising to learn that very many settlement schemes have no locations, and such areas are difficult to be administered by having no chiefs, no sub-chiefs, and it goes as far as having no district officers.

It is only lucky that they have district commissioners, but district officers, chiefs, sub-chiefs, are not in the settlement schemes. So, I request the Minister concerned to see to it that such things are carried out with no more delay.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another point which I would like to make and ask the Minister to look into is the question of settling

..... (Inaudible.)
who are landless and live around Kericho Town. Those people have no bread, and I am asking the Minister to see to it that these people are settled somewhere because they have no money to buy settlement schemes, like some other members of African families.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need not say much, but I stress that, and I would like to see that something is done.

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

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister for Lands and Settlement for his able efforts to present his Vote for consideration. While congratulating him, I would like to disagree with a few of the Members who have just spoken for the general allegations, or generalizations to certain European officers in the field. Just as much as we can find certain mistakes in the expatriate officers in the field, the same can be found with the Africans in the field. I know of many cases where you find an African officer giving you an appointment for 2.30 p.m. but when you arrive there you find no one there and even his secretary does not know where he is. So, while blaming expatriate officers, we should only blame a particular person, and not generalize.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one very important point which I would like to remind the Minister for Lands and Settlement of, and that is the question of title deeds in the African areas. Now, Mr. Speaker, in a place like Central Nyanza, we have so many traders, numbering around 5,000. Now, these traders built permanent shops during the past 5 or 6 years. Now, these permanent shops cannot serve a very useful purpose unless these shops can have title deeds so that whenever these people are in need of raising money they can go to either commercial banks or various financial places where they can raise this money. Of course, this point has been raised here a number of times, and it is a very important point, because we have such Government statutory boards, like the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation. Every time an application comes from certain rural areas where there are no title deeds, you find that these applications are turned down, because there is no security.

[Mr. Bala]

Now, Government is not able to employ everybody. In fact, the number of people employed by the Government is very few. They might number even less than 10 per cent of the entire population, and if we expect some of these people to live, either in commerce or industry, at least the Government must give them some encouragement, so that they can have some money, because not every person will go into farming, not everybody is going to own land, but at least those who have a certain amount of property should be given encouragement to see that they raise money from their properties, and see that they do good business with Government aid. I have said this several times, Mr. Speaker, but it appears that the Minister for Lands and Settlement, maybe because he does not have enough surveyors, or maybe because he is short of staff, has not gone into this particular aspect which is very important, and for this reason my own people, the people of Central Nyanza, have not been able to get a single loan from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The other point, Mr. Speaker, is the question of settlement in Nyanza areas. In this respect, Mr. Speaker, I refer to a place like Central Nyanza. At present we have over 1,000 people who have paid money, either for high density schemes or low density schemes. Some have paid Sh. 1,000 and other have paid Sh. 121. Of those who have paid about Sh. 1,000 we have something like 400 who have not been allocated land, and I understand that there is no land ready at the moment for allocation. Now, these people have paid Sh. 1,000 from their earnings, and now all they find is that they cannot get any land where they can be settled. Now, this is very serious, Sir, because at one time, in 1963, we people were told in this House that the people in Central Nyanza only wanted free things. Now, when we went to the country, we talked to our people in public meetings, and we told them that the Government now has a scheme whereby you can either get a low density scheme or a high density scheme. Now, if you apply and make a payment of Sh. 121 you could be given some land. Now, people rushed and paid some money, and I understand something like 800 people paid Sh. 121. Now, these people have not been able to have an allocation of land for a period of over six months. I think this is a very serious matter, and I hope the Minister will take the trouble to see that we have additional land so that people can be allocated with plots.

Now, the other point, Mr. Speaker, is the question of the valuation of sugar cane crops.

Now, in some of the land settlement areas in Muhoroni area some people are being allocated with sugar cane crops, or with land where there is already sugar cane crops. The value of these sugar cane crops is so exorbitant that I do not know whether the Minister is aware that in many cases you find that the land where there is sugar cane crops, they are valued between 20 and 30 pounds an acre. Now, when you get about 20 or 30 pounds an acre, surely that is a bit too much for the Africans who actually expected this land to be freely. Now, instead of planning to develop this land, he will go on paying so much for the crops which, in most cases, you will find are not very good, because the moment somebody wishes to sell his crop he does not look after his crop properly. So, I think the Minister should look into this problem because I know of a few cases where the buyers have paid a lot of money for the crops, especially on neglected land, and as a result you find that in a short time these people are crying to make out that they are paying too much for the land.

Now, Mr. Speaker, recently in Muhoroni Settlement Areas, about 300 people were dismissed from employment by the Ministry of Land and Settlement. But, the manner in which these people were dismissed was so inhuman, that I do not know whether the Minister was aware of this, because it appears that these people were paid off their salary on 25th of June 1965. Now, some of them have their families in the reserve, so they sent a bit of money to their families in the reserve. When they came back to report for duty on the 1st of this month, these people were told that their services had been terminated. I think, Mr. Speaker, this is very inhuman, because normally people are given one month's notice, when they are supposed to be dismissed. The other instructions came from the Minister for Lands and Settlement, that there is not enough money so these people have to be dismissed like that. Some of these people have been there for a year, some of them have been there for six months, working continuously. But, then to find that they have been paid their normal salary on the 26th of the previous month, and then go home and come back to find themselves dismissed, I think this is something which I think our Government should not do at this particular time, because at this particular time, in that particular area, you find that there is a great deal of famine, and these people have no food, and I think the famine does not only affect that area, but the whole of Kenya. We are eating American maize at present, but this American maize cannot be had on credit; it is had on cash. While providing that cash, to find that these people are being dismissed without

(Dr. De Souza)

but certainly very constructive approach to the whole problem of land settlement. There has been no hostility or animosity or frigidness, and I do hope that we continue this spirit in debates with other Ministries as well. What we want to do here is to bring forward the grievances and the difficulties that face our constituents and put them forward to the House and to the Government so that the Government can understand these difficulties and mould its policy in the future to overcome these difficulties. This is our task, and this is what we are trying to do. Personal attacks and group things certainly do not carry the weight or the status of this House any further.

Having said that, Sir, and in the same spirit, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to two problems which face my constituents, and I believe they affect the constituents of all the other Members of Nairobi.

The first problem, Sir, arises out of the fact that Nairobi has been cut out, as it were, from the regions or the provinces from the rest of Kenya. This is a very serious problem, because what has happened is that there seems to be an understanding that the people of the particular regions will be settled only in that particular region, so Nairobi is the heart, the nerve centre, the crux, the most important place in the whole of Kenya. Here we have the largest number of unemployed people; the largest number of landless people; the largest number of people who need settlement, and if there is crime wave, if there is any problem and if there is any tension it starts from Nairobi, and to solve this problem the people of Nairobi who need settlement must be settled. They are Africans like anybody else. The fact that they have settled down in Nairobi does not mean that they are deprived of the right to settle on farm land like any other people, whether they come from Butere or Machakos or any other place.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is this. In the past the Minister has said that anyone from Nairobi who happens to be a particular tribe should go back to the area where he originally came from; Kakamega or Nandi or anywhere else, to farm the land there. But the problem is that these people have lived in Nairobi for many years and they probably do not know the chief concerned in that area. Therefore they are not able to pull strings sufficiently to be able to get land in that area. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are made to make that long trip from Nairobi to whatever place they come from in Kenya; 15, 20 or 30 years ago, to find that they are completely neglected and told, "Sorry, you do not come from

here. You are now a Nairobi man. You go back where you came from." As a result of this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is in Nairobi a very strong feeling of resentment that the people who have made their homes in Nairobi and who now want to settle down for the last years of their life would like to devote their lives to farming, just as anybody else—and they have a right to do so—are deprived from so doing. In fact, Sir, the people in my area who are formerly in the Kiambu District, and the same applies to the constituents of the hon. Member, Dr. Mungai, the Minister for Internal Security and Defence, who were in fact at one time allocated land in the settlement regions when there was the re-drawing of boundaries and these people were brought into Nairobi, even after they had been allocated land, they were told, "Sorry, you are now no longer in Kiambu or the Central Province. You are now in Nairobi, and so all the land that has been allocated will not be given to you." I think that they were then told that this land has been deprived and that they now had to find land in Nairobi.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are told by the Minister that there is no land for settlement in Nairobi. Is this true? But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously it was very easy for them to put the blame on to others and say that it is the Presidents of these *Majumbos*, of these regions, who are the very naughty people, and they were in fact, very naughty in that sense. They refuse to accept the Nairobi people to settle in that area. But now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is his responsibility to see that the people of Nairobi get a fair deal and that they are all given land to settle on like any other people of Kenya. It is true that the people of Nairobi are Africans like anybody else, and if there is unemployment and there are people going around because they cannot get a job, then it is our duty to see that they are given employment, and land to settle on.

The second problem which arises, Sir, which is very (Inaudible.) is the question of a certain number of farmers, many of which come in my constituency, in the Kiambu area. Sir, on many of these farms there are labourers who were born there and probably have spent their whole lives there and also whose parents were probably born there. As a result of these labour lands, as they are called, there are probably about 1,000 people living there, when there are only about 70, 80 or 100 people working on the farm. I appreciate the problem of the employers who says "After all I have only 80 employees, but I have about 500 people living here, as result of which I cannot improve the

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condition of the workers who are, in fact, working for me, because they have their brothers uncles, fathers and grandfathers there."

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is this. These farmers have approached the Government, and I believe that the Government has given its consent that these former settlers should be moved because they are called squatters. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are not squatters because they have been born there. Their fathers are there; their grandfathers are there. Many of them have lived in that area up to about 40 years. This is true. I know of it. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in one particular farm recently about five or six people who are about 70 or 80 years of age were put in trucks and taken away to Fort Hall or put in these regions, and they were told, "Now you go." The farmers give them a pension of either Sh. 1,500 or Sh. 800 or Sh. 1,000 and told, "This is all I am paying you. This is the Government's money. This is free money. I do not have to pay you by law. I am giving it to you free, and now you find your own way." But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is this. Where are these people going? If the Government is going to call them squatters and is going to remove them, and I am told that the Government is going to do so in the new few weeks or the next few months. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I intervened with the district commissioner in Nairobi saying that these people should not be taken up. Until they have a chance to settle then where are they going to go to? Are they going to be thrown in the reserves as they were five years ago, particularly if they are 60, 70 or 80 years of age? How are they going to live? So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the Government that these people should be given priority in the settlement schemes and make sure that they go. It is no use taking them out unless the Government does its duty and has responsibility to make sure that they are found places in which to live and to settle and live as peaceful and lawful citizens. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they will come back to Nairobi and join the gangs that roam around River Road and Racecourse Road and rob innocent persons.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, unless they are given land, and they have to live somehow, and if there is no honest way of earning their living then there is always the dishonest way of earning a living. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has to provide an honest way.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do appeal to the Government to have these two points in mind

and make sure that some (Inaudible.) is finally given.

Mr. Godia: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as most of the points have already been raised, therefore may I propose that the Mover be called upon to reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In view of the fact that many hon. Members have spoken in this debate, it is quite in order for the House to entertain that proposition now.

(Question put and negatived)

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must first of all congratulate the Minister for the clear manner in which he has presented this Vote to the House.

Secondly, Sir, I appreciate the work done by the Ministry. I think, Sir, that the idea of settling people in this country all came about as a result of landlessness and poverty. If that is the case, Sir, then I am wondering why the Minister is not considering my constituency. Sir, in my district I have come across thousands and thousands of Turkana who are poor and sometimes do not get their daily bread. Also, Sir, I have thousands and thousands of Samburu people who are also poor, the people who have been deprived of their livestock by the *Shifita*. All these people, Sir, are now under the famine relief.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister to consider settling these people, because if the Government continues to keep these people under famine relief and not try to settle them, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people are still then, going to create a problem to the people. Sir, it is true that every tribe in this country are part of parcel of this Government. Also, Sir, every tribe is looking to this Government for help. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wish that the Minister will take a note of what is being said and settle these poor Turkana and Samburu people who have been deprived of their property by the *Shifita*.

The last point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, which I would like to raise is the present situation in the Samburu District. Sir, the Samburu District is really faced with a very, very grave situation, because of drought. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of this drought we have not got cattle because of this drought. The buyers used to come buyers in the district. The buyers used to come and buy the Samburu cattle because they had nowhere to keep these cattle. I would like the Minister, because I feel that there are many State farms in this country, to buy part of Kirumton Holding Ground which is owned by the Kenya Meat Commission. We do not mind if the

[Mr. Shikuku] points I would like to inform the Minister about, because some of us go round this country and know what is happening, is that his Ministry might find itself in trouble and faced with problems. This is not due to the Minister himself but due to the people in the field. The money in the settlement schemes is running short. Why? Because most of the people there who are employed in these settlement schemes are ex-farmers who were hopeless in farming and have therefore managed to sell their farms and then managed to get employment as settlement officers. These people have no interest in this country and they have been spending this money at random. They have been using the Land-Rovers to roam around. I must congratulate the Minister at this point because I have come across some African settlement officers. These African settlement officers have hardly any cars to go around and do their work; they cannot get any because they are short of funds. Formerly the European settlement officer have been misusing these cars and now there are no cars for the new settlement officers. It is possible that in the end we will have our African senior settlement officers going about on bicycle or on foot. I think this should be remedied. If the Minister himself could take the trouble and put things right he would have nothing to fear because he will have the support of this House and of the country as a whole. He should go round and really see things for himself. He should replace the Europeans with African settlement officers. All the redundant Europeans should be sacked and replaced with our people. I do not think one needs experts to deal with the question of settlement, or one does not need extraordinary brains to be a land settlement officer; I challenge the Minister to give me the post and he will see for himself how well I carry out my work. I do not see why we should keep redundant people, letting them enjoy the money off the country after having failed to farm properly.

The other issue, Mr. Speaker, is this question of the new farmers who are being settled in this area. Many Members have said some things about this but I would like to suggest to the Minister that those responsible for the settlement of the Africans in the field should be the right people. Many of those now doing the job are not interested in the development and progress of the people they are settling. All they are interested in is that they want them to fail in farming in the same way as they did. The settlement officers are ex-failure farmers and therefore their only interest is to see some other people also failing. I would like to tell you a proverb, Sir. It is said in Abaluhya

that some one who has lost an eye through some disease and then he learns of some medicine which could have cured that eye, if he sees that you are suffering of the same disease he will never tell you of the thing which can cure you. He will keep quite and say he knows nothing so that you also can lose your eye. That is what is happening with the ex-farmers who are the settlement officers. Having failed in farming they are not prepared to teach the new African farmers who are settled.

This will enable them to say, "Look, Africans are useless." They will go on to say, "We have tried to tell them this. They do that. They do not listen. He cannot farm properly." They will tell all these stories which are completely untrue. So, I feel the Minister should take consideration of these facts and see to it that these people who are in the field are changed because we can now get African settlement officers who will give proper instructions and help to our own people.

Now I come to the question of loans. You find a farmer signs a form because he has to have a tractor on his farm to do certain things on two or three acres of his land. That form is filled. Then the cultivating and planting season goes by but the man cannot do anything because he has not yet received the tractor. You cannot plan or cultivate at any time of the year. After the man signed the form he found the tractor did not arrive. It is said that they are short of tractors; the tractors are on other people's land. The money is deducted for the tractor after the form has been signed but there is no sign of the tractor. In the meantime the period for cultivating and planting goes by. Then the tractor comes late, the man plants his crops late, and therefore, the result is that he is ruined. However, he is still required to repay the loan in time, after six months. Since he planted late he fails to get the crop, so how can he repay. Where does the money come from? This is one of the things, Mr. Speaker, I feel the Minister should take very seriously. I do realize that we must repay the loans given to us, but let us be reasonable. You cannot expect somebody to pay for his loan when he has planted late. Therefore, we should look first into the question of the tractors and I suggest that the Minister should even get in touch with the international firms to find out if it is possible to get tractors which can be lent to the people on a co-operative basis. He should get as many tractors as possible and these should be put in the settlement schemes so that the people can use them for their own benefit. This will enable the people to plant and cultivate the land at the right time; this will yield as much as

[Mr. Shikuku] possible and enable the people to repay the loans at the right time. I would like to suggest here that at the present moment the farmer should be excused because nothing has been properly organized. The people should be excused from paying taxes and other moneys, including the loans, until they get everything organized properly.

I see my time is passing quickly and so I will move on to the question of land consolidation. I also want to talk of the fee to be paid in this connexion. Mr. Speaker, many people have spoken about this but I am of the opinion that the people who have been working very hard in certain places in order to get this land consolidation should be taken care of. For example, the people of Butere are the leading people in the whole of the Western Region who are the best in land consolidation. They have worked very hard. The Minister himself came there and even gave some of them land title deeds. To my surprise, and to the surprise of the people of Butere, the people who received the title deeds have received very few loans at all. These people have worked very hard they have fenced their land, cleared their land, registered their land, they have carried out land consolidation, but nothing has happened. What is happening is that some of them are now being harassed. I have put this question to the Minister and he has been co-operative and for this reason I will not discuss any further on this matter.

What about the question of full use of land? The present famine in the country is due to laziness partly and it is partly due to the negligence of the Government. There are so many acres in various parts of Kenya which are not being used at all. Some man owns all that, he cannot farm it all, and yet he says, "Oh, all that land is mine." The Government takes no initiative to make sure that every piece of land in this country is exploited. If I may suggest, Mr. Speaker, we must even put it to the Government today that every man must work and every man must cultivate something. There should be a rule laid down, that every grown person over the age of 18 years must at least cultivate 2 acres of land by his own hands the rest can be done by the co-operatives. If we do this, then we will get a lot of food for our people and also we will be able to produce something for selling as well as for eating.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue, which I feel, is that the Minister must agree with this House, is that we are not prepared to buy our own soil. What we should buy should be the wires round that farm, the poles there, and the house which

has been built there, but not the soil. So far, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are buying the soil, but who are we buying it from? We are only prepared to pay for the poles, the house or any building which was built on that land, not the land. I also feel, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I see that the Minister is smiling, but I hope that he will take it very seriously that we are the Africans of this country, of this land and the land is ours, which was given to us by God, we are only prepared to pay for the equipment on the land, but not the soil, and if he is going to charge us for the soil, then I hope the Minister will tell us how much he bought it from God for and then we shall also assess and the valuation. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that they take the last point very seriously, of buying our own soil.

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

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Before calling upon any other Member, I would like to point that there is now a considerable amount of repetition in this debate. Some hon. Members are aware of it, because they have not been here throughout the debate, but certain subjects such as what should be paid for and what should not be paid for, or the terms of payment or who should or should not be settlement officers. We have heard about these matters many times and I hope hon. Members will try to turn the debate to new matters, though, of course, it is always in order to say briefly that you agree with points that other Members have raised.

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first of all like to congratulate the Minister on presenting his Vote to the House and I would like also to assure the House that I, personally, had experience with him, and I am grateful to him for the great personal interest he has taken whenever I have been to him on the problems in regard to land settlement. I have been to him with problems connected with African co-operative societies who wish to purchase farms, and with the problems that they face, and he has on every occasion given them every possible assistance and I am sure they are all very grateful for it.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to say that I am very happy when watching the course of this debate in the last two days. In the last few weeks we have noticed that there has been in this House the tendency to form groups and certain hon. Members to support or attack the Minister according to whether they thought that he belonged to their group or not. This has caused a certain amount of hostility. I am glad to see that in this particular debate there has been a very frank

[Mr. Osele-Nyallick]

The first thing on which I would like to touch is settlement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think there has been something wrong with the planning of settlement and that is, while settlement is taking place there are areas around which so-called squatters or resident labourers who have been in a particular area for forty years, some of whom came during 1918 and were born at these places. When the settlement was started these people were not taken into consideration and as a result some of them do not have the requisite deposit which they have to pay in order to acquire the land. As a result the settlement officer has been using these people to help to carry out the planning or the cultivating of the farms. Now the farmers have moved into occupation of their farms and these people are surplus to the plan, they are to go.

The problem is that they have nowhere to go. Most of them are people of all tribes from Kenya. Some of them are Kikuyu, some are Luos, some are Turkana and some are from the Western Region. This concerns my settlement scheme at Muhoroni, there is a family of about some 500 people that has been left there and who have nowhere to go. Eventually these people in order to find a way to live form themselves into gangs and at times become a menace to the farmers. They rob them at night and beat them up and if this problem is not solved soon by the Minister of Settlement eventually the farmers will be scared and might desert their farms. So I say that Government should have taken into consideration that a process should have been gone into and found out those who are actually landless and those who had been on the spot for a number of years should have been considered and if it was that they were unable to produce the requisite deposit, a sort of loans should have been given to them in the form of a co-operative and eventually when the harvest came they would be able to pay back the Government.

Today, Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I am representing this area I am faced with the problem where you find people are sticking on the land because they have nowhere to go and in the meanwhile the farmer wants to continue to develop his land but he cannot get rid of these people, as these people have nowhere to go and they are even prepared to die on the spot. So I say that the Ministry must first of all go into this and find out if there is any mismanaged farm around this area. People of this sort should have been thought of and given loans, otherwise, Mr. Deputy

Speaker, we may eventually find that what was started as a good thing, a revelation, turns into being a menace to the country.

Furthermore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have a problem that is worrying my settlers at Muhoroni. This problem concerns their milk. These people are organized into co-operative societies. They are unable to get allocations and I understand that the man concerned, the settlement officer, when the time approaches he tells the people that their milk is not up to the standard required. Now one wonders how their milk is not up to the standard, because the cattle are graded cattle and they are under the supervision of the officer concerned, or it is probably a way to discourage these farmers from staying there. They are required to pay their initial deposit immediately they come in. They come in after six months and unless they can get a way by which their milk can be sold I do not see how they can pay their deposit. I am therefore calling upon the Minister to go into this and find out about it, because I understand the Dairy Board is prepared to give them their quota, but unless the Ministry of Settlement says O.K. they are not going to get it. Now I understand from the complainants that several of them have approached the Minister or the settlement officer and he does not seem to take any interest in them. That leads me to say that there are some of these settlement officers at the settlement schemes who are there for the downfall of our farmers, they are not there at all to help them, because they have probably been the owners of the farm and were bought out by the settlement scheme and eventually they try to become the masters. I wonder how they will help these people, because they were failures they are probably people who have no interest at all at heart in the country. They might like to see this settlement scheme failing.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, another point that I would like to mention is on land consolidation. This is a touchy problem. Land consolidation must have been done now to the areas where it has not been tackled at all. We, in Central Nyanza particularly, have not gained anything from the outgoing Government or the present Government in the form of land consolidation. We are trying to enclose our farms by our own efforts and all the rest, but when you apply for any loan or anything, we are told that the area has so far not been considered as a consolidated area. We should impress upon the Government that our development so far depends upon the land, and if nothing is done, it shows that we are going to drag behind as we are today, in all fields of human activity.

[Mr. Osele-Nyallick]

Today we have a shortage of *posho* and the area most affected is Central Nyanza and particularly the Kano Plains, and this is due to the fact that we cannot have progress unless we have our land consolidated. I therefore call upon the Minister that there must be a push, if necessary, and that people must be given a chance to consolidate their land. We cannot develop land while we are still sticking to the old system where land is communally owned. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think there should have been a policy whereby Government should bring into force a system where everybody should have his land consolidated, but because of this today we have people with a tract of land in the so-called reserves, the rural areas, and because land consolidation is not carried out, they are tempted to run from this land to settlement schemes, having two lands. One land in the settlement scheme and the other one as his own homeland.

Eventually we find that he goes there with the understanding that he will be given a loan at the settlement schemes. However, if land consolidation was carried out in the rural areas I am certain that the settlement schemes would have been occupied only by those who are landless at the moment. Today, Mr. Speaker, a great number of people who are on the settlement schemes are not landless in some areas. They are not, but because their lands are not consolidated, and they want to produce, they want to plan for their own development, they want social amenities, and all the rest, they approach the land under settlement in order to get the facility of receiving loans. This is only because land consolidation has not been carried out. In this way they are depriving the needy people who should have gone to the settlement areas. Therefore, the Government must not concentrate only on the settlement schemes while there are vast potential areas in the so-called rural areas, particularly Central Nyanza. Here, nothing has been done about land consolidation so far.

I would like now to talk about town planning. While I am touching on this subject I am particularly concerned with the Muhoroni area. Muhoroni, Sir, is a small town, but since there are people living here they would like to have market place, areas where schools can be built for their children and areas for social amenities. When I approached the county council whose responsibility it is to offer these facilities, I was told that the land is not surveyed by the Town Planning Department. So, the Ministry concerned should see that these people cannot live there, that they do not have any medical facilities, they would like a

dispensary to be built. But on whose land is this to be done? An area should be set aside and surveyed. The county council should not be blamed; it is the Central Government who should carry the blame. It is lagging behind in its activities. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Minister to expedite all these activities and see that my people are no longer suffering in the settlement schemes.

Another point I would like to touch on is with regard to a sugar industry. This is the East African sugar industry which is being built on a farm and is known as the Uganda Sugar Company. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of people who have been on this particular farm which is owned by the owner, it is not a Government concern. Quite a number of people have been here for a number of years, since 1918, during the First World War. During that time the European who owned the farm gave them a place where these people cultivated the land and lived there peacefully. Now, today, since this farm has passed through several hands it is under a firm that would like to see these people displaced from the land. These people now create a problem. They have nowhere to go.

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

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

Now, I would like to know what the Minister is doing to see that these people are not evicted from the land. During the First World War they were induced by the European farmer to come and help. Now this man has gone away but he has left them there on the land, and they should live in the area. Today, they are told to go, and I wonder what reply I will get from the Ministry.

With these words I beg to support.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, the question of land settlement has been touched upon because this is the work of the Ministry in which most hon. Members are interested. They are not interested in it for the sake of interest but they are interested to know what goes on in that Ministry, and I hope the Minister who is taking notes will remember what has been said. I hope that in the name of *Harabee* he will do something for the people.

Now I come to the first point. Our criticism and our pointing out of mistakes, Mr. Speaker, are not directed at the Minister himself but these are aimed at building this country. We can only build the country by speaking the truth so that we can put right what is wrong. One of the

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

and the local people have drawn at chances of becoming settlers there. I went there myself and saw the list of the applicants from the Coast and from up-country, especially from the Nandi tribesmen and the Wakamba tribesmen. There are a large number of settlers from the Nandi and the Wakamba, and the people who are the indigenous owners of that land have been denied the chance to become settlers. I have seen the list, Mr. Deputy Speaker, of applicants from people in Kwale and Taita and other tribesmen who have been denied the right to become settlers on the Shimba Hills. The Minister here should do something to see that the coastal tribes, when they apply to become settlers, should be given priority to become settlers, and not to be given to Wakamba and Nandi tribesmen. The Wakamba must have their own settlements in their own areas, at Kitui and Machakos, and the Nandi should also have their own settlement in their own province. It is no good transferring settlers from Machakos and bringing them to Shimba Hills and then leave Wanderuma and other coastal people landless. I believe in *Harambee*, but at the same time I believe that every tribe must be settled on its land. It has to be put into practise in that way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we will not accept the immigrants from Machakos, Kitui and Nandi, we want settlers in the Shimba Hills to be the coastal people themselves. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think the Minister for Lands and Settlement will accept this idea and see that the coastal people are given a chance to settle in the Shimba Hills.

Another point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is about town planning. As the Member for Mombasa Island I find that the present municipal policies are that the town planning is for permanent buildings only to be built on the island and temporary buildings should not be built on the island.

The Africans and Arabs and some Asians are poor; they do not have enough money to build permanent buildings on the island, and therefore they are forced to go to the mainland and build their temporary houses. There is plenty of room on Mombasa Island where Africans can build temporary houses, but because of this policy of having Mombasa Island houses built permanently, they cannot build. This is a thing which the Minister for Lands and Settlement should try to eliminate, so that the Africans, Arabs and some Asians who do not have enough

money to build permanent buildings, could also be allowed to build temporary premises on Mombasa Island, because on the Mombasa mainland there are no sanitary facilities, and there are no clinics, no dispensaries and there are not enough schools. Therefore, many people are reluctant to build houses on the mainland because of the lack of these facilities. I would like the Minister for Lands and Settlement to go into this matter and see that the poor Africans, Asians and Arabs who cannot build permanent houses are allowed to build temporary houses on the Mombasa Island.

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

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the status of Kenya today, as we stand in the settlement schemes, we do not understand how this type of revolution comes about, because when it comes to the settlement schemes, you find that the new settlers, who are at the moment in such parts of the land where they are settled, find that every six months they have to pay a certain amount of money, or monthly they have to pay, some of them receive letters saying that they should have to pay for their plots before they have been given such plots in the settlement schemes. I do not know what makes this Ministry rush to the new settlers who have not been living there, some of them have not even built their houses. For example in Uasin Gishu District there is a new settlement scheme, but they have already started paying before they have finished building their houses. I do not know why the Government is rushing for these people and yet they know that they are qualified to come, and have a right to come and have to pay for the loans that have already been given.

In fact last week they received fortunately a loan and at the end of last month they were supposed to pay, yet they were only issued with the capital this month. Why is this being done so badly and in such a manner so that it embarrasses them? The settlement officers, who are ex-settlers and who hibernate themselves in the offices of the Ministry concerned have to rush through these things. I do not know why, just simply because maybe their friends in South Africa or anywhere else, maybe in Australia have been writing letters to their advocates telling them they want the money by which the farms were bought and the Government cannot, or maybe the Land Bank, I do not know, that these people abroad want money, and yet they themselves left the farms.

Government should investigate the matter properly in order to give a certain kind of approval

[Mr. Tuwei] to enable the farmers and instruct them, so that when they get these terms—maybe a period of three years, it depends on what kind of settlement, maybe five years—and therefore the Government will get the money from the farmer concerned instead of rushing them when they have not yet stabilized themselves with the process that the Government wants according to their policy. Otherwise you will find, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that many of our new settlers in such areas will never fully understand what Government's policy is. Then they will be rushing and lots of political are as and political questions will arise and in fact most of them already ask us, "What is *Uhuru*?" You say that we want *Uhuru*, where is *Uhuru*? This, where we are already being inflicted with and in conflict with the settlement officers. Instead of the whole purpose being Africanization we find that you are Americanizing. In every settlement scheme at the moment you find a new young American.

An hon. Member: Not all.

Mr. Tuwei: Well, it may not be all but I can quote that in Uasin Gishu I know that there are some Americans and also socially it is American. In (Inaudible.) you find an American, and therefore they are being Americanized. I do not know why. Why do you not Africanize instead of Americanizing these jobs in the settlement schemes?

It happens that a part of the Nandi Salient is (Inaudible.) area and this was scheduled for the purpose of settling the Nandi people instead of sending them to the Shimba Hills and settling them there. The Government has decided, I do not know for what purpose, to make this this area into a forest station area which will cover more than 20,000 acres. The Member for Mombasa, the hon. Samuel Omar, has already spoken again to the Nandi tribesmen who are in the Shimba Hills. Why not bring them to that place, instead of making a place in a forest, why not bring them home, so that the other coast people will have somewhere to settle. They might be thinking that it was the will of the Nandis to rob them of that kind of settlement. I object to this business of making an approval an area right up to (Inaudible.) to be a forest station. I want the Nandi people to live there and if it is the decision of the Government to make a forest there, then every settler will be instructed to plant an acre of trees, the kind of tree that has already been examined by the Forestry Department will be

planted there, to feed the paper mills in Broderick Falls.

If it happens that it is the decision of the Government to make tribal areas as a forest, why not in the Western Region have a similar afforestation scheme. If they want to settle the (Inaudible.) people or the Baluya people, why do we have to such paper mills in the Rift Valley. Trees come from Maji Mazuri, then in the Nandi area we have a forest there, Kakamega forest, why should a place that has been settled for the Nandi people to live on and have a settlement be made a forest station. Then you will take our people to the Shimba Hills in the Coast Province where now our Minister is demanding that our people should not be accepted there.

An hon. Member: They are already accepted.

Mr. Tuwei: It happens again that in this part of settlement some of the areas were swamp areas or stony areas, but you find that the coast is similar to the best area, I do not know who valued this area and if the Ministry concerned valued the land it should see to this, because the value of the land the Britishers were living as settlers it is called a high density scheme, where the *Kaburoos*, or the Boers, South Africans who have left the country too, you will find that that is now termed as the low density scheme I do not know how that was done. In fact if we go to the Ainabkoi Settlement Scheme you will find that it is similar to Lessos and when you come to Kaptagat and socially, they are similar, but I do not know why in one of the areas you find it is the highest. The Nandis have today the highest in the Coast. I do not know why, you are not richer than the other Africans here in the country.

I would also like to know why in the Lessos area and Nda'a area, Kaptagat and Ainabkoi and socially Cherangani, where there is no uniform procedure as to how one gets a plot there and how much one pays for it. I do not know why and what the reason is for it.

When it comes to the African settlement officers who have already taken the jobs, you find that they are being undermined by the Europeans that ex-settlers who are there, they do not know that these Africans are taking over. They want to undermine them and write long letters to disprove their capabilities to the Ministry concerned, and therefore the Minister should look into this matter properly.

Mr. Oseba-Nyalick: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for allowing me this opportunity to air my views.

[Mr. Khasakhala] few years time. They being very fertile, they have very many children and no land. I would ask the Minister to make a special settlement scheme, so that these people can be settled in a special scheme, with other people who need land, and go to these settlement schemes.

Furthermore, I would like the Minister to make an investigation into certain settlers who own three farms under pretended names. Today a man calls himself David and gets land as David, on Wednesday he calls himself Makokha and gets more land as Mokokha, and on the next day he calls himself (Inaudible.) and he gets another farm in a settlement scheme. This should be investigated so that such persons leave this land for other people who have no land.

Mr. Speaker, the Land Consolidation Act needs an amendment, it was made during the colonial days and now very many people are suffering by paying fines which are unnecessary. A man is summoned to pay Sh. 200—what for—he is a poor man, and how could one expect such a person to get Sh. 200 just because he has

..... (Inaudible.)
If that is the Government law, then let

..... (Inaudible.)
Mzee Kenyatta (Inaudible.) their land, not to fine the people who are working hard to support the Government, by making it have consolidation as an achievement and then leaving other people who have not done this

..... (Inaudible.)
I would urge the Minister to bring to this House a legislation urging every citizen of Kenya to register and consolidate his land so that we all suffer equally.

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

Mr. Kall: Mr. Speaker, Sir, (Inaudible.)

I think, Sir, I will be frank and honest on this question of land and settlement by telling the Minister the true position, I will start by reminding him of the order in which Back-benchers listed Ministries on the Estimates. I think, as he has seen, his Ministry leads; it is on the top of all the Ministries. This is not because of its merit, but because of its failures, and this has been demonstrated.

I said that I would be frank and honest, Mr. Speaker, I will start with my own area, Nairobi; and if I am to tackle this matter with the Minister I would first of all remind him that Nairobi houses his offices and it also houses himself, but during the time of allocating settlements Nairobi has been completely forgotten and Nairobi—as

everybody knows—has suffered more as a result of unemployment than any other district. But at the same time has been forgotten. Again, if you go around all the constituencies in Nairobi—there are seven—you will find that some of them are more reserves than even than Kiambu, you find so many landless people but, when I went to the Minister himself what he told me was that I should go around and look for a farm and, if I found one, he would be prepared to give me money to purchase it for settling these people. Is that really my job? Mr. Speaker, I must be frank and say that the Minister was serious about trying to help us, but I thought that was not my job—to go round looking for a farm—it was the job of some of his officers.

Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we have this question of unlawful or illegal squatters in some of the Nairobi areas, but this is a new song which started immediately after the Independence and we had not heard of this before. Some of these people have been born and brought up on these farms, they have been there for years, and we had never heard of them during colonial times. But today there are so many burning of huts, so much confiscation of cows and cattle and *mbuzis*, and the Ministry is doing nothing. This also concerns the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence. Last year I was told, when I complained about this, that the Ministry of Settlement and the Ministry of Internal Security would call a conference where the Member for the area would be called, but we are still waiting for such a conference.

Now, Sir, I think Nairobi people pay taxes like anybody else and it is this money which is going to pay for all the loans which are coming from all over the world, and if we have to pay for such loans, we should also share the benefits which are being enjoyed by other districts. For that reason, Sir, I request the Ministry to consider very seriously and urgently the position of the Nairobi landless.

We have also in Nairobi so many women without husbands, but with so many children—

An hon Member: Where do they come from?

Mr. Kall: They come from their mothers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will try to explain to the hon. Member as it is not a bad question Nairobi is a place where everybody from everywhere comes and we have so many unmarried ladies roaming about the streets. Of course, most of them have children. These children cannot be ignored; you cannot act and treat them as though they are not going to be the future citizens of this country and I would like them to be brought up as decent future citizens. You can never make

[Mr. Kall] them decent unless you educate them. They are also expected to pay their school fees, and yet their mothers are not employed. This is not a question for the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, it is a question for the hon. Member who shouted at me, "Where do they get the children from?" who happens to be concerned with education.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to suggest to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement that we already know of about ninety farms which have been taken over by the Government as a result of mismanagement, and these farms consist of so many thousands of acres. Why cannot these farms be run on a co-operative basis, so that some of the people from Nairobi could be taken to Donyo Sabuk, where most of them were, instead of leaving the farms lying idle.

The other important point, Mr. Speaker, concerning land in general is that no part of this country, not a single acre should be allowed to lie idle, without being made productive. By that I mean that we should not only concentrate on the former settled areas, but this should also apply to African areas where you find so many very fertile acres lying idle: the owner is working in Nairobi, he is a businessman running a big shop, but he has so many acres of land lying idle. Why cannot the Ministry force these people to make these areas productive?

Now, Sir, the other point, which is also very important, is the question of rethinking on the employing of the former settlers. Here is a man who is a total failure as a farmer, but when *Uhuru* comes he has no confidence in the Government of the country and, as such, he sells his land so as to go home. He has nothing to do with the future of this country and, seeing that we are newly independent and we are rather ignorant on a few things, he wants to cash in on that. Then he applies for employment as a settlement officer. Do you think that this man has the welfare of the country at heart? Why should you employ him?

This question, Mr. Speaker, has been discussed in beer shops, in eating-houses, by every African, and the Minister should take it seriously because some people in some countries take their money to bank in Switzerland as they have no confidence in their own country. It is exactly the same then with these settlers. So why should the Ministry not employ those European settlers who have said "Come what may, we are here to stay with our friends and we have many." Why not employ these people, Mr. Speaker?

I request the Minister to take this matter very seriously and with these few words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I want to touch on a point which the previous speaker has mentioned, about the land in African areas, particularly in the Coast.

The land in the Coast in some areas is owned by clans or by tribes and some of these tribes do not want to make this land productive or to develop it. They do not want other people, who unfortunately do not have enough land, probably because their clan or tribe is big and each one has taken a share of the land which is owned by the clan, and they become landless and when they go to another clan's land or another tribe's land, the other man who is lazy, who has not got the capital to develop the land, do not want the landless clan to develop such land. So the question of idle land does not generally concern the non-Africans, but it also concerns the Africans who have land and they do not want to make use of it. I would like the Minister for Lands and Settlement to go into this matter, because sometimes you find that the clan which has the land and does not want to develop it, does not allow the clan which is landless to develop that land. It is a ruling to the effect that court, who then gives it to be used by the landless clan. I think the time has come, Mr. Speaker, when the Minister for Lands and Settlement should come into this matter, to see that the clan, which is not active, which does not make the land productive, should allow the landless clan to make use of such land.

The other point is about land consolidation in the Coast Province. Last year there was an attempt to introduce land consolidation in the Coast Province, but it was not successful because the administrative officers were not very keen on this issue, and I would suggest to the Minister for Lands and Settlement that they should bring it in, in the way that it was brought in in some of the provinces up-country, where even an amount of force was used to get land consolidation. Unless an amount of force is used, I am afraid the coastal people would not accept any land consolidation and, therefore, agricultural output would not increase and that would make them as poor as they are at the moment.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, is about the Shimba Hills settlement. If you go there, Mr. Speaker, you will find that most of the settlers come from up-country.

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

[Mr. Anyten]

set up a Committee to limit the amount of acreage an individual or a group of individuals are allowed to buy or to own. Government did reject this, but confidentially, I did understand that some unprogressive elements said that if this Motion had been accepted it might have been to the credit of the Member who moved it. As such, when the Sessional Paper No. 10 was written, this Motion was accepted. Government has said in the Sessional Paper No. 10, African socialism, that Government will limit the amount of land an individual or a group of individuals may be allowed to own.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have a lot of Ministers going out telling the masses that they must fight communism, and I do not know where this communism is because I would like to join them to go and fight it.

Mr. Speaker, what we have seen is the poverty that is molesting our people in the countryside, and the three declared and well-known enemies of our new nation today are known and have been stated very clearly by the President, and they are ignorance, poverty and disease.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that those people who are going around the country preaching to the people, threatening the people with an imaginary image of communism, should be able to know that if the Minister for Lands and Settlement is going to continue to allow people to buy 10,000 acres, we know some individuals who have 10,000 acres of land, as that is a lot of land. So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that in this Estimate the Ministry should be able to implement the African socialism which has been accepted in this House. There is no point in us mentioning African socialism on this side, and then allowing people to buy too much land. I hope that the Minister, when he replies, will be able to say that no more people are going to buy more than so many acres of land.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the Minister about, is that it is wrong to have the African people being known as squatters on their own land. The only people who should be known as squatters in the African land of Kenya, are the Europeans and Asians. I think the Minister should realize that it is an insult to the African integrity, to the African personality, to the African independence, for an African to be known as a squatter on his own land, when he is a squatter to a settler or to a stranger who came to our country.

Mr. Speaker, the other thing is that we have told Government now and again that there is

no point in us buying land from the settlers. Most of this land was given free, and even if they paid some money, this money was paid to the British Government. If this money was paid to the British Government, who in turn gave it to the Colonial Government, our people should not be buying any land. What we are willing to pay for is the development which has been done on the land, but the idea of paying for the land, I think, is going to put Kenya in very grave danger. I want to tell the Minister that if one day I were to have any power, or I were to be the Minister for Lands and Settlement, I promise, I will refuse to pay any of this money to the British Government. So, the Ministry should take note and know that the Minister is not going to be in that Ministry forever, and he should make arrangements so that in the future promises are not broken.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say is that there is land registration going on now in districts. There are committees set up to help, and you will find that the people who are in these committees are working for nothing. These people are working full-time. They work six days a week, and you will find that they are not paid anything. Mr. Speaker, I think this is very unfair. Many of them have been unable to pay school fees for their children. I would like to ask the Ministry to be able to pay these people only Sh. 3 a day so that some of this money can help those committee members. Mr. Speaker, as a result of no payment at all, you will find that some of these people are demanding money from some of the people who are in difficulties so that they may be able to demarcate their land. So, I hope the Ministry is not trying to encourage indirect bribery, and in order to stop that, the Ministry should be able to pay the Members of this Committee these allowances to enable them to carry out these duties properly.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, I wish to stop.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, land issue in Africa is a very touchy one, and whenever one speaks about land he has to be very careful. This Ministry of Lands and Settlement is one of the Ministries that is spending most of our money in Kenya. One criticism which I would like to bring forward before the Minister is that although we are sending a lot of money to this Africans. If you go to this particular Ministry, you will find that the whole Ministry is still westernized. It is full of foreigners, and very few Africans. In other words, we are paying money which is not being used in Kenya but being spent outside Kenya, because most of

[Mr. Khasakhala]

these people take their leave, go home with their children, and all the money they have earned in Kenya goes back to where they came from.

I would like the Minister to go into the staffing of his Ministry very carefully, so that it is fully Africanized. The reasons why we have complained of the land settlement, is that the Ministry carefully decided to take the redundant settlers to become settlement officers, and as a result, they have no knowledge with which to educate the African settlers, and when the African settlers have difficulties in farming, because these people who are settlement officers have themselves failed to farm, and were not able to manage their own farms, they are not even able to manage African settlement schemes. As a result, most of the settlement schemes have failed in Kenya. None of them have a fair knowledge of the work, because I know the amount of produce we have in Kenya. There is no settlement scheme up to date which can feed this country, whereas we have so many people settled, but the management in the settlement schemes is inadequate. They are not well-planned, there is no proper planning. The people have been given loans, but this money is not given to the settlers for the benefit of developing the farms, because a settler goes to the farm and the farm is not cultivated for about six months, and then he is asked to pay his money when the farm is (Inaudible)

This is so because somebody is interested in getting his brother employment, and when he is in the employment, he will say that he wants so many settlers to go to Lugari, so many for Shimba Hills and so many to Such-and-such a place, without a proper plan for these settlers. When the settlers get to these places, first of all, they spend six months building their homes, and then within the same year, before they are even settled, before they have planted anything, the Government says that they want their money back.

Mr. Speaker, this is very shameful our own African Government, to see that it makes people pay for what they have not received on the settlement schemes. I appeal very strongly to the Minister to extend the period of payment, although some of my colleagues have extended their opinions to the Minister, but it has to be their opinions to the Minister, but the Minister failed to see the need for increased farming in Kenya, well-developed national farming in Kenya. In fact, I feel that this Ministry should work hand in hand with the Ministry of Agriculture and furthermore, I would suggest that instead of giving these people loans, why does the Minister not buy tractors and lend them to a group of

farmers, say ten farmers per tractor, so that they can use these tractors to cultivate their land and, then he can go back and tell them that after a while they can start repaying their loans. He gives people farms at present which are not cultivated, and within six months he tells them that they have been there long enough and they must pay their money back. As a result, most of the settlers in settlement schemes have failed to pay their money, and with the new Bill which we passed recently in this House, some of them will have to go back to the land which has already been sold to their neighbours when they went to the settlement scheme, and what we expect in future is trouble, because when somebody goes to the land and goes back to his former land which he sold, he expects that man to give him the same land, and yet he has paid his money. When he is refused that land, then the trouble starts from there. We would like to avoid such trouble as much as we can, Mr. Speaker, and we could if the Ministry only sits down and does a bit of planning.

Mr. Speaker, another thing which I call short-sighted with the Minister is that he has sent so many people to the settlement schemes. These people have a family and children, and there is no school set up by the Government in these settlement schemes. How can we expect the children of these people to be educated as they were before they went to the settlement scheme? There is no school at all built by the Government, and I challenge the Minister to tell me one in any of the settlement schemes, which has been built by the Government apart from the *Harambe* schools. At the same time, there are no health facilities. Sanitation is very poor, there is none at all. There is no hospital, so how do you expect these people to get their medicines. I challenge the Minister to tell me whether there is any settlement scheme in Kenya today has a hospital, or a health centre.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Minister to get a special settlement scheme for the people of Bunyore and Marmgoli who do not have a settlement scheme at all. For over one and a half years, my own people have never been settled in spite of their having made every effort to consolidate their land. We have so many landless, but date their land. We have so many landless, but the Minister has not taken the trouble to get them settlement schemes. I would urge the Minister to give the people in the Western Province a special settlement scheme so as to make the present land in the area an economic farming land. At present, Mr. Speaker, in my own area, people do not have more than one and a half acres and, as a result, they have to starve in a

[The Speaker]

far as it might be necessary, to prevent any exploitation of these changes of customs duty. In that respect price control is relevant, but not otherwise.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just trying to explain, but nevertheless, I will pay heed to your ruling.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that the Minister should put down his foot to make sure that the prices are controlled, as from now, and not wait until something goes wrong.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Anyleni: I do not think there is very much I would like to say on this particular Bill, but I would like to ask the Ministry of Finance to make sure that the Ministry's proposed increase is not used by some exploiters in our country to exploit the people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Government increases duty it increases the price of certain commodities which are imported into our country, for example, cars, then the owners of the cars just charge them a little bit more just to pay the extra duty to the Government. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the smaller commodities which are imported, you will find some people completely misrepresenting the Kenya Government outside, for example, a commodity which was formally costing Sh. 3 and the Government says that they want to increase this commodity by 5 cents, then you will find that the shopkeeper outside saying, "Oh, your Government, your Members of Parliament, your President has increased the duty and so now you have to pay Sh. 4." Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to tell the Minister that instead of waiting for something to go wrong, he must know that something has already gone wrong in this country.

All I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that immediate steps should be taken to control the price of any commodity on which the Government has increased the duty. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister, in replying, to be able to give assurance to this House that some sort of a list will be made of the commodities on which the prices will rise, that they, the prices, will be written down and given to the people in the countryside and if any poor lady reports an exceptional charging of price then we can always take this to court, because our people are being exploited too much, especially in the countryside.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to support.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill, I would like to support my colleagues

on this question of price control. It is true that during the Budget speech the duty on a few commodities were increased, but most of the *daka wallas*, the Indians, have taken advantage of the ignorance of the Africans, and what they do, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go to buy anything, and the Asian has all these goods in his shop, all that he says, and most of them say this, "You see the price has gone up. Mr. Gichuru has increased everything. It is not my fault. It is the fault of the Government." So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you then find that the popular Government of this country is being blamed for nothing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard cases of this, when there was a shortage of flour, specially in Nairobi, some Asians taking advantage of some people realized that they were hungry, they wanted flour and as there was no other way of getting this flour, they told the African, "I will sell it to you at a certain price. But you realize that I have put down the price which is controlled—"

Mr. Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Kibuga, we are dealing with a Bill for amendment of customs tariffs, and price control is the only relevant in relation to alteration of customs duties. I do not think that what you are discussing now is relevant to this Bill.

Mr. Kibuga: I will try to move very quickly. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we are to think of this Customs and Excise Tariff Bill I think it would be a good idea for the Minister for Finance in combination with the Minister for Commerce and Industry to introduce a list of prices to the shopkeeper who is going to buy goods from a bigger shopkeeper will know what the price is and then when he sells it to the ordinary person he will then know what to charge, and charge a fair price.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, without going into details. I hope the Government will look into these points.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would just like to ask for some clarification from the Assistant Minister, on clause 2 of this particular Bill, where it said that commodities and products ordinarily used, such as lubricating oil which is purchased for the use in offices on official vehicles in Kenya of the Navy and so forth. Then it goes onto subsections 1, 2, 3 and 4. Mr. Speaker, Sir, for all the Government knows whether these particular users of the official vehicles use these vehicles for official use only, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they do not know whether they are going on these official duties or just to see a friend.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onekko): Which friends?

Mr. Khasakhala: You. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because if we refer to these diplomatic officials then they go to the national parks in a diplomatic car, then how does the Minister justify that this car, then how does the Minister justify that this motor spirit is being used for official use only. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this is rather vague, because there is no check, and if there is any check at this point, then we would like to hear from the Assistant Minister what it is.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you look at that same section clause (c), the War Graves Commission. I do not know which graves are being referred to, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because we ended the war in this country some twenty years back and whether these graves are still being maintained so as to give them duty free petrol, then we would like to hear some clarification from the Assistant Minister.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we can call upon the Assistant Minister to reply.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Ongolo): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I think I would like to thank the Members for raising some of the points which have been raised. Now with regard to price control. The Ministry of Finance believes in the White man's saying, "Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you." So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of coming out with any list of prices, which would warrant a lot of time from the staff and so forth. It is believed that things are working well and if there are any reports naturally the Treasury will be very glad to receive any reports from the hon. Members of any of the retailers that are taking the advantage of the less aware population. This is one of the things which has been pointed out here. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any hon. Members are aware of any definite cases like that then they should be pointed out. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that in serving the constituency this is one of the difficulties of the Members. If the Members knows better, then it is much better to walk up to the shop, whether it is an Asian shop or an African shop, and point out that the man is overcharging so that this matter should be brought out into the open. You matter should be brought out from the previous prices. The can work this out from the previous prices. The percentage is announced and then you can work out the percentage. This is how it is done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister for Finance generally wants this House to do the same, and instead of paying so much per cent increase, the Minister said either 10 per cent or 5 per cent increase per bottle of beer or something like that.

I think the Members know about this, and they can assist in seeing to it that our population who are not quite aware of it are not taken advantage of.

Now, with regard to checking of the vehicles that are being used by the diplomatic missions, this is quite difficult, and since this is being done on a reciprocal basis, our own missions abroad have this advantage. It is, therefore, our intention to give the same advantage to the diplomatic missions here without any further check.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being Second Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Lands and Settlement on 13th July 1965)
(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 13th July 1965)

VOTE 19—MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Mr. Anyleni: Mr. Speaker, I have five minutes left. I wish I had more time because it is going to be difficult to get everything said within five minutes.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was saying that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement should know that you cannot give every individual in Kenya land, and as such, maintain production. The Minister for Lands and Settlement should encourage co-operative farming, and I propose that the National Youth Service can be used in having some of these co-operative farms, and even state farms.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the Minister of is that in this House I did bring a Motion asking the Government to

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting to hear the remarks just made, because it was only yesterday that the hon. Members were pressing for this Bill to be brought here. One can see it was published on the 22nd, about three weeks ago, and it is very surprising that the hon. Member says—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I am afraid that a matter which depends upon the leave of the House is not a matter of debate. Any one single Member can refuse leave and he does not have to give any reason for doing so. We do not have the leave of the House in this case and, therefore, we cannot proceed to the Second Reading. The Second Reading will therefore be taken tomorrow.

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

THE CITY OF NAIROBI (SASUMUA DAM AGREEMENT) BILL

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

THE BOARD OF ADULT EDUCATION BILL

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

BILLS

Second Readings

THE FINANCE BILL

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Before I call on the Assistant Minister to move the Second Reading of this Bill I would like to refer to certain amendments to the Bill which have been published in the Official Gazette. It appears to me that those amendments were published after the First Reading of the Bill in which case they cannot take effect, except as notice of intention to move amendments accordingly at the Committee stage of this Bill.

I would like to explain to the House the exact position with regard to the amendment of a Bill. After a Bill has been published in the Gazette that establishes the forms in which it will be considered by the House, unless it is corrected by further notice in the Gazette before the First Reading. Even so, if the notice of amendment in the Gazette purports to make any substantial

amendments, then the prescribed period will have to elapse after those amendments have been made, before this Bill can be brought to this House, unless the House otherwise Orders. Once the Bill has been before this House for the First Reading then it is in the possession of the House and no longer in the possession of the Government and it is impossible to make any amendments after that except in the ordinary way, at the Committee stage of the Bill.

So I have to warn the Minister responsible that the Bill now before the House for the Second Reading is the Bill as originally printed. If he wishes to make the amendments which have been published in the Gazette, he will have to move those amendments in the ordinary way at the Committee stage.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo- Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Finance Bill be now read a Second Time. This, with the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) Bill, implements Kenya's taxation for the financial year 1965/66 as set out in the Minister's Budget Speech and in the financial statement, both of which have been fully debated in the House. I, therefore, do not propose to weary hon. Members by unnecessary repetition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki) seconded.

(Question proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If no hon. Member wishes to speak I will put the question.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In this case also, hon. Members, know the amendments of the original Bill were published in the Gazette. However, in this case those amendments were published before the First Reading of the Bill and brought to the notice of the House at the time of the First Reading. So, the Bill now brought before the House for the Second Reading is the Bill as already amended by supplementary notice in the Gazette. Any question of further amendment will, of course, have to be raised at the Committee stage.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo- Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment)

[The Assistant Minister for Finance]

Bill be now read a Second Time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving the Second Reading of the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) Bill of 1965 I can best refer hon. Members to the statement made by the Minister in the House on 31st March, in that he explained the general purposes of the Bill and set out the reasons for this interim measure. I shall, therefore, confine myself now to discussing the details of the actual Bill which is now before the House.

Clauses 2 and 6 of the Bill, read with III and IV Schedules, provide for arrangement for refund of duty to diplomatic missions and certain international organizations. There is nothing new in this Bill that certain streamlining in procedure and (Inaudible) with our international obligations. Reciprocal privileges are granted to permanent members of our own foreign service. It would, in fact, be true to say that this provision, set out in legal form, facilitates things which, up to the present time, have been granted by administrative arrangement.

In case some of the Members are a little puzzled by the change to subparagraph (c) of the Principal Act, then I would like to point out that the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute and the War Graves Commission are entitled under Tariff Item 160 "I" and "K" of the Act to duty-free petrol. Owing to the present arrangement it has become impracticable to supply petrol duty free so that we are now arranging for these organizations to use normal petrol and to claim an appropriate refund of duty.

Clause 3 read with the First Schedule of the Bill makes the amendment mentioned by the Minister on the 31st March to the Assistant-General and protectively of customs dutifully increasing them to 18 per cent, 30 per cent, and 37½ per cent respectively with certain obligation amendments to people on specific duty. The last time I made such a general amendment was in 1961 and hon. Members will recall that the overall increase was then considered to be equitable.

Clause 4 provides for the introduction of a new tariff item 70s, extending the general length of duty, increase of course of 30 per cent on all sewing machines, other than those imported for general industrial purposes. This rate of increase of duty, of course, only applies to sewing machines only imported by housewives.

Clause 5 imposes the increased rate of duty on meat and on jars to which suspended duties have already been applied. Clause 7 in the Second Schedule increases by

about 10 per cent the duty on cigars, cigarettes, cigarillos and manufactured tobacco. Hon. Members will note that the (Inaudible) very customs duty on similar imports goods have increased by approximately the same amount in the amendment to tariff items 31, 32 and 34 and 35, so that our local industry might continue to receive adequate protection.

I now conclude by stating that if it is discovered that retailers are taking advantage of their customers by raising the prices beyond the level justified by the increase in duty, then there will be no hesitation in making us of the Minister's powers under Price Control Legislation to fix prices at the proper level and to follow this up by prosecution in order to discourage profiteering.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Motion, I have only one point which has already been touched on by the Ministry and that is the question of the fixing of the prices. It appears from the Assistant Minister's speech, that they are only waiting for a time when someone will do something wrong so that they can then put their foot down and try and control the prices. Most of the articles here, especially when we come to this River Road market, which we have here. We get things going very, very wrong, and I thought that it would be the responsibility of an independent republic like Kenya that the Ministry of Finance would put down its foot and control the prices, because there are a lot of articles which are being sold at exorbitant prices, but nothing seems to be done about it. I thought the Ministry would not only suggest, but I thought that they would take the trouble to put down its foot after the reports have been made. May I now take this opportunity to make it known to the Minister that these things do occur and it is high time that the Government put down its foot and controlled all the prices in this country, so as to ensure proper prices to the most exploited people, because if you go to the shop as a big Minister or as an Assistant Minister then you will get things cheaper than an ordinary simple woman or man going to the same shop. It so happens that if a big man goes there he may get the thing free, or at a less price.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order! Order! Mr. Shikuku, this is not relevant to the debate. The Assistant Minister did refer to price control so

[The Speaker] the Minister's readiness to correct an obvious error, you must come and report it to me outside this House; you should do it that way.

Question No. 2214

INCREASING NUMBER OF ELEPHANTS
IN TSAVO

Mr. Nülle asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife if he was aware that in recent months the number of elephants in Tsavo National Park had increased out of proportion and there was need to kill about 5,000 elephants to bring the number down to the normal grazing capacity of the park?

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am not aware, Sir, that there has been any recent out of proportion increase in the number of elephants in the Tsavo National Park. I am, however, aware that there are large numbers of elephants using the eastern section of the park which may endanger the habitat. For this reason, I have already instituted detailed investigation and this has been under way for some time now. It is hoped that this will soon be followed by a scientific research programme to ascertain whether the present elephant population can be supported by the area without destroying the habitat. Until the results of these investigations are known we cannot say there is need to reduce the elephant population.

Mr. ole Tiplis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the hon. Assistant Minister give this House an assurance that, firstly, the elephant problem in Tsavo requires more scientific research and any information from the hon. Members concerned, and that elephants in the Tsavo National Park will not be killed indiscriminately until proper ways and means, from the research point of view, have been fully gone into?

Point number two, Mr.—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): One question at a time.

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member had been listening to my reply, he would know that this is exactly what I have said—and this is an assurance—that we are carrying out scientific research into the whole matter, and no decision will be taken until the result is known.

Mr. ole Tiplis: I had a second point, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, you can ask it now.

Mr. ole Tiplis: Mr. Speaker, may we know from the hon. Assistant Minister whether the hon. questioner is right in saying that 5,000 elephants in Tsavo need to be killed?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. questioner may suggest any number of elephants which he thinks should be destroyed, but, as I have said in my reply, until and unless we know the exact situation, and until we are satisfied that there is an over-population, which should be determined by scientific calculations, we cannot take any steps.

Question No. 2233

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN APPROVED SCHOOL FROM
WESTERN PROVINCE

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Home Affairs if he would tell the House the number of children from Western Province who had been admitted into approved schools in Kenya.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The simplicity of the question would seem to demand, I think, a simple answer. The number of children from Western Province who have been admitted in approved schools as at 15th June 1965, is sixty.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the simple reply by the Assistant Minister, is he aware that there are more than the number he has so far stated to the House in the Western Province who require to go to approved schools, but they have not been able to get there because the Government has fixed this number?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is not aware. What the hon. Member should be aware of is that admission to approved schools is through the courts of law. If the children in Western Province behave well then is there any point of contest here.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, arising from that simple reply, could the Assistant Minister tell the House where these sixty children have been admitted, in what schools?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Western Province children are Kenya children. We have six approved schools and nine remand homes. These Kenya children from the Western Province are in these schools.

Mr. Muliro: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would he not agree that since approved schools are reformatory, the children from Western Province should go to an approved school in the Western Province so

[Mr. Muliro] for them to be reformed into good citizens through the traditional habits of the people of that area?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is very well in agreement with the hon. Member, and as a matter of fact I hope I shall give pleasure to the original hon. questioner, and ask him to withdraw his next question, because there is already a juvenile remand home at Kakamega. There is an approved school capable of taking 130 children, now already under construction at Kakamega.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Question No. 2237

SOCIETY'S ACT BE BROUGHT IN LINE WITH T.U.
ACT

Mr. Ngala-Abok asked the Attorney-General if the Attorney-General would consider as a matter of urgency, the introduction of an amendment to the Society's Act, to bring it in line with the Trade Union Act, to enable the Registrar-General to investigate or nullify the result of any unconstitutional and undemocratic election of officer bearers of any party or society.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The provisions of the Societies Act are being examined to see whether they are adequate to provide effective measures of control over registered societies, and the proposal of the hon. Member will certainly be borne in mind during the course of this examination.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the remarks of the Attorney-General very much but, at the same time, would the Attorney-General be kind enough to tell us how quickly, due to the urgency of the situation outside, his Ministry is going to do that?

Mr. Njonjo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will do my best, but I shall also ask the hon. Member to assist my office. Also, this problem, of course, is created by the societies themselves and the party organizations in different areas. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think perhaps that I should indicate to the hon. Members that there are over 3771 societies on the Register, and it will be extremely difficult for the Registrar to investigate all the elections of officers of such societies which are disputed. In the case of trade unions, the number of unions registered is only 64 and, of course, the Registrar now has access to a tribunal to investigate the

disputed elections. At the same time, it will no doubt be helpful if the Registrar of Societies had power to call for minutes of meetings where there is any doubt about the validity of elections giving rise to the notice of change of officers. There ought also, I think, Mr. Speaker, to be power to refuse to register where the Registrar is not satisfied that any such elections took place, but one is loath to get too involved in the domestic disputes of a society, unless it is clear that public interest demands that this be done. It does appear that the public now demands that we go into the domestic problems of the societies. I am going into this as I have already indicated, but I hope the party members and the branches in the various areas will also help us, because when we get a list of office bearers we have no way of proving whether, in fact, a meeting did take place. However, we are going to give ourselves this power and we will investigate and find whether, in fact, these meetings have taken place.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next order.

BILLS

First Readings

THE KENYA TOURIST DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION BILL

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry I shall have to interrupt before we go further. Would you like to take the Second Reading of the Bill today if we first obtain the leave of the House?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Then I will ask the leave of the House now, that hon. Members are aware that we cannot take two stages on the same day without the leave of the House. This can only be done if no Member dissents. Have I the leave of the House to proceed with this matter as set out in Order No. 10 on today's Order Paper? Does any hon. Member object?

Mr. arap Too: I do object, Mr. Speaker, because I have just received this Bill and I have not read it as yet. We would like to have at least two or three days in which to read it through. This is a very important Bill and we must read it carefully and understand it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In that case, Mr. Achieng-Onyko I am afraid it will not be possible to take the Second Reading today.

[Mr. Mwanumbwa] given by Ministers. I have said the question is now given by the Authority, and when the Authority does make a decision, surely the hon. Member will be in a position to know when such a decision is made.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only one company, the East African Cargo Handling Services, and as the workers in Tanzania have been paid bonuses twice, why are the workers in Kenya not being paid, as far as Tanzania is concerned?

Mr. Mwanumbwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason was, Sir, to answer the hon. Member, that when the Landing and Shipping Company was bought out and the East African Cargo Handling Services was formed, Kenya employees refused to accept bonuses which were given to Tanzania, and instead the employees in Mombasa wanted to have a provident fund when their services were wound up and they were to be employed afresh by the Cargo Handling Services. Therefore, whereas in Kenya a provident fund was given to the employees, this provident fund was not given to Tanzania employees, and Tanzania Government thought instead of winding up employment of these workers in the docks in Tanzania, they would pay bonuses to their workers. That is why there was the difference.

Question No. 2216

BAN ON UNFIT SHOWS AT MACHAKOS CINEMAS

Mr. Ndle asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism if he would stop immediately all shows which are described as unfit for children, that are now shown at Machakos Cinema Theatres.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services this question, and not the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is for the Government to decide which Ministry shall answer the question.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, The Film Censorship Board which is set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs previews all films destined for public exhibition and those found unsuitable for children are so classified and the Certificate of Censorship relating to them so endorsed.

It is also the responsibility of parents and guardians to see that their children are not allowed to see such films.

Should it be desirable to empower the Minister to stop all such shows in any particular place, the Film Censorship Regulations would have to be amended by this House. However, I have mentioned the safeguard against children seeing unsuitable films, which I consider to be adequate in Machakos.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that in some of the theatres, also in Nairobi and some other parts, there are no *askaris* at the gate to look at the faces of the young men who get there, and there are so many children who go to see these films which are not supposed to be attended by children?

Mr. Achieng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question does not relate to the Nairobi theatres, but at the same time I have not even in my reply referred to *askaris* or policemen to keep guard at the gate. It is the responsibility of the guardians and parents to look into this. If we introduce that, then the hon. Member for Butere will come to this House to blame the police and my Ministry and the Government, as a whole, for having stopped them from watching the films they desire to see.

Mr. Tanni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister agree with this House that the shows that are unfit for the children are so suitable for adults, and that they will be shown in Machakos to adults at all times?

Mr. Achieng-Onoko: I agree very much with the hon. Member, Sir.

Question No. 2227

SIZE AND PRICE OF PLOTS AT GESIMA

Mr. Makone asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement:—

(a) If the Minister would tell the House the maximum and minimum size of acreage of plots at Gesima I and II Settlement Scheme at Sotik.

(b) What the price and the deposit required is for each plot according to the information given in (a) above.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The range in plot sizes on the Gesima I and Gesima II (Nyansiongo) Schemes is from—

Hon. Members: Speak up.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, I thought I was shouting, but I do not think the Members will

[Mr. Gachago] hear the reply if they keep shouting at the same time I am speaking.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is quite true, but if hon. Members want to hear the reply they ought to keep silent. But, if the Members behind you are to hear you, you will also have to speak up.

Mr. Gachago: The range in plot sizes on the Gesima I and Gesima II (Nyansiongo) Schemes is from 14.4 acres up to 77.5 acres. These plots have the same income potential, i.e. £100 loan repayments and subsistence and the difference in size accounted for in the quality of the land, the smaller holdings having higher potential land than the larger holdings.

The price of all these standard plots of differing acreage is the same and the deposit for the plot is also the same. Plot purchase price: Sh. 5,500. Land Deposit 10 per cent: Sh. 550.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the deposit in this settlement is between Sh. 1,071 and Sh. 1,200. Would the Minister tell us how this compares with the other settlement schemes of the same acreage in the other districts of Kenya, Nyandarua included?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of what amount the hon. Member is talking about, as the deposit, I have said that the land deposit is 10 per cent. If the price of land is Sh. 5,500, then, if the deposit is 10 per cent, obviously it is Sh. 550; it is simple arithmetic.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister then tell us why the required deposit for this settlement scheme is Sh. 1,071 for an acreage of ten or twenty acres?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of this in the settlement schemes under reference.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the reply of the limping Assistant Minister, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us how the prices of this settlement scheme are charged, because there are so many differences as you go around the country, yet the soil is one? Who fixes the prices?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I answered a question to that effect and I explained that there are all sorts of factors considered in the valuation of land; and we have qualified valuers who not only value the land but also do the assessment as to the land value in different areas.

Mr. Nyaberi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House whether this deposit

is uniform throughout the country or is only in certain specified areas like Sotik?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, the deposit is uniform, in so far as the percentage is concerned, but the percentage, as anybody with a knowledge of very simple arithmetic knows, varies in accordance with the amount of the value of the land or the price of land.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I want you to give a ruling.

In Kisii District, people are paying Sh. 1,071 as a deposit for the land. The Assistant Minister here has now stated that it should cost about Sh. 500 and this may go on the radio and also in the papers. If it goes out like that, Mr. Speaker, when the people at home hear it or read it, they will think the officers in the field are stealing their money. Would I be in order to ask the Assistant Minister to give a proper statement which will go on the air and in the Press, not to mislead the people, and if the amount of money that the people are paying down there is not the money accepted by the Central Government—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. This question arises quite often, when hon. Members challenge the accuracy of what a Minister says in reply to a question. Their remedy is to prove to the Minister as soon as they can after the House rises the fact that his statement is inaccurate. Then they are entitled to require him to make a further statement in this House correcting his previous statement, and if he refuses to do so, Mr. Speaker has to be informed. That would be the remedy in this case; if you prove the Minister was wrong, he has to come and acknowledge to this House that he was wrong.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in this particular case, this matter has been discussed several times, even in the presence of the President, and the Kisii Elected Members have even gone to the Ministry and have informed the Ministry of this point—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your point of order, though?

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, you said that if the accuracy of the statement of the Minister is challenged by a Member, they should understand each other outside and then bring the matter up, but I want to state here, Mr. Speaker, that this has been done and the Minister deliberately refuses to—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, you cannot say that sort of thing here. If you are dissatisfied with

[The Speaker] by our Standing Orders, that only way you can do that is by definite substantive motion for that particular purpose, on which a definite decision of the House will be taken. You cannot raise it in any other way.

Mr. G. G. Karluiki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, can the Minister refute what was published in the Kenya newspapers that the make of already captured arms was not of Chinese make?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is not relevant to the question, unless you are going to follow it up with a charge against the Chinese Government. We will go onto the next question.

Question No. 2225

SECONDARY SCHOOL AT BUXTON PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. Omar asked the Minister for Education if he realize that the full primary Buxton School, Mombasa which has four streams urgently needs a secondary school status. If the answer is in the affirmative what steps does he take to meet the need.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. ole Konchellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. No, Sir, the main need in the Coast Province is to provide additional places in the mainland areas. Were expansion on Mombasa Island given priority, Buxton School would by no means be the first choice, as there are other more suitable and more economical possibilities. In any case, secondary schools are not directly connected with individual primary schools, but if they were, Buxton School is by no means the largest on the island.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, would the Assistant Minister explain to the House what the brunt of Sh. 150,000, given to Buxton School last year is going to be spent on if not on secondary studies?

Mr. ole Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Buxton Primary School has three streams, standard I to VII, with 854 people, 131 of whom are in standard VII and will be taking the Kenya Preliminary Examination this year. The school is at the moment housed in a number of very old buildings and arrangements are in hand for rebuilding it on another site.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, if the arrangement in hand to put the primary school on another site, leaving about twenty-three acres of land vacant, could the Assistant Minister agree with me that such land should

be utilized in putting up a secondary school there?

Mr. ole Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said before that there is no need at the moment to have a secondary school on the island but there is a need on the mainland.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Godia stood up. I wanted to raise a point of order, on raising a Motion on Adjournment on this question of Buxton School.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You want to raise on Adjournment the matter of Question 2225?

Mr. Ngala: Yes, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Godia, do you not want to pursue Question 2232?

Mr. Godia: No, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Then we will go onto the next question.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2236

GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER SELF-HELP BUILT DISPENSARIES

Mr. Ngala-Abok asked the Minister for Health and Housing that since the Government is giving free clinical treatment to the country, would the Minister tell the House when he intends to take over all the ready built self-help dispensaries especially in Kochia Location and Sakwa Location in South Nyanza—Homa Bay Constituency?

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Ottende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Before any self-help dispensary or health centre is built, it is important that the sponsors of the scheme should ensure that there is maximum consultation between the local county council and the district administration in order to ascertain that provision will be found to meet the recurrent expenditure. It is the responsibility of local authorities to run health centres and dispensaries in their districts. In order to ensure that they will meet the costs of running such dispensaries and health centres, it is necessary that they should be consulted in advance.

So far as the self-help dispensaries in Kochia Location and Sakwa Location of South Nyanza are concerned, it is important that the schemes should be referred to the South Nyanza County

[The Minister for Health and Housing]

Council in order to find out if the county council is prepared to assume responsibility for their administration.

The county council will only be able to run these additional dispensaries if it receives sufficient revenue and it is necessary therefore for the people of South Nyanza to realize this and to cooperate by paying their taxes.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Minister for having started the Sakwa Self-Help Centre going, I would like to refer to Kochia which has not been tackled, and I would like to ask the Minister if he is aware that as early as 1963, the Kochia people had already submitted an application to the medical officer of health of that district and that the matter had already been taken up by the county council. If the Ministry is aware then what is the delay in the county council for taking over the dispensary or making use of it?

Mr. Ottende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Member for his compliments, but as recently as a month ago I happened to go to Kochia and I was persuaded to look at the efforts made by the local population. I never gave any guarantee that either county council or Central Government would help that special scheme, but I did request the elders of that scheme to persuade the county council of South Nyanza to agree to adopt the Kochia Dispensary and we would then give them £1,000.

Question No. 2238

E.A.R. & H. TO TAKE OVER EAST AFRICAN HARBOURS SERVICES COMPANY

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power if he would tell this House very clearly if the East African Railways and Harbours Administration is going to take over the East African Cargo Handling Services Company Limited.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration is an integral part of the East African Common Services Organization, responsibility for which is vested in the Authority. It is for the Authority to decide if and when the East African Railways and Harbours will take over the East African Cargo Handling Services Company, and so far as I am aware, no such decision has yet been taken by the Authority.

Mr. Jahuzi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the long uncertainty which the staff of the East

African Cargo Handling Services is facing at the moment, because of the Ministry's indecision, could the Minister take urgent steps to see that a decision is made?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not responsible to answer for the Authority. I have said that the matter is now in the hands of the Authority, and it is for the Authority to decide when they will make this decision you are talking about, but I cannot, as a Minister, force the Authority to make such a decision. In fact, there is nothing to worry about in the cargo handling services.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that there is nothing to worry about with the East African Cargo Handling Services, but is the Minister aware that all the employees of the East African Cargo Handling Services oppose this take over by the East African Railways and Harbours?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware whether the East African Cargo Handling Services oppose the take over by the East African Railways and Harbours, but what I have said is that the matter is now in the hands of the Authority, and I am unable at present to make any comment as to what decision is going to be taken by the Authority. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I do not think I have anything further to add to this question until we have a decision by the Authority.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, now that he is aware that the workers of the East African Cargo Handling Services Co. Ltd., are totally opposed to being taken over by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, could he persuade the Authority not to take steps at all, but to leave things as they are?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said I am not aware and the hon. Member is implying that I am aware.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say that the Railways and Harbours Administration, if they think that the Authority should take this action, will take it, despite the fact that there may be some objections by the workers. We are not going to be ruled by unions.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister inform this House when the Authority has already made its decision whether to take over or not?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps some hon. Members do not listen to answers being

[Mr. Ngala]

integrity and dignity, thereby implying that either the House is dishonourable or not dignified, or the Members are not good enough to associate with the President. Now, I think this may create a very wrong implication in the countryside, and I would like to seek your guidance and clarification on this point.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is quite out of order to suggest that attendance in this House, or the answering of questions, or taking part in debates could possibly affect the dignity of anyone. This applies as much to the President as anyone else. However, I think the Assistant Minister made it quite clear in answer to a previous question that he did not regard the proposition as affecting the dignity of the President, which indeed would take much more than that to affect.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I would like to clarify this point. It may be that the hon. Member for Kilifi South has stretched that particular phrase a little bit too far. I, for one single moment, did not impute that constant attendance in this House would lower the dignity of any hon. Member, but I maintain, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that constant shouting by hon. Members, as they are doing now, could lower the dignity of those Members who are constantly shouting.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think we have given enough time to this very important question. We must move on to other questions.

You have a point of order, Mr. Gichoya?

Mr. Gichoya: Yes, Sir, My point of order, Mr. Speaker, is this one of constitutional issue, that the President is the Head of the Republic, and at the same time he is the Head of the Cabinet and, also a Member for a constituency and, by virtue of his position as a Member for a constituency and the Head of the Cabinet, he is entitled to sit on the Front Bench. Where does the degradation of his dignity as the Head of the Cabinet arise when he attends the Parliament?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have already dealt with that point of order. Next question.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I am merely seeking your ruling. I am given to understand that when a Member of Parliament is absent for eight consecutive days he ceases to be a Member of Parliament. I wonder whether the President is immune from this section?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Hon. Members are very noisy today.

The hon. Member is referring to an obsolete constitution. There is no such rule at present.

Question No. 2231

FOREIGN POWERS AIDING SHIFTA

Mr. Soi asked the Minister for External Affairs:—

(a) What foreign countries were thought to be collaborating with the *Shifita* in different ways.

(b) What representations was the Kenya Government making to such foreign powers to stop aiding the *Shifita*.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Evidence available indicates that the Government of the Republic of Somali was involved in giving moral and material support to the *Shifita*. There is no evidence yet to show that other countries have also been directly involved. The present position is that very little material support is forthcoming from the Somali Government and the *Shifita* has more or less been disorganized into gangs for no political purposes but for their own lawlessness and banditry as has been often indicated by spokesmen for the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence.

(b) Several discussions have taken place between the Kenya Minister for External Affairs and the Somali Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we are all aware that Somalia has no arms factory, is the Assistant Minister able to tell us from where Somalia has been getting these arms, and whether these countries which have been supplying Somalia with arms could not be regarded as hostile countries?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, I am not the spokesman of the Somali Government, therefore, I cannot speak for them.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister for External Affairs tell this House what makes of weapons and from which countries have the arms which they have captured from the *Shifita* come?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a different question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not entirely different, I do not think.

Mr. Agar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, from the Minister's statement that it is an entirely different question, we were discussing whether there is collaboration between *Shifita* and foreign powers and the supply of arms.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I said it is not entirely a different question, but the Assistant Minister does not have to answer.

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, I would like your ruling on this point. I said it was a different question because the capturing of arms does not really come under our Ministry at all. It comes under the Ministry for Internal Security and Defence and that is why I said it was different question, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. As I said, it is not entirely a different question, because the basic question is what foreign countries are thought to be collaborating. The source of arms provided to the *Shifita*—may be some indication of collaboration, and the make of arms might be a guide to this and Mr. Agar is, therefore, following up a logical point. But, as I say, you may not be able to answer it because it belongs to some other Ministry.

Mr. Soi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, although I was due to ask a question, I asked this question originally to the Ministry of Defence. But I see that the External Affairs Ministry is answering this question. I do not know how it was passed over.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This Ministry is answering a question concerning foreign relations, and its doubtless their business primarily to do so.

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since the Assistant Minister is trying to avoid an answer by saying that the question put here is for the Internal Security and Defence, is it not in order that any Government man in this House could answer on behalf of the whole Cabinet and also answer the question on behalf of the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No. As I have said before, when questions are before the House, they can only be answered by one Minister, including all the supplementaries. If, during the supplementaries, something arises that cannot be answered by a Minister it can be made the subject of another question at another time.

Mr. Soi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, before you called upon the hon. Member to raise a point of order, I was asking a question, and I was stopped—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Quite right. Carry on.

Mr. Soi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell the House how many foreign arms have been captured by our army, and whether they come from different countries or from one foreign country?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is the same question asked in different words and I am not in a position to answer that question, Sir. I do not have the details, but if the hon. Member is very much interested in that, I am quite prepared to go into it and supply him with the answer.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, since, three weeks ago the Minister for Internal Security and Defence mentioned that ammunition captured from the *Shifita* was Chinese ammunition, would the Assistant Minister not agree with me that that is definite evidence that the Chinese people are supporting the *Shifita* through the Somali people? Could we have an assurance through the Somali Government that this is not true, or is true?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. Under our Standing Orders questions cannot be asked which make charges against countries which are regarded as friendly countries, and so I cannot allow that question. If, in the course of reply, a Minister acknowledges that a friendly country has behaved in an unfriendly manner that is a different matter, but questions must not in themselves imply any charge of that kind.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, since it is known beyond any doubt that it is very easy for one to buy arms and ammunition from Ethiopia, could the Assistant Minister agree with me that we could say the same of the Ethiopian Government?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have just said that we cannot have questions like that. Sit down please.

Mr. Kibugu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, some time ago the Assistant Minister indicated that some of the ammunition captured from the *Shifita* were of Chinese make. I wonder whether it would be in order for the House or for a Member of the House to indicate that this Member of the House to indicate that this country, from which the arms are coming, should be treated as an enemy of Kenya?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We cannot discuss this sort of thing by way of question. It is a very delicate matter, proposing severance of diplomatic relations with a friendly country or making charges against a friendly country and it is quite clear

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from what the Assistant Minister has already put forward, that the House is lowering the capacity of the Member for Gatundu who is our President, Sir, and the conditions in the Constitution states that he ought to, in his own personal capacity as the representative of a constituency and Head of Government.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we need all this preamble. Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Could it be arranged, because we can never command in this House, could it be arranged in the President's Office that since we are tired of receiving second-hand information from the Assistant Minister that once in a while the President himself in his own capacity as Head of the Government—

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a Member to condemn the reply from the President's Office by his Assistant Minister as second-hand information?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think it is correct to refer to replies given in this House by Assistant Ministers as second-hand.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we have the privilege of having His Excellency the President, not in his capacity as the President of the Republic, but as the Head of the Government, to come to this House and reply to the questions relating to the Office of the Head of Government, in person?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the hon. Member for Gichugu, I do not know whether by his question he is implying that the manner the Assistant Minister in the President's Office has been carrying out his duties in this Chamber has not been satisfactory?

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

Mr. Nyamweya: If he has not, then, Mr. Speaker, apart from the fact that I have dealt with this question satisfactorily under the Constitution, I do not think I will indulge in wild hypothetical questions from the hon. Member.

Mr. Anyleni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the President, being the Head of State, should not be coming to this House to be harassed by some questions which may be asked by Members, would the Assistant Minister convey to the President the wish that the President should appoint a Minister without portfolio in the President's Office who can deal with the President's questions, and a Member of the Cabinet who has access to the Cabinet secrets?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the appointment of any Minister of the Kenya Government is the prerogative of the President himself, and if the President feels that there is a right and the public expenditure is justified for appointing a Minister of State, he will surely do so.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, my point of order is more or less a point of guidance from the Chair. Here is the problem that a Member who never attends the Cabinet presided over by the President, replies on behalf of the President, and we are faced here with the problem which may be a Cabinet problem—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In which case it is not a point of order.

Mr. Gichoya: My point of order, Sir, is this. It is in order for the Assistant Minister to try to justify his existence in this House and reject the conveyance of the message to the Head of State concerning the formalities of this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If the Assistant Minister did so, he was quite in order in doing so, whether you like it or not.

Mr. Nyamweya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it really proper for the hon. Member for Gichugu to say that I am trying to justify my existence in this House? Am I not a duly elected Member for Nyaribari and Kisii Town? Have I not the right to be in this House despite the fact that I am the Assistant Minister to the President, again under the Constitution?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is perfectly clear that no hon. Member has to justify his existence in this House. If he is here it is by proper election. I am sure the hon. Member did not mean that; he was doubtless referring to your position as Assistant Minister. I do not think any offence should be taken at that.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is the wish of the Members that the President should appear in this House in person to answer questions, is he prepared to revise the Constitution so that the President can appear in person in this House for this purpose?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not really think that under the provisions of the present Constitution further revision is required to enable the President to attend this House. The President has the liberty to attend this House as Head of State. Equally, he is at liberty to attend this House as the Member for Gatundu.

Mr. Murruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the Assistant Minister said that in order that the President should keep his dignity he should not

[Mr. Murruli] appear in this House from time to time. Does it mean that if the President appears here at times he will not keep his dignity as President of the Republic?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not really think that I need to add anything over and above what I have said.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me to lecture those Members who refuse to see the need for our President sitting at regular intervals in this House to answer questions of national significance (Inaudible.) The question is—

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to say that he is going to lecture the hon. Members?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry I have not understood your point.

Mr. Kibuga: I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Member is in order to say that he is going to lecture the hon. Members of this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Can you please repeat your question once again, Mr. Kibuga?

Mr. Kibuga: In asking his question, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Ngala-Abok said that he asked you to allow him to lecture to the Members of this House. Is it in order for him to do so?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. At question time, it is only the Ministers who are allowed to lecture to hon. Members. Other hon. Members are supposed to ask questions only.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, the question is: a Minister with Cabinet responsibility has flexibility when he comes to this House to answer a question. He can give the circumstances and he—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your question?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: The question is this: does the Assistant Minister in the President's Office not realize that he himself has no Cabinet rank and, therefore, must answer according to the dictates of the President but cannot be flexible to accept something?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody is rigid here. Even a Minister with a Cabinet rank does answer or reply on behalf of the Government, and the Government's functions are under

the direction of the President. Equally, if I am to discharge the duties of the President in this House, I receive instructions from the President, and nobody can under-rate those instructions.

Mr. Warfithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, accepting the fact that the Assistant Minister deals with questions directed to the President very effectively in this House, would it not be appropriate to have a specified time, say, once in a month, when the President would answer certain questions which affect big national interests? I do not mean this should be on every occasion when there is a question addressed to the President but on some special occasions would it not be in order for the Assistant Minister to convey to the President that this is the wish of the House? Should he not appear at least once or twice a month?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all questions which are tabled in this House and which have something of grave significance are, as a matter of course brought to the notice of the President. If they are major questions which the hon. Members think could be discussed with His Excellency the President, they always have an opportunity of doing so in the Parliamentary Group. This has been done in the past and will continue to be done. What the hon. Members are forgetting is this, that not only the President has an Assistant Minister, every Minister of the Government has an Assistant Minister, and it is the duty of the Government to decide—and in this case a Minister of any particular Ministry—as to who is the right person to give the reply to this House.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order in implying that the business of this House, intended to be conducted by Members in this House, should be referred to a Parliamentary Group?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think the Assistant Minister made any suggestion that was actually out of order. There are matters which can be discussed, of course, outside this House, or within this House, and certain things can only be decided by this House. But, it is not out of order to suggest that discussion should take place in a Parliamentary Group or elsewhere outside the House. Whether Members agree that that is the right way is another question, but it is not of order.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise for your guidance. During the Assistant Minister's replies—here, I am not questioning the attendance or non-attendance of the President in the House—he has said that constant attendance by the President in this House would lower his

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from what the Assistant Minister has already put forward, that the House is lowering the capacity of the Member for Gatundu who is our President, Sir, and the conditions in the Constitution states that he ought to, in his own personal capacity as the representative of a constituency and Head of Government.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we need all this preamble, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Could it be arranged, because we can never command in this House, could it be arranged in the President's Office that since we are tired of receiving second-hand information from the Assistant Minister that once in a while the President himself in his own capacity as Head of the Government—

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a Member to condemn the reply from the President's Office by his Assistant Minister as second-hand information?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think it is correct to refer to replies given in this House by Assistant Ministers as second-hand.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we have the privilege of having His Excellency the President, not in his capacity as the President of the Republic, but as the Head of the Government, to come to this House and reply to the questions relating to the Office of the Head of Government, in person?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the hon. Member for Gichugu, I do not know whether by his question he is implying that the manner the Assistant Minister in the President's Office has been carrying out his duties in this Chamber has not been satisfactory?

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

Mr. Nyamweya: If he has not, then, Mr. Speaker, apart from the fact that I have dealt with this question satisfactorily under the Constitution, I do not think I will indulge in wild hypothetical questions from the hon. Member.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the President, being the Head of State, should not be coming to this House to be harassed by some questions which may be asked by Members, would the Assistant Minister convey to the President the wish that the President should appoint a Minister without portfolio in the President's Office who can deal with the President's questions, and a Member of the Cabinet who has access to the Cabinet secrets?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the appointment of any Minister of the Kenya Government is the prerogative of the President himself, and if the President feels that there is a right and the public expenditure is justified for appointing a Minister of State, he will surely do so.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, my point of order is more or less a point of guidance from the Chair. Here is the problem that a Member who never attends the Cabinet presided over by the President, replies on behalf of the President, and we are faced here with the problem which may be a Cabinet problem—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In which case it is not a point of order.

Mr. Gichoya: My point of order, Sir, is this. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to try to justify his existence in this House and reject the conveyance of the message to the Head of State concerning the formalities of this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): If the Assistant Minister did so, he was quite in order in doing so, whether you like it or not.

Mr. Nyamweya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it really proper for the hon. Member for Gichugu to say that I am trying to justify my existence in this House? Am I not a duly elected Member for Nyaribari and Kisii Town? Have I not the right to be in this House despite the fact that I am the Assistant Minister to the President, again under the Constitution?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is perfectly clear that no hon. Member has to justify his existence in this House. If he is here it is by proper election. I am sure the hon. Member did not mean that; he was doubtless referring to your position as Assistant Minister. I do not think any offence should be taken at that.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is the wish of the Members that the President should appear in this House in person to answer questions, is he prepared to revise the Constitution so that the President can appear in person in this House for this purpose?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not really think that under the provisions of the present Constitution further revision is required to enable the President to attend this House. The President has the liberty to attend this House as Head of State. Equally, he is at liberty to attend this House as the Member for Gatundu.

Mr. Murrill: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the Assistant Minister said that in order that the President should keep his dignity he should not

[Mr. Murrill] appear in this House from time to time. Does it mean that if the President appears here at times, he will not keep his dignity as President of the Republic?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not really think that I need to add anything over and above what I have said.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me to lecture those Members who refuse to see the need for our President sitting at regular intervals in this House to answer questions of national significance (Inaudible.)
The question is—

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to say that he is going to lecture the hon. Members?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry I have not understood your point.

Mr. Kibuga: I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Member is in order to say that he is going to lecture the hon. Members of this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Can you please repeat your question once again, Mr. Kibuga?

Mr. Kibuga: In asking his question, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Ngala-Abok said that he asked you to allow him to lecture to the Members of this House. Is it in order for him to do so?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. At question time, it is only the Ministers who are allowed to lecture to hon. Members. Other hon. Members are supposed to ask questions only.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, the question is: a Minister with Cabinet responsibility has flexibility when he comes to this House to answer a question. He can give the circumstances and he—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): What is your question?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: The question is this: does the Assistant Minister in the President's Office not realize that he himself has no Cabinet rank and, therefore, must answer according to the dictates of the President but cannot be flexible to accept something?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody is rigid here. Even a Minister with a Cabinet rank does answer or reply on behalf of the Government, and the Government's functions are under

the direction of the President. Equally, if I am to discharge the duties of the President in this House, I receive instructions from the President, and nobody can under-rate those instructions.

Mr. Warilbil: Mr. Speaker, Sir, accepting the fact that the Assistant Minister deals with questions directed to the President very effectively in this House, would it not be appropriate to have a specified time, say, once in a month, when the President would answer certain questions which affect big national interests? I do not mean this should be on every occasion when there is a question addressed to the President but on some special occasions would it not be in order for the Assistant Minister to convey to the President that this is the wish of the House? Should he not appear at least once or twice a month?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all questions which are tabled in this House and which have something of grave significance are, as a matter of course brought to the notice of the President. If they are major questions which the hon. Members think could be discussed with His Excellency the President, they always have an opportunity of doing so in the Parliamentary Group. This has been done in the past and will continue to be done. What the hon. Members are forgetting is this, that not only the President has an Assistant Minister, every Minister of the Government has an Assistant Minister, and it is the duty of the Government to decide—and in this case a Minister of any particular Ministry—as to who is the right person to give the reply to this House.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order in implying that the business of this House, intended to be conducted by Members in this House, should be referred to a Parliamentary Group?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think the Assistant Minister made any suggestion that was actually out of order. There are matters which can be discussed, of course, outside this House, or within this House, and certain things can only be decided by this House. But, it is not out of order to suggest that discussion should take place in a Parliamentary Group or elsewhere outside the House. Whether Members agree that that is the right way is another question, but it is not of order.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise for your guidance. During the Assistant Minister's replies—here, I am not questioning the attendance or non-attendance of the President in the House—he has said that constant attendance by the President in this House would lower his

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): That is exactly what I am saying, Mr. Speaker. The intelligence service, including the district commissioner and the district officer in that area, gave definite information that this maize was being used by the *Shifita*, and that is the reason why it should be destroyed.

As one might imagine, when there is such a shortage of maize in the country, what type of Government would go in for destroying good crops? I think to suggest that a Government like ours would willfully go out of its way to destroy crops is not only irresponsible but completely out of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I must also say this. In this particular area we cannot compensate a group just as a group or a tribe just as a tribe. However, these people were given protection and given food, but if for any reason the Member for Lamu or the Member for Kilifi knows of any particular instance where a person or family has suffered because of this protection of life

and property and denying the *Shifita* any food, the particular case should be reported in the normal way and will be studied and processed.

Mr. Speaker, I must conclude with this. People are taking this move in a very jocular manner. It is a serious matter when people have to be protected and moved from an area. I refute this idea that Government has been stealing. The Government has protected these people, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has given them food. They are being put on the list of people to get famine relief, and if they require any further famine relief, they will get it like any other group of people in Kenya.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. That is the end of our half-hour. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 14th July, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at Seven o'clock

Wednesday, 14th July 1963

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

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

PRAYERS

NOTICE OF MOTION

CRASH PROGRAMME TO SETTLE KIBIGORI FLOOD VICTIMS

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

THAT in view of the serious situation and inhuman conditions in which the Kibigori flood victims live; this House calls on the Government to set a crash programme, in order to settle these people immediately, so that they may live the usual life enjoyed by them prior to the floods havoc of 1962-1963.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2230

PRESIDENT TO PARTICIPATE IN HOUSE DEBATES

Mr. Sol asked the President if arrangements could be made for the President to answer questions or to take part in the debate in the House once every two weeks when Parliament was in Session.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It is regrettable that the memory of the hon. Member does not serve him so well. As late as—

Mr. Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could the Assistant Minister substantiate that my memory does not serve me well?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think the Assistant Minister was about to do so. Let us hear what he has to say.

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was going to do that. Before the Republic Day this House passed the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 1964, and in that Bill, under the Schedule, subsection 33, the functions of the President in Parliament were outlined. That is why I said that his memory does not serve him so well. Under this it is written that the President shall be entitled, in the exercise of his functions as Head of State, to address either House of the National Assembly, or both Houses sitting together. (b) In the exercise of his functions, as Head of the Cabinet and as a Member of the House of

Representatives, to attend all meetings of that House and to take part in all proceedings thereof, and to vote on any question before that House. (c) In the exercise of his functions as Head of the Cabinet, to attend all meetings of the Senate, and to take part in all proceedings thereof, but not to vote on any question before that House.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I do not see that any other parliamentary arrangements are required in this question.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell us whether the President has done (Inaudible.)

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Member repeat the question?

Mr. Sol: Could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether the President has done this since the Republic Day?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, again, I do not know whether the memory of the hon. Member is functioning. On the 14th December, His Excellency the President addressed this House, the hon. Senators being present, and on more than two occasions he has been in the House.

Mr. Gichoya: The Assistant Minister states that the Head of the Republic of Kenya comes here on the scheduled days to address the House could we get the arrangements made through his own office that His Excellency the President, in his own capacity as the Head of Government, not the Head of the Republic, comes here to answer Government questions?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President is a Member of the House of Representatives and I am not aware of a single Member of this House who has produced a programme of his attendances in this House.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the President is one among the Cabinet Ministers. Neither has the House requested any Cabinet Minister to make a programme to be submitted to this House as to the days when he is to attend.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Members are complaining that the President does not visit this Chamber as often as he should, that is because if we want to retain the dignity of the Head of the State, I do not think he should really be constantly among us.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We want to keep to the point of this question, which is, the President answering questions or taking part in the debates.

[Mr. Ngala]

Also, in Lamu area the Minister had over thirty policemen on guard. They were doing nothing in Lamu except looking at the sea water. There were police boats there and a police steamer. The Assistant Ministers know there was a big steamer. In addition, there is a big boat owned by the district commissioner which could have been used, and there are all these big boats that carry mangoes, belonging to the people themselves, which could have been rallied to help transporting the food from Dodoori to Faza Island or Lamu Island. This was not done. In addition, Sir, there were some General Service Unit contingents consisting of about fifty General Service Unit people at (Inaudible.) and these also could have gone in with whatever assistance they had to move the people, and we had a General Service Unit in

..... (Inaudible.) which would have helped. Now, I think it was gross irresponsibility on the part of the Ministry concerned in turning down the food of these people, and if the Minister dares stand up to tell us that the business of his Ministry is to protect the property and the lives of human beings, we will show him that he has not done this as far as the Dodoori people are concerned. Mr. Speaker, it is one thing to stand here and say you will do something, but it is another thing to do the thing on the field. In this particular case, we feel very bitter. Today, for example, the Lamu people will have to be given assistance by Government. Now, if their food had been preserved, it would not have been necessary for our Government to provide this assistance.

Now, I see that the Assistant Minister is twisting his lips. I think he will have some reply for this, because this is a very serious case.

Now, we in Lamu have even seen these (Inaudible.) They have spread all over the country because of the serious activities by our own Government.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a word before the Assistant Minister replies.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As long as there is not a risk of your speaking for ten minutes

Mr. Anyieni: No, I will not speak for ten. I will only speak for a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to speak for long. The only thing I would like to say to my Government is that—

Mr. Agar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I have heard a remark from the hon. Member that the Minister wants him to speak a few words,

but I would like to know if that is the ground on which you allow him to speak?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I gave the Assistant Minister the opportunity to speak. He did not seem to want to take it this time, so I must give someone else an opportunity.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to waste the time of my hon. Members, but the only thing I would like the Minister to see is this. This is not a case where we can claim words and get away with it in the eyes of the world. This is a case where an elected Government, which is committed to protecting its citizens and their property, while protecting the nation, did destroy the crops, not out of wildness but out of orders of the superiors of the Government. Here Mr. Speaker, I think it will be wise if the Government can come out and say that something went wrong, and that they want to compensate the people, and we hope that this will not take place again.

The other thing is that our Government is going to appear in the eyes of the world as a Government of destruction. This is not a Government of destruction, and if anybody is going to stand up now and say that this was done with some (Inaudible.) those are the people who are trying to present the Government in the eyes of the world as a Government of destruction.

So, with these few words, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Minister will stand up and sympathize with these people. Mr. Speaker, these people just plant their crops and harvest, and after all this time the Government just moves them out. This is wrong even in the eyes of God. Then the Government, after destroying their property, does not want to compensate them.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must declare from the very beginning that this is not a Government of destruction. Secondly, I must underline that this is a Government of construction. This is not a Government of twisting words either. I also wish to correct certain misconceptions regarding this particular Motion on the adjournment.

I appreciate the plight of the Bajun in the Lamu District. I do not know whether to appreciate or whether to congratulate the Member for Teso who comes from the extreme west of Kenya; I am just wondering what his interests are in the extreme east of Kenya.

Mr. Anyieni: He is a nationalist.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): It may well be, Sir, that he does not know the road to Dodoori. This matter came up under Question No. 2178, which was asked by the proper representative of that area, who has chosen not to be here this afternoon because he is quite satisfied. I wish to say further, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order in misrepresenting the motives of the Member in being absent?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This is hardly a case of misrepresentation of motives, but I do not think the Assistant Minister is entitled to say he knows why the hon. Member is not here.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I met the hon. Member himself in the library some time earlier this afternoon and, further, Sir, the hon. Member met me and the security team of that area only about a fortnight ago and he did not complain.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that entitles the Assistant Minister to say that the hon. Members was satisfied, or that he is not heard because he was satisfied.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I presumed, Sir, that he was.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think you are entitled so to presume. Let us continue now.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must refute any suggestion that there was a willfulness by the security forces to destroy crops of the Bajun tribes of Lamu District. This was not the case.

I also must state this. The Member for Kilifi South has admitted that there were a number of security forces in the area and, of course, at that time, he said, they were not having a terrifically high percentage of *Shifita* troubles. He said himself that these people wanted to be escorted out of their particular area. One wonders for what purpose. I will inform this House that at that time there were a number of *Shifita* activities; there were very active *Shifita* groups and gangsters in that particular area and that was the reason why there were so many members of the security forces in that area, Sir. At that time, further, the Bajun and other tribes living in the area had chosen, because of fear of these

gangsters, to move out of their farms into the townships and the islands. What happened then was that they left their crops behind.

One of the duties of this Government—as I said earlier this afternoon—is to protect not only life but also property, and we shall continue to do that. When the tribesmen had moved into the town, there was a lot of maize hanging around in the area and it was being used by the *Shifita* for their own consumption. Our objective is to destroy the gangsters and if we want to destroy them, one of the things we must do is deny them food, so that they clear out of that area.

There is a lot of speculation that the maize which had been grown in that area was likely to produce 20,000 pounds, but this is entirely hypothetical. Anything might have happened. In a country like this where you have poor rains and an erratic climate, anything might have happened and they might not have obtained anything at all. But the families in that area were taken to various places and were given protection and food by the Government. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minister has stated clearly that the Government did find out that the *Shifita* were staying in the maize area. Can he cite one day when there was an operation to prove that there were *Shifita* using the maize—as substantiation—as part of their own activities and whether the Government was unable to put enough forces in that area—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. You cannot argue on this point of order. You can ask the hon. Member to substantiate and you must stop at that.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I am not interested in saying the particular day when there were these *Shifita* in the particular area, but my intelligence service tells me—and the hon. Member for Kilifi South admitted it here—that there were a number of security forces there. They did not go there to say their beads, they went there to work and the work they did—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think the particular point you are wanted to substantiate, Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, is that *Shifita* were actually using this maize themselves. You can cite a particular occasion or you can say you relied on intelligence from the security forces.

[Mr. Anyieni]

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, which is becoming very dangerous, is that payment is going to become very difficult if Government is not going to settle people on a co-operative basis, because on a co-operative basis people can be given a piece of land, and Government will organize the marketing of it, because we have the Ministry of Marketing here, and Government will take from the farmer what belongs to the Government for the repayment of loans.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I will finish now, and continue at a later date.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now call on a Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko) seconded

(Question proposed)

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion for the Adjournment, which concerns the problem of our people in the Lamu District.

In 1964, the *Shifita* concentrated on attacking people in the Lamu District, and there came a time when security protection in the area was required, and when the security forces were sent there, the General Service Unit group, what they did was not actually to protect the people as was required, but they went directly to destroy the crops of our people in the area. When the security forces destroyed the crops of the poor people there, the poor people asked later for compensation. Now, what happened is that the Kenya Government said that they were not going to pay even a single cent for the crops destroyed, but surely, Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious affair, if it is true that our own Government did give a reply to the people of this district, knowing very well the conditions and the difficulties that our people in Lamu District experienced over years and years, in trying to grow sufficient food for their own consumption and also for market, so that they also get some money. I just find that the Government has been very unfair in advising the security forces, if the Government did advise them, but it is wrong to refuse to compensate these people because the Government must set a very good example, whereby the security forces

to the citizens of Kenya. The Government must accept the mistake and rectify it. So, in this case, the people in Lamu District worked very hard for a full year to plant their crops, through all the difficulties, because that area is semi-desert, and after bringing up their food to the time that it is almost ready for consumption or for harvest, these security forces, instead of giving the people the proper security that was required, they destroyed the food and when the matter was reported to the Government, they said that they are not prepared to pay anything.

Here, Mr. Speaker, there are two matters. Firstly, the people asked for protection, which the Government definitely must do, because that is the right of this nation. We pay our security forces to protect the citizens wherever they are, and that is their duty, not only to protect the people but also to protect their property because the person lives on his property. If there is no property there is no proper life for our people. So, here there are two factors: Firstly, they must protect the people, and secondly they must ensure that their property is in good hands. So, here the security forces found it only good to protect the people and not their property. So, we are not actually asking the Government anything else, but we are asking the Government to consider giving these people some amount of compensation, something in the form of either money or something equivalent to their property which was destroyed by our armed forces.

Today, Mr. Speaker, we all experience that there is famine in the country, and the food which was destroyed in this area would have served a very useful purpose, would have even decreased the number of bags of maize that are being now imported from abroad into this country, from the United States. How do we know whether the maize and other foodstuffs that have been destroyed in the Lamu District could have served the three districts in Kenya. Probably it could have helped the Kakamega people, the Central Nyanza people, where my hon. friend the Assistant Minister comes from and South Nyanza District. When the Government supports the idea of our forces destroying the food of our people, the people will begin to wonder whether the Government is out to be honest and help them or whether it is there to allow the forces to destroy the food without giving compensation.

Now, in this case, it is not only the people in the area who lose, but also the county council in that area which should have used some of the money from the crops destroyed, to better a certain project under the *Harambee* spirit which we are seeking all over the country. Some of this

[Mr. Oduya]

they could put up a school, a health centre, a new road, and so on. So, the county council will be in difficulty as they get money from such things. That is why compensation here is necessary. The Government must compensate because this is not the mistake of the people that the *Shifita* made. The *Shifita* have been invading everywhere, so the problem of dealing with the *Shifita* is

(Inaudible.)

This is entirely the Government's affair, because today in this House, in the new Budget, we are asked to approve over £4 million. What is this for? Is it not for compensating the families and the property? It is. If the amount of money, as such, is going to be allowed by the National Assembly of this country, the National Assembly of the people, to be utilized for security purposes, then the security forces must stop destroying. They must protect the innocent people, they must ensure that the property of the people is there, and the security of the property is also fully guaranteed, because both of these things are needed for the payment we authorize in this House. So, there is no question of any Government Minister coming here and saying the forces are doing their work to protect the people. The answer given by the Minister for Internal Security and Defence, although he is not here at present, kept on mentioning one word, and that was that the security forces wanted to protect the people in the country. Apart from protecting the people, the property was also to be protected. So, in this case all that we are asking is that we do not want our Government to be

(Inaudible.)

We want a Government that is helpful to the people. If it refuses to compensate and yet is considered a Government that has been elected and not a Colonial Government, then it is not protecting the people.

So, I think the Minister, when he stands up, will definitely tell this House, on behalf of the people of Lamu, that a certain amount of money is being voted, because I understand that the losses are

(Inaudible.)

over £20,000, so this money, I think, is something very great, and I hope that the Government is going to pay this money.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very much agree with the Mover in his feelings and also in the very reasonable way in which he has put the case on behalf of the Lamu people. I would like to support him by just giving the facts.

Firstly, we are talking of the Dodori farmers who grew their maize, and when the maize was ready, they wanted, in fear of the activities of the *Shifita*, to be transported to Faza Island, or Lamu Island, for safety. Now, from Dodori to Faza Island a matter of twenty or twenty-two miles only. Now, I think the forces did not reach there in time to help them out of their anxiety to move away, but they were sitting there waiting with their food just harvested. Now, they were then attacked by the *Shifita*, and the General Service Unit, who were situated at Voi and Witu, and a police unit of twenty-six constables, who were situated at Lamu Island itself, went to assist the farmers, but instead of assisting the farmers by giving them proper escort to Faza Island and to Lamu Island, they deemed it right to burn their crops, destroy their food. Now, I think this is a Government which builds, and we have been singing slogans of building the nation. We do not build a nation by burning people's food.

Now, Sir, one point which I would like to make clear is that the people must be given compensation, because they cultivated these crops on loans given to them by Arabs, who were mostly Bajun. Now, because they have to pay back the loans, and the crops were burnt down by the Government, I think it is very right that the Ministry concerned should use whatever money that they have to compensate these people so that they can pay the debts as a result of the loans. If this does not happen, Mr. Speaker, these people would be taken to court and some of them will have to be imprisoned because they have nothing now and the crops have been burnt down by their own Government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I very much dislike is that the Government has a habit of escorting the Somalis for 150 miles from the Kenya/Somalia border to

(Inaudible.)

They escort the Somalis with cattle for 150 miles. But, here the Government fails to escort the Bajun for twenty miles only to a place of safety.

Now, the Assistant Minister has just said earlier this afternoon that it is the business of the Government to protect the human beings and their property, when he was answering a question. Here is a clear failure of the Government in protecting the people and the property as well. The facilities were there, so there was no excuse at all, but during that time, the *Shifita* were not harassing us terribly in their district. Therefore, there was no question, no grounds at all, for saying that we must move them away and leave the food behind, as though there was a big gang of *Shifita*. That was not there.

officer in the district and up to now we have none. I hope that when the Minister stands to reply he will assure us that we are going to have a lands officer in Busia this month.

Next, Mr. Speaker, Sir, lands registration has started in my constituency, but there is a lot of injustice being done to the poorer people, because the committees are not working properly. We have committees at sublocal level but no committee at locational level. I would like, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to have another committee at locational level so that it can hear the appeals of the people whose land might have been taken away by the committee at sublocal level. What is happening, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that the poorer people are still suffering like they suffered during the days of land cases at the courts. There is evidence, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to show that some of the committee members are taking bribes and recently, even a consolidation officer had to be transferred from my constituency because he was suspected of receiving bribes.

Next, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on Africanization and training within the Ministry. I remember last year reducing the vote by £1 and withdrawing it again. I do not want to do the same again this year and so I hope that during Committee Stage the Minister will assure me, when he replies, that now some Africanization has taken place particularly at the top: Land Commissioner or Assistant Land Commissioner. I see no reason why an African or Africans should not be promoted to do this. It is mostly office work and any African can do it. If I am not assured of this then I will reduce the vote by £1 again.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the loan money from the United Kingdom. I understand that what usually happens is that the Ministers or the Minister goes to Britain. He is assured that he is going to get so much as a loan and this money is then left in Britain. It is not transferred to Kenya. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a farmer sells his farm he is given a cheque in Nairobi which he cashes in London. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this appears to me to be a very queer arrangement. It may be because of the exchange control, but if it is not then I would like the Minister to explain why this should be necessary, because I should have thought that the money loaned to Kenya should be transferred to Kenya and it might probably earn us some interest at the bank. Now in connexion with this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the settlement officers recruited from the settlers. It appears to me that

there is some very clever way of spending this money. The money comes from Britain. It is given, or purported given to Kenya, and then a British settler who refuses to take out Kenya citizenship takes the money in exchange for his farm, and then the same settler is employed to earn some more money from the same loan. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, seems to be a very clever way of using this money.

Next, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk a little about settlement schemes. It is a pity that the former land estates and farms have to be broken up into little small *shambas*, for example in the Lugari area we had estates of sisal, or dairy, or maize-growing. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these were broken up into little *shambas*. What has happened, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that they have failed to be profitable to the new settlers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to see in future that the new settlers start on a co-operative basis, and these farms remain as a unit as they were before. Let the Ministry work out how many settlers can run one farm, and let us run it as a unit, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, last week I remember that some six settlers ran away from the Lugari Settlement Scheme back to their locations because their little *shambas* have failed to pay, particularly now with the shortage of rain. I hope that in future we will not have farms which were paying very well broken up for reasons I do not understand at all.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I am not a Member for the Coast I would like to say a few words about the Coastal Strip. I toured the Coast Province in my capacity as a member of the Cotton Board. Now I find that all the fertile land lies within the coastal strip of ten miles, the rest of the land is infertile. Now the poor fellows, the Giriama and other tribes are all using this land illegally and we were told time and time again that all the cotton *shambas* we were seeing were being farmed illegally because these people are supposed to be illegal squatters. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that in our own country, after *Uhuru* we should have absentee landlords on these lands. The owners are not even there. I saw a piece of land around Malindi, where the owner has left. The place is falling to pieces but this Arab is not even near Malindi. Mr. Speaker, Sir, unless we are careful, a very explosive situation is developing in the Coast Province. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we held a *Baraza* in Kilifi a member of the Provincial Council threatened to take his people to one of the estates and start working it for cotton. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that the Minister will do something as soon as possible so that we do not have this difficulty in this country.

[Mr. Makokha]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just to repeat what my friend said about town planning. What strikes me is Kenya is our towns do not seem to be as smart as the towns in Uganda, because what happens in Uganda is that every little town, before it is developed, there are proper plans and you know where to put this and that. But take Kenya, particularly the old towns like Kakamega. If you go to Kakamega you will see that it is one of the ugliest little towns in Kenya, because houses are thrown all over the place and it looks so ugly that it is not pleasant for anyone to stay in a place like that. I hope, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that when it comes to planning in Busia, in particular, this will be taken into consideration, because I remember last year the first map we had was rejected by the officers at Busia because the plan was wrong.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in planning these towns, I would like to see parks, because for example, what makes Kakamega so ugly is that you have lots of little houses all over the place but there are no parks. Parks have been added later in the wrong places, and as a result there is ugliness instead of beauty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I support the Minister.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will start with my own district, Kisii District, and I would like to say that the Ministry has been very unfair to the people of the Kisii District. Mr. Speaker, the reason why I am saying this is because the poor people, and now I am talking about the dense settlement schemes, who have to be settled on between 10 and 20 acres, have to deposit Sh. 1,093 before they can be given a piece of land. I think the Ministry is actually saying that there is not a poor man in Kisii District. If they are not saying that, they are actually saying that they are not interested in any Kisii who is poor, and they will not help him to be settled.

Mr. Speaker, if the Ministry was really interested in helping some of the poor Kisii people, the Ministry should be able to make the deposit so low that the poor people could afford steps. For example, we should have state farms where some of the members of the National Youth Service should go and work as it was planned in the beginning, and what the Government should do is take an area, even if it is 10,000 acres, and farm it on a co-operative basis. If a person is lazy and does not want to work on the land, he should be kicked out of the land and another man should be put there, because if he does not want to work he should not stay on the land. So, the Government should be able to do that.

that the deposit should be brought down so that we can have the poorer people being settled. If the Minister wants to settle the middle class people, he can make the acres between 30 or 40, and make it about Sh. 500 or Sh. 600 as deposit.

The other thing I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, is that we would like to make it very clear to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement that the acres given to the Kisii people for settlement are about 4,800 acres. Now, the Minister has continued to divide this land into 100 acre pieces, because to do this the Minister would be settling 480 people, and the average acreage in Kisii District per person is about one or two acres. This being the case, Mr. Speaker, I think it is an act of exploitation for the Ministry to arrange that an individual, be a Member of Parliament or a rich man, should have 100 acres. What the Ministry should do is to divide the acreage into smaller acres so that even a Member of Parliament who wants to buy can also buy like any other person.

Now, the other thing I would like to say is that in those areas where the former Europeans used to settle, it is no good for the Government to think that it will be able to give land to every person. I think this is a wrong attitude, and the Government must do everything to educate our people. As a result, Mr. Speaker, of dividing these *shambas* like this, we have had to import half million bags of yellow maize from the United States, and unless the plan changes on the field, we are going to import next year one million bags of maize from the United States or from some other place. I would like to remind my Government or my Ministry that a country, or a father who cannot feed his own children, cannot claim to be a good father.

The first thing that the Government must do is to organize the people on the land in such a way that they will be able to produce enough food for the people of this country to feed on. All hon. Members know here that I do not promote the idea of one man owning all the land, and here is where I believe that the Government should take steps. For example, we should have state farms where some of the members of the National Youth Service should go and work as it was planned in the beginning, and what the Government should do is take an area, even if it is 10,000 acres, and farm it on a co-operative basis. If a person is lazy and does not want to work on the land, he should be kicked out of the land and another man should be put there, because if he does not want to work he should not stay on the land. So, the Government should be able to do that.

[Mr. Omweri]

a short time. We could then try to have these maps reproduced and placed in the locational headquarters so that people would know exactly how this job is done. This work should be done and then I hope things will be accelerated to the satisfaction of our electors.

I would also like to stress very much the desire of our African shop owners who have been given shops in the county council markets. They need their title deeds just as the Asians need theirs. There is no point in having their plot mapped loaned by the county council, brought to the Land Commissioner in Nairobi and yet nothing happens. These people must be given their title deeds so that they could also deposit these title deeds for getting loans or bank overdrafts for developing their shops. If this is done, Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Ministry would have helped our people quite a lot.

I would like to say something about Africanization and here I would mention only one point. The Ministry now should change its system of promoting a European settler from settlement officer, or senior settlement officer to assistant director, or to assistant area controller settlement officer and then put an African at the bottom. When it is Africanization it must be Africanization. The man at the top should go and an African should be put there. All that happens now, is that that we have found that when it is Africanization of a settler is that he is removed from a junior post and brought to a senior post. That is not Africanization; in fact, that is promotion, and we would not like that to be confused with Africanization.

Now I come to the question of the Kisii Settlement Schemes which up to the present moment seem to have been the best in the country. We would like to stress to the Ministry that when a job is done nicely by the Kisii themselves they would like to have their Kisii settlement officers also given some posts in the Ministry. They would prefer this to having people who only discourage them. Some of the people we have in the settlement schemes only put their hands in their pockets and say, "We have not had any demarcation of land, and so there is no title." This is so discouraging that the people feel they are not really being looked after well. We would like the Ministry, now, to— We do not demand that the Kisii settlement officers be put where the settlement schemes are for the Kisii, but if we hear that we have Kisii settlement officers elsewhere I am sure that the people will be encouraged. If the settlement officers work well then progress in these settlement areas will be much better than

it is at present. In this way the economy of the country will be raised. In some settlement schemes the work has been so good that the Ministry has decided to give more than was originally provided for.

I would also like to ask the Ministry to accelerate the settlement schemes which have not been put into effect as yet so that more settlers from the congested Kisii District are settled quickly. This would make for further development in these settlement schemes I support.

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

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

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise also to congratulate the Minister for Lands and Settlement for moving this Motion. By doing so, Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak as a Member for Yatta and to give my views with regard to land.

First of all let me thank the Minister for having made it possible for Machakos District to be declared an adjudication district. This is one of the things we have been asking for some time past, and I am very grateful that this has now been effected. However, I would like also to point out some faults which I have seen since Machakos has been declared an adjudication district. I do not know whether the Minister is aware that in Machakos there is no office for his staff or officers who work in that district in order to facilitate the smoothness of working out this programme of land registration. Now, Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement says that the officers work in the field, but I am wondering whether they are chasing antelopes or doing any other thing. If they do not require offices where do they keep their papers? One thing which is very, very funny with officers of this Ministry is that you find some of the people who are working down there are people who do not understand the language of the local people. I think this is one of the problems which his Ministry should endeavour to rectify, because when it involves land registration, land survey, and things like that, surely, Mr. Speaker, it would be most advisable to have a person who really understands the local language, a person who will be able to communicate with the local people, some body who will note their problems, listen to their views, rather than having an interpreter which results in adding to the problems that already exist. I would like the Minister to consider very sympathetically when posting a person to the Machakos District. If this person does not come from the local district he should at least be a person who can

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

understand the Kamba language so that he can very easily communicate with the local people when it comes to the question of finding out the clan boundary and things like that. This involves a lot of historical background of the (Inaudible) it was originally on. This would help the officers start work easily and quickly.

Now, the other thing, Mr. Speaker, is the question of staff in the area. You find, particularly the Machakos people, that they have wasted a lot of property, they have very strenuously exhausted their property in land cases, and I think it would be useful if the Ministry considers as one of the places which should be given priority in solving this problem of land. The attitude of saying there are some potential areas which will be given high priority while others are less potential and, therefore, the capital of the Government should not be spent on those particular areas, is not a good policy. I think this is a very bad attitude because the people of this country belong to one Government. Machakos, or Ukambani in general, is one of the areas which would be very useful economically if it was well developed. The only way to do so, Mr. Speaker, is to accord the facilities. One of them is to have the land registered and consolidated so that they can very easily benefit from the possibility of borrowing money from whatever sources money is available. This is where the area is considered to be one of the backward areas, because agriculturally people cannot develop their land, because the land has so many problems, so many owners that a person does not know how he can best utilize his land.

Therefore, I think it would be very useful if the Ministry considers giving Machakos, and Ukambani generally, top priority in this question of land registration and land consolidation.

Then there is the question of adding more staff, because I think in Ukambani, and Machakos in particular, there are not more than six members of his Ministry. These people cannot work effectively in an area like Machakos which is one of the largest districts we have in the country today. So, I feel the Minister should consider adding more staff to Machakos District since it has been declared as one of the adjudication districts. This will facilitate the process of work.

The next thing I would like to mention to the Minister is the thing which the hon. Specially Elected Member, the hon. Malinda, mentioned, and that is the question of land survey in Makueni area. I think it would be advisable if the Ministry followed the advice given, that in

Makueni and, say, Machakos as a whole, there are only two places where the Ministry could do its work easily: that is, the whole of Makueni and also Yatta. This is because these areas originally were known as Crown land, and there is no land problem here at the moment. There is no communal ownership of the land. This land is almost virgin and the people have only just started moving in. It would be helpful for the people in those areas if the Ministry moved in immediately and allocated the land title deeds to the people, after the survey has been done. As I understand it, already there is a team of workers in Makueni area. I would like to know from the Minister whether he considers after the completion of this work in Makueni whether he will move his staff to Yatta. I feel this is the only other immediate place where the work could be done without much difficulty. There is no land (Inaudible) in the area, there is no communal ownership of the land, the land still belongs to the county council and as such this would be very easy to facilitate the possibility of surveying the land and making land allocations more easily than in other parts of the country. In certain other areas you find there are all sorts of complications, communal ownership, etcetera.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister that when he starts answering if he could tell us what he considers his second stage of land survey and registration to be in Machakos District, whether after the completion of (Inaudible) if it would be advisable to send a team of surveyors in the Yatta area so that this was to be done. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that those are the only points which I want to raise with the Minister, and as I said earlier, I think this is a good start for him, in Machakos and Ukambani so that we in those areas can also participate fully in the agricultural development of the country rather than being regarded as a second class area where the Government should not give top priority on terms of development.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will first speak on land consolidation as far as Busia District is concerned. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Busia we do not have the problem of land demarcation. We have only the problem of land consolidation, and this has already been done. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our people are being left behind for no reason at all. We were promised, as far back as 1963, to have a lands

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

is it? You know that at this moment this money is still going surplus. Now, whose mistake is this? But at the same time it helps the Minister to go on travelling with other Ministers who are travelling all over the overseas countries, and this needs money. They say that this is in order to get financial loans for land consolidation. If you want to do anything it must be on land; even water has to be drawn from the surface of the land, and it is no use for anyone to claim that there is anything more important than land if we know that land consolidation is going to benefit our people. Let us give it full and complete consideration and let us not try to make it propaganda simply to get support of the people by telling them about something that will not come.

Apart from that, Mr. Speaker, we do not want officers in any district who are not interested in developing that district. We have people who are imported from other districts and when they come there they are far too interested in blaming the people, like the colonial administrators, saying, "You people are not interested in co-operating, and if you do not co-operate, the Government is not going to help you." We do not want to cash in on the difficulty in a locality. We do not want to use it for trying to make the people go backward. We would like to ask the people to sort out their differences, but let us steer clear ourselves of civil servants. Let us see that the work for which we are stationed in an area is carried out. We must not try to defend ourselves by saying that people are not co-operating, there must be machinery to make people co-operate, and unless we are involved in politics, or involved in other matters which will make the work difficult, the people will work according to the instructions given to them. We would like the officers in the field to report to the Ministers immediately the shortcomings and difficulties which they have in any area; and we would like to see officers who are interested in developing these areas recruited locally if necessary, because there are some people who come from other tribes, or other places, and those places are not the same. When they come there, they try to make use of the difficulties of that area and they try to keep their places warm by saying, "Well, these people are not agreeing."

However, there are many things that the Government will not see to, even though we agree on many things. They will move very near here and they will see things, they will see probably only the development of a town near Eastleigh, near Makadara, or an area near that place, so, we would not like our districts to go backwards

because the officers coming there will always be reporting that the politicians are not agreeing and, therefore, progress cannot be made, when he himself is already implicated politically.

Another thing is town planning. Since Homa Bay township was created to serve the division of South Nyanza, there has been no development whatsoever. This is true. The Member who has spoken has been shouting for his Kirinyaga area and town development. What does he know about such matters? Town planning, and, as a Member for Homa Bay, I would like to see the Minister taking the initiative for the development of the town itself. There must be people surveying some of these new towns and reporting to the Minister on what development plans should be carried out, so that the people can appreciate and can have the services of an expanded town, rather than seeing a county council hall, a district commissioner's office and then no more. If this is what is called town planning—and this is what the officers are doing in the town planning office—then let us reduce their salaries so that we can pay other people who would come round and see our difficulties. We would like the town to be developed immediately and I would like the Minister to tell me what he has planned so far for the development of Homa Bay town. I would like to express my appreciation of the small measure of work which has been carried out by this particular Ministry because this is an emotional sort of Ministry, it is a difficult sort of Ministry, the land issue is very emotional and the Minister is trying his best. Even so, we should not waste time on the question of struggling to show the politicians that one is working well. Let them appreciate our day-to-day work by our willingness to see problems immediately; let us not look at the political speeches as always being aimed at degrading another politician or letting down Minister. Many of these speeches are very useful and unless we have the spirit in the speeches in which they are made the Minister himself may only be confined to his own home area where he will go back and tell his people that he said he is working for them. Let me see the Minister at the town of Homa Bay and let me take him round and see how it is absolutely underdeveloped. Also, there is no plan, I think, within the near future, to develop the town.

Mr. Speaker, with those few words I beg to support.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land problem in Kenya is a very touchy issue and everybody would like to speak about it as far as we are satisfied with the Government's planning.

[Mr. Omweri]

Land assessment in the settlement schemes, particularly those in West Sotik for the Kisii, seem to be done in such a way that it takes too long. For example, you find that land which was purchased by the board a year ago has still not been distributed; it is not yet put into functioning and is growing into bush. When you realize that it is to be allocated to the settlers, the whole thing changes and it is not the land which the board had bought. The new settlers, therefore, find it very difficult to start again from practically undeveloped land. In this case, I would urge the Ministry to see that when land is purchased, when a farm is purchased for resettlement for Africans, it should be done within a time limit so that whatever the development was there, which was seen by the land board, should be found by the new settlers. You find a farm which had coffee, for example, and the coffee has now grown into bush, the bushes are infested and the entire crop is spoilt. This coffee was included in the price of the farm at the time of sale. You find in this way that the new settlers are asked to pay extra money for things of which they are not going to make any use.

You find also that certain farms included wiring and fencing and when the new settlers come in they find that some of these things have already been taken away. Poles that used to be there are now removed. Yet the settlers are asked to pay high costs for such things because they were included in the original assessment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you find that when this happens our farmers do complain. They complain particularly when they find that these things are included when the deposit is asked for. Deposits are required before the settlers can get the land. They are also asked to put down some large working capital before they are accepted. The problem is that if these settlers are coming in on a loan scheme they should be left in to come in after paying legal fees. They should start farming and when they have made some money from that land this could be used for repayment. You find, however, that when they are asked to pay deposits on farm which was developed but which has now grown into bush, they find they are being unnecessarily stiffed. At times this discourages them. I would ask the Ministry very strongly that it should now drop out the initial deposit for the new settlers who go to these settlement schemes, and the working capital which is very high should also be left out. There should only be the question of payment of the legal fees which entrust the settlers with the land. From then on they should be allowed to work to get the farms developed.

You find it is very ridiculous for the Ministry to say, "You raise the working capital, then you deposit it with the Ministry or the Settlement Board. The Settlement Board will then give you a loan." Why ask for that money and then you cheat the farmers by telling them that you are going to give them a loan? For example, what happens is this: in Kisii the working capital is Sh. 360 which the farmers deposit. Then the farmers are given Sh. 300 as a loan to be used as their working capital. You find that they are actually given their own money back and in this case this is no loan, because they have already deposited that working capital in advance. What is the point in saying that the people will be given a loan? Either the Government loans the money or it does not loan the money at all. But it must not cheat them by asking them first to deposit the working capital and then they are given a part of their own money back by way of loan. The farmers should not be cheated in the way they are being cheated at the moment. They actually get less than what they are originally asked to deposit.

Hon. Members: Very bad! Very bad!

Mr. Omweri: If this is rectified we hope things will be all right.

I would like to come to the question of registration of land, which in my constituency, which was declared an adjudicated area—you find that the whole thing is left to the wazees to work out. They are never given any instructions. The officers never go there to see what is going on and you find that these elders do not know on what policy they must work. These poor old men are left without any clear line of action. We would like the Ministry to send out circulars, even to the chiefs, so that these people know exactly what the policy is. This would help the elders in their report and would also enable them to avoid mistakes which they are making at the moment. We hope that the adjudication will be carried out in a more efficient way and that the Ministry or its representatives in the local areas will do their job more easily.

It is no use telling the people that the Ministry is doing a preliminary survey before the officer comes. I also feel that the excuses which the Ministry has been giving, that it has no staff, no funds and no personnel are completely unnecessary. We know we have people who are interested. In Kisii our land is already fenced; in fact, it is registered in certain ways according to the requirements, the demarcation has been done. All that we need is mapping. If we could have had a plane for one day the work of mapping would be completed in

[Mr. Malinda]

Sir, the other thing I would like to say is that it was very amusing to hear the Minister for Settlement congratulating his Survey Department. About a year ago, in this House, I brought a question asking the Minister to get title deeds issued to people who live in Makueni, because Makueni being one of the oldest settlement schemes, was surveyed, cut up, marked and mapped. The people do not need to have anything like adjudication as in other areas, and in any case the Machakos District has been declared a consolidation area and therefore the place to start with was Makueni and I was told by the then Assistant Minister for Settlement that it was not going to take longer than six months.

A year has now gone and not one title deed has been issued to Makueni settlers. These people have a great potential for agriculture, they have got potential to farm cotton and castor seeds and a lot of other useful cash crops, but the difficulty is that the people do not have enough money, they do not have enough capital to develop their own smallholdings. The only way to do that was that if they had title deeds maybe they could mortgage their land and get money to develop their smallholdings. Sir, that has not been done and the Minister for Settlement gets up here and congratulates his Survey Department. This is very serious.

Mr. Speaker, I am told that the main reason is that the Ministry of Settlement has only one aircraft. There is a lot of money which is going to be spent in buying motor vehicles which roam about everywhere, any time of the night. Some pick up girls at night time and I have proof of it. Settlement officers going round carrying girls in Government vehicles—

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious allegation and touches the integrity of the officers in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Could the hon. Member substantiate his allegation?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Can you, Mr. Malinda?

Mr. Malinda: Yes, Sir. The Minister for Settlement is here. I went and saw him and also wrote to him, telling him of a specific incident which happened in Machakos on one Saturday night at 9.30. A European settlement officer was carrying girls in his Land-Rover and that man has brought a lot of *finna* against another settlement officer—an African—who was sacked because it was alleged that he was using Government vehicles outside official activities. The Minister

promised to take steps on this, but that settlement officer is still working with the settlement schemes.

Mr. Speaker, before I sit down I want to make it quite clear that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has practised one of the most discriminatory deeds here. In the Development Estimates, it is stated that this Ministry is going to spend more than £7½ million on development, on buying land and for settling people. Nowhere is it shown that any of that money is going to be spent in Ukambani and, more especially, in Machakos—

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Malinda: I am not going to give way. Mr. Speaker. The Minister—

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform the hon. Member what happened to his complaint, so he should give way, because this matter has come out here and the complaint he is referring to was investigated and found to be unfounded.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gachago, you have and I think you know you have abused procedure in this way. You cannot get in on a point of order what you would like to get in on a point of information. You can rise on a point of information, if the hon. Member will give way. If he will not give way, you cannot slip it in under the guise of a point of order and I hope you will not try to do that again.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, if the Assistant Minister wishes to inform me of anything he has twenty minutes in which he is going to reply to this debate and he can tell me what he wants to tell me then. If he wants to go back to this matter, Mr. Speaker, this is not the place, I do not have enough time to talk about it. I sent enough evidence and I had enough witnesses, including the district commissioner of that area, and there is no question of my allegation being unfounded.

Mr. Speaker, reverting back to the mapping and the maps that the Survey Department has produced, I have gone to the public map office to get a map showing the Machakos District as such, only the Machakos District, but what I found was so many bits and pieces of paper, in fact so many that if anyone wanted to join them up to show the district of Machakos, it would fill the whole northern wall of this Chamber. Is that the efficiency that the Minister is talking about? Mr. Speaker, we would like the Survey Department

[Mr. Malinda]

to issue good-sized maps of districts, if possible of provinces and for the Minister not to brag here saying that his department has done a lot, and where in fact he has not been able to produce such maps.

Mr. Speaker, my time is over, I wish to support.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Minister for the efforts he is making to make the Ministry of Lands and Settlement a useful Ministry for the whole country, although in making these efforts there are a number of things that we should ask the Government to look into.

Without wasting time, we should ask the Minister when replying to tell me whether it would not be a good idea to amalgamate the Agricultural Finance Corporation with the Land Bank. This, I think, is a point which has been raised several times and we need to have these two bodies completely amalgamated because whereas the Land Bank can give money to purchase land, you will still need time—almost half a year—to go to the Agricultural Finance Corporation to give you another loan to develop the land. You have two bodies doing almost the same job. I think money is one thing, whether you get it through fighting somebody or you get it through being a Minister, you will get the same thing, which is money. So, I do not see the difference between the money which is given to me to purchase land and then I get money from another source to develop the same land. If this is not the most important function of the two organizations—that is to say, loaning money to farmers—then we must be told why we should keep the two bodies. If we are creating jobs for the settlers we want to Africanize, then we must now tell the Minister not to allow these expatriate officers to cash too much on the political stability of this country. We have realized that there are some of these expatriate officers who are using the stability of the country politically to promote conservatism, for keeping conservative policies, and trying to run about saying that we have not a suitable person to take over, even when there is a suitable person. We should be given the reason why we should create jobs for expatriates, because I am sure that when we look at the Agricultural Finance Corporation we see some important posts there which are still kept by expatriates. It is the same with the Land Bank. What we are told is that there are no people to take over. If it is a question of Africanization, so that the two bodies are kept there to feed some people at the expense of the landless Africans, then we are not going to accept it

and, for goodness sake, please, we are so well informed about the conditions in this country. We know that the section of our community are now very pleased with the political stability of this country, which, of course, I appreciate very much. Credit must go to the President who has kept both his political enemies and his supporters within his Government—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is a little outside the subject of the debate.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, would it not be interesting to the House, for the hon. Member to let us know who are the political enemies of the President within the Government?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Even if that was a point of order, and even if it would be interesting, it would not be relevant to this debate.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although this is outside the scope of the Motion, I was bringing up the question of stability as connected with land consolidation and the financing of land and the usability of land and so on. But, also, we must realize that many of these organizations will work well if the leader of the country is stable in himself, and of course, a politician, minor of big, huge or small, must have opponents who are regarded as enemies of his. Any politician at all, therefore, it is not a question of substantiation, even you have some enemies in your constituency.

Now, I leave that point, having put very clearly the reasons why I want this amalgamation immediately, for the reasons just outlined; it is cumbersome, complicated and a waste of time to struggle for the same money which should be used for the same purpose.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, is the question of land consolidation. Half of South Nyanza land is very fertile and the people in the area have accepted land, but there is a shortage there. There are not enough land consolidation officers and also there are not enough land consolidation instructors, so that the people keep on asking why they do not get somebody to advise them on the consolidation of land because they are ready. We have agreed among ourselves that we should have officers to advise us and see that we get land title deeds immediately, as the Government at the moment is telling us. But two and a half years have already gone by and we are soon to go back to the elections, and probably we shall be harping on the same string saying, "Consolidate your land, you will get land title deeds, you will get loans," now whose mistake

[Mr. Mate]

freedom fighters in Meru. We are not ashamed of that. Had this been a special case of human beings alone, then we would have been ashamed, but we are not ashamed, as it is a social political problem which the Government should look into very carefully in order to make sure that this group of people, the so-called freedom fighters, get a fair deal especially in the settlement schemes. Not only that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they should be given money to assist them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of equating the freedom fighters with the *Shitta*. These are two parallel issues. A Member here should not pretend that the two are not very different.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should also like to mention to the Ministry and to the Minister that I would like to see more Meru employed in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement as surveyors, and land consolidation officers. We do not want foreigners coming and messing with our land, all over the place. We, the Meru people, should have a few, if not everybody.

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

Mr. Khalif: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If my friend, the hon. Mr. Mutiso wishes to make it appear that the Somalis have no hand problems then he is mistaken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has emphasized on the success of map survey in Kenya. Sir, I as the Member for Wajir North, take exception to this statement because, as far as I am concerned, the Northern Frontier District has hardly been surveyed, because up to date even the world map does not illustrate the correct feature of the North-Eastern Province or for that matter the Northern Frontier District. Sir, this is one thing, in spite of what the hon. Minister for Lands and Settlement said, is completely untrue. The Minister should not come and make a statement to this House that his Ministry has been very successful in surveying the Kenya map. Mr. Speaker, Sir, say the Kenya map has not been surveyed, because the Northern Frontier District, which is part of Kenya has never been surveyed, as far as a map is concerned. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the North-Eastern Province is somehow semi-desert then I would like to know what the Minister for Lands and Settlement has done to settle the Somalis in fertile and agricultural areas.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): They are not keen on farming!

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is saying that the Somalis are not keen on farming, but, Sir, I do not know what has led the Minister

to believe that the Somalis are not keen on farming, because there are no Somalis who own any fertile piece of land in Kenya, and unless there are some Somalis who had some agricultural fertile area and who did not endeavour to farm such areas then I do not know, Sir, where the Minister gets this attitude of thinking that the Somalis are not keen on farming.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, answering the question of the Minister for Information I would like to enlighten him on the fact that Marsabit does not belong to the Somalis but to the Boran and Rendilles, Sir, for this matter, I would have liked, as I did the last time when I saw the Minister in his own office, and discussed this matter with him, that the Somalis just like all other tribes in Kenya were settled in some agricultural areas.

Sir, the question of *Shitta* is in no way tied up with this problem.

An hon. Member: It is.

Mr. Khalif: It is not, because the Somalis, as a whole, are not the bases of the *Shitta* activities. It is some few notorious elements in the Northern Frontier District who have thought it best to arm themselves and resist the authority of the Kenya Government. It is not the Somalis. The Somalis can never be blamed for the *Shitta* activities. In any case, this does not arise in this Motion of land settlement.

Sir, I did like to entertain a few questions from the Member from Laikipia as possible, and for that matter, I would like to point out that it is very important, in view of the fact that the Somalis are part and parcel of Kenya, that all facilities, including farming, are given to them, at least as much as the White settlers were accorded.

An hon. Member: The loyal Somalis?

Mr. Khalif: Yes, the loyal Somalis. They should be given all the facilities as any other tribe in Kenya, in view of their loyalty, in the first place, and in view of their Kenya citizenship in the second place.

Sir, it is within the Kenya Constitution that if by an odd chance oil is found in the North-Eastern Region, it would be to the benefit of Kenya Africans as a whole and not the Rendilles and Somalis in the North-Eastern Region. Now, Sir, it should be that the Somalis are not allowed to enjoy facilities like land, fertile land in Kenya, as other tribes are allowed to. It is not, Sir, for the Member for Laikipia to answer me on this, it is for the Minister for Lands and Settlement.

[Mr. Khalif]

Sir, the Somalis are doing a lot of things for Kenya. For example, they have supplied and are supplying Kenya with meat, and have also supplied hides and skins to Kenya, and unless we can be assured of one thing, that the Somalis in return will be settled on fertile land, agricultural land—

An hon. Member: Where?

Mr. Khalif:—in Kikuyu area, then we shall stop all our meat supplies.

Sir, I have a few more points to make. In the North-Eastern Province, they need a Member to deal with land settlement, and I think it is due to the fact that we are not represented in Lands and Settlement that the North-Eastern Province is being completely overlooked in terms of land development. I will leave that there because it has been made clear.

The last problem I have, Sir, is that there is some Somali land taken by the Kenya Meat Commission, as is the case in Masailand. This land, which is over 10,000 acres, has been set aside for what they call holding ground. Sir, the Somalis are so badly in need of fertile land that one of these days they might cross into Kikuyu land. We cannot allow even one acre of holding ground for the Kenya Meat Commission. We do not want the Kenya Meat Commission to buy any livestock there. We are capable of bringing the livestock from our area to Nairobi, and for that matter, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister for Lands and Settlement to see that the Kenya Meat Commission do not retain even one acre of land as far as holding ground is concerned.

I beg to support.

Mr. Malinda: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wish to start by congratulating the Minister for Lands and Settlement in his effort to present the vote of his Ministry, but I have one or two little comments to make which appear unsatisfactory, and more especially with regard to Machakos District.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Minister was giving his speech, he mentioned millions of pounds which is going to be spent this year in purchasing land, and settling people in those pieces of land which have been purchased.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Minister to take into account other parts of this country where land is not necessarily to be purchased, where land is there and ready for settlement. With the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism being present, I wish to warn him that before he starts putting his hotels in Chullu

Hills he should consider the proposition with great caution, because Chullu Hills is one of the best parts of Machakos where people can get plenty of food, where land is very fertile, and suitable for a settlement scheme. Chullu Hills have also another potential of *Miraa* which have made Meru District very prosperous and the potential benefit of Wakamba. I would like to see that Chullu Hills are not turned into a tourist resort, but be left over for the Wakamba to settle.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): On a point of order, Sir, as this is a very important thing that we are discussing now, the Land Settlement Vote, I do not think he wanted to discuss this..... (Inaudible.)
the Minister for Agriculture

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In view of the fact that land be made available for settlement, is the responsibility of this Ministry which indeed controls all disposal of land, it is in order to discuss in the debate the use of the Chullu Hills.

Mr. Malinda: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your ruling and I hope I will not have more interruptions.

Mr. Speaker, in the Chullu Hills there have been quite a lot of Wakamba who have been settling there, and only a few weeks ago these people were evicted from that place, their huts were burned and they were sent to another place which is called Darajani. In Darajani they were only put into what they call details camps with no food, absolutely nothing. Mr. Speaker, that is a very very sad state of affairs and these people's welfare must be looked after and they must be provided with good arable land. Now, Mr. Speaker, the money which is going to be spent to purchase the other land in the settled areas, I wish to ask the Minister to consider spending some of that money in settling the Wakamba in the Chullu Hills and in lower Makueni.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the present moment there are over 1,000 men, women and children in lower Makueni living in the most deplorable conditions. There is no water and no food, they have been unable to farm anywhere and these people are suffering. It was only on Monday last week that the district commissioner was able to supply them with some famine relief food. Now, Sir, how long with these people going to remain on this famine relief food? The land is there, there is plenty of land there, what is needed is for the Minister for Settlement to go and set off the machinery, to get the land surveyed and cut up for the people to live on.

[Mr. Kibuga]

the Ministry to say exactly what can be done about these people. Land consolidation should be supported fully.

Land consolidation is supported fully, but we cannot allow mistakes to continue and we need this to be done. On the question of the Mweya issue, this is a very burning issue. For a long time there has been a big dispute over Mweya Plains. The Regional Boundaries Commission placed Mweya in the Eastern Region, now the Eastern Province. It is known quite clearly that these Mweya Plains belong to the people of Kirinyaga, there is no doubt about this one, no one disputes this one, but it is under a different county council. The county council where this land is does not even allow people to consolidate the land. We should not have the Government keeping quiet and doing nothing, it is necessary to get down into the problem and settle it. If they want land consolidation to take place, it should take place immediately; the people are waiting.

Only a few months ago, Mr. Speaker, a lot of people from Kirinyaga found that they were becoming hungry, they wanted to work on land. They went out to Mweya, but they were chased away by the police. We have presented this matter to the Ministry of Lands, but nothing has been done. We want the promised commission to look into the disputes and settle it now and finish it, so that we can have advancement.

Quite a lot of land consolidation was done in Kirinyaga, and I did mention during the Budget debate last year that there are pockets within Kirinyaga District which were left undemarcated. The people need land to be consolidated so that they can go ahead and develop their land. They want to develop their land but they cannot go ahead because the land is still owned communally. I think the Minister for Lands and Settlement will find it necessary and essential to send somebody to complete this land consolidation, because we want it very badly. It was only recently that the President said that everybody owning a land should go back to the land and work on it. Our people are ready to work, but our Government is not ready to give them a chance. We ask the Government to look into this very quickly because we are interested.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kirinyaga and, I believe, in very many districts, land boards were merely appointed by the Governor-General during the time of Internal Self-Government. We are now independent and it should be the wish of the people that the land boards which conduct large transactions should be elected by the people concerned, and we hope that the Minister will give a statement on this.

On land registration, Kirinyaga people, with about nearly seven-eighths of their land consolidated, have had a lot of land transactions taking place daily and require a land office very badly. Last year, when I raised this matter, the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement said "as soon as staff is available and funds are available Kirinyaga will get land office and staff immediately". We hope that now there is additional staff for opening Land Registration Offices in Kirinyaga, will be among the places to be considered. Anybody who is used to this land registration will realize the amount of effort taken into the matter. When anyone goes to Nyeri, or to Muranga, Embu, or to Meru to have the land registered, but there is one practical difficulty. Because one person goes to the Land Office he is told to go and get somebody else. He goes with this person—and I am saying this from the practical point of view, because I have experienced it. If one wants to buy a piece of land, he has to attend the Land Registration Office for a number of days. During this time he has to keep the people who are selling him land, he has to provide them with transport, so that it is necessary that the office should be nearby so that he can transact his business quite easily. The office should be within walking distance as we cannot afford to have motor-cars. Last year I contacted the Minister for Lands and the Commissioner for Lands and he said that it was easy to carry registration books to the divisional headquarters, but this was only a theory. When I approached the Land Registrar in Embu he said that this was quite impossible, it was impossible to carry all these registration books to the divisional offices. We are not necessarily interested to see the individuals in Kirinyaga, but people are interested in seeing the job being done, and being done efficiently. I hope that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement will see to it that the situation is helped.

Finally, in finishing, I would still like to stress that the poor man, who was mistreated during land consolidation, has no way out because, as I mentioned earlier, we need to see that the laws are changed to allow a poor person getting justice.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Matei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Motion before the House, there are one or two things I would like to mention in connexion with the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, particularly as concerns Meru District.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, about land consolidation, Meru has lagged behind many other districts and it is time that the Ministry brought more staff

[Mr. Matei]

to do land consolidation and surveying so that the agriculture in Meru, coffee, tea and all the other agriculture, can go ahead.

When Meru was in the Central Province we were left behind because the Kikuyus were given priority as they were more troublesome during the time of the so-called imperial government, and Meru was left behind. It is time for the Ministry to make sure that the Meru District and the Meru people get more staff in order to catch up with land consolidation, so that we can take advantage of better agriculture, loans and title deeds and I trust and hope that the Ministry will see to this and made sure that something is done, and done more quickly.

Mr. Speaker, Meru is like three districts. You can take the northern area, Nyambene, you can take the central area of Meru, the southern and the eastern, and the area is so large that the staff required in a small district—like Kirinyaga—is only comparatively a third of what Meru is. So, I hope the Ministry will take this more seriously.

On the question of land settlement, Sir, it has been alleged by certain people that Meru has more land than is needed. I doubt whether the allegation is true or whether it is fantasy, but the point is this: that today if one looks at Meru, and a location like Nkuene, which has done consolidation. In the registrar's office you will find large numbers of landless people, people who after land consolidation simply have no land. Meru is an agricultural area and these people have industries where they can do some work. The rest of the area has not had consolidation, let us take Tigania for example, or Egogi, or Mwimbi or Chuka, they have not completed their land consolidation and with this extra number of landless it will mean that these same people who are as landless as people in Kiambu, or people in Bungoma, or the people in Kisumu. So, I think that the Ministry should look at it and realize that when land consolidation has lagged behind so much in Meru, as soon as land consolidation is completed there will be lots of landless, and so here, Sir, the Ministry of Lands should consider the question of excisions of forests from the Mount Kenya area for the men to be able to plant more tea and settle.

The area in the Eastern Mount Kenya should be given to the Meru and the Meru only. Mr. Speaker, already we know the history of the land in Meru. We know the trouble they are having in the north with the so-called *Shifita*, areas like Isiolo, which are probably Meru areas, and with all due respects, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to *Majimbo* and so on, the commission did accept and agree

that this is Meru land. It is there by right, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is what right, not just talking about what might be right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all due respects to my friend, the hon. Member for Wajir North, I have no quarrel with him at all, and I hope that he will have no quarrel with me when it comes to the question of land. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore think that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement should look at the Meru of tomorrow after consolidation, and Meru should be looked upon as a people who have no other place to go to. We have no idea of appealing to other for the Meru land right or to anybody else for the sake of national unity. Those who like to pretend to be Meru born, Meru surely belong somewhere else. Whether tribes from Kajiado, Nakuru, or from anywhere, well I do not mind, but the Meru must have their own rights, therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel here that the Ministry and the Minister, my friend the M.P. for Meru West, should have a look at this and make sure that the Meru land rights are safeguarded.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to another question as far as the question of the landless people in Meru is concerned. We, in Meru, have a crowd of people who can very rightly be described as political unfortunates. We have had many freedom fighters who came out of the forest recently. They were in the forest like any other Kikuyu, Embu or Meru. Some of them found that their families or their property had been destroyed for some reason or another, but that is not very important. What is important, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that they are men. They are citizens of this country. Whatever treatment was given to the Kikuyu or the Embu freedom fighter should be accorded equally to the Meru freedom fighters and their followers and their leaders.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking to the Government and not to any individual. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point here is that we have in Meru, and if I am allowed to quote the names, such leading generals like Kibumba, Salim, Acholi, Binunge and Mwariama who recently came out of the bush with their followers and the other Kikuyu generals. They were promised help by Government, and given reasons for this. When they came back to Meru the Government did not seem to follow up their problems and their followers, hung around the countryside still hoping and waiting. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of land, I presume, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some reason or another as they do not have a place to farm then a special effort should be made to assist them and they should become happy reasonable citizens and therefore let us not fail in the treatment of these freedom fighters. It is true that we have

[Mr. Gichoya]

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg the Minister to give me these things both in writing and in the House.

Mr. Seroney: *Bwana* Deputy Speaker, Sir.—

An hon. Member: Why *Bwana*?

Mr. Seroney: The hon. Member say "Why *Bwana*?", but I do not think he knows the trend of the wind.

I congratulate the Sessional Committee, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving land a chance to be demarcated because it is very vital issue, it is also an emotional issue and perhaps because of the peculiar historical circumstances, much more so than, say, a country like Tanzania or Uganda and also partly because of the way we campaigned for our *Uhuru* and our elections. Some of us perhaps more than others.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I remember that although perhaps most of us in this House did not actually tell the people that we were going to get land free, but we did of course emphasize the fact that land was robbed from us and that in our fight for *Uhuru* we were going to need it. Our political opponents of course translated this into saying that we had said we would get land free and I remember at one point a local chairman standing up and saying to squatters in Uasin Gishu "If this party received your land titles you keep it in your pocket until *Uhuru* comes." Mr. Speaker, we have been trying to extricate ourselves from that particular position ever since. Fortunately, sense has now prevailed and everybody appreciates that you do not get something for nothing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have this squatter problem. It is a very emotional problem. Although the African appreciates that he now has to buy land he is still interested in this land, the Rift Valley. Many of us have squatter problems. Now, this squatter problem in the Rift Valley is a headache to us. These squatters were induced originally by the *Kaburus* to grow and cultivate certain acres, keep so many cattle, they were encouraged to work so many days a year. These people used to eat *ugali*. They used oxen to carry out their work in the first place and when they became rich and started using tractors, they said they did not want the Africans. They said to the Africans, "We do not want you now, you must go." Where are the Africans to go? Look at places like the Nandi District, Mr. Speaker, where if you were squeezed into a small district as a form of punishment you fought for several years to resist aggression. The people fought to resist aggression and after they had been defeated—

since they could not do much with arrows and such things—they were chased away and the area was declared a Scheduled Area. Other areas were also taken away or alienated, and the squatters were included to leave the now crowded area. The people were induced to leave the so-called reserves and were asked to move into the Scheduled Areas.

With the coming of *Uhuru*, Mr. Speaker, we find that the African feels that the settler has gone. However, we find a dangerous element, a potentially dangerous issue and that, Sir, is the question of the scramble on the part of the Asians to buy land in the Rift Valley. Now, I do not particularly mind the Asians buying land but let us stick to political realities. An occasional Asian here and there buying land is all right, but not with the massive capital with new companies being created now and again with the Asian banks and insurance companies coming in— In Uasin Gishu alone they have already bought 200,000 acres and are going straight ahead. People are saying, "Are we going to have the Brown Highlands now instead of the former White Highland?" This is going to be an explosive problem and I do not think it is racial discrimination to advise caution, a go-slow policy. After all, you could say Africanization is a form of discrimination, but it is a question of realities. The question of land takes into account economic realities, the economic imbalance. This is to be considered just as we consider imbalance in the Civil Service. In the same way we must consider economic imbalance with the Africans having labour, the Asians having commerce and the Europeans having agriculture. By the time the Africans go in and farm and so on they may find it is hard work and things will probably cool down. However, a wholesale scramble for land is bad and it is unfair to expect us to support it although there is every perfect legal right to do so. There should be no haste to emphasize this legal right. The Sessional Paper, Mr. Speaker, talks about non-citizens buying land; of course, that does not help us because immediately they apply for citizenship. I hope the Government will do something when the time comes to amend the notorious sections which deal with economic and agricultural grounds, which is quoted to us every time we mention the issue. We are told that everybody is free to buy and free to sell.

Mr. Speaker, after *Uhuru* we expected to see changes in the Ministry of Land and the Ministry of Agriculture. These are related. We expected to see changes, different from those of the Colonial Government, but, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it is the same policies which are being carried out, the same policies which were started in 1960 and

[Mr. Seroney]

which have designed to help, those people who wanted to go away rather than help the new African settlers who were being put into settlement schemes. The Government should encourage the Africans just as it used to encourage the settlers previously. They are being told, "You must do this, you must do that." Of course, also, they are not being given time in which to repay the money. Before, the people were given some years in which to repay but now the Africans are expected to start repayment within six months, or even within a year. This is terribly unfair.

Then, there is the question of a forest which I understand is being set up in (Inaudible) area. I fail to see, Mr. Speaker, why that forest should be set up when there is a crying need for settlement, and when that area had been allocated for settlement schemes. This is a burning issue, Sir, particularly for people in the Nandi District. There are many people from Nandi District who were driven away because of want of land or settlement, and when that area had been allocated Why have a forest in my back yard when we are trying to find space for 50,000 families in Uasin Gishu to settle? The Minister is giving away 10,000 acres in Uasin Gishu to the Ministry of Forests. I hope I am wrong, and if I am right I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter. If the Minister thinks I am not speaking accurately perhaps he could come to the areas concerned and look for himself.

The last point, Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on is the question of land registration. I feel it is going too slow, because we are concerned that this should go very quickly. This will give Africans a chance to obtain loans for land in what used to be the former reserves and which has been discriminated against in the past and which should no longer be discriminated against under the guise of the former scheduled and non-scheduled areas.

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

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

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to touch on a few things mentioned by my colleague, the Member for Gichugu, hon. Gichoya. The question of town planning, especially in Kirinyanga, is deplorable. Kerugoya used to be only a divisional headquarters but with the new Government when there was regionalism and Kirinyanga became one of the newest districts, this place, Kerugoya, now houses the divisional headquarters of Ndia as well as

the district headquarters. The land that was there was too small to hold the divisional headquarters and the district headquarters. The county council has expressed the wish to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement for the extension of this town, but the Ministry is doing nothing. All they are doing is to ignore all requests. I have heard lately that this question of town planning for Kerugoya will not be touched for at least two years. This is bad, Mr. Speaker, because Kirinyanga is a very potential district for wealth. You find there are eight wealthy societies and the land is also very good for cultivation. You find there is not a single hotel in the area. We do not necessarily want the Government to come and build an hotel but the planning of the district headquarters should be completed and should be allowed so that whoever is willing to invest money in the district headquarters should be free to do so. So, we need the Minister for Lands and Settlement to come out and say clearly, there will not be town planning or not Town Planning for Kerugoya will be done or will not be done. At the moment there is nothing good in the district headquarters. Even the small shopkeepers are not prepared to put up decent shops because the town has not been planned. The county council would like this very much and we want it in Kirinyanga as a whole. The Ministry is too slow. We ask this to be done very quickly in order to help the people.

On land consolidation, Mr. Speaker, in Central Province a lot of development has taken place and there is a lot of land consolidation, but we must not forget the fact that in doing land consolidation some mistakes were made. Many times the Government has said that it is easy to correct mistakes. However, if one looks into the law one will find that the poor man is blocked from getting his rights. I think there is one section of the law, it is section 27, paragraph 2 of 1957, which states that where land consolidation was done, after six months duration, any land dispute arising in the district would not take place anywhere in a court of law. So, I wonder how the poor man, who was oppressed by the colonialists who were doing the land consolidation, who is now under his own Government and is trying to get his own rights can go ahead. He is told, "Go to that person." When he goes to that particular person he finds that he is told to go to another. He finds that he is blocked everywhere. If it is true that this Government of ours is ready to listen to the grievances of people who are wronged some were in detention camps, some were mistreated because they were not strong enough, and were not in league with the Government of the day—we need

[The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry]

neither in the records of the previous local native council, neither in the records of the previous African district council, and not, indeed, in the present county council.

We are told, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the granting of this land was signed by two Government employees then, chiefs, and I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they had no mandate to speak for the people; they were two people employed by the imperialist government, but they had no voice to speak for the Masai. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this question is a very, very serious one, and I think a delegation has been sent to the Minister concerned and we have also written letters to the Ministry of Agriculture about it, but I feel when this report comes—I must definitely be very frank with the Minister—while we value the importance of the Kenya Meat Commission in this country, and while we also sympathize with the idea that there should be ground for these cattle, we are ready to give them, say, 1,000 acres, but certainly not 10,000 acres. This is too much, and the Masai are not going to allow it. Let it be very clear that I am speaking now as the Member for that constituency. This is a very serious issue, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The Masai are not going to surrender that land; they are ready to give out at least 1,000 acres or 2,000 acres, but not 10,000 acres; it is even more than the ranch I have myself. I think it is a mistake.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is the only point I have and it is very lucky that you have given me this chance to mention it. I still go to see the Minister and I know he understands this. People who are living in that part of the land, Kitanga, must be really put there. These people have lost their land. The land has been demarcated for them and now I am told that *askaris* are molesting my people when they graze their cattle there. This is very serious; we are not going to have that type of Government. I make it quite clear that it is not the fault of the present African Government, it is the fault of the imperialist government. They wanted only to dirty our linen and go away. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I hope the Minister has been listening carefully. It is high time that linen dirtied by the imperialist government should be washed and I think we have the soap to wash it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must make it quite clear that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has done a lot for the country and I congratulate the Minister, but I think he is going to take steps on this particular matter. I have seen the actual deed myself, but this is a very serious affair and

I wish to tell the Minister that the Masai are not going to accept this at all. I want the Minister to take this very seriously and I hope he is going to give us a very satisfactory reply in the near future, but I make it quite clear that it is not the fault, again, of this Government. But the embargo should be elevated.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have actually very few things to put forward to the Minister and, in the first place, I must say that in the previous Budget, I said that we had a very beautiful vehicle, which needed a highly qualified technician to drive it, and he has done it. We have seen that there are some signs of Africanization instead of making the settlement an entirely European squatters compound in terms of officers.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I normally give credit where it is due. I have a point here to make on town planning. My county council has already written to the Ministry, at least two years ago, that Kanyaga township and Kerugoya township and Kutus township ought first to be surveyed and then planned. Apparently it seems as if the Minister has to have someone who will continuously knock on the door of his house or office before a survey can take place. What I want to say is that there is another failure on the part of the Ministry when planning the town and the result is that by failure to plan a town like Kutus, which is commercially important or industries which ought to go to that particular town, they are being shifted, some to Mityanga. I heard one announced recently, while others to Thika and to Thomson's Falls. All this amounts to something quite simple. Whenever investors come to this country they try to locate areas which could accommodate their own undertakings. Sagana is one of the best places for that matter. Kutus merits it equally, but because these places have not been planned, whereas the county councils have already put representations before the Ministry and they do not dare to come to survey and plan. So they cannot get investors into that area or those areas.

The other thing, Sir, is this, that local investors instead of investing their money in a decent building in a town, they are forced by circumstances to go to a market place and put up a building there. In actual fact in a market place the economic factor is lost sight of. But if it were in a town, like Kutus, Kerugoya or Kitauyaga, when they planned completely then development in the Kirinyaga District will be visible to the naked eye. I think the Minister ought to do something in connexion with the planning of towns

[Mr. Gichoya]

which have been approved by the county councils, but necessarily the Kirinyaga County Council, but also other county councils.

I now go ahead and take land surveys, land demarcation and land consolidation. We have today a very vast area and it is very unfortunate that that area is now more or less waste land, that is the Mweya Taberi area, where the parts which have not so far been demarcated and where the people are not allowed to enter those areas and start cultivating, unless they have been authorized to do so and the authority to do so will only come in when demarcation has taken place. This is one of the biggest problems with which we are faced in this country, Sir. We now have a shortage of maize. I might say also that in this country, Sir, there is a great shortage of cotton and potentially Kirinyaga can compete fairly with any large districts as far as cotton growing is concerned. Kirinyaga can likewise do so in terms of maize, if only nature agrees to give us rain.

What I am trying to say is that the Minister must do something about it—the commission, so far as minority goes, when it was demarcating the boundaries, did not deny the people the right to ownership of their land. One must be placed in one way or another in a different district but he still owns what is his own, either as an individual or collectively owned by the community. Our community, the nine clans of Gichugu and Ndia owned Mwea from time immemorial and whoever doubts this, they should consult the Morris Cater Commission Report for his information. That area is potentially rich for cotton planting, and we know that the market for cotton in East Africa, as a whole, let alone Kenya, is so great that we would perhaps not like to spare even an inch of the potential area for cotton, if we are to replace Japanese clothes which are being sold in Kenya, also Indian calico which is already in this country and perhaps we might even be having Chinese cloth as well.

To replace those it means that we have to put up our own industries in connexion with textiles. The basic principles behind it is this, if our people are allowed to cultivate those areas solely for the purpose of growing cotton; it does not matter whether they paid cess to Embu County Council before *Mojimbo* lines are changed, we do not care about that, but we care about people who are actually in need of settlement and who cannot be settled. There are thousands of people who are landless, and yet instead of easing this situation, particularly in Kirinyaga, the Minister stays in his office thinking that things are going

on well, whereas they are suffering. They say "I do not care where I pay my taxes, whether I pay them to the county council in Kirinyaga or the county council for Embu because of this boundary, what I want is a place to live under the sun, to develop that piece of land for the national economy."

Unless something is done, Gichoya will be compelled by the situation, to command his followers in the Kirinyaga District, to go and occupy that part by force, when reasoning cannot be accepted and over and above because this is our own property. Where justice cannot prevail, force must be accepted as an alternative method of solving the problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing I wanted to say is this. Yesterday I got a shock to hear that sixty-six plots given to the Kirinyaga people by His Excellency the President for the freedom fighters, has been allocated to the Nyandarua area. This was given as a gift by the President. 440 plots to the freedom fighters, but every district was to accept sixty-six plots. Yesterday I heard that the sixty-six-acre plots for the Kirinyaga people had been taken. I would like to hear from the Minister to whom these were allocated. Can I have the list so that I can compare it with the list of freedom fighters in the commissioner's office and the commissioner's official in the Kirinyaga the freedom fighters' committee, who allocated these sixty-six acres. When I get that I will be able to know whether there was fair play or whether someone sold those plots, which means corruption in this settlement. To me there is corruption because I am not satisfied with the way that I was told they were being allocated, when people are still waiting to be allocated land.

The other point that I should like to mention, moving ahead, is this. The settlers who are being allocated these plots are poor and they ought to be assisted, and assistance should come in this form—let them be given a plot and give them an advance of money and tell them that fees are needed for this and that and at the end, during the harvesting period, that amount can be taken from them, or rather the fee is taken from them from the proceeds of the sale of their output—the crop. That is the only way that the settling of the poor can be facilitated unless, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after that we are going to settle the rich. If the Minister has settled himself on a big estate, then I find it difficult to see how he is going to settle a man who has no income and no land. Whereas the idea of settlement is to put in those people who otherwise can never make a living, other than being assisted by the Central Government of the day.

[Mr. Mbogob]

After that the land board was given a different chairman, a different set-up, so that most people who were from the so-called regions at that time could not have a chance to question the wisdom of breaking this Central Land Board.

Mr. Speaker, I again reiterate the fact that the Ministry's vehicles have not been used to the best satisfaction of the people. You will find that in Nairobi here, during the night you see Land-Rovers all over, from the Kinangop, and from everywhere, and they expect that this petrol will be paid for by the money we are voting here just now. This is one of the things that must be consuming the money of the Government, instead of the settlers being catered for properly.

You also find, Sir, that the allowances given to the officers in the field are so high that there is no control; everybody does what they want and, lastly, you will find that the whole fund will go bankrupt. However, I have to criticize the Ministry, but I quite appreciate the little they have done and hope that they will do more and give this country the services they require.

So, Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Kerich: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me the time to make a few remarks concerning this Ministry. What can I say about this confused Ministry, Sir?

So many of my colleagues have spoken about so many things concerning this Ministry, but they have not said one thing on which I would like to elaborate. This is the question of valuation. This Ministry has completely failed to control the valuers of land. I would like to elaborate further concerning this question of the valuing of land in settlement schemes. In my district, which is Kericho, so many small settlement farmers have left their farms because before the farm was distributed to these small farmers it was valued at a very high price. When it was distributed to small scheme farmers it was found that people could not afford to pay the first instalment because the farm was valued very high. According to my own opinion, I think it was better that these people should be allocated the small farms before the value of the farm could be discussed, because a small farmer could get just barren land and when it comes to the question of paying the first instalment it happens that a man has perhaps been unfortunate, because when he has seven acres, he could not afford to pay the first instalment because the land was barren.

When it comes to the question of valuation the Ministry of Settlement allows a former settler to value a certain farm belonging to a settler who is leaving the country. Because a farmer is leaving the country and the person who is valuing the farm is another settler who is still living in the country and there is likelihood of "sisi kwa sisi." So, when it comes to the question of valuation of these, this valuer values the land very high because he is interested to see that the farmer who is leaving the country gets a high price, but the valuer is not interested in the person who is going to take over the farm. So, when it comes to the question of loans, the Ministry gives a loan to the ordinary settler, a very big loan which is beyond the capability of this smallholding to produce in a year. Then this farmer, a smallholder with only a smallholding cannot make money the first year, and when it comes to the second year and he has no capital, he has already sold that small plot or his property. What about the third year? He then has nothing at all, so that the only solution is to leave this smallholding and run away and he becomes the poorest man alive in the world. So, this is the fault of the Ministry of Settlement.

I would like also to come to the second failure: walk in and walk out basis.

An hon. Member: What is that?

Mr. Kerich: Walk in and walk out basis. Perhaps those people who come from the Northern Province have no idea about a walk in and walk out basis. An European is allowed to sell his farm according to his own valuation, so when you apply for loans from the Land Bank you pay Sh. 375 for the valuation, and there are valuers in various districts. Those valuers are settlers, so the person who wants to buy a farm goes to this settler and tell him to recommend the price he has already suggested and this valuer writes to the Land Bank and says that the valuation asked by the owner of the farm is reasonable and should be considered by the board. This person who buys it on a walk in, walk out basis is given a big loan, which is beyond the capability of the farm to produce in a year. When it comes to the question of paying, after six months, this farmer finds that he cannot produce a half of what the bank has requested him to pay.

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

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

Then this farmer finds it very difficult to pay the instalment and then he runs away, and the Land Bank confiscates the land, and then resells

[Mr. Kerich]

it at a very high price. Then the farmer loses the first deposit he paid to the owner of the farm, including what he paid for legal documents. I would like to say, Sir, that our African farmers are becoming slaves to our soil and I would like the Minister, and if he is not willing to review this matter, to suggest that he should resign; because I am well informed. So, the Minister—if he is to remain on terms with the National Assembly—should appoint land valuers who are impartial and who are Africans, and this question was raised last year, in 1963, 1964, and this is the third year, but the Minister has done nothing to affect this matter. So, I would like to ask the Minister if the Ministry itself is to be on terms with the National Assembly, and by that I mean the supreme authority of this country, he should appoint African valuers who are capable of valuing their own soil.

Another point of mine is this: in some districts you will find that land settlement is administered effectively. The reason why I say that the Ministry is a mixture of everything good and bad is this: we appreciate what they have done in various districts, but in this, the Ministry seems to be doing much in Ol Kalou Salient than the other areas. Why Ol Kalou Salient alone always. We want uniformity of work in all districts of Kenya.

My last point is this, and I would like to elaborate this in clear terms. When it comes to the question of the walk-in, walk-out basis, when you apply for a loan from the Land Bank, the question of valuation and of legal documents takes six months to be completed. Yet the person who is to pay the first instalment is asked to pay it in six months, before he is in possession of the farm. If the Land Bank asks for the first instalment in six months, why does the Ministry itself delay the legal documents for six months? How can this man be expected to pay the first instalment, if it takes six months for the legal documents to be completed and for him to be in legal possession of the farm? How can he pay for the loan? This must be taken into account.

With that, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wish to conclude my speech, and leave this opportunity for my colleagues who are better informed than myself.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Ole Olotupitip): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak a little on the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

It must be appreciated that the Minister has done a lot since we gained our independence to settle people. But the thing is, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we have a lot of people in the country who are landless, and the problem is to find the land on which to settle them, and the money is also a problem. However, despite this, the Minister has tried his level best to settle a lot of people, and we, in the House, must appreciate the work done by the Minister. At the same time, that does not hinder us from putting forward to the Minister whatever we feel is right for our people.

I hope the Member for Wajir North is going to be silent and listen to what I am going to put to the Minister. I have not said that the Minister has done everything, but if the Member for Wajir North were also a Minister, I do not know whether he would be able to do as much as the Minister for Lands and Settlement has done.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have only two points to put to the Minister for Lands and Settlement. The first is that I have taken the Minister around—I think he knows about it—to see the Ngong villagers, the Kikuyu who were put there by the colonialists, not the Masai. That will make the Members realize that I am not a tribalist, I am a true nationalist. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have taken the Minister around to see these Ngong villagers, and these people have no houses; they live in old grass houses or huts, which were built some time back in 1952. These people are just living like that, there are no lavatories, there is no water. Yet, Mr. Deputy Speaker, these people are living on some other people's land, which has already been demarcated for individuals. Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Minister has seen it for himself and he promised the people that he would take steps to remedy the matter. I know that he is very busy trying to settle a lot of people, but I take this opportunity, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to remind my hon. colleague that it is high time that he did something for the people living in those dirty villages of Ngong. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think he knows about it and I hope he will take it very, very seriously because he has seen it for himself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, another point I would like to mention—and it is a very serious point—is about land which is already earmarked for the Kenya Meat Commission. This land, Mr. Deputy Speaker, was acquired falsely. I do not blame our African Government; this was done by the imperialist government, which took at least 10,000 acres of Masailand, without the knowledge of the Masai. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is not traced in the records of the previous Masai Council,

[Mr. Ngala] soil, and he has to pay such a high duty. I think the Minister should reconsider reducing this, and making it easy for people to acquire land.

The other thing is the question of surveying. I would like to mention to the Minister that the Survey Department, in my view, is doing very little at all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Survey Department does not have sufficient staff. Just to give one example, last year we had a small settlement at a place called

(Inaudible.) I wrote several letters, and I approached the Minister for the minimum staff to deal with that small problem, and up to now we have not had sufficient staff. At one stage, I was told that the Minister did not have one single aeroplane to fly over the place. If the Minister does not have the staff, how is this good job being done in the field? I think the Minister has given unnecessary praise to this department. He should have told us where the weakness lies in the department so that we could help him in his vote. A lot of settlement work is delayed because of the lack of staff in the Survey Department, particularly thinking of the Coast Province. All the settlement schemes that were put forward to the Ministry we have had very little response to, apart from a visit by the Minister and his Permanent Secretary, and what he calls his strong top officers, just going round. The Minister is not qualified as a surveyor, and therefore, his visits, as useful as they are and as encouraging as they are, are not effective in the field of surveying the spots that we want to be surveyed.

Therefore, my second point is to urge the Minister to make the Survey Department more effective by getting more staff so that work on survey can be attended to more effectively, more quickly and more encouragingly.

I think the Minister should bear in mind that this Ministry is very notorious in one thing, in discrimination, particularly against the Coast, and the North-Eastern Region. It is not necessary for you to start a party or a group on those lines because of that though. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this discrimination is bad. I note that the Minister is putting aside, or is asking for £4.4 million. I hope that with this £4.4 million he will make money available to the Coast Province because this province has been ignored. Every time the Minister has stood in this House, which has been three times, he has given us assurance that now he was going to attend to the Coast Province, but so far he has not done anything effective. Now, in telling me that I am being attended to, where I have been attended to? I do not see the world

going round the field, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and this is why I am complaining. For example, some mismanaged farms have been taken over. I want to see the

(Inaudible.) that has been taken over with the 13,000 acres, that there is food for development and settlement. In the

(Inaudible.) where there is 7,000 acres, I want to see that there is enough food for development, and money should be ploughed in there for development to help the Coast people. In

(Inaudible.) farm there is another 1,000 acres. All these areas are areas that are ready for development, they are only lacking money.

Now, as far as the staff are concerned, settlement staff in the Coast area, we want more Africanization in the settlement farms. Every time I go to a settlement scheme, I see officers who are not Africans throughout the Coast Province. I do not know whether the Minister is doing this intentionally, but it is high time that the Minister turned over his staff, or master roll book, to try and improve the staffing in the Coast Province, particularly with a view to Africanizing some of the settlement officers. Now, when I say this I say it not because I do not appreciate the good work that some of the European officers have done in the past, but I think the time has come when the work could rightly be done by African officers, and at least these African officers could be very much available on the spot. Therefore, I would like to see these settlement schemes managed by African officers in the Coast Province so that the difficulties that are facing the people can be faced more easily.

Mr. Speaker, on some of the settlement schemes; such as the settlement scheme we have at Shimba Hills, many people have acquired plots, and apart from the plots, because of lack of assistance given to the settlers, they are not given any assistance. You give the settler a lot of bush and forest among elephants, and he has no machinery to help himself with. He has only hands, and he has to do all the work with his hands. He manages to clear half an acre for the elephants to eat and destroy, and he is then defeated by the elephants. It must be understood by the Minister that it is quite useless to dish out settlement plots on that basis. The Minister must give machinery, initial assistance, to the settlers to go ahead with.

With these few words, I beg to support my friend.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, also supporting the Minister for Lands and Settlement on the good part he has played in the settlement of the people of this country, I would like to criticize

[Mr. Mbogoh]

a few things which have not been properly done and I hope the Minister will see to the parties who are doing it, so that they can remedy the faults they have come across during the few years that this Ministry has existed.

Mr. Speaker, after the land consolidation it was felt that in some areas there were some things which needed rectifying. For example, there were some people who had their land taken without justice being followed, and when we approached the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, we were told that this was not their affair, and it would be handled by somebody else. When we tried other places, we did not find a court where anybody could go back and try and reclaim his land that has been taken by somebody else. After all, everybody is quite dissatisfied with that, and if the Ministry does not, at this stage, remedy this fault it will just follow everywhere, where land consolidation is taking place, that this will create a dissatisfaction amongst the people of this country. So, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Minister will take note of this and try to remedy those faults and make his officers, at this stage, learn from those people who have already had their land consolidated so that they do not make the same mistake elsewhere, and then have no courts of appeal. I feel that these people who still need these courts of appeal will be catered for sooner or later.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are those people who have no land in other places. It seems that this Ministry has been set up for only a few tribes in Kenya, which does not help anybody else in other places, and when you come to the other areas, where land has been consolidated, I always take it that if we have land consolidation in Embu, it means that this is the proper way of at least knowing how many people do not have land, and assessing the degree of landlessness in that area. In some areas where land is not consolidated, I find that the settlement schemes are put there and nobody makes use of them, instead of having those people who know exactly how many landless people there are in a district, they are given a chance to make use of the land that is bought by the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, in this, I have always repeated here, and I have said to the Minister, that there are people in Embu, such as Kikuyu "ahoi" and instead of catering for such people who are known to have nowhere to live, somebody goes to the Ministry and says that it is not urgent to settle them and now these people cannot pay their taxes, and cannot send their children to school, and can do nothing except go to prison

for non-payment of taxes. They are expected to live with the people there harmoniously. Mr. Speaker, this is one of the things that the Minister should take note of, and as soon as possible try to get these people a place in the settlement. I believe that today land in Kenya belongs to the Kenya Government, and instead of pushing me back to the region and telling me that the Eastern Province can cater for this lot—Where is the land in the Eastern Province where these people can be taken? They should be taken where the land is and not where the region is. The region is dead and finished.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the policy of this Ministry to see to the shortage of staff here. When you say anything they say that they are short of staff. What is the Ministry doing just now to train more staff so that they cannot continue to sing the same song for another ten years? I singing the same song for another ten years? I hope that the Minister will do something to see that there is adequate facilities for the training of these staff who should be Africanized, and not be told that the bankrupt Europeans from the farms are suitable as settlement officers. You cannot advise somebody if you are bankrupt. As a result of this, the Ministry is evicting many Africans who cannot pay their loans because they do not have the money to pay after being advised wrongly by the bankrupt Europeans.

Mr. Speaker, there was a body which was called the Central Land Board, and this body was manned, and at the same time given great strength to deal with the land in the whole of the country, and all the money that came from Britain was given to the Chairman of the Central Land Board to distribute, and all the settlers who were given this money went back and bought another piece of land somewhere else, because they sold their land at a very exorbitant price, and then came back and bought smaller pieces of land. They bought this land at ten cents an acre, and they sold it again at Sh. 500 an acre. How do we expect these people to go back and say—

Mr. Ngalande: You have been a member of the Central Land Board?

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the Central Land Board, the Minister had no strength. There was a chairman who was given all the powers, and if you say anything to the Minister he sent you to the Chairman of the Central Land Board. He did not even know what was happening. After that I believe that when the land board was broken it should have given us adequate notice that it was being broken, but it was broken just behind the doors so that the members who were there could not ask any questions.

[The Minister for Lands and Settlement]
Commonwealth Development Corporation:
£0.8 million.
Land Bank and Agricultural Finance Corporation: £1.4 million.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my appreciation of this assistance, without which it would not have been possible to carry out settlement schemes on so extensive a scale.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this department collects a large amount of Government revenue. This year land rent receipts, in 1964/65, at £407,000 which was a slight increase over the previous year, while collection of stamp duty increased from £130,000. Mr. Speaker, Sir, to £734,000. Mr. Speaker, Sir, stamp premiums for town plots and farms totalled £61,000 more than double the previous year's figure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, because the hon. Member does not like me to go into details, then I would in short, like to say that I have another department known as the Survey of Kenya, which is also under my Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this department of survey is there to survey all the land in Kenya, make maps, and it is doing very well. The orderly development of the country would be impossible without their services. Its mapping branch continues to produce maps of Kenya on all scales. One feature of 1964/65 was the completion of 1:250,000 series of maps, covering the whole of Kenya in forty sheets. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the completion of the mapping of Kenya at this scale means that Kenya is one of the best mapped countries in Africa. That, Sir, is an achievement of which we can be proud.

Mr. Mulliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, the hon. Minister still insists on reading us all the points. We do not want to listen to the hon. Minister reading his speech throughout if there are no figures.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think that in fact the hon. Minister is now endeavouring to put some spontaneity into his speech; but in describing the scale of the maps being produced, the number and so on, and I think he has some justification for reading, if the hon. Minister will endeavour to continue spontaneous speech when circumstances allow.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): As you have said, Mr. Speaker, Sir, but I think I have come to the conclusion of my speech and Mr. Speaker, Sir, because I, myself, and my colleague are leaving for Britain very

shortly, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to concede to my Assistant Minister my right to reply, because I shall be away for the coming three weeks.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Mulliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this Ministry, the Ministry of Lands and Settlement as one of the very key ministries in Kenya, but one which is messing up the economic development of this country. Sir, despite the fact that the Minister has said all that he has said, the facts are that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, particularly in the ways in which they have tried to settle the Africans who have bought land in the new areas is most unsatisfactory. Africans, Sir, are asked to repay the loans, some of them even before they get on the land, on which they are supposed to settle, and sometimes before they have planted a single crop.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the hon. Member substantiate that we take the money from the settlers before they are settled on the land?

Mr. Mulliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in settlement areas in Western Province there are such cases, and if the Minister would like me to enumerate within the course of next week, then I can bring him a circulated list of the people who were asked to pay before they even settled on the land.

Now another thing, Sir, which I would like to point out as far as this Ministry is concerned is the question in which the contract ploughing has been done for the Africans who have settled on this land. Normally it has been ploughed very late, very badly, and that has not enabled these Africans to plant in time. The stock, Sir, which is sold to the Africans in the settlement schemes, sometimes even cows, that do not give any milk at all, are sold at Sh. 800 per cow, without knowing whether that cow is going to produce any money, or give any profits whatsoever to the farmer who buys that cow. This, Sir, is a feature throughout all the settlement schemes. An individual farmer ought to be given the right to examine the records of the cow he is going to buy. But, Mr. Speaker, they are never given that right at all. Therefore, Sir, this is a waste of money. They get a very heavy loan from the Government, expenses arise when they do not get any profit from it.

[Mr. Mulliro]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another point, which I would like to raise to the Minister, is about the posts, which are given to, or sold to, the settlers. They cut short pieces, and when they are put in the ground, it is found that they are too short and of no value at all. When one travels in the Western Province settlement schemes then one sees piles and piles of wood which is usually what the Kenya Government, through the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has paid for, and then passes over the cost to the new African settlers which is of no value at all. This, Sir, is one of the hitches.

Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another point which is about the fences. They are pulled down by settlement officers and when they are pulled down by the settlement officers, then some of the settlement officers sell the same wire to the Africans who come to settle on the land. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my problem, is this, and the question which the Minister or the Assistant Minister must bring before this House, that the cost of the farm is inclusive of all the fences on that land. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price which a young African settler pays should be inclusive of the wire and the posts they find on that farm. The whole farm is broken down completely and the Africans are told to buy the fences afresh. This, Sir, I feel is most unfair.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another point, but I am not going to take long, which I would like the Minister to enquire into is the Cherangani Settlement Scheme, which was originally earmarked for the Marakwet District or Sub-district as a settlement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people from Marakwet have refused to come forward, and the Abaluhya, and the Kikuyu labourers who were in that area, would like to have the right to purchase land in that area, but of late, and I stand it that area, would like to have the Abaluhya and Kikuyu labourers who are working in the Cherangani area can buy the land, but what I would like to ask the Minister to do is what he is doing for other settlement schemes. Where there is a deposit, Sh. 142 in the Western Province for instance, here in this particular scheme, Sir, the Ministry demands that one should pay Sh. 2,000 cash before he gets onto the land, but when one considers the African's quarters in the settled areas, it is hardly possible for a single African labourer in the Trans Nzoia District today to produce Sh. 2,000 just on the spur of the moment. This, Sir, is what I would like the Minister to look into and make provision for: less deposits of say, Sh. 120; Sh. 200 or Sh. 300 as it is in the Western Province so that more of the Kikuyu and Abaluhya labourers in the Cherangani area can be settled in this area.

With this, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for the effort he has made in putting forward this vote to the House. I did not intend to speak in this debate but I have four points which have come up during the speech of the Minister which I thought I should point out to the Members for their consideration. Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make clear that some of the points have been repeated over the last four years in this House and the Ministry has done nothing at all to put it right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is contempt of a Ministry towards the House, or the Members of the House, if a matter is repeated over five times in Parliament, year after year, and year after year the Minister does absolutely nothing towards this serious point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope this is the last time that we remind the Minister that this is a very serious affair and it must stop.

The first point I would like to raise, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that I strongly feel, Mr. Speaker, that the Government should reconsider the policy of settlement. In the first aspect I think that every affair having to do with settlement should become the affair of one Ministry, so that all the settlement affairs are consolidated in one Ministry and become the function of that one Ministry. We are at the moment very much disturbed when we had to approach various people and each tried to escape his duty by saying that this form of settlement is not my affair. It is either the affair of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. McKenzie or of the district commissioner or the district officer in your division.

Now, this is I think, a very unsatisfactory affair, and I would like to ask my Minister to see that all the settlement affairs are put in one basket, and there is one person carrying that basket, so that we can ask what is in the basket, and he can dish out what is in it. We cannot understand this confusion in settlement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention to the Minister the stamp duties he has mentioned. He has said that the price of stamp duty has gone up. Now, the Minister should reconsider the basis on which the value of this duty is based, because whereas in the past rich, very rich farmers were acquiring land, these days very poor Africans who intend to develop the land are acquiring the land, and yet the value of stamp duty is so high. Now, this is impoverishing the people who want to acquire land. In some places you have to pay 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000 on stamp duty. Now, this is, I think, a very ridiculous situation, where an African is acquiring a piece of land of his own

[The Speaker]

anyhow—to resume our ordinary procedure of continuing until the usual hour of 6.30 p.m. and then having the adjournment debate at 6.30 p.m. so it will be at 6.30 p.m. and not 6 p.m. that this matter is raised today.

I would also inform hon. Members that I have even had notice from Mr. Shikuku of his desire to raise on adjournment the matter of employees in the Voice of Kenya, which was the subject of Question No. 2204, addressed to the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism. I have allotted Thursday, 15th July at the interruption of business, for that matter to be raised.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read being First Allotted Day)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

Vote 19—MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Before calling on Mr. Angaine to move this debate, I would draw the attention of hon. Members to the Resolution of this House which appears on the Order Paper, which is that there is a limitation in regard to the business of the Annual Estimates: the Minister gets half an hour in moving and half an hour in replying while other hon. Members are limited to ten minutes.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker, do now leave the Chair.

Vote 19 provides for the headquarters of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement in Nairobi, and for all the headquarters and field expenses of the departments of Lands, Surveys and Town Planning. In addition, this Vote includes the costs of the staff of the Department of Settlement and of the Central Land Board, but these are reimbursed by the Settlement Fund Trustees to the Government from the funds provided to them in the Development Estimates for payment of staff, purchase of land and development of settlement schemes.

My Ministry is also responsible for the Department of Land Consolidation, but the cost of this department is included in the Development Estimates.

In presenting my Ministry's estimates for the year ending 30th June 1966, I should like to give hon. Members some indication of the present position of each of the departments within my Ministry.

To deal first with Land Settlement.

I have just mentioned that Vote 19 includes provision for the staff of the Department of Land Settlement and the Central Land Board, but I should now explain a small change that has been made this year.

In the past, this provision for Land Settlement and Central Land Board staff has included all staff, irrespective of the nature of their terms of service, but in the 1965/66 Estimates we have included only those officers serving on the permanent and pensionable establishment; officers on probation for appointment to that establishment, and any designated officers on contract terms of service.

This small change has been made so as to protect the interests of the Settlement Fund Trustees in respect of contract gratuity contributions for non-designated contract staff. Such staff are now paid directly by the Settlement Fund Trustees.

As regards Central Land Board staff, provision has been included for a period of only eight months, as we expect to complete in that period the relatively small land purchasing programme of 100,000 acres as against 300,000 acres purchased in 1964-65, and it is thought that it will then be possible to dispense with the office staff, and to transfer the officers concerned to other Ministries or organizations. If, however, further settlement projects are undertaken and we find it necessary to retain the services of these officers, the supplementary provision for such new projects will include the necessary funds to continue to employ them.

Land Settlement has been proceeding very steadily throughout 1964-65 and not only has almost all of the programme for the year been completed, but also there has been a great deal of consolidation of previous years' work.

Mr. Maliro: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it not against the Standing Orders of this House that Ministers should read their entire speeches? The hon. Minister is reading his speech word for word.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. It is specially provided by our Standing Orders that speeches shall not be read, though hon. Members may refer to notes on which to base their speeches. However, it is Parliamentary practice to allow some Ministers who have to move debates covering a wide range of detailed or technical subjects to read their speeches but that latitude is limited. It is not desirable that hon. Ministers should read every word where the subject matter enables them to speak spontaneously.

[The Speaker]

It is also a practice of Parliament that the Speaker takes no notice of a speech being read until an hon. Member objects. However, even though the Speaker may not object it is actually out of order I hope Mr. Angaine will not read all his speech word for word.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Mr. Speaker, this statement consists of so many figures which the Minister cannot remember or bear in mind, and, therefore, I beg permission from the hon. Members to read my speech.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): So long as you do not read it word for word where spontaneous speech is possible.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nearly 300,000 acres of land have been bought during the year—rather more than I anticipated when I presented the Estimates last year—and this brings the total purchased to date for high density and low density schemes, to well over a million acres; I am sure hon. Members will be pleased to hear that this significant figure has now been reached.

In addition, over 100,000 acres have been bought during the year for co-operative farming in the Ol Kalou Salient, and this land is at present being farmed by the Department of Settlement, while preparations are being made for the setting up of the co-operative societies.

In 1965-66 a further 100,000 acres will be purchased, of which about three-quarters will be for high density schemes, and the remainder for low density schemes; this will complete the land purchase programme for schemes at present approved. Most of these purchases will be in the Western Province, but there will be about 20,000 acres in Nyanza Province and a further 2,000 acres to complete the purchase programme in the Rift Valley Province.

As hon. Members will be aware, some of my colleagues and I will shortly be going to London to endeavour to negotiate further assistance for settlement schemes, but as it is not yet known when these schemes, if approved, will start, no provision has been made for them in the Estimates for 1965-66, which I am now presenting.

Not quite as many families were settled in 1964-65 as I had hoped, but 9,000 plots were allocated, and it is expected that more than 8,000 will be ready in 1965-66, making a total of over 33,000 since settlement started.

Again, in the course of this past year, I have visited many schemes, and I am glad to report that the settlers continue to work well and are increasing production.

I am concerned to see, however, that in a number of cases settlers are falling into arrears with their repayments of loans, and while in some cases this is due to circumstances such as bad weather conditions, over which they have little control, there are others in which there seems to be no reason why the settlers should not repay promptly what they owe.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry to have to interrupt you, Mr. Angaine, but with regard to the point of order raised by Mr. Maliro, the last passage which you have just read could easily have been a matter of spontaneous speech. You must pay some regard to the Standing Orders.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but as I have already pointed out to you and to the hon. Members, where there are some figures it is rather difficult to bear them all in mind and, therefore, I—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There must be justification for reading a speech where it consists of detailed figures or technicalities. However, as I said just now, the particular passage which you have just read contains no figures or details and it could have been the subject of spontaneous speech; and it should be so.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): As I have said, my Ministry consists of several departments, the Department of Settlement, Town Planning and Land Consolidation, as well as the Central Land Board. I must say that we have not included the Central Land Board estimates in this Budget simply because we do not know whether we are now going to get money from Britain or not. I am now going to Britain to negotiate for more money. Hon. Members know that the Kenya Government is a beggar, because we do not have enough of our own money. We do not have our own currency and therefore have to rely upon other people until we have sufficient money in this country.

Hon. Members: When?

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): I do not know; God only knows.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, expenditure in 1965/66 is expected to amount to a little over £44 million, and the balance will be spent in the period 1966 to 1968. The sources of finance are as follows:—

Britain: £21.6 million, including a free grant of £9.7 million.
World Bank: £1.6 million.
Germany: £12 million.

[The Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

sometimes passengers do not co-operate with the staff. But, every now and then any person who is caught in the train is always removed.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell us how the passengers have failed to co-operate with the railway authority in this problem?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Why I say passengers fail to co-operate with the staff is because sometimes when these people are found in the train, they get mixed up with the passengers, and staff find it difficult to pick out these people in order to penalize them.

Mr. Muruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Minister not agree with me that some of these hawkers are quite a value to the passengers. They supply sweets which are very valuable to the passengers in the train?

Mr. Mwanjumba: No, I do not agree with the hon. Member here, because it is illegal. We have facilities in every station for passengers to buy sweets, and so on.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister take a firm step to prevent these hawkers from selling things on these third class trains, because some of the goods are stolen?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that every step has been taken even now to see that these hawkers do not sell to passengers in third class trains, and I have said that whenever this sort of person is found on a train, he is removed from the train, and sometimes they are even sent to court.

Question No. 2213

TOURISTS HOTELS ON CHULLU HILLS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism if he would tell the House when he intends to build hotels on Chullu Hills for tourists.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Ministry is fully aware of the beauty and general attractiveness of the Chullu Hills. It is with this tourist potential in mind that we have spent £6,000 during the Financial Year 1964/65 on improving the roads of access. Plans are already in hand for further road expansion which will make it possible to drive from Amboseli to Tsavo over the Chullu Hills. No plans are in hand at the moment for

building hotels there, but it is felt that consideration should be given for the construction of a lodge when the area becomes more readily accessible. In the meantime if private enterprise should wish to construct a lodge in the Chullu Hills the Government would consider giving it appropriate assistance.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House how his Ministry intends to convert Chullu Hills into a tourist area, in spite of the fact that there is no water in these hills? How does he intend to overcome that problem?

Mr. Achieng-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this is very interesting, because there is water around the Chullu area. The area serves as a water catchment and, as I have already said, we have made provision for the sum of £6,000 to make the place accessible. Once a lodge has been built in the area, the water problem will be solved.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from one of the replies given by the Minister, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister not agree with me that Taita people were making better use of the Chullu Hills by cultivating the hills and that they have been evicted now for the purpose of only catering for tourists?

Mr. Achieng-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree.

Mr. Mallinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Minister's reply, when he said that there is plenty of water in the Chullu Hills, will he agree with me that if that is so, the area should be allowed settlement by Wakamba instead of evicting them and turning this area into a tourist area?

Mr. Achieng-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, eviction is not my responsibility. The question is whether I would tell the House when I intend to build hotels on Chullu Hills for tourists. By asking that question, the hon. Member is defeating the other hon. Member for that particular constituency, who asked the question.

Question No. 2224

PROMOTION OF AFRICAN TOURIST COMPANY

Mr. Omar asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism to tell the House the precise plans he had to promote African tourist companies which were in infancy and experienced a lot of competition with non-citizen tourist companies.

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

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

Development Corporation is being set up as soon as possible—and, for the information of the House, I would like to inform hon. Members that tomorrow I will lay on the Table the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation Bill—to co-ordinate the efforts of all smaller tourist organizations in the country. The House will recall that under our programme of African socialism, Africans are to be encouraged in every possible way to take a large part in the development of the country and one of the tasks of the development corporation will be to see that assistance is given towards this end. I think that the House will agree that tourism as an industry is also in its infancy and, at this stage, our standards cannot be compromised even if this might mean considerable competition amongst companies. There is a comforting aspect in so far as African tourist companies of the future are concerned; it lies in the fact that the Government proposes to participate in the promotion of this important industry.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, in which he said that he is going to introduce a Bill to promote African tourist companies, would the Minister tell the House what the Ministry has been doing since independence, not to have introduced such a Bill in the House before?

Mr. Achieng-Oneko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is too late at this time, and I am also comforted by the hon. Member's remarks and I hope that when this Bill is read for the First and Second Times this week, the hon. Members will give me full support in implementing it.

We were planning and we have now concluded our plans, some of which are included in Sessional Paper No. 10.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): With the promise of a Bill to deal with this matter in the very near future, I do not think we ought to spend any more time on this question today.

Question No. 2220

TARNAC-ING KISHU/TARME ROAD

Mr. Ngala, on behalf of the Member for Kuria, Mr. Mairori-Tumbo, asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power whether he would tell the House when Kishu/Tarime Road which function as—

- (i) a main road across the border to Tanzania and Uganda; and
 - (ii) carried a large traffic—well over 200 motor vehicles per day;
- would be tarma-co-ed.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. There is no proposal to bituminize the road from Kishu to Iscebania in the foreseeable future. However, this road has been scheduled for improvement to a gravel standard in the revised draft Development Plan for 1965/70 and provided this plan is approved and funds made available, we should be able to complete it between 1967 and 1970. It is possible that there might be some limited extension of the tarmac towards the end of this period, depending on the way the traffic volume develops.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, Sir, would the Minister not, according to the following facts, consider this road as first priority?

Firstly, copper and gold have been discovered now in that area, Migori. Secondly, this road is a linking road between the three East African countries. Thirdly, heavy vehicles travel along that road carrying important weapons.

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, all these factors mentioned by the hon. Member have been considered by my Ministry and by Government and it is precisely because of what the hon. Member has said that we have made plans to improve this road by 1970. But I have said that the speed with which this road will be developed also on other traffic which will perhaps have grown when all these development plans come to fruition.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, in which he said that this road will be tarma-co-ed in 1970, would the Minister tell the House what the Ministry is doing at the moment to see that this road is (Inaudible.) successful?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said what the Ministry is doing to improve this road. I have said that, subject to funds being available, we should be able to begin improving this road to gravel standard between 1965 and 1970. It all depends on money being available.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I would remind hon. Members that at the interruption of business today, Mr. Odhiva is to raise the matter of compensation to Dodori farmers for the burning of maize by the General Service Unit. On the Order Paper hon. Members will see that this is scheduled to come at 8.00 p.m.; but I am very glad to inform the House that we have now sufficient HANSARD staff—while the Senate is not sitting

[The Assistant Minister for Education] published on the Republic Day for the general information of the public pending the Government's tabling a White Paper on the report.

The Government will be tabling the White Paper on the report shortly but no other formality is required to make the public know the contents of the report as the report has been in circulation now for more than six months.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there must be certain recommendations in the report needing action next year. What will the Assistant Minister do to help the country adopt the recommendations without further delay?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, the report will be tabled in this House in a few weeks time, but I also agree that there has been a bit of a delay. This was caused by a lot of plans in the Ministry of Economic Planning and as soon as the report is ready, it will be tabled in the House here.

Mr. Mulliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, would the Minister not agree that it would have been much better for this House to debate the commission report as such in order to make amendments to it before a White Paper is drawn up.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member, because first of all the report has to be agreed by the Minister for Economic Planning together with the Minister for Education, and as soon as these reports and recommendations which are contained in the paper are complete, then I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the right time for this paper to be brought to this House for consideration by this House.

Question No. 2229

PROMOTION OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Education if he would inform the House what steps it has taken to assist with the promotion of untrained Teachers, P4, P3, P2, P1, S1 and graduate teachers since January 1964 up to date.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The present regulations regarding promotion of teachers are as follows:—

Unified Teachers

Promotion is now considered only in cases of teachers seeking promotion to the P4 or P3 grade. Such teachers must have taught for at least five years and only outstanding teachers

are recommended for promotion. Promotion to P4 or P3 status depends on whether or not the teacher has passed K.P.E. or its recognized equivalent.

P.4 Teachers

The only avenue of promotion for these teachers is by passing External Std. VIII examination. They are then promoted to P.3 status.

P.3. Teachers

These teachers normally gain promotion to P.2 status by passing the P.3/P.2 Promotion Examination held in April each year.

They may also be promoted to P.1 status by obtaining Cambridge School Certificate or G.C.E. or educational qualifications amounting to passes in not less than four subjects at ordinary level, one of which must be English language.

P.2 Teachers

These teachers are promoted to P.1 status by obtaining Cambridge School Certificate or G.C.E. or educational qualifications amounting to passes in not less than four subjects at ordinary level, one of which must be English language.

Under special circumstances, a P.2 teacher may on completion of ten years' satisfactory teaching, be recommended to take the Special P.1 Examination. If the teacher is successful, he is automatically promoted to P.1 status.

P.1 Teachers

These may be promoted to S.1 status by—
(a) obtaining Cambridge School Certificate with three credits one of which must be English language, or a General Certificate of Education with passes in three subjects at ordinary level, one of which must be English language, and

(b) passing in at least two subjects at principal level in the Higher School Certificate or at advanced level in the G.C.E.

There is also a possibility of promotion to S.1 grade by completing satisfactorily the two-year "crash programme" course beginning in 1965. This affects both teachers for secondary schools and tutors for training colleges and comprises about 250 P.1 teachers.

S.1 and Graduate Teachers

No special rule has been laid down for promotion of these teachers. However, many of the former (T.I) teachers have now been promoted to "Approved Teacher" or "Education Officer" status.

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

Promotion on Special Merit

Apart from the avenues of promotion outlined above (promotion on academic grounds) the Chief Education Officer has the authority to promote any teacher whose work and responsibilities in the Chief Education Officer's opinion warrant the promotion.

Many teachers (P.2 upwards) have during the recent years been promoted in this manner.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think, Mr. Mutiso, that such a long and detailed reply might have been more suitable by way of a written reply. Ministers know that they can give written replies if they think it is more suitable.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister give us a simple breakdown from untrained teachers up to say P.1 of who have been promoted since January last year up to date?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House, there have been ten S.1 teachers who have been promoted to education officer status, on merit since January 1964, and about twice that number are in the process of being considered for promotion after they have been inspected and reported upon. As regards P.4, twenty-six unqualified teachers have been promoted to P.4 status since January 1964.

Regarding P.3, ninety-three unqualified teachers have been promoted to P.3 status in the same period, and thirty-six teachers were also promoted to P.2 status from P.3, and thirty-seven teachers promoted to P.1 status from various lower grades, and four teachers promoted to S.1.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will now go on. Next question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Godia: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of what I consider to be the most unsatisfactory reply to my question may I be allowed to raise this matter as a Motion on adjournment?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2226

TELEPHONE LINE TO DOCTOR'S HOUSE

Mr. Makone asked the Minister for Health and Housing what he was doing to extend a telephone line from Kisii Hospital Office to the doctor's house.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my colleague and myself, I wish to reply to this question; that is directed to my Ministry and not the Ministry of Communications.

We are aware that the doctors at the Kisii Hospital have no telephone extension to their places of residence, but what has happened is this. The previous lady doctor had an extension of the telephone at her house, but she is on leave until August. Her relief, Dr. Moyes, also had a telephone extended to his hotel, but unfortunately, he was transferred to Fort Hall. There is no direct telephone to the present doctor's house. I regret the inconvenience, but the matter is being put right.

Question No. 2223

BREWING OF CASHEW NUT WINE

Mr. Omar asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry if he would tell the House whether it was possible or impossible to brew cashew nuts wine; if the answer was in the affirmative what steps did he intend to take in order to get a factory to brew the cashew nut wine.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, I beg to reply. The answer to the first part of the question is yes.

Secondly, the Kenya National Marketing Board has in its possession several recipes which it intends to make use of in assessing the commercial value of distilling spirits from the cashew nuts. The question of whether a factory will be established will be decided as soon as that is done.

Question No. 2212

HAWKERS IN THIRD CLASS PASSENGER TRAINS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power if he would tell the House the reason why railway authority allows hawkers to wander about in third class passenger trains selling petty goods and at the same time causing inconvenience to the travellers.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration is well aware of this problem, and every effort is being made to stop hawkers from plying their trade in third class coaches, but staff find it rather difficult, because

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I also take the strongest objection to what the Member for Gichugu said: that the General Service Unit do certain things which are to him criminal. If he has any specific instance—and I have repeated this here and the Minister has repeated it here—any such instance must be reported because no member of the armed forces is above the law. But we cannot take the duties of the ordinary police and hand them over to the G.S.U.

There is one thing the hon. Members and the country should know, the General Service Unit comes in when there is pressure and they are trained, their particular training is for combat. Whatever that means, they are trained to do a job when there is an emergency and very often these emergencies occur, even in Gichugu.

Mr. Ngala-Ahok: Mr. Speaker, since this is a popularly elected Government who should be lenient, and yet rely more and more on sending offenders to a court of law, will the Assistant Minister tell the House that in future, the G.S.U. will not brutally beat anybody but will arrest as many people as possible and bring them before a court of law?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure this House and the people that these hon. Members represent that in the past the G.S.U. have not beaten anybody and if anybody has been beaten, or thoroughly beaten, or for that matter, I have heard this word used before, completely raped, reports should be made to us, but all the cases which have been brought here have been investigated. Even in the particular case when hon. Members mentioned certain names, when we wrote letters to these particular hon. Members telling them that they should report to our officers in the field, these hon. Members have not done so, and I have it on good authority, Sir, that the women whose names were mentioned here were very angry because, when asked by officers whether they had been raped, they said, "No, that man is spoiling my name".

Mr. Dala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement which was made by the Assistant Minister, that they wrote to certain Members to contact certain police stations over certain allegations, could the Assistant Minister mention these particular Members' names so that we should know exactly, because we do not know which Members they wrote to.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is quite in order for Mr. Bala to require substantiation of that statement.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: There was a specific complaint made here by the Member for Ugenya that a certain woman had her arm broken by the G.S.U., her son also had an arm broken by the G.S.U. We have written to him and the provincial commissioner has examined the matter and we do not have anything to pin down any offence on any particular person. Further, Sir, the hon. Member—my friend Mr. Okuto Bala—mentioned certain names here with my friend, Mr. Oselu-Nyalick, about people who had been beaten up by the G.S.U. when they went to do an inspection in the peri-urban area of Kisumu. I said at that time, Sir, that of about twenty-four people who complained that they had been beaten and were given the usual P3 form of the police, only two returned the form to the police and of them the doctor's remarks were "No sign of physical injury."

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if the Chair gives priority to this very serious matter, I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I cannot guarantee priority. We will go on to the next question now.

Mr. Anyien: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence did say that some allegations had been made in this House and the Members who had made these allegations had been contacted by his Ministry, and had failed to turn up. It is well known that the hon. Okuto Bala did make allegations in this House. The hon. Minister has not substantiated that; the hon. Okuto Bala and the hon. Oselu Nyalick did not substantiate, or make it clear that they did not report to the Ministry. Would I be in order to ask the Assistant Minister to withdraw the remark that those who had made allegations did not call on the authorities in the field to substantiate what they said?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I do not think so. When hon. Members are required to substantiate what they have said, sometimes it means no more than explaining what they said and why. The Assistant Minister made it quite clear why he said what he said. The facts which he brought forward may not completely justify what he said, but they showed what he meant by what he said, and that is sufficient. We do not want to labour these things.

We will now go on to the next question.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2226 (A)

TEA STUMPS SHORTAGE IN KISII

Mr. Makone asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry if he could tell us that in view of the serious shortage of tea stumps to the people of Kisii what he is going to do to meet this serious demand as one way also of fighting unemployment.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. In my opinion the reference to serious shortage is a gross exaggeration. There is a shortfall of only twenty-two acres in Kisii against what should have been planted in the district in 1965.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that when the people went to selling stations to buy these stumps, they were told that the tea stumps had been reduced by 400-800 of this year planting of tea stumps, and every person knows how difficult it is to prepare the *shamba* for tea.

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed, I am aware and I know how difficult it is to prepare a *shamba* for tea, but, Sir, we cannot supply tea stumps when there are no tea stumps in the country. We have tried our best by travelling in Uganda and Tanzania looking for tea stumps in these we have obtained all possible tea stumps in these two countries, including Kenya, and we have supplied them to those that were supposed to plant tea.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Minister agree with me, when there were no tea stumps to give these people up to 4 per cent reduction. Why did you say this was an over estimation?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a gross exaggeration, because Kisii was allocated 324 acres of tea to be planted. Out of this 302 acres have been planted so only 22 could not get stumps and that is not a serious shortage.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that one of the major reasons why the Kisii District was not allowed more acres was because of the shortage of stumps, and in view of the fact that the areas where the Government has said they will provide stumps, the Government will not obtain the stumps to sell to the people, would the Minister then agree that there is an acute shortage of these stumps and that the Government should do everything to get these stumps so that the people of Kisii District may be able to plant them?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree that the reason why Kisii District was only given 324 acres was due to the shortage of stumps. I have said here many, many times before, that the average allocation to each district has several factors governing it. Number one is the shortage of stumps, I agree, and number two is the money for developing the roads and the money for developing the factory, so the hon. Member for Majoge-Bassi is not right in saying that only tea stumps were the reasons why Kisii was allocated this acreage.

It is true.

Mr. Murull: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that to relieve this situation more nurseries should be established so that Kisii District will not lack tea stumps again?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would agree with the hon. Member but what we have done is we have established two very large nurseries, in fact one of them is one, if not the largest in the world. I think the hon. Members should be proud that Kenya has established a tea nursery, the largest in the world, one is on the eastern side of the Rift and the other is on the western side of the Rift. If the hon. Member is asking where this one is, I see the hon. Member for Gichugu is asking, one is in his own district—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member should withdraw his allegation. I never spoke.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think that Mr. Osogo was mistaken in what he said about Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I saw him looking at me with inquiring eyes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the nursery on the western side of the Rift is in Kabianga, which is very, very near Kisii District and it is a very large nursery which we have money now to develop and next year there will be no shortage, I would assure hon. Members.

Question No. 2228

TABLING PROF. OMINDE'S EDUCATION REPORT

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Education if the Minister would consider tabling the Professor T. Ominde's Kenya Commission Education Report No. 1 before the House as quickly as possible to enable the country to learn of the merits and demerits of the report?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Part I of the Education Commission Report was

[Mr. Kibaki]

Following on this we have plans, Mr. Speaker, for the mechanization of production of such crops as cotton, groundnuts, simsim, maize and other crops.

He also knows that the programme of expanding the Siaya Hospital in East Alego Location and the opening of new health centres at Muthero (South Ugenya) and Sigomore in Buholo are being undertaken in addition to the expansion which, the hon. Member knows, has taken place in the secondary schools that are there already.

Mr. Odera-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that, when he referred to bush clearing, this is done by the people themselves and not by his Ministry?

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much aware that it is done by the people. I wonder whom the hon. Member has in mind should do this job, other than the people themselves?

Mr. Ameyin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has replied that planning is not done on district levels. Could he then give us some of the reasons why some districts are specifically mentioned in planning while others are not?

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that planning is not done at district level. I said, strictly we do not plan every project at district level because some projects are so big that they have to be "Kenya" projects. However, we do have to consider the location of various projects, and if it is located in Broderick Falls then we shall say so, and we shall say Broderick Falls is in Bungoma. I do not see what it is wrong in saying this kind of thing, Sir.

Mr. Khalit: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, wherein he says that no district is overlooked as far as the development activities are concerned, is he not aware that Wajir as a district—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Oh, no, Mr. Khalit, that is not covered by the question.

Next question.

Question No. 2211

EXPULSED KENYAN POLICE OFFICERS FROM TANZANIA

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if the Minister could tell the House:—

(a) How many police officers who were Kenya citizens were expelled from Tanzania after the amalgamation of the two countries concerned.

(b) What posts they held.

(c) How many had been taken up by the Kenya Government.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am unable to answer this because apart those who wanted jobs, the other officers did not report to us.

(b) Again, I cannot answer this as information regarding the posts they held was not passed to my Ministry.

(c) So far five inspectors from Tanganyika Police have been accepted into the Kenya Police. Rank structures are not quite similar in the two countries but these five were accepted into the Kenya Police on the ranks parallel to those they held in Tanganyika before their transfer to Kenya. Four members of the Zanzibar Police have also been accepted into the Kenya Police as inspectors. These four officers were holding the rank of inspectors in Zanzibar prior to the revolution but soon after the revolution they were appointed to act in the rank of Assistant Superintendents possibly to take places of the former holders of the posts who might have not been available after the revolution.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, because the Assistant Minister could not answer (a) and (b) would it be in order if I asked that the reply be provided later on in writing.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, it would be in order for you in a supplementary question to ask that he inquire further into that matter and then report back to you.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, could he tell this House whether there are any others whom he does not know and who have not reported to the Government to try and get jobs? We would like to know what the Government wants to do with them.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is not a Ministry which deals with conjuring tricks. There are a number of ex-police officers and policemen from Tanzania and Zanzibar who are in Kenya, but since they were not interested in jobs they did not come to us. So, we cannot know. How can we know?

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Assistant Minister the reasons why some of these police officers who are employed by the Kenya Government were expelled from Tanzania?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2218

DUTIES OF GENERAL SERVICE UNIT

Mr. Odera-Sar asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence whether the Minister would differentiate the duties of General Service Unit from those of police and army. Were there any of such things as G.S.U. in other African Governments?

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Basically the duties of the G.S.U. are no different from those performed by the ordinary Kenya policemen. The G.S.U. are recruited and trained as policemen. They are formed into companies under their own but are formed into companies under their own commander. They are deployed throughout the country when the local or district police are faced with a crime wave, civil disturbance, threats to the safety of life and property or the disruption of public tranquillity, which require extra police to be drafted into the area to assist them to restore law and order and to keep the peace. Whilst the Kenya General Duty Police is deployed strategically throughout the country to carry out normal day-to-day policing, something more is required to meet emergencies. This duty falls to the G.S.U.

The Kenya Army, as everybody should know, of course, is a fighting unit, trained for war, but has a role to play in the preservation of internal security when the police are fully extended or likely to be overborne.

Units similar to the G.S.U. exist in other countries, i.e. the Motorized Unit in Tanzania and Field Force in Uganda.

Mr. Odera-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the G.S.U. is part of the police force, would the Assistant Minister explain to this House why these gentlemen are trained to ill-treat people, instead of being trained to help them.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, I take the strongest objection, Sir, to the imputation that the members of the General Service Unit, for which this House makes appropriation in a Vote in this House ill-treat anyone. That is one of the things they do not do.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Sir, that the G.S.U. is a regular group of the normal police force and yet so many crimes have been committed in various places by these people, and knowing for certain that the work of a policeman, Sir, is to maintain law and order, and to become a teacher, could we not then replace this particular unit with the Kenya Police Reserve?

[Mr. Gatuguta]
The second question is, may we know what the Government has—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You can only ask one question at a time.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, "expelled" is rather a strong word in dealing with our relationship with a friendly country.

I must say this: some of these officers felt that as their chances for promotion in those territories were not quite good they thought it fit to come back to Kenya because they did not want to take up Tanzania or Zanzibar citizenship. The others were retired on pension, and for some reason they were not interested in joining the Kenya Police. There are others still who might have come and taken over other jobs.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that unsatisfactory reply, now that there is very little hope for the East African Federation, could the Assistant Minister tell this House what the Government has in mind for over 120 Kenyans who are refused promotion and are now serving in Tanzania Government in the police force?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: While I sympathize with the questioner, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and my Ministry do not hold such a pessimistic view regarding the East African Federation.

The hon. Member for Emukhaya should be told. I certainly think there are more than that. Now, if these particular men would wish to join the Kenya Police as Kenya citizens they will receive every support and sympathy from my Ministry.

Mr. Kall: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that most of the Kenya officers, particularly those from Zanzibar, have lost their cars and their pensions and what is the Ministry going to do about that?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they have lost their cars because they took them on loans, that is a different matter. However, if for some reason they have lost certain privileges and they complain, I think it is the duty of this Government to protect Kenya property and Kenya citizens wherever they may be.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the unsatisfactory reply and lack of knowledge given by the Assistant Minister, I wish to raise this matter on adjournment.

Tuesday, 13th July 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members, it is with deep regret that we have heard today of the death in Nairobi of His Excellency Hon. Arthur Bulens, who was the first Ambassador of Belgium in Kenya.

It is just two years since his first arrival in this country, and during those two years he represented Belgium with great credit, and earned the respect and affection of all of us.

On behalf of all hon. Members of this House, I extend to his widow and children our heartfelt sympathy, and I think that our Vice-President would also like to say a few words on behalf of the Government of Kenya.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members of this House, it is with great shock that we have heard of the untimely death of His Excellency, Mr. Bulens, the Belgian Ambassador to our Republic. Mr. Bulens has passed away at the early age of 52 years, when his services to his country, the world and mankind in general were greatly needed.

He had been in Kenya since 1963 and, during that brief period he endeared himself to many of us. His loss is going to be felt not only by his family and the people of Belgium, but also by many Kenyans who had known him and to whom he had endeared himself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, would you please convey our condolences to his bereaved family and to the Government of which he was the representative in this land of ours. Kenya mourns the loss of this dear friend.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Now, hon. Members, I would suggest that we stand for a few moments silence as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Bulens and in respect for his country.

(Hon. Members stood for one minute in silence)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Now, hon. Members, on resuming duty as your Speaker, after four weeks' absence, I must again thank you for having allowed me to go. It is not often that a Speaker can be justified in seeking leave

of absence while his House is sitting, but the functions at Westminster which the Speaker of the Senate and I were invited to attend as representatives of our National Assembly, were quite unique. All Presiding Officers in Parliaments throughout the Commonwealth were invited, and hardly one of them failed to be there. Great honour was accorded to us throughout our visit; and especially at the principal ceremony in Westminster Hall, celebrating the 700th Anniversary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament, the majestic proceedings of which were focussed exclusively upon the value and status of democratic Parliaments.

As you know, we subsequently constituted a representative delegation from this National Assembly to the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, where likewise we were received with great honour and hospitality, and gained valuable experience in that brave and beautiful country.

Also I had the happy opportunities of meeting in Rome the Speaker of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and in Athens the Speaker of the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

All these matters will be the subject of a full report in writing which the Speaker of the Senate and I will present to hon. Members of both Houses at the earliest opportunity.

In concluding this communication, I must express my gratitude to Dr. De Souza for having acted as Speaker, and to Mr. Maiti for having acted as Deputy Speaker, during my absence; which gratitude, I feel sure, is shared by all hon. Members of this House.

That the Senate has agreed to the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 63) without amendment, on Friday, 25th June 1965.

That His Excellency, the President has assented to the following Bills:—

No.	Title	Passed Third Reading		
		House of Representatives	Senate	Date of Assent
16.	The Agriculture (Amendment) Act, 1965	27-4-65	18-5-65	17-6-65
17.	The Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1965	2-6-65	8-6-65	17-6-65
18.	The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Act, 1965	12-5-65	9-6-65	18-6-65
19.	The Exchange Control (Amendment) Act, 1965	11-6-65	11-6-65	18-6-65

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PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

East African Agriculture and Forest Research Organization—Record of Research for the period 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964—Annual Report, 1964.

(By the Vice-President (Mr. Odinga))

Immigration Department Annual Report, 1964. *(By the Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek) on behalf of the Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai))*

Annual Report of the Kenya Hospital Authority for the year 1964. *(By the Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende))*

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RECOGNISED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

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

THAT in view of the uncertainty of the successful results of Harambee secondary schools, and in view of the shortage of places in Government-run secondary schools, this House urges the Government to:—

- Establish a recognized competitive examination at Form II level so that the pupils who pass this examination can be admitted in Form III's in national secondary schools from Harambee secondary schools and thus ensure a free exchange of pupils between national and Harambee secondary schools.
- Standardize the teaching in all secondary schools to see that all the subjects needed in a secondary school are taught by qualified teachers so as to give equal opportunity to all secondary school leavers in this country.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER HARAMBEE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CENTRES

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

THAT this House strongly feels concerned about the burden of responsibility shouldered by the local authorities in Kenya, and urges the Government to take over all Harambee secondary schools and health centres, so as to enable local authorities to provide free primary education.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2219

DEVELOPMENT OF UKWALA DISTRICT

Mr. Odera-Sar asked the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, in view of the fact that all the developments and economic planning is for this House for explanations he could give to this House for not developing Ukwala Division which is bigger than many of the Kenya districts.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, I beg to reply. It is, indeed, incorrect for the Member to suggest that all the development and economic planning of the country is done strictly on a district basis. It is also untrue to allege that Ukwala or any other division in the country has been neglected.

The hon. Member knows that the draft plans which are submitted by the various Ministers to the Ministry of Economic Planning are submitted after proposals have been collected at the local, divisional and district level. The needs of these districts are, therefore, catered for in that process. However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Ministry is in the process of improving this procedure by formulating and implementing development plan by the appointment of planning officers at the level of each province, and also by the establishment of district planning committees in all the districts where we should be able to bring in the Members of Parliament, the party leaders, and the technical officers of the various departments together, and in that manner, we shall ensure that all suggestions are indeed included in the development programme.

Mr. Odera-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, for the time being I would like him to tell the House what development his Ministry has put down for Ukwala?

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ukwala Division is more fortunate than many other divisions. There is plenty of activity going on there and there are plenty of plans for Ukwala and there are plenty of plans for Ukwala Division. Again, Mr. Speaker, priority is being given to the opening up of the lake shore areas by bush clearing. This is not as simple as Members may think and those who come from these areas know that the obstacle to rapid development is the tsetse fly, and this has to be eradicated. The programme is a very big one and it is being undertaken.

[The Minister for Home Affairs]

Therefore, I should like to warn Members that whatever they say about being loyal to the President, their deeds in the country will reflect exactly whether they are loyal to the Head of State and to Kenya. That is why I should like every Member to be loyal to the country and to the Head of State. Personally—I have said this before and I am not going to hide it—whoever undermines Mzee, I shall go against him, even if he is a Minister. I have said that and I am committed to that. If somebody will blame me for doing so, then definitely I will say he is against me by suggesting that So-and-so is against Mzee.

The Member for West Pokot—he is out of the House and if he were interested in the problems of his own area, he would have remained to hear what the Government wants to do for his own area—stated that West Pokot is not being considered and he suggested, to my surprise, that the West Pokot people should be westernized. I was rather puzzled because we are following African culture, we only want to feel that we are ourselves and not somebody else.

An hon. Member: What about the way you dress?

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Even some Chinese dress like myself, so what is wrong with that? It is an international dress; it is not western, it is nothing; even the Russians wear this dress, so it is nobody's; it is not Kalenjin either.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member suggested that there are no projects in West Pokot. I should like to assure the hon. Member that the Government has done a lot in the West Pokot area and has spent a lot of money in building dams, in afforestation, in growing tea, coffee and pyrethrum. Also, there are a few people who grow *miraa*, but if the hon. Member is going to chew more *Miraa*, he will have his mind twisted!

He also alleged that there are no Kalenjin or West Pokot District Assistants. Normally, when the Government appoints a district assistant, he is not supposed to serve in his own locality; he is bound to serve in various parts of Kenya. Therefore, I should like to tell him that there is a Pokot who is already a district assistant and there are more to be appointed. There is also an education officer who is in the United States furthering his studies. So the Government is not minimizing the well-being of the Pokot people. If the hon. Member is interested in the development of West Pokot, he should participate in the development authority—

Mr. Anyien: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, you have given the hon. Minister fifteen minutes and he has taken about ten minutes in speaking on West Pokot; he should speak on other constituencies—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, that is not a point of order. He may choose how to use his time.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member shall not decide what I shall do.

Further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member for Butere complained that the Government was not doing much to his area. I hope the hon. Member will see in his area that many factories for tea production in the Kericho area have been built and more are being established and therefore he should not complain any more about it. Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when he suggested that a youth centre should be established in each constituency, I hope he was not serious in suggesting that, because the Government cannot really consider normally establishing a national youth centre in every area.

Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member for Nyalick—

Mr. Oselu-Nyalick: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the Member for Winam and my name is Nyalick.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he suggested that Winam was not being considered, but I would like to assure the hon. Member, as he has been assured, that the plans are in train for education and as he is aware the Soviet Union was proposing to spend a lot of money in this scheme, so he should be grateful and he should be thankful for what is going to be done and not blame the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again the Member for Kitutu, Mr. Makone, is the Member for Kitutu East, suggested that—

An hon. Member: He is not the Member for Kitutu.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): He is the Member for Kitutu East, I will not ask you what constituency he represents, but I would like to tell you that he should work for his people to help them improve their standard of living.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the member for Nandi South, Mr. Choge, suggested that my Ministry only runs a Ministry for lunatics. I think he was out of order, because again my Ministry runs the

[The Minister for Home Affairs]

Prisons Department and the approved schools and citizenship, and these in themselves are very important subjects, and if anybody would like to grumble, whilst it is not always my business, always to grumble, I am here to enlighten him, and there is no reason to grumble. If we go on grumbling all the time then I think that there will now be a problem. Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a Minister is appointed, he is not appointed because he belongs to a certain tribe. He is appointed to serve this whole country. I am not a Minister of the colonial régime, I am a Minister to serve the Kenya Government, and all the people in Kenya.

Again, Mr. Choge complained that there are only secondary schools. I assure him that the Kalenjin as a whole have some secondary schools, in Tambach, Kabernet, Kapsabel and some of their children are being sent to the Prince of Wales School here in Nairobi, Nakuru Secondary School, the Highlands School, and other secondary schools. So, other districts are considered, and a secondary school is not established merely for one particular tribe, but for all people in the area concerned.

The Member for Majoge-Basi, Mr. Anyieni, said that Government should state its policy on the question of *Harambee* schools. I entirely agree with him and the Government is considering the policy on this, because *Harambee* high schools are mere mushrooms, and there must be a policy, and we know that the Ministry of Education will only allow a group of people or any district to get a secondary school if it is within the Six-year Development Plan, so that later there will be no confusion. Therefore, when hon. Members start their *Harambee* high schools, they should first consult the district team or the local education authority to see whether it is fitting in within the Development Plan. If not, they should then review the plan and then get it co-ordinated by the Provincial Development Authority of Social Services, or Community Development Branch which sees that the self-help projects are co-ordinated so that they are not out of the Government Development Plan. I think if hon. Members could help the Government in this, it would be very much appreciated.

He also mentioned the trade unions and other matters, including the price of maize. I would like to say that we should be grateful to the United States because the money out of the maize will be spent in the country, here in Kenya, and none of the money from the maize will go back to the United States.

I should like to warn the Members that the question of land is a very touchy question, and I would hate to see Members talk on land matters, because if I was to talk to the Kalenjin that this land which was previously owned by Europeans should go back to them, then other tribes who were more powerful during that time, will be out of place. The Kalenjin and the Massai so used to own the whole of the Rift Valley, so they should live together peacefully and harmoniously. Others like to talk more on these matters. Others like to talk more on these things, and if any hon. Member would like me to tell the Kalenjin to go back to their former land, that would be easy. On the question of money, I would like to assure Members that I am not the agent of the Imperialists, the Chinese or Russians, therefore I am not in a position to know of any individual receiving foreign money. It is only Government that can receive money from foreign countries in form of aid or loan. I would have liked, and I would not hesitate to say here that if I saw somebody on such-and-such a day doing so-and-so, I would not hesitate to declare that person so that the country would know about his money. I would like you all to be vigilant and tell this. I would like you to see such things, that the President whenever you see such things, that so-and-so received so much money. If the President knows these things he will be in a position to deal with the situation adequately.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Mr. Balala, asked the Kenya Government something on the question of the Algerian problem. I would like to state that the Organisation for African Unity can decide on such delicate problems. It is not a question of Kenya, as an independent country, alone dealing with the matter. This will be looked after by the Organisation for African Unity.

Although there are other problems, I would like now to assure the Members that the Government is conscious of all the problems which do exist in the country. It is up to the Members to support the Government in this respect. Here I would like to make it quite clear that should this country be divided it will only be divided because of the Members.

Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House therefore stands adjourned until Tuesday, 13th July 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at fifty-five minutes past Twelve o'clock.

Mr. Khalif: Now, Sir, this is very serious, because—

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): On a point of order, Sir, this telegram is not addressed to the hon. Member at all. It is addressed to Senator Hassan.

Mr. Khalif: Because of the seriousness of the matter, this telegram was addressed to every Member of the North-Eastern Region, including all Senators and Members. It is a duplicate, as he can see.

Now, Sir, this is very serious, because if a district commissioner—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Khalif, I would like to make it very clear—I think you have already made your allegation, and it should now be left to the Government to investigate it. I do not want you to follow it up any more. It is a very serious allegation. We must leave the Government to investigate the evidence on this matter.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): On a point of order, Sir, I wonder whether it is in order, because I am trying to read it, with or without glasses, and I cannot make head or tail of it?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Khalif has said that he has the original.

Mr. Anyien: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since this is a very serious allegation, will you please give an undertaking that when the Government investigates it, and happens to find that this telegram is a forgery, gives false information, then the hon. Member will come and apologize for having mentioned the names of these people.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If the Government find that it is false, then the police will no doubt charge the person who sent the telegram, because it is a very serious allegation to make. Without the police and the Government investigating this, we cannot come to any conclusion on this. Mr. Khalif has made his statement, and we do not want to follow it up any more.

Mr. Khalif: I will leave it there, Sir, and will go to the second point I wanted to make.

Sir, I have also been told that on 5th June 1965, a senior chief of Mandera was arrested by the police on being suspected of helping and abetting the *Shifita*. Sir, I would like to say that because of my vast knowledge of this chief, who helped us very much in the campaign against the *Shifita*, this chief should be released immediately,

because I think that these allegations which have been made against him by the authorities are groundless and if they were not groundless I would ask that he be brought immediately before a court so that it could be proved that he did help and abet the *Shifita*. Otherwise, I would ask for his immediate release.

The other thing, Sir, which I would like to mention is the questioning of this committee which has been set up to investigate the trade union problem. The formation of the committee was completely biased, because the Members who formed the committee are people who have interests. I would like to ask for the immediate removal of the hon. Mr. Mboya, and the hon. Mr. Mwendwa, because they are quite biased.

Sir, although my time is not over, perhaps there are other Members who would like to say some other things, and I would like to finish there.

Mr. Mallinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have spoken on a different strain, but according to the allegation which has been brought here by the Minister for Information, which is very serious, I would like, first of all, to mention something about it.

Mr. Speaker, it is bad enough for any Member of this House or any member of the public to go to another person and demand money as a matter of corruption, or something like that. What I wanted to put to the Minister is that it is his duty to report this particular person to the police so that he can be apprehended. But, it is worse still for a Member of this House to engage in international corruption offered by foreign embassies.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): For your information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make it clear that I reported the matter to the police and also to the President.

Mr. Mallinda: Thank you very much, Sir, I did not follow that.

What I wanted to put on record, if he has not done so, was that it was his duty to see that that had happened, because it is worse still if there is this international corruption which may have occurred. That also Mr. Speaker, is very serious, and it should be dealt with according to the law.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): On a point of order, Sir, I think other Members should be fair to the Ministers, because when I mentioned this I made it very clear that somebody in this building talked to someone to approach me.

Mr. Mallinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not complaining about what the Minister has said. I am only stressing the need for such people to be brought before the courts, and if the Minister had reported this matter to the police, all well and good, and I am congratulating him on the part that he has played in trying to get these men apprehended.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say something different now. It seems, Sir, as though the Government has completely forgotten about Ukambani, and although I did not have a chance to speak during the Budget debate, I wanted to say that the Government has forgotten Ukambani completely, because in the Estimates, there is no item at all shown as going to any development or anything specific for Ukambani. The only thing which has been shown in the Development Estimates is a figure of only £10, which the Member for Yatta confused, saying it was £10,000, but later on I think he realized that the amount of money which has been set aside for the Yatta Irrigation Survey is only £10. Mr. Speaker, I think that it is a very bad and a very serious matter. The Government should look into the matter and provide more money to be spent on Ukambani and, especially, on irrigation schemes.

Mr. Speaker, there is also another possibility which Government does not seem to think about: there is a lot of water which goes to the Indian Ocean, doing nobody any good, and which would be very welcome and could be put to very good use if the water which runs along the Athi River were to be dammed up, that water could do a lot of good and bring a lot of life and a lot of development in Ukambani, especially in Machakos District. I will end that one there, Sir.

The other thing I would like to say, Sir, is that the Government should look into the Ministry of Settlement. The Ministry of Settlement, Mr. Speaker, seems to be completely rotten, especially when it comes to the field officers. Mr. Speaker, there are quite a lot of European ex-farmers—I have said this before and I now say it again—have failed completely to run their farms and when they failed they were bought out and taken on a settlement officers. This Ministry should be purged of such members of the staff and should get Africans who have passed K.P.E. and who can do this job quite efficiently. There is also a lot of confusion and a lot of dirty doings in the Ministry of Settlement by these Europeans and when somebody in that service notices and reports these people, he gets the sack, for no reason at all.

I would like to end my speech, Sir, by congratulating the President for the action that he took

yesterday in appointing a committee to inquire into the trade union movement. It is most important that the trade unions, or the workers, should have the least confusion, the least friction. Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Five minutes is allowed for each speaker. I want now to call the Minister for Home Affairs to reply on behalf of the Government but, before I do so, I would like the leave of the House to give him ten minutes to reply. I think that a lot of points have been raised, and I think it is only fair that he gets a little more time to reply. I think the House will agree to at least ten minutes. Will that be all right?

Hon. Members: No.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Let him have fifteen minutes then.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of your amendment to the fixed time, would it not be also in order for us to extend the time for the speakers so that we give him ten minutes and we also end up at one o'clock?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The time is up to ten to one, it is not more than one and a half hours for the Development Motion and the one and a half hours will expire at ten to one. We cannot take more than one and a half hours.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we should not argue as to the length of time I should take in answering the hon. Members' questions and the points they raised during this Adjournment Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many Members have spoken of the differences amongst the Members which have divided them, but I would like to say this. What I should like to stress to the Members is the qualification of a nationalist in any country. First and foremost, he must be a patriot, he must love his own country and put the love of his own country above everything else. Then he can qualify to be a nationalist; he cannot qualify as a true nationalist if he sings somebody else's behalf, tunes or if he acts on somebody else's behalf. That is why I say if we are true nationalists, if we have Kenya at heart, then we must sing the tune of Kenya and leave all these other things. Then we shall have a united Kenya and a united people, but when we sing other people's tunes, when we are other people's tape recorders, then definitely we are not nationalists and hence the country is bound to be divided.

[Mr. Anyienj]

For a long time in this House we have reminded our Government of the promises we made when we were fighting the elections and our people do insist that we fulfil those promises. Government promised to give free medical treatment and it has done so now. The people are very happy because of this. It is the duty of Members in this House to remind the President and the Government of the wishes of the people in the countryside. That is why there are 117 directly elected Members in this House to inform Mzee through this House so that the Government may know what is going on in the countryside.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price of maize is Sh. 32/50. Now we have received maize from the United States which is going to cost us between Sh. 50 and Sh. 60 per bag. I would appeal to the hon. Ministers that when they sit down to discuss these things they should give a little more money to the Kenya maize growers so that they will be encouraged to plant more maize.

The other thing I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, is in regard to the committee on trade unions, the committee which has been appointed to look into the trade union affairs. There are two individuals on that committee who are known to take sides with one particular union. In this way they have direct influence with one side and I would appeal to the President to see whether he cannot remove some of them who we know have connexions. For instance, it would not be good to appoint hon. Oduya to investigate because the hon. Oduya has connexions in one of the unions. It is not fair for the Government to appoint the hon. Mboya and the hon. Mwenda to sit on the committee. These two gentlemen belong to K.F.L.

There is one hon. Member here who has elected himself representative of the Kisii people as a whole; he has been saying the Kisii people this and the Kisii people that. According to the Kisii customs, the man who has the first right to represent the Kisii people is the older man. The older man we have here is Senator Kebaso. The one who comes next to him is the hon. Sagini and then comes the hon. Nyamweya. The rest of us are young and we will have our time later.

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is in order to allege that I do not represent my Kisii Constituency?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza):
..... (Inaudible)

Mr. Anyienj: I hope that the minutes that have been taken up with the hon. Member's point of order will be given to me.

I must make it very clear that if the hon. Member is bringing the question of land here, I do not think this House is qualified to discuss that. I will challenge that hon. Member to share a platform with me in his own constituency from that part of Kisii. The Kisii people are given 75 square miles, that means 48,000 acres. If every person was given 100 acres we would only settle about 480 people. The average amount of land that any person in Kisii has is 1 acre. We are not here to exploit our people and if any hon. Member does that he will lose his seat.

The other thing I would like to speak on is that we must congratulate Mr. Murumbi. However, it is not only the hon. Murumbi who has to be congratulated; the President should also be congratulated. I understand that Mr. Murumbi is in constant touch with the President, so that whatever Murumbi does is what the President would like him to do. So we must also congratulate the President who is helping Mr. Murumbi to make these decisions in London.

I would like to say clearly that there will be no Commonwealth where Kenya is a proud member so long as Southern Rhodesia is to be given to South Africa. Our delegation in London should say that if they are going to give independence to this man Smith, then, Mr. Speaker, our Government must be willing even to give arms and troops to fight Mr. Smith.

On the question of Vietnam I would like to state clearly that the Americans should get out of South Vietnam. They should allow the Vietnamese people to solve their own problems and if the Chinese get in there they should also be asked to leave the Vietnamese people alone. Let the people in Vietnam themselves solve their own problems. If I fight with my brother, and no one interferes, then we will fight until we can solve our difficulties. We do not want arms or anything to help us. These people who think they are there to solve the problems of others should be told to keep away. This only makes things worse.

It is high time that the President should reshuffle his Cabinet. Some people have been on the Cabinet so long that they think they will always be there and do nothing useful. Some of them have no respect for the President now. They think it is their right to be where they are. So, I would ask my President to remove some of these people.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only a few words.

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

This is on the general question now in the country, on what has divided this House and why the country is being divided. There are four things which are dividing this House and country. One is the rumour and the propaganda that go about in this particular building and also within this Chamber. For instance, somebody will jump on to something that does not exist and then blame the Cabinet. So, in this House, I have heard it said and some people are whispering that so-and-so are organizing this; let us go and organize something else, let us organize a group somewhere. I remember an incident which I can quote of somebody who approached me and said, "Oh, there is a group which drafted a Motion of no confidence in you. If you could try to find some money this group is quite prepared to help you." When I tried to investigate the truth and had led the trap the man disappeared.

Mr. Malinda: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Minister has alleged that somebody went to him to say that if he gave him money he would withdraw the Motion. Can he substantiate that and mention the name of the person he talks about?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He has to tell us on what evidence this is based, but he has told us that it is his own personal experience, so there is no question of substantiation. He says in effect: I am the witness to that.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): I am also a witness, Mr. Speaker. These matters did not rest with me alone. I had to report to the President and also to the police. When people ask why we are divided, there are people who emphasize propaganda, and they do not realize that propaganda is also subject to the laws of the country. The more you put into it, the less you get out of it. So, propaganda and rumours are the things spoiling this House.

Secondly, is the disappearance of our national-ism in Kenya. Our first enemy was the external forces and the second enemy was colonialism. We did not know of anybody else. We followed strictly and adhered to our African nationalism, but now these things are disappearing. Why? Because of external influences. This is true, because most of the people here, and probably most of the hon. Members, because they have heard a lot being talked outside, want to meet some of the staff working in the embassies. They think that

these people are very friendly to our new Government, they start making friendships with them, and again it is true that there are some people who are on the pay-roll of these people.

I saw just the other day someone carrying a very large document, and when it was discovered, I thought that a snake would appear out of it. When it was opened there was money inside. There are some people on that roll who cannot think of our people because they think they will lose their extra pay, that pay which is apart from what they are getting from Government.

Again, there is personal consideration as to who is going to be the next President or Ministers. Those who think of such things are the people who are about to question the power of our hon. President Jomo Kenyatta. They always try and say that Jomo is everything.

Now, there is also property consideration. There are some people who think that by coming into this Parliament they will make money, buy land, and then they start saying that they are the champions of the masses. We should be the champion of the masses, because it is the masses who brought us to this House. Now, why should somebody go and buy 2,000,000 acres of land, Mr. Speaker, when there are many other people in the country? What are they going to do with it? Why should one person have more than two or three houses while his neighbour does not have a house?

Mr. Speaker, this is the reason why we introduced African socialism, which is expected to exist. Some Members have not been able to explain this to their constituencies, because they spend too much time in Nairobi, and because they have also not read and understood it well. It is a challenge to the Members to explain to their constituents, and urge the Government to implement African socialism.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I make a very serious allegation, which I am going to make, I would like to lay on the Table a telegram which I received from Mandera. This telegram says that Mr. Karungu, who is Mandera's District Commissioner, and a major of a battalion of the Kenya Rifles stationed at Mandera, jointly raped Mrs. Adu, who is the wife of a senior chief, at pistol point.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can we have a look at that telegram?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, you may.

[Mr. Balala] everybody knows that President Ben Bella has led his country to independence after seven years of bitter, bloody war against the French colonialists. Despite the crippled conditions of the Algerian country after the seven years of war, President Ben Bella did not hesitate to extend all possible aid in material and in men to all African nationalists who were fighting the colonialists in all parts of Africa. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, despite the armed overthrow of Ben Bella, I must tell this House that he still commands over 70 per cent of his people's support. This is very much indicated by the riots, the demonstrations and the protests which have been launched by the Algerian people up to this moment.

As such, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Algeria at present is in a state of unrest and full of tension. Therefore, in view of the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference, I would further urge our Government that until stability prevails in Algeria, in the light of such circumstances, our Government should not send any representatives to the Algerian conference. Until such time as there is normal stability and the Government is satisfied that the situation warrants the attendance of our representatives, I would urge our Government to call for the immediate postponement of the Afro-Asian conference for a further three months to see how the situation changes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I say this I do not imply that I condemn the present leaders of the Revolutionary Council because I know Algeria is a friendly government to Kenya and it is the duty of our Government not to put personalities over and above convictions and deliberations, but in the name of African nationalism and in the name of humanity, I would call at this time upon our President to make a personal intervention, as one of the champions of African nationalism, to make an appeal to the Revolutionary Council of Algeria to spare the life of President Ben Bella.

Mr. Speaker, the other point I would like to bring up is about the stand our Minister for External Affairs has taken in the recent conference in Lagos and the Commonwealth Conference in London. I must take this opportunity to congratulate our Minister for External Affairs on the stand he has taken in the Lagos Conference when he presided over the meeting of reconciliation between the Afro-Malagasy countries and Ghana. I also want to congratulate our Minister for External Affairs for the firm stand he has taken at the Commonwealth Conference without fear of the British, in spite of the fact that Kenya receives a lot of aid from the British.

He has stood firm with the deliberations and convictions of our country, even against the wishes of the British Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the next point I would like to labour is the President's action towards the trade unions of Kenya.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid your time is up, Mr. Balala.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like straight away to ask our Government to take firm action on the points which affect our country as far as security is concerned, and we feel that we have had much talk about our armed forces and that we are strong. But when there was a small incident like the one of arms being transported through Kenya to Uganda our Government panicked. They could not deal with the situation within our own country. We found our Ministers running to Uganda as if Uganda was our master. They went to inquire what this was all about. This was a very odd action and I think our Government should have been more stable and should have remained here and discussed the affair here. Let Uganda come to Kenya for the discussions. After all, the judgment of allowing the arms and personnel to be released before the court hearing was, I think, done so hastily, so hurriedly; it would have been fair for our Government to be quite stern and retain our integrity, position and honour. I feel the way in which the Government behaved was degrading and we feel that our Government should be more stern in such matters which affect our security and relationship with neighbouring countries.

I would like to turn now to commerce and industry and congratulate the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation for the action they are taking to plan for industries and commerce in this country. At the same time I would like the Minister to consider the way he has set up the new Kenya National Trading Corporation, because this gives a very bad picture when you look at it, say the composition, because you find that the directing manager, the chairman, these people are brothers. If you look at the staff you will notice that the senior eleven staff members are all from one tribe. This is a very odd composition and it does not give nationalism, especially since this is called the Kenya National Trading Corporation. I think the name should be changed. If the corporation is really to be national it must represent everybody in the country with equal shares and equal consideration.

At the same time I would like to ask the Minister for Commerce to see that the licensing

[Mr. Omweri] appointment of agencies, if this corporation is to have any meaning for the African traders, must have power and regulations to appoint these agencies. They must help the traders who are importing the goods. It is difficult to know whether this corporation is going to be strong enough to carry out the business it is intended to do.

I would also like to pay tribute to the Indian Government for agreeing and promising to buy our soda ash, since we have boycotted South African trade it was a crucial point where we were going to sell this soda ash.

I want to touch on settlement and suggest that the Government should drop the requirements such as working depots which is unnecessary. These farmers who go there are helped because they are poor, they do not have any money in the first place. They should be given a chance to resettle and then work to raise the money to pay this other money. But when these obstacles are put in we find that our poor people are not able to join the settlement schemes. I would appeal very strongly that all European settlers who became settlement officers to be replaced by Africans straight away.

On the question of food, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would ask the Minister for Agriculture that it is a mistake of the Ministry to have the plan which it has at the moment whereby it employs people who do not have agricultural qualifications. This should be changed and we should have natural agriculturalists to work in the Ministry, to advise ways and means of raising enough crops. We should not be ashamed of our weaknesses.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not yet spoken on this Motion.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I made it very clear at the beginning that I would give first preference to those who had not the opportunity to speak during the Budget debate.

Mr. Odero-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have much to say but since we are going home to our constituencies we will be asked a lot of questions concerning what people have read in the newspapers about the fact that the Members of this House are divided. We know pretty well, Sir, that unity is strong. We can achieve our development plans if we are united. Mr. Speaker, the father of our nation, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta managed to unite Kenya to fight against the imperialists in this country. That is why he had a strong Government at the start. After having achieved our independence now there are certain

people in this country, particularly in this House, who are now beginning to destroy the unity we had before. This came about recently after the death of the hon. Pinto, when the Kanu Parliamentary Group sat down and nominated candidates for this House and the Central Legislative Assembly. This is when certain gentlemen in this House began to split. They went to some hotels and started to bring about disunity. The group was called the Corner Bar Group. These people claimed that the real loyal people to the hon. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta were themselves. Some of them even began accusing others of being communists, they went about looking for communism. There is no communism in this country. This is what began to destroy the unity which had been built by the people of this country.

Today we have two groups in this House: the Back-benchers groups, one of which is led by the hon. Ngala, the former leader of the Opposition and the other led by the hon. Warithi and which is legal. When this Corner Bar Group met which is legal, they would fight all the time. Is this the way we are going to unite the Kenya people? These are the people cannot be run if there is no respectful leadership. We must respect all the leaders of this country, from the top to the bottom. Here you can see a Member of Parliament, a Minister and anybody else trying to say nonsense about the leaders of this country. We have read in the newspapers statements given by certain Members of this House, abusing the responsible leaders of this country. If we cannot respect the leadership of all individuals and if we cannot trust them the country will definitely be disunited and the blame can be placed on the Corner Bar Group.

Mr. Anyeni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Ministry of Agriculture because when I spoke on the Budget debate I asked them to look into my constituency for tea growing and I understand that they are going to send some surveyors there to do the job. I must congratulate them and hope they will also go down to hon. Omweri's constituency so that they can also have tea.

I would like the Government to state very clearly the future of Harambee schemes because, Sir, there is no point of us encouraging our people to spend their money. If nothing happens they will turn again to us and blame us. So, we they will turn again to us and blame us. So, we would like Government to plan and say, in connection with secondary schools, whether we will have those schools taken over by Government say after five or so years.

An hon. Member: It is the Russians.

Mr. Osela-Nyalick: An hon. Member is remarking that it is the Russians. The Russians are our friends, and they are coming, because the Kenya Government is non-aligned. We are not going to allow anybody to delay this action by telling us that the Russians are the only people. I have said in this House, and I will say it again, that if the Government of Kenya says that the Russians are slow to act, they would (Inaudible) who is prepared to do it.

Therefore, I am calling upon the Government, Mr. Speaker, to see that we are not going to allow any more suffering about this irrigation. Let the Government tell us to go wherever they would like us to go, and then we would know what to do.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the time spent here from 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. every afternoon, has become a political plenary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole country today is scared for the safety and security of this country. It was only a few days ago that there was confusion in the whole country over different views from different political figures of this country, and when the Sessional Paper No. 10 was brought here, many hon. Members spoke of no more differences as from that time.

Mr. Speaker, an hon. Member of this House said that now that the Sessional Paper was read to this House there should be no more communism or imperialism. And, he went on to say that some of the hon. Members, the young Members, did not respect their elders. Every Member here is on an equal footing as any other Member. There is no question of one person being better than another. He went on to say that some people who were born in Mchengu were not the people to be respected. We do not respect the people according to their age. We have two old people here, they are Mzee Kenyatta, and Mr. Odinga, but if anybody is being sponsored so that he may become the President of Kenya tomorrow, the Kisii people have entirely respected that. There is no question of anybody in this House doing that. Today, we have Mzee Kenyatta as the President of Kenya. Now, who will become the President of Kenya tomorrow is not the business of any hon. Member in this House. My people will choose the person to be the President of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a big meeting last Sunday, on the 20th June, in this place here on their behalf. I wish to say on their behalf that

no person will be allowed any room to come to Kisii to spread the gospel of imperialism or communism; the Kisii people will say what they want.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the struggle we have today has nothing of communism or imperialism, the confusion in the country is about who will succeed the Mzee tomorrow. Those who believe that Mr. Y will be the President want to say, "Oh! you are the first person to succeed Kenyatta." Kisii people are not interested; the farmers are scared throughout the country, the farmers who produce the food for the country, for the hon. Ministers here, and these farmers are doing a good job for the country; the African farmers, the European farmers, the Indian farmers and the Luo farmers are all doing a good job. They own big lands, and what is wrong with owning big land because they are producing milk, and they are employing a large number of people in developing their land; instead of the hon. Members coming here, then they go back and ask for food? They are doing a good job in the country, whatever colour these people are, irrespective of their creed and colour and origin. We come here and make destructive speeches—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to warn, on behalf of the Kisii people, that we shall stand before the Government of Mzee and anybody who (Inaudible)

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not waste any time, but I would like to make a few comments on what the Member for Winam, Mr. Osela-Nyalick, has said. I would very much support him on the reshuffling of the Cabinet, because we Kalenjins, who also form a part of the Members of this House, do feel that we are very much neglected because even the Ministry that we are given is the Ministry that looks after nothing else but lunatics and prisoners—

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Member suggesting that my Ministry is only looking after lunatics?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I was not listening to him, I was speaking to another hon. Member. I did not quite hear what you said, Mr. Choge.

Mr. Choge: I said that the Kalenjins, in sharing the Ministry, were given what I think is one of the lowest Ministries and it looks after lunatics, prisoners etc. I am stating nothing but mere facts and I think we, as Kalenjins in this Government, are not playing any part at all in this Government, and when I say—

Mr. Maitso-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have the right to seek your ruling as to whether a Member is in order to claim that the Kalenjins, as a tribe, has the right of playing any part in the Government. If so, do I have the same right to claim that the Kuria also must play a part in the Government?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Let us not have any more interruptions on points of order.

I realize that you want to make a point, but you cannot do it on a point of order. I said only yesterday that Members would have to leave the Chamber. He is entitled to say what he wants. You may agree with him or you may not, but he has freedom of speech. He can say anything, and if you think it is wrong, it is not a point of order.

Mr. Choge: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your ruling, but I would ask the hon. Member for Kuria to go back and confuse—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Otienko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it not in order for the hon. Member also, when he has alleged that the Ministry is only responsible for lunatics and prisoners, to give the House more information, including those two which we are—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think he said "prisoners, lunatics etc."; under "etc." I think one can have a lot more. As to the question if he did say only "prisoners and lunatics", then, of course, he would be out of order. But he then, of course, he only "etc.", and, as he used that did use the word "etc.", and, as he used that word, that means that he was not completely exhaustive in regard to the number of things that are controlled by your Ministry and it is always open to the Government spokesman and, I think, the hon. Minister who is in charge of that particular Ministry will probably reply for Government, to amplify that statement and say "My Ministry is not only in charge of lunatics and prisoners, but also the following other matters." I do not think it is necessary for any hon. Member to give a full, exhaustive speech, because he only has five minutes, after all.

Mr. Choge: Thank you for your ruling on what the Minister for Information has said, Mr. Speaker.

I would again like to repeat that the Kalenjins are only given this Ministry, as one of the lowest of the Ministries, and the most important part of the (Inaudible) that were in this Ministry before were all snatched and given to the Ministry of Internal Security and

the Ministry of the President. That department, as the administration, should have come under this Ministry as in England. As you know, you took over the Government from the British and you should be aware of this.

I would like also to refer to secondary school education. In Nandi we have one secondary school for boys and I think that this is not enough, Sir, because during the colonial times this school used to exist but we used to have very few students going to secondary school. But now we have more K.P.E. boys who have passed the examination and they would require another secondary school, and yet the Government has forgotten this tribe completely and it is leaving them exactly where they were, if they are not being pushed behind. I would like the Government also to take into consideration the allocation of secondary schools in the various provinces of the Nandi District.

Going to the teacher training centres, the Nandis would also like to have more facilities and teachers, because they are the people who actually teach in primary schools. We are short of these teachers and we find a difficulty in teaching some of the standards from I to IV because they are taught in the vernacular.

Jumping to the East African Federation, Mr. Speaker, we have always been told that when we had our *Majimbo* constitution we should have had our East African Federation. I think that was only a way for some other persons in Kenya to find out their own way or to get themselves into power by saying that this *Majimbo* constitution would stop us from going into an East African Federation. That was a very lame excuse, and I think even Kadu were more nationalist than Kumu.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Choge, your time is up. Mr. Balala.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for this opportunity; I will not waste any time.

I would like to say something on the recent Algerian revolution because I regard this as a very important matter to be discussed and opinions on this should be aired by Africans throughout Africa.

It is very evident that the Algerian revolution and the *coup d'état* that took place in Algeria with the overthrow of President Ben Bella was met with great shock by the whole world and Africa in particular. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very evident, too, everybody knows that President Ben Bella was one of the great heroes and one of the champions of African nationalism. Mr. Speaker,

[Mr. Loremb]

and will lower his dignity. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, about these less developed areas. We understand that there is no quarrel at all, unless the Member was quarrelling with the wording which is the less developed areas, in that there were places left undeveloped by the colonialists such as West Pokot and Turkana, and many other parts of Kenya. In these places, such as West Pokot, we have some shortcomings. For example, up to now we do not have a District Assistant or a District Officer. There are many of our boys who have sat for School Certificate and many of them have attained this, some of them have even attained their Higher School Certificate, but then they are not considered. It means that the Government is still following the same pattern. As far as I can see with my very powerful microscope the organization and this is that of brotherization in this country is poor. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is administration.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me come to social affairs, which is most important. Up to now, in our area, we do not have community development and there our people must come together and participate in these social functions, but then the Government does not step in in any way to bring about community development in our area, and yet it encourages the people to become Westernized and they should be Africanized properly, but if there is no aid then how are we going to do this?

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should consider immediately bringing what community development or assistance West Pokot is needing. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many things we have had to fight for. The Government has said in the Kanu Manifesto that we have three common enemies which I need not mention. It is an understandable fact, and these ought to be fought for this way, so should community development. For example, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are so many people who are still very illiterate in our area, and we need to fight this illiteracy. It is through this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we can overcome it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is such a thing *Maendeleo Ya Wanawake* and I do personally do not understand its meaning at all. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that this should be changed to read *Maendeleo Ya Nyumbane*, because when we come to the *Maendeleo Ya Wanawake* there is only one section of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the famine relief which is very important: at the moment, Mr. Speaker, Sir, people in our areas, in the dry areas, are suffering from hunger and we understand that the Minister has already come from

other places. I will thank him for that, but the Government has not (Inaudible.) The people are dying off now and then. What are we going to do with these things which are here just rotting in Nairobi?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the local government. I would like the Government to take a very serious view of this, because up to now the Government has not made any effort at all to try to give our local county council equalization land. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we feel that these people are to receive such-and-such with a lot of *Harambee* schools and then the Government does not in any way think of giving (Inaudible.) grants to meet the capital expenditure. Mr. Speaker, Sir, up to now the buildings which were there are the ones which were built by the imperialists. Now what are about the ones which are supposed to be built by our present Government?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now, with regard to the Ministers, I would like to give them a rocket here. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministers are seeking first privileges ahead of the people here of this country. They are socialists. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no point in other people creating living five centuries ahead of other people. They must be brought almost to the same level. That is why we want to bring all things together that are causing confusion in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister not to forget Kara Pokot.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Your time is up, Mr. Loremb.

Mr. Bly: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this time, because I have stood several times and you have not noticed me.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government for instituting the Kenya National Youth Service which is now taking in so many youths, but as far as our district is concerned in agriculture, I would like to inform the Government that they should open a centre in Kericho whereby these youths could be trained, so that they could see the growth and the process of tea, which I should say is where the riches of Kenya comes from. Sir, I think the Government will take immediate favour for that process.

Sir, I would again say that the Kenya Government should be asked to run an institution for girls as well, because girls have no such youth service, which could be a training for them. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, we should try to have this National Youth Service be instituted as far as having centres in constituencies is concerned, so

[Mr. Bly]

that when we mention the self-help schemes, we would like these youths to contribute towards such services.

My second point, Mr. Speaker, is the question of Africanization in the Kenya Tea Estates, which are dominant in Kericho. Kericho, therefore again—and we must make this very clear to everybody in Kenya—is a place which could be called Kenya's granary, which produces quite a colossal amount of money; and is distributed for various services in Kenya. It should, therefore, have the Africans as Manager and Assistant Manager and other important positions on such estates. Also, for the time being, the African Highlands Company—which are again stationed in Kericho—should have the same process of Africanization. It is quite shameful to learn at this stage, that small estates which have only about 400 labourers, are saying that Africans are incapable of running such small estates. This is absolutely shameful. If an African district commissioner could manage to run a province which is populated with over a million people, what about the small estates with only about 400 labourers? This is something which should be done to encourage our fellow Africans to earn a living out of such important places.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again I must attack the Minister for Agriculture in that the Ministry has not Africanized positions in Kericho. We have European district agricultural officer, we have Europeans as assistant agricultural officers, so we must ask the Minister for Agriculture to look me into this, because we do not want a lot of money going out of this country by these people. If there is nothing wrong, as other hon. Members say, we would like to see to it that some Africans are transferred to that district, and some of the Europeans should be transferred to Kisii, as my hon. friend thinks there is nothing wrong.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is again a point that I would like to bring up as far as the Minister for Local Government is concerned. We have been looking ahead for so long to see that this Ministry becomes efficient enough. I am a member of Kipsigis County Council, and the estimates of that council have never been approved by the Minister, so I do not know what this Minister is doing.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Osofo-Nyallick: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to air my views. Mr. Speaker, I would like, particularly, to mention irrigation. I have seen that according to the financial year, this year, nothing at all is earmarked for Kano irrigation, except that which is

shown as a token. But, to my surprise, Mr. Speaker, Kano irrigation has come into being since 1954-56 when a famous engineer was brought over by the outgoing Government to survey the possibility of carrying irrigation in Kano. Up to now, in the estimate, nothing is considered about this. It appears to me, quite frankly, that it is because of not having somebody in the Cabinet to represent the interests of the people living on these plains, and because of this I would call upon the Government to reshuffle the Cabinet and see that someone from the lowlands of Kano Plains is sent to represent our interests. We cannot allow something to be there for ten years without any action at all being taken. It is not a question of Jalo. When it comes to my constituency, it is my right that I see that my area is well farmed, and that is the reason why I want to see Kano irrigation being tackled.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this area, it is said, has all the possible potentialities and at the moment Kenya is spending not less than £2 million in Kenya importing sugar into this country. But, if we all we could have irrigation in Kano Plains, we will definitely have all that we require from the Kano Plains. But, when it comes to the question of Kano being brushed aside, I cannot understand where we are. I have told this House several times, that my area, as far as this is concerned, is one of those neglected areas, because we do not have a secondary school of any standard at the moment. Kisumu is within the municipality, and is a national town where you find all sorts of people. You find men from Tanzania and Uganda in the town, and when it comes to the matter of education, the children in Kisumu are equally considered; and not the children from Kano. As a result, Mr. Speaker, our people in the plains are the sufferers.

There is even a shortage of food in Central Nyanza, and the worst hit area is the Kano Plains. It is because of the fact that we have not had the opportunity of irrigating the area. I would not expect to say that this talk of communism has no place at all in this world. We are committed to (Inaudible.)

African socialism. I will always challenge anybody who takes that course, but I am not here to challenge anybody's interests. Therefore, when it comes to the question of my area being neglected, I must not allow, without mentioning it to the Government, the 250,000 people living in Kano to doubt whether they will get aid from the Government or not. Why are we not considered? Our area was earmarked for irrigation in 1964, and a lot of money has been spent on that.

[Mr. Ogle]

I would like to make it clear to this House that nearly 65 per cent of the Pokomos are employed by Somalis and we have been very friendly with them all the time. The hon. Member for Tana River the other day said that he is very well. (Inaudible.)

the Somalis and, in fact, he is because it might be that he was in my employment some time. But we expected them to be very friendly indeed, instead of being enemies like that.

The *Shifita* are not Somalis, I should say, and that is one thing I would like to make quite clear. *Shifita* are traitors, they are not Somalis, they are not Pokomos, they are not anybody. They attack the Somalis, they attack the Pokomos, they attack everybody. Therefore, they are not Somalis. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is guaranteed in the Constitution that every citizen of Kenya is defended. I do not see that this applies to the Somalis. As far as I can see, according to the Constitution, this can never be, otherwise we will have to get the Mover of the Motion, Mr. G. G. Kariuki, charged for a breach of the Constitution. If the Somalis are equal citizens as the Kikuyu or the Akamba, then we cannot have any Somalis impounded.

This Motion is inconsiderate and I feel that the only grudge the hon. Mover had in mind was the fact that some time ago when I was in the Kenya Police Force, serving in Thomson's Falls, I once apprehended him and charged him. That is what has led him to bring this Motion.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to make a long speech here, but one thing that I would like to make quite clear to the Government is that we shall never accept to be impounded or to be villagized.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I really do not know what the hon. Member means by "being impounded", because the Government has not impounded even a single Somali.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think he means that they will not agree to be villagized.

Mr. Ogle: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I chose to use that word because it means the same as being villagized.

The thing which I would like to make quite clear, Mr. Speaker, to the Government is that we shall never accept to be impounded. I repeat that once again. There are many difficulties. For example if we went to a certain farm, in Sudan, for instance, where the southerners are making some sort of

(Inaudible.)

with the Government there. If we are driven into that position, I think those Members who have already chosen to be in Kenya will have to tune in to another song.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Motion as amended by the Assistant Minister to the President's Office. I oppose it because I do not see why the Government could not accept such a very good Motion as was brought by the hon. Member, which only asks that the loyal Somalis be protected from the *Shifita*. I do not see why the Government could not accept such a Motion which really would also protect the other tribes who are adjacent to the North-Eastern Region. I fail to understand what kind of greater measures the Government can bring about now, when the *Shifita* activities have been continuing for the last two years.

Sir, I come from the district and the tribe which is suffering at the hands of the *Shifita* and I know how much we suffer. Our Government has been in power for some time but it has done nothing to safeguard or protect the lives of the tribes which are adjacent to the Somalis. We have lost so many lives, so much property and up to the present time we are still suffering. In fact, the fruits of independence which my tribe is enjoying are sorrow, care and bloodshed caused by the *Shifita*. So, I do not see what other measures the Government could impose on the Somalis.

I was also surprised to hear from the hon. Mr. Ogle that *Shifita* are not Somalis. Who, then, are the *Shifita*? We cannot say the *Shifita* are not Somalis. In fact, every Somali in Kenya knows who is a *Shifita* because so many of the *Shifita* have attacked the security forces.

Therefore, Sir, the question of the Government bringing in further measures is vague. I do not see what other greater measures the Government can bring now. What the Government could have done was to accept the Motion which really would protect the loyal Somalis and at the same time protect the other tribes who are living near the North-Eastern Region from the attacks of the *Shifita*. The *Shifita*, the bad people, could be kept apart from the loyal Somalis and they could be dealt with by the security forces in the area.

Another point I want to bring up here, Sir, is the attitude of the Government. I am not happy to speak on this Motion because I have suffered a great deal; and when I say I have suffered a great deal I mean how much my people have suffered. I have raised a Motion in this House on this matter; I have seen the Minister regarding particular troubles, but we are still suffering.

[Mr. Rurumban]

So, I would ask the Government to accept the original Motion so that these people can be grouped together. In this way if the *Shifita* continue to exist they can be dealt with by the security forces. In this way the *Shifita* would not get any help from the Somalis who say that they are loyal.

With these few remarks, I beg to support the original Motion.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the Somalis are citizens of Kenya. I also feel that when our army men are serving in that area in order to deal with the *Shifita* activities the loyal Somalis must be protected. Mr. Speaker, there have been rumours that sometimes our army men, when they see that you have a beautiful woman with you, they are to shoot you, despite your loyalty, and they take away the wife.

Mr. Rurumban: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious allegation against our security forces. Could the hon. Member substantiate that the security forces have killed even one Somali and taken away his wife?

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: What I was trying to say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, was that it has been rumoured—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Malsori-Itumbo. You have heard my ruling yesterday and on another day before that, that one cannot make such serious allegations by saying that it has been rumoured, or that he has heard, or that people are saying. This is quite forbidden. It is the same as saying "I am saying" but trying to put it, as it were

(Inaudible.)

..... This is not right. You have either to substantiate or withdraw.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw according to your ruling, but I regret having to do so. It is not only a rumour but these are the way things are carried out.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order, according to our Standing Orders, that one hon. Member who can substantiate for another hon. Member should be allowed to do so in the case of an allegation?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Well, if he asks you to give evidence or to substantiate that is all right, because he could then say that he has based his information on Mr. Khalif's information. But he has not done that and so you cannot give any evidence in substantiation.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to dwell too long on such a Motion. All I am concerned about is that although there are *Shifita* activities in the North-Eastern Region, the loyal Somalis must be protected by our Government. There are so many ways of dealing with and finishing the *Shifita* activities in this area. We do not want people to behave as though the Somalis in that area are not human beings.

Mr. Warilithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the original Motion and to support the Motion as amended by the Government. My reasons for doing so—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You have only four minutes, Mr. Warilithi.

Mr. Warilithi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

To begin with Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that some of the Members who have spoken should take into account that there is a state of emergency in the North-Eastern Region and some of the things which the Government is doing there are not what should be done under normal circumstances. For instance, the control of movement and the presence of the army, and all other measures which go with Emergency, are operating simply because there is a state of emergency. It is quite true, as one Member said, that the loyal Somalis must be protected. Not only the loyal Somalis, but under the Constitution every Kenya citizen, or even a foreigner for that matter, is entitled to protection by the Kenya Government. There is no Government worth its name which should not protect the lives and property of the people who live in that country.

The original Motion says that the only way of controlling the *Shifita* menace is to villagize them. I oppose this very strongly because we all know what happened during the Emergency in the Central Province, particularly where there were villages. We know the difficulties, the evils, the diseases, and so on; and for this reason I do not think we should preach that this is the way to control the menace of the *Shifita*.

What the amendment actually wants, is to continue doing exactly what the Government is doing at the moment. We know very well what the Government is doing. The Government has its army in the North-Eastern Region and a state of emergency, and what the Government wants to continue to do is to control the movement of the people within that area. By so doing the Government will control the *Shifita* menace. What the Government is doing is this. In fact we have heard from a Member of Parliament who has been giving the Government credit for

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

of the changes that have taken place and the fact that the conditions which led to the Motion being moved have changed completely.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is not for me to decide whether the Motion is valid or not, it is for the Mover to decide. If he says that, due to the lapse of time, his Motion is not now—as it were—sufficiently in issue for him to want to raise it, he can withdraw it, but if he feels he wants to press on with it, I do not know that anyone can stop him. In any case, the Motion says "That in view of the repeated determination of teachers to go on strike"; it does not mean that they are not now determined to go on strike. It is for him to decide what he means by it.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to be very short in my reply to this Motion. A lot was said when the hon. Mover, the Member for Laikipia, moved this Motion and, also, when the Specially Elected Member, Mr. Komora, seconded the Motion.

The problem of the *Shifita* menace in the North-Eastern Region is constantly in the mind of the Kenya Government; not that the Government is spending a lot of money to eliminate or wipe out the *Shifita* menace in the North-Eastern Province—including the Eastern Region—but we find that the continuance of the *Shifita* activities in parts of the Eastern and Coast Province, including the North-Eastern Province, does not solely depend upon their receiving assistance from the Somalis and other indigenous people in this area. It is true that in certain areas the *Shifita* have, from time to time, received assistance from various groups of people in respect of food and shelter. It is also true, Mr. Speaker, to say that in the past they have also, in certain areas, received information concerning the deployment or movements of our security forces from the people of these areas. The *Shifita*, however, are also indigenous to these areas in which they appear and operate, and they can exist by living off the land to some extent and by obtaining assistance from the local people through fear and intimidation and participation in communal offences, as has been done in certain parts of these provinces.

However, Mr. Speaker, the effectiveness of the *Shifita* campaign depends largely upon their ability to replenish their supplies of arms and ammunition, which they do get from time to time from Ethiopia and Somalia.

From the security point of view, the campaign for the villagization of the Somali population will have little effect on the campaign, as the local

people depend largely on their stock for their needs and subsistence and, whether they are villagized or not, they must be permitted to graze their cattle over large areas of land compatible with availability of water supplies and the success or the failure of the rains in different areas. These were the points which were clearly pointed out by the hon. Member for Wajir North and the hon. Members for Teso and Majuge-Bassi who indicated how difficult it was going to be to villagize these people, all the Somalis, in these particular two provinces.

To prevent the local people from doing what they are doing now would create an economic problem and the Government might well find itself faced with a semi-permanent famine problem in the area where grazing is not possible, or non-existent, particularly in the dry season.

The attacks perpetrated by the *Shifita* are not necessarily mounted at night against the local people or population; they can strike anywhere and at any time and the protection of the population in the villages at night would not necessarily be effective in either reducing the help they are given by the local people or by effectively reducing the number of targets.

It should be recorded here, Mr. Speaker, that, however, action has been taken as far as possible to concentrate the local people into specific grazing areas from time to time, and these are the areas which are constantly being patrolled by our security forces, in the hope that the *Shifita*, when they want to attack, can be brought to battle by the Government forces.

Furthermore, rigid controls are maintained at the three main centres—that is, at Garissa, Wajir and Mandera—and no resident is permitted, as all Members know, within some five miles of the boundaries, and any person or persons found in these areas during the hours of darkness are automatically suspect and could be challenged and shot at sight.

Events in the last six months have shown that the *Shifita* have concentrated their activities against the local population by perpetrating criminal offences, mostly for profit or gain, and consequently the voluntary assistance they have received from the local people is now far less than it was at the commencement of the *Shifita* campaign.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, although the Government very strongly sympathises with the Motion, due to the impracticability of the suggested measure of villagization, as requested by the hon. Mover, it is unable to accept the Motion as originally moved. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I

[The Acting Speaker]

wish to amend the Motion by deleting the words "villagize immediately" and substituting therefor the words "to continue to exercise greater control on the movements of". The amended Motion, therefore, would read as follows:—

THAT this House, being of the opinion that *Shifita* activities in the North-Eastern and Eastern Regions, can only continue with the connivance of the Somali in the two regions, urges the Government to continue to exercise greater control on the movements of all Somalis in the said regions in order to enable security forces to deal effectively with the *Shifita*.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem which, I think the hon. Member had in mind when he moved this Motion was how effectively the movement of the Somalis could be controlled, so that the security forces would be able to bring to an end the unfortunate situation which exists in these two provinces. The Government believes that by controlling and possibly increasing some measures of this form of control, particularly of the movements of the Somalis, not only in this particular area but anywhere, so that the Government knows exactly the activities of all the Somalis, we will be able to create a situation whereby the loyal Somalis in the North-Eastern Region—

Hon. Members: There are no loyal Somalis.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Members should give me latitude to express my views. If they have any doubts that there are no loyal Somalis, they are entitled to their own opinion, but I think everybody is loyal until proved otherwise.

That being the case, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to dwell on this. We hope by controlling the movements of all Somalis—I do not want anybody to misinterpret this, that this would imply that the hon. Members of this House who are Somalis will be subjected to control, but, after all, all we Members here are subjected to a certain form of control of our movements, if the Members do not know.

That being the case, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the Motion as amended.

Mr. Warilithi seconded.
(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out be left out proposed)
(Question of the second part of the amendment, that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted, proposed)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I declare that the amendment and the original Motion are not removable and so a person who has already spoken on the original Motion cannot speak on the amendment.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the content of the amendment is different from the original Motion, Sir—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, I have made a ruling; I am sorry, you cannot argue with that.

Mr. Ogle: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the original Motion and the Motion as amended as well, because I consider there is no difference at all, with the exception that the Minister has just taken the chance of adding a few more words.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will be recalled that when we achieved independence, the Somalis were at that time 100 per cent secessionists, and it was only after that when a few individuals, particularly the Members in this House, decided that they should stay peacefully in Kenya with the rest of their friends. When that attitude was taken, particularly by the Members in this House, we were subjected to so many difficulties by the *Shifita* who were much concerned with the decision which resulted in the looting of our property. For example, somebody like me who used to be very rich before I came into this House is a poor man as a result of being a Member of this House.

Another thing I would like to say is this, Mr. Speaker. The army major in Garissa is a Somali; the army major in Wajir is also a Somali; and we recently we had another Somali major who was transferred from Mandera. This would indicate that not all Somalis are not loyal. Any suggestion that not all Somalis are not loyal like dogs is which is made to impound Somalis like dogs is a very silly idea in fact, and it is something which will never work, because, as I said, Somalis are serving in such capacities in the Kenya Army as I mentioned, and in this House as well. This will compel us to make a decision, Mr. Speaker, because we cannot suffer difficulties on both sides; I mean that we cannot expect attacks by the *Shifita* and, at the same time, when we come to Nairobi or some other places in Kenya where we have chosen to be, be impounded and kept in a very difficult place. I was very much surprised to see the Pokomo Members from the Tana River area were mostly supporting this Motion. I think if the Somalis were to be impounded or to be subjected to such brutality, the people mostly to suffer would be the Pokomo, because

[The Assistant Minister for Education] services, the conditions first, especially in Third Class. I personally have travelled a lot in various parts of the world, and wherever I went, I could not find this discrimination in existence, of First, Second and Third Classes. In most countries you find that there are only two Classes, where they exist at all, First Class and Second Class, and in most cases you find that the seats in each class are of the same standard. There is only a difference in the services, such as when you travel in the night, some coaches have provision for sleeping and food and drink, which you do not generally find in Second Class. Also, on the planes you find the same thing. If you travel in First Class, you find that there is better services than in Second Class. But, the comfort is almost the same. So, I should have thought, that the Minister should, first of all, insist or advise the authorities concerned to improve and, if possible, abolish this classification of First, Second and Third Classes, and only leave Second Class, and abolish Third Class completely. If not, it should be important to improve the seats rather than improve the engines.

So, I think, Mr. Chairman, the Minister should tell us whether this money should not be used to improve the standards in the passenger coaches.

The other thing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out is this idea of only improving the places which are known as high potential areas. Now, Mr. Chairman, this idea came about when this country was ruled by the colonialists, when they wanted to include the areas where they lived—

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in view of the petition in which the hon. Member is indulging, could I be allowed to call upon the Mover to reply?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): We will let Mr. Mutiso finish.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): I think it is very unfair for the hon. Member to interrupt me when I was about to conclude my speech.

Mr. Chairman, in concluding my speech, I want to point out that this idea of only improving the areas that the *Mzungu* improved before, and our Government is continuing to improve, is a very bad idea.

Mr. Chairman, we would like to see the railway line extended from Kibwezi to Kisii and then it can go round to Embu and Meru and come back here, instead of considering only extending the so-called high-potential areas. How

can a country be of high potential unless some improvements are undertaken, especially on the transportation side of it?

So, Mr. Chairman, I think the Minister should consider taking into consideration the less developed areas, particularly as far as communications are concerned, because it is very vital for the taxpayers of those areas to enjoy the comfort of communications.

With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I support the Motion.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply, put and agreed to)

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take long, but I would like to thank my colleague, the Minister for Finance, because he has replied to most of the queries put forward by the hon. Mr. Gichoya.

I would like to tell this House that it is the intention of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration that at one time it will be possible to electrify the railway system, particularly between Nairobi and Mombasa, and Nairobi and Nakuru. It is being done in stages, and we feel that after 1970, when we have sufficient power at Tana River, some sort of experiments should be able to take place, but it is not quite as easy as one may think. It involves quite a lot of money.

Again, on the question put by the speaker who has just spoken, about the comfort being offered in third class coaches on the trains, I would like to tell him that already the Administration is experimenting on how these third class coaches could be converted into more comfortable coaches, and these experiments have not been finalized yet, but we hope this will be done. But the Administration has in mind that the third class coaches, in particular, should be made more comfortable.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order not to waste too much time, I would just like to say that it is important that we have these diesel engines today, although we have in mind that we may have to use electricity later on, because these are the engines that have proved to be very uneconomic and very expensive to maintain, but the diesel engines, as I have said before, save a lot of money in the running and maintenance costs.

Mr. Chairman, with these few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee of Supply do report to the House its consideration of the Resolution and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

REPORT

Mr. Mati: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the Resolutions and approved the first Resolution without amendment.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

Mr. Mati: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the second Resolution and approved the same without amendment.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolution.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTIONS

Mr. Omweri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, before we carry on with Order No. 6, which has already been debated, I want to seek your guidance in view of the similarity of Order No. 7 and Order No. 10, whether they could not be merged and be made one order and the two Members concerned be asked, one to move and one to support, after Order No. 6?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I see your point, Mr. Omweri. Mr. Mbogoh has informed me that he is not well and he is going to hospital and will not be here to propose his Motion, and Mr. Kagga has also informed me of the same, so this is the position today.

My own opinion, of course, is that the question would be academic because of the time still remaining for the Motion of Mr. Kariuki, and, after that, I think we can move on to the Adjournment Motion and the Sessional Committee can then decide whether they could ask these two Members to amalgamate their Motions.

I do not think that can be done at this stage because I think a fresh Notice of Motion will have to be given if that is going to be so, but I think the Sessional Committee might decide that in view of the fact that these two Motions are very similar, one Motion should be removed from the Order Paper—but I do not think the other Member will like it—it is entirely a matter for the Sessional Committee as I cannot decide on this. I cannot decide this problem here, but if the Sessional Committee decided that it shall be on the Order Paper, well, it must be on the Order Paper; I cannot remove it and nobody else can.

Mr. Kamau: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, now that the other two Movers of the Motions are not present, if the House decides now that Motion No. 10 should be taken today, I think that would be in order because it could only be today that I am present. But, as I am in the House, Sir, I think it is quite in order that I be given a chance to move my Motion today.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I agree, Mr. Kamau, that it is perfectly in order, except for this: that, according to the Standing Order, not more than one and a half hours shall be given for the Adjournment Motion. In other words, it should start at 11 o'clock. It is for the Speaker to decide at what time it shall start. In view of the fact that a large number of Members did not get a chance to speak in the Budget debate, it is my view that we should start as early as possible, to give the many Members who did not have a chance to speak for half an hour a chance to speak for at least five minutes so that they can air their views today. I think you will also feel that it may be better for you to have a full half hour or twenty minutes to propose your Motion on another day. We can then discuss the Motion fully rather than just to speak for ten minutes and fully rather for another day. I think it is better for you to have the whole Motion in one day. That is my decision anyway. I have considered this matter carefully.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, on Order No. 8, this Motion, Sir, was proposed when the teachers in the country were threatening a strike in 1964, and I was wondering whether, up to this moment, this Motion is still valid because

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard from the Minister the need for this guarantee but, at the same time, the Minister has given us the impression that he is not certain as to the exact percentage of interest. He says it is anticipated, and the anticipation gives the impression that it is not definite. So, my own fear is this: Do we have to negotiate for loans or do we borrow money without knowing the rate of interest? I think the agreement ought to carry with it the exact amount of interest that is involved so that we can judge whether or not to accept the loan.

The other thing is this. The loan is meant to cover the cost of diesel engines. So far as I know, a diesel engine can never be better than an electrically driven engine. What we feel is that the Minister for Works and Communications ought to have tried to find out from the General Manager whether it is possible to introduce into Kenya, or East Africa for that matter, electrically-driven engines instead of diesel engines. In the first place, diesel engines will involve us in buying diesel oil from other countries, whereas we are now producing electricity at Sagana, and this could be utilized. It would be economical for running our trains. I do not think it is wise to buy diesel engines which will give benefit to the oil-producing countries. Instead of developing our own economy, we are going to develop other people's economy.

Now, I would like the Minister to tell me exactly that the Seven Forks Hydro-electric Project cannot be utilized for running our trains in this country. If it can be utilized for that purpose then he should consider replacing the diesel engines with electrically-driven engines so that we can cut off some unnecessary expenses.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support. However, I would like to add one word of warning. Here, we have a very big problem of maintaining only the former railway lines, the lines that used to exist. No additional railway lines are being developed. I have in mind, Sir, a line via Sagana, via Kirinyaga, going through Embu, Meru and so on. That is an area which is so potential in terms of African economy. If at all we are to develop other parts of the country then we should not merely concentrate on the areas which were meant originally to serve the Europeans.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have some reasons behind my suggestion that the Meru, via Embu and Sagana railway line ought to be initiated immediately. Firstly, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have a basic scheme today for the whole of Africa, as I understand. We have a scheme for the rice,

which is the Mwea/Tebera Irrigation Scheme. One of the potential districts in Kenya today is Meru. If Meru, Embu and Kirinyaga Districts could have a line, linking those districts with Sagana—

An hon. Member: What about Ukambani?

Mr. Gichoya: Ukambani will be added as well. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am talking in terms of the potential areas where the
..... (Inaudible.)
of traffic would justify a line. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Minister would consider establishing that line, then he will be doing a great service to the people and adding to what the Finance Minister of this country has said, or merely thinking of having new lines to areas which we are not in a position to justify squarely as compared with the Sagana-Embu-Meru Line, if it is to be there.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support, but I suggest to the Minister that these suggestions must be kept in mind and looked into.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that it is only right and fair, at this stage, that I should state our liabilities as far as the Government is concerned. The total contingent liabilities of the Government amount to £11,586,000 as of today. Now, Mr. Chairman, the question of the extensions which the hon. Member has just raised is that we do hope that when the Seven Forks Project is through we shall make an attempt to electrify our railway between Nairobi and Mombasa. It is going to take some time. In the meanwhile, we must buy these diesel engines, to close the gap. Generally the development of the railway depends on a lot of factors. There are very many areas that we would like to see have a railway line linking them, such as Kisii or the North-Eastern Region. What will they be carrying?

An hon. Member: Goods.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Any way we have these high potential areas which would justify a line, like Kisii, Nanyuki, Meru, and not necessarily through Kirinyaga, but all these will take time. We have to give priorities where it is fair and due, and there is no question about it. We would like to see a railway line through every village in this country, from Isiolo to every other place, but we must remember that these things cost money and I feel that this is money which will be well spent in getting these diesel engines.

[The Minister for Finance]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is also another factor which I would like to mention, and that is by buying these engines from the United Kingdom my job is made a little easier in that I can now go and borrow a few more things. We shall be spending this money to buy the engines from Britain, because there is always that difficulty when you borrow money. People throughout the countries who lend you money would like you to buy some things from them.

An hon. Member: It is terrible.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): It is terrible, but where else would you get your money from? Who is going to lend you money? I have heard it said here. In actual fact it was said here yesterday, that— Yes, I agree. Manufacture what?

Mr. Gichoya: Manufacture money.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have never heard anything more—I would not like to use the expression, because it might not be particularly Parliamentary, but you cannot manufacture money, just by rolling it over. If you do not understand that, then it is a great pity. A person who is taught that, went through a university and is a qualified lawyer—

Mr. Gichoya: No, no. I am a graduate, not a qualified lawyer.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Graduate on what?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Matii): Order! Order! Will you please address the Chair.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru):
..... (Inaudible.)

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Matii): Will you please address the Chair?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no objection.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I do not need him to explain it to me.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was said yesterday that when, for instance a company invests money in the country, the profits of that investment should not be taken away and when this fellow feels that he does not want to stay any longer here, he should not be able to take his money away. This is a very poor way of thinking. Who is

going to bring his money here if he cannot take it out when he wants to, if he cannot take his profit out, after I have deducted the tax? This kind of thinking, particularly when these kind of statements are made here in Parliament, and reported in the Press, gives the wrong impression. People wonder why they should invest their money in Kenya. After all these people who invest money are not charitable institutions. They do not bring their money here just for the love of us. They bring it here because they want to make a profit. Therefore, if they bring their money, they create employment for our people and the Treasury gets a cut from the profit thereafter they can take their money away. It is only reasonable.

Mr. Khalif: But you overlook the fact that taking money out of the country is exploitation.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): There you see, it is this kind of thinking that comes from the people who do not really think hard or try to learn. I wish they could come, some of these evenings, to me for night classes, so that I could put them right, so that they can think.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without wasting any more time, this money is very essential. We have a terrific growth in traffic and we need these engines. They are modern and when the time comes, when we have enough power, we shall electrify, as an experiment, as I said earlier on, the railway between Nairobi and Mombasa.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that this money should be guaranteed so that some improvements will be undertaken on the East African Railway engines.

Now, Mr. Chairman, one thing which is very original, and which I personally want explanation from the Minister concerned on, is how would it appear to the eyes of the passengers if we modernized only the engines alone and not the passenger coaches. If you travel in these coaches from Nairobi to Mombasa, you find that there is discrimination on classes. There is First Class, Second Class and Third Class, and in the Third Class coaches you find that the people only sit on wooden benches, and that is the class by which most of our people travel. I do not personally support the idea of modernizing the engines alone, leaving the comfort which people should enjoy when they travel with these modern engines. I would have thought that instead of modernizing the engines, we should improve the

[Mr. Omweri] because nearly all the goods which come road, because nearly all the goods which come from Nairobi and have to go to Mwanza follow that road. When they come from say, Uganda, that is the road they use, or if they are coming from Tanzania to Kenya or going to Uganda, that is the particular road that they use, the Kisii/Kisumu/Busia Road. We would like that road to be made an all-weather road, and it would be tarmac-ed so that we do not have to worry the Governments again that we want these roads to be improved. That being so important, Mr. Chairman, we would like this particular road to be given proper attention, and to be given the highest priority in the expenditure of these loans.

Another point about the railways, Mr. Chairman, is that in the past few years, Uganda has extended its railway line from Kampala to the West of Uganda, and I think Tanzania did the same in the North, but in Kenya for many years we have not had any extension, and our application has always been that we also want an extension of the railways, and we would like the Lambwa/Kisii line to Homa Bay to be included in this project of development, otherwise there will not be any development, and it will not be possible for us to come here and support a Motion which is to develop somewhere else. We would like such developments to be included, then we will know that it is for the good of everybody, and we are not just coming here and saying that we support the Motion. We should be told clearly, then we will know that the support we give here is for our benefit and for the whole country, and not only parts of the country.

There might also be other improvements which are required elsewhere, and I would only request the Minister to be quite fair and see that the parts which have not had proper services from either the railways or trunk roads are given first priority or first consideration, and immediate development to bring them to serviceable standards.

With those remarks, Mr. Chairman, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya): On a point of order, since there is a considerable amount of unanimity in arguments, can I now call on the Mover to reply.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): Yes, I think it is time for the Mover to be called up on to reply. I will put the question.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply, put and agreed to)

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanyumba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to all those Members who have spoken, and have spoken very favourably on this Motion, and I am glad to note that there is unanimous acceptance of this Motion.

Just to answer a few queries put by hon. Members, I would like to assure the hon. Member, Mr. Ochwada, that even the Mombasa/Nairobi road is being built to a standard, that does not worry the Government at all, and it is not a threat to the railway system, because at present we have what we call differential tariffs in the railways, which protect the East African Railways and Harbours as far as the carrying of goods is concerned. The Government, as the hon. Member will be aware, has taken a very keen interest to see that the East African Railways and Harbours are protected from undue competition by road users.

Another query was raised by the hon. Mr. Jahazi. He asked why we are getting some of the rolling stock from India. It is because India has very large manufacturing workshops which have quite a good reputation in the world. The General Manager had put these tenders to as many countries as possible, including Great Britain and Hungary, and the tender which succeeded was by the Government of India. It is not true to say that rolling stock from India is of inferior manufacture; in fact, quite a lot of rolling stock we use now in the railways has come from India.

Again, Mr. Jahazi wanted Kilindini, because of its importance as an East African port, to be given a larger share when planning this development programme. Kilindini has been very well cared for by the Administration, but we cannot say that we should give Kilindini more money than Dar es Salaam; it is all according to the needs of the port that the money is allocated, not because of what we feel or that it is an important port in as far as Kenya is concerned. It is rather the requirements of that port which determine the amount of money that has to be spent in developing the port or the harbour.

Another hon. Member, who spoke last, talked about whether this money was going to benefit us. I would like to assure him that this money is going to benefit all the people of East Africa and in particular Kenya, because Kenya carries a lot of traffic as compared to the other territories and, therefore, it is quite in order to say that most of the rolling stock will be on Kenya railways. As the hon. Member will know, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration works on an East African basis and, therefore, whatever

[The Minister for Works, Communications and Power] rolling stock we may have will have to rotate to Uganda and Tanzania as the Administration may wish, but it is to the benefit of us all that we are getting this loan.

Again, he talked of policy by the Administration, that the Administration has developed more railway lines in Uganda and Tanzania in recent years and Kenya has not done so. It is true that we have had some extensions to Western Uganda and also we have had another railway line opened recently in Tanzania, linking Tanga and Dar es Salaam. This is, again, a matter which is kept under constant review by the Administration and when the Administration feels that there is economic justification for the Administration to open a railway line somewhere, it is usually done. The Administration is constantly reviewing different projects here and there in Kenya and when they are found to be economic, there is no question that the Administration will not hesitate to go ahead.

This Motion, strictly speaking, does not deal with roads, so I will not be very much in a position to answer the question of developing the road from Tarime to Kisii, although that is under review also by the Kenya Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanyumba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT this House approves the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to the 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.

Again, Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Motion concerns the underwriting of a loan of £3.15 million which has been negotiated by the General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, on behalf of the East African Common Services Authority, with the Government of the United Kingdom. The authority for the raising of this money is to be found under the Loan (Railways and Harbours) Act of 1963 which received the approval of the Central Legislative Assembly at the meeting held in Nairobi on 9th May 1963, and authorized the raising of a total of £7 million for East African Railways and Harbours purposes.

To date, only one loan has been raised, and that is of £2.05 million, which was raised under the authority of this Act, and hon. Members will recall that on 9th July 1963, this House passed a Resolution agreeing that the Government of Kenya should guarantee, jointly and severally with the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda, the repayment of this loan, together with interest thereon. This money was used for the purpose of purchasing fourteen new diesel locomotives at a cost of £1.25 million and the balance of £800,000 was utilized towards the provision of the new wagon ferries which are at present being built at Kisumu for use on Lake Victoria.

The raising of a further £3.15 million, which is the subject of this Motion, is necessary to enable the East African Railways and Harbours to go ahead with a further stage of their programme to buy more diesel locomotives. Some 97 old steam locomotives are now about to reach the end of their economic lives and their replacement by modern diesel engines is calculated to bring considerable economies in running and maintaining the system.

The proposed purchase is also essential if the East African Railways and Harbours Administration is to obtain the benefit expected from the large number of new railway wagons that are to be obtained under the World Bank loan referred to in this House a little earlier.

The terms the British Government offer are also favourable. The loan carries a moratorium of five years before the repayment of principal commences, and the repayment period is spread over twenty years. The rate of interest will be over twenty years. The rate of interest will be governed by the rate currently applied by the United Kingdom Treasury at the date of the loan, when being paid. It is anticipated that perhaps this will not be more than 6½ per cent.

As on previous occasions it is necessary for the Governments of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya to underwrite the undertaking given by the East African Railways and Harbours with regard to the payment of principal and interest. The other two Governments are already taking steps to effect the necessary guarantees and I now seek the support of the hon. Members for the taking of similar action by the Government of Kenya. I am satisfied that the Government is well justified in taking the course proposed, for the future of our development programme depends, quite obviously, and entirely, on the efficiency of the working of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question proposed)

[The Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

in assuring the continued maintenance and development of our line with a cost.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Motion is quite straightforward and I do not want to take much of the hon. Members' valuable time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Mollro: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to support this Motion, but my question is this. Although we are trying to strengthen the East African Federation and East African Railways and Harbours we would like to see East Africa entering, as a union, into the federation. These economic measures which we are taking sooner or later are going to be nullified simply because each country is today a sovereign state and we are making no serious efforts to see that we are one country. These economic measures, Sir, unless they are backed by a definite trade political union, eventually we will be in this House fighting as to how this can be: redistributing the assets of the East African Common Services to Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in accepting this, this House should not dispute the fact that we eventually want to see the Federation of East Africa implemented. If that is not implemented, Sir, eventually our economic aspirations are going to surrender to our political parochialism.

With this, Sir, I beg to support.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I quite agree with the hon. Member who has just expressed his sincere opinion about the East African Federation, I would rather appeal to the Members that at this time, when we are trying to guarantee these particular and very important loans, we should try as much as we can to avoid anything or any remarks which might actually, instead of bringing us closer and closer together, drive us far apart. As I understand, the two loans which we guaranteed have already been approved in the two other territories. The guarantees have only been in the two other territories, it is only we, in Kenya, who are actually required now to accept the guarantees, and if an hon. Member in the future wanted to bring a discussion of the East African Federation, also to try and bring up any other emotional sentiment which we have made previously or recently, that, I think, should come in other discussions and not in this particular Motion. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the Members to approve this, then we will be able to move on.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Motion with one very small comment, and that is this, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Whereas we were being asked to guarantee the loan for the East African Railways and Harbours to buy more rolling stock and perhaps engines, and so on and so forth. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I notice at the same time that we are again seeking a loan to construct an all-weather road between Nairobi and Mombasa. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, one wonders whether this is not going to create a situation whereby the East Africa countries are soon going to find themselves in position where the possibility of raising money by the East African Railways and Harbours in future to repay these loans is going to be very difficult, because once this road is completed there is going to be a tendency, instead of using the railways, to use the road for the transport of goods. Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, instead of perhaps using this money which is being used on the Mombasa road, why not use it in some of the rural areas, whereby the agricultural produce will increase, whereby increasing the amount of tonnage which is to be transported by the railways in the future. Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps this will help the railways to raise more money to repay these loans. I would hate to find the East African countries in a position whereby the railway finds itself unable to repay the loan and the matter comes back to us and we have to try and find money to repay the loans.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few remarks I beg to sit down.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a staunch believer in the togetherness of the three East African countries, I feel delighted to see such Motions as this one being presented in this House, because it gives us a ray of hope to think that we are not actually drifting apart, and any storm which might arise between us is only a family squabble which will be smoothed over any time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to support very strongly the expression of the Vice-President who urges the Members not to bring the question of the East African Federation in such Motions, because if we want anything at all practicable, this clearly shows us that what we want is what we are trying to achieve with these Motions.

I would also like, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to congratulate our Minister for Works, Communications and Power for the successful negotiation of this loan and I would also like to comment that I understand that some of the rolling stock is coming from India. I understand that the East African Railways and Harbours have placed a large order

[Mr. Jahazi]

for some rolling stock from the Indian manufacturers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, having been to India twice I saw that the standard of their railway carriages there are a bit inferior to ours and I would like the Minister to take our engineers there and make sure that the stock which we are going to get here is of the standard required in East Africa, but not in India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to comment upon the expansion of the harbours, about Kilindini being the chief port of Africa. I think, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the biggest share of this development plan should go to Kilindini because it could serve the bigger parts of East Africa and, in fact, even the Congo, because I believe that in although there is trouble in the Congo now, in the future it will all right, and then Kilindini will serve the bigger parts of the Congo more effectively than their present port in Banana.

Therefore, our Minister, when negotiating, should argue with the other East African Governments to try to convince them that Kilindini is the principal port, and when we are negotiating we should not only look at the present but also at the future of serving, not only East Africa, but Africa as a whole, including the Congo.

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

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Chairman, I also rise to support this Motion, and in doing so, I would like to point out a few things. First of all, Sir, I tend not to agree with the Specially Elected Member who spoke earlier, Mr. Ochwada, when he said that the improvement of the Nairobi/Mombasa road will hinder the repayment of this loan to the East African Railways, if it is granted, because of the all-weather road system.

Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member was forgetting the fact that in all countries which have developed, one of the essentials is the railways, transportation which is essential to a time whereby we and in fact, we are moving to a time whereby we shall need the electric system of railways, where transportation by rail will be much faster than it is at the moment, and this will enable heavier goods to be transported on the railway lines, which normally cannot be transported by road. So, I think this argument does not come in at all. We need to improve the East African Railways also to cope with the changing conditions, and also with the developing conditions in East Africa.

I would also like to say that the question of an East African Federation, as the Vice-President stated, we should not talk much about it in this

Motion in order to prejudice the possibility of effecting the East African Federation. But, Mr. Chairman, one thing is very clear, and that is, before the independence of these territories, during 1959, 1960 and 1961, we could see how we were moving towards federation, and it is only through talking or through expression of views, that people who live in these countries or these territories, can really know or feel that the leaders who are the main obstacles towards federation, who are the main obstacles to effect federation, and I are doing something to effect federation, and I cannot agree with the Vice-President that we must not talk about federation on this Motion, because we can see very clearly that, although we are tied up with this Common Services, if we are not taken urgently, the issue of federations are not taken, the issue of federations will be a dead issue. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I think that it is equally important that with such things as the East African Railways, which is a part of the Common Services which these three territories have, we are bound, whether we like it or not, to guarantee the East African Railways and Harbours this sum of £13,600,000 in order to effect or to modernize these railways. This is something which shows us that whatever we do, we must bear in mind that federation is a very vital issue. Therefore, I think efforts should also be made to find out where we have failed to or what is wrong, and where we have failed to effect federation which was our aim before independence came.

Now, having said that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to support the Motion.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Chairman, it is quite easy for our Government Ministers to ask us to support these Motions, even before we have been shown the proposals themselves. The Minister has spoken here about the source of this loan, but he has not told us what liability Kenya is going to carry, or what responsibility, or what is the share, or how this loan is distributed among the three states. I think it would be better, when the Minister replies, if he would tell us our liability or the share we shall have to repay in this joint venture, and then it would be quite easy.

The Motion also speaks about reconstructions and developments, but when we look at such important roads as the one through Kisii, Kisumu, Busia, it is completely forgotten. In fact, even the bridge joining Kenya and Tanzania is not to be built. This makes everything very difficult, and it makes us further apart, rather than being in a joint venture. We would like such loans, when they come, if the Government thinks it fit, to be utilized in such particular important roads or connexions which make us feel much closer than we are at the moment. This is very important

[The Minister for Finance]

that if those to whom the loans have been made do not repay, the burden will fall unfairly on the taxpayer.

My second point is that all settlement schemes are being prepared on the basis of firm budgets and if the individual settlers, in accordance with advice that they receive, plan their farming operations properly, they should have no difficulty in meeting their loan commitments and, also, having an income over and above subsistence in respect of the cash income of the majority of small-scale farmers in the former African areas.

In relation to Land Bank loans, the Land Bank invariably rejects applications where it considers that the price being paid for the farm is too high. Where a farm changes hands at a fair and reasonable price, those who farm their land properly should have no great difficulty in meeting their instalments.

My third point is that in relation to many loans a moratorium could not really be to the long-term advantage of the borrower. If a farmer borrows money for planting expenses, then he should repay it when the crop is harvested, as otherwise, if he spends all the money he gets from the proceeds of the crop, he will have no money to plant in the next year, and will be, rightly, refused further credit for this purpose.

If a man buys a dairy cow, he should repay the loan during the period over which the cow is yielding milk, and if he does not repay before the cow is dead, he will be in great difficulty then. Similarly, the borrowed money for a tractor should be repaid during the working life of the tractor so that the farmer can be rid of one loan before he gets another one at a later date, to replace the tractor.

The hon. Member for Othaya-South Tetu, Mr. Warithi, suggested that some people should pay tax who are not now being assessed for income tax. I have to agree that this is probably correct, for the income tax department is trying to improve its coverage and this will be assisted by the introduction of Pay As You Earn.

The announcement of Exchange Control was generally welcomed, and although difficulties have arisen in its administration, these are being dealt with, and the rise that has taken place in the price of local stock is an encouraging fact.

On development, every Member has referred to the importance of the constituency which they represent, and I am sure that their points will be taken into account by the Ministry concerned, and I know that my hon. colleague, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development is very

conscious of the need to see that all areas benefit appropriately from the Government Development Plan.

A number of hon. Members have supported warnings which I gave that self-help schemes must be carefully directed, and that there was no point in building new self-help schools or health centres, when there was not sufficient money for the recurrent costs. Development, since I delivered my speech, has made me more than ever confident that we will in 1965/66 be able to finance a larger development programme than ever before.

The hon. Member for Narok East urged that we should increase our national income so that we would be able to do without foreign loans. I agree that this should be our objective, but our national income, at this stage, will grow far slower if we do not have substantial assistance from overseas, and it would have been very difficult for me this year to have found, in addition to taxation, not only enough money to recover recurrent expenditure, but also to cover a large part of our development programme. I did, however, make the point that we must try to build up a surplus on our recurrent budget in the future, and this can only be done by restraining the growth of recurrent services to what we can afford.

The hon. Member for Yatta suggested more consolidation and registration as the basis of further agricultural development, and the Government is very conscious of the need for this, and is in fact, expanding its programme. The same point was made by the hon. Member for Lurambi, Mr. Masinde, who also said that we should spend the money we obtained from overseas, not as the foreign Government wish, but as we wish. Unfortunately, we have to apply almost all the money we get from overseas sources to specific projects but I agree with the overseas Governments or institutions. But, in general, it is those projects which are the best for us and which can be fully justified on economic grounds for which it is easy to attract overseas aid. Overseas Governments and institutions, naturally, would like to think that the money which they are providing will be well spent, and that where the money is being loaned, the projects will generate sufficient income to service the loans.

A number of hon. Members, including the hon. Member for Butere, who I notice is absent, Mr. Shikuku, emphasized the need for making proper use of the land and providing food for the people. I agree that this is fundamental Government responsibility, which we are doing our best to discharge and it is quite wrong that we should now be having to import maize when last year's

[The Minister for Finance]

crop should have been sufficient to see us through the present months. From a long-term point of view we should be growing more maize in many areas where maize is at present the most profitable crop, and where maize can be grown profitably, even for the lower returns which can be obtained on the maize which is exported.

A number of hon. Members referred to the need for co-operation with our neighbours, and it is my regret that it has not been possible for us to maintain a common East African currency and set up a common East African Central Bank. Co-operation is a two-way exercise and we have to plan to do the best possible thing for our country in the present circumstances. I am, as I said in my speech, confident that we will be able to establish a strong and sound Kenya currency.

At least two hon. Members, the hon. Member for Embu North and the hon. Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Osogo, suggested that there might have been a leakage of Budget secrets. I do not think that this is correct, but if any hon. Member has any information to this effect, I will be most grateful if he would let me have it. There is, I fear, always some speculation at the time of the Budget, and it was certainly obvious before this Budget that the duties on some commodities would have to go up. However, I look forward to the day when I will be able to catch speculators by reducing taxation, and my decision to impose a large number of additional duties with effect from 1st April did, I think, obviate quite a lot of speculation.

One of the most important things which I have tried to do, as I said in my broadcast on the Budget..... (Inaudible)..... the additional claims for additional expenditure and the need to limit taxation to a level which will not discourage economic growth. In order to do this it is necessary for the Government plans to be clearly stated, and for decisions on increases on expenditure to be taken in relation to the overall financial picture.

All hon. Members have improved services in their areas, but this progress will only be achieved if we continue to adopt a sound financial policy and avoid inflation which can only end by doing damage to the country and the people. On this danger there is practical evidence in many developing countries which have tried to go too fast. Our progress in 1965 will not be as great as I could wish, but investments that will take place this year, should, in my view, ensure a more rapid rate of growth in 1966. I look forward to

being able to meet to a greater extent the demands of the people for improved services in the next year's Budget.

In thanking the Members once again for assisting with all the energies they have shown during this debate, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

[The Acting Chairman (Mr. Maiti) took the Chair]

MOTION

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT the proposals relating to customs and excise duties contained in the Financial Statement for the year of account 1965/66 be approved.

These are very well put out in the Financial Statement, and it is necessary that these be approved so that we shall get revenue to keep the Government running within the next financial year.

Sir, I beg to move.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the proposition made by the Minister. We have seen what the Minister for Health and Housing has done to grant free medical services because of monies given by the Minister for Finance and I would urge that the Minister for Education also be given some money so that in due course we can have free education.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I support the Motion.

(Question put and agreed to)

MOTION

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT the proposals relating to income tax contained in the Financial Statement for the year of account 1965/66 be approved.

These proposals concerning customs and excise as well as income tax have already been fully

[The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence]

subversive nature, and particularly when this money goes into the hands of people with humble and poor backgrounds, it hurts, it prostitutes big people and small people alike and, once prostituted, nationalism goes overboard. So, I must also say this, that a person may be in a big place, or he may occupy a big post, he may be even a Minister or a Permanent Secretary, but if he is a person, a nit-wit with a small brain, however big the posts, his little mind will remain with him for all time. We may say, as is often said here, that we are non-aligned, but you must check up on the affiliations before you join their cliques, if individuals are aligned and you are in a particular clique in which some individual is aligned, you are aligned, and if so many people are aligned, this House is aligned, and if this House is aligned, the whole of Kenya is aligned. This is the sort of thing we want to and must avoid.

When we come to East African politics, it is a pity that the federation is, as I see it and as I predicted before the 15th August last year, out. While it is out we are in for some real trouble and Kenya is going to suffer for it. I heard the Minister for Finance, in fact, warn you that he may have to think again about clipping or putting on a few cents on your glass of wine. That may be salutary in its way, but it may cause a lot of hardship to other people in this country. With federation gone, the university is going to collapse—the University of East Africa—the East African currency, the East African Railways, and what about the Posts and Telecommunications? What about the East African Airways and the East African Research, all aspects of it, including meteorology? All these things are going to hurt. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I would say that if this must go on, the so-called Kampala Agreement, into which we entered to give monopolies to various countries, to manufacture solely certain particular items, must be scrapped.

However, there is one person who can still save the situation, one person in East Africa who can still restore the *esprit de corps*, the redeemer we need is in the person of the President of

Kenya. If the President of Kenya is properly advised at this stage, he is the only person who can save the Federation of East Africa and, in its train, the federation of a lot more of Africa that we were thinking about. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no use our talking about what one may think of as the Organization for African Unity, if the whole here is not united, if East Africa is not united. If you are going to have a big head here, a small head there, on a coin, a tiny head there on the other coin, where are we going to be? And when you think of the tribes living on the borders here, with relatives across the border, or some tribes on the borders of Uganda; a person's sleeping room is in Kenya and the place where he goes to do waste is in Uganda. How are they going to work? We cannot think of the so-called Afro-Asian solidarity if Africans themselves are not united.

At one stage, Sir, early this year, I went to a defence commission in Sierra Leone. We talked about an African high command. Surely, if we want to push South Africa into the sea, it can only be done by way of a united African high command. We are not going to import British troops to come and help us liberate the Africans in South Africa, we have to do it ourselves; the black man has to do it and the black man must be united and a certain form of command has to be established to enable us to push the white man out of Africa, because that is our bounden duty.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in ending this I must beseech all Members and pray that we shall have, as the Germans say, "Kenya over all". The Germans say, "Deutschland über alles." We must think of Kenya as *über alles*, "Kenya above all," so that we may live here and when we leave Kenya, when we die, we shall have left Kenya a better place than when we came to it.

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. It is now time for the interruption of business. This House stands adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow, Friday, 25th June 1965.

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

Friday, 25th June 1965

The House met at Nine o'clock.

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICE OF MOTION

INCREASE IN MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE PREMIUM

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

THAT in view of the unjustifiable and questionable reasons given by the Accident and Insurance Association of E.A. to increase motor vehicle insurance premium by 40 per cent this House urges the Government to step in and stop this proposed mass exploitation until the Government is satisfied that the increases are quite reasonable and called for.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Before I call upon Mr. Gichuru, I would like to remind hon. Members that today—some time after 11 o'clock—we will have the Adjournment Motion, the House being adjourned for a fortnight. So, if hon. Members finish early, we will then have more time for the Adjournment.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 24th June 1965)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members for the general support which they have given to my Budget. I am also grateful to them for raising so few points which directly concern my Ministry and the Budget itself, as this greatly simplifies my task in replying to the debate!

I do not think that a single Member criticized my taxation proposals on the grounds that they were too severe; in fact, a number of Members, including the hon. Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Osogo, and the hon. Member for Kilifi South, Mr. Ngala, attacked me for not having gone far enough, particularly in taxes on spirits

and beer. I dwelt at length in my speech on the theory behind our taxation of alcoholic drink and do not want to cover the same ground again, although I think I should repeat that in 1964 we sold about 24 per cent of our beer production to Uganda and Tanzania and that it would be most unwise of us to increase the excise duty to an appreciable degree at a time when our producers will have to expand their existing market in Kenya, in order to maintain their present level of employment and operation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Githunguri went so far as to suggest that in order to discourage drunkenness we should put prohibitive duties on spirits, whilst I state that there is probably more drunkenness caused by illegal spirits on which no duty is recovered than on legal spirits from which we derive a large amount of revenue, which would have to be replaced by taxation on more essential commodities if we raised the tax to such an extent that nobody, or very few people, could afford to buy it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my income tax proposals were not seriously criticized, although the Member for Kilifi South suggested that I had imposed only an additional 10 cents on corporation tax, whereas the actual increase was more like 50 cents.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture suggested that a Sh. 1 income tax on wages would produce some Sh. 5,000 from a man earning £5,000. In fact, a man earning £5,000 and getting allowances of about £1,000 for being married and having children would pay tax out of Sh. 5,000 but of about Sh. 25,000; and those hon. Members who have recently received their income tax assessments on their last year's incomes may be assessed, as I said, a nasty shock. It is our policy to have a progressive system of taxation, but our personal income tax is already high compared with the majority of both industrialized and developing countries. I am glad, however, that the majority of hon. Members accepted my point that income tax must be gained from people who are, by Kenya standards, well off.

A number of hon. Members complained at the high annual charges which farmers, either on settlement schemes or on large-scale farms, which they had bought through the Land Bank and the Agricultural Finance Corporation, had to meet. Although this matter is meant to be for the Ministers for Settlement and Agriculture, I should, I think, make one or two comments from the point of view of the Treasury.

The first is that the Government has an obligation to repay the money that we have borrowed and from which these loans have been made, and

[Mr. Makone]

Members sit here from 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. trying to attract your attention, and never had the chance to speak, what are they to do to have a chance to speak?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): These points of order are made quite regularly, and I would like to point out to you one or two problems. There are only four speakers able to speak in one day, and in seven days, twenty-eight persons can speak, out of the total of 130 Members, so it is not possible, therefore, for everybody to speak, and it is no use an hon. Member getting up and saying that I do not choose them, because only four people can speak on one particular day. So, the other people will be standing up all the time and sitting down again. It is not possible for the Speaker to perform miracles and allow thirty people to speak when only four people can speak, but it is no use standing up and saying that you are being overlooked. I have heard this suggestion made so many times, and I will not tolerate this. You must accept that the Speaker chooses the person who he considers should speak, and there is no favouritism whatsoever. It does not make the slightest difference to me whether one Member speaks or another. We must allow as many people to speak as possible if they are going to contribute to the debate.

Mr. Omweri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this is the seventh and last day, and as most of the time was taken earlier today by other Motions, I would like to know whether the time will be added tomorrow, or not?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The extension by only two days was agreed to by this House. I was myself hoping that we could have another five days, but the House is the one that decides the number of days. It is this House that passed a resolution extending it from five, by two days, to seven days, so we decide the number of days in this House. We must also remember that it was suggested that the number of minutes each Member should have would be twenty minutes, and the Members of the House changed that. Now, the hon. Members decided to continue speaking for their thirty minutes, even though after the first fifteen minutes, they have exhausted the material they were going to speak on. Perhaps next year the Members of this Parliament will decide to reduce the time so that a larger number of Members get a chance to speak. It is not possible for the Speaker or anybody else to create miracles to allow everybody to speak. You realize that we are losing precious time.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I seek your guidance as to whether there is any Standing Order to amend what was passed yesterday, and secondly, you may find that Members from a Province like the Rift Valley only one or two Members have spoken, while the other Members who are speaking are from other provinces. Now, what is your ruling on that?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): There is no ruling. It is for the House to decide what action to take, and it is not the power of the Speaker. I can assure you that everybody does, in fact, try to make sure that people from as wide a range as possible speak. I can assure you that Mr. Tialal is not from the same province as the previous Member, and every person tries to make sure that a different range of people speak. I must say that I will not agree because a person pushes himself by standing on points of order to give him a chance.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving me this chance, but I can assure the House that I will not take up the full thirty minutes. I will be as brief as possible, in order to allow some hon. Members to have an opportunity to speak in this debate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raised this very same matter in the Sessional Committee, but it was not taken care of. This is a good lesson in practical manners.

I welcome the Budget Speech by the Minister and I have no quarrel at all with his estimate of revenue, because I see that he has taxed us as little as possible. He has not even suggested that the salaries should be reduced of all of us, and he has not suggested that some of the items that need to be taxed should be taxed, so I have no quarrel with the estimates revenue. What I have quarrel with, Mr. Speaker, is the, development estimates.

I have selected five points, under the headings D3, D1, D11, D13, D17, in their order of merit, and I would like to say here that these items under the names of Land Settlement, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Transportation and Communications, Building Works, and Housing, are very important, and they have taken quite a large share of the revenue. I hope, Sir, that when the expenditure on these items is made, the Government will take the greatest care to see that every part of the country has as much a fair share as possible.

Here, let me mention the building side. The provincial headquarters of the Eastern Province

[The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs]

at Embu is very badly neglected, in housing and many other aspects. I would like to see the Minister this year trying to put this provincial headquarters at par with the existing provincial headquarters of Kisumu, Nyeri, Mombasa, and Nakuru.

The other point, Mr. Speaker, is in connexion with the transportation and communications. There are many parts of this country which need to have development and communications so that we can reach the majority of our people who are many miles from the modern civilization. I hope that the country will be opened up in the way of communication and transportation, and these large sums of expenditure should be used to make sure that the whole country is given this opportunity and fair distribution.

Mr. Speaker, another point I want to raise is in connexion with the recruitment of the Civil Service and Armed Forces. I feel very satisfied with the way the Kenya National Youth Service which has been recruited, but I am disgusted to see that a new method is being suggested of recruitment, which might not give us an opportunity of every Member of Parliament sending people from his own area. I think this system should be continued, not only for this service, but also for the armed services as well if possible. May I say, Sir, that the Civil Service now is well rooted. Training and representation of as wide an area as possible should now be the practice. Every part of Kenya wants to share in the general administration of this country.

My third point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is in connexion with Kenya and its relationship with the other East African territories, or nations. Federation, at one time, looked a very real thing. Today, it looks nothing but a mirage. I think it is high time that the Heads of State came together again and decided to retrace the cause to find out where the trouble is. It is not for this House to stand here in Nairobi, showing how bad Kenya is and accusing her as the others in of the trouble, thus making the others in Tanzania and Uganda decide not to federate. The problems that cause this disunity are there. The problems that cause this disunity are there and it is up to the Heads of State to try and retrace the cause to take us back to where we were before the three of us became independent. I have listened here with some disappointment while some people here spoke as if they were in the Tanzania Parliament in Dar es Salaam, or the Kampala, instead of appealing to the Heads of State to come together and take us back again to where we were when we were more united

than we are today. The answer should be equality and fraternity in status of all three of us.

The relationship between Kenya and the world should be truly on a practical policy of non-alignment. To be non-aligned does not necessarily mean that one should not accept aid when it is necessary: One should accept aid from anywhere when it is necessary, and without any strings. We have had a most unfortunate cold war caused chiefly by two capital "Cs". Namely Capitalism and Communism. This capital "Cs" is the most dangerous and devastating thing that Kenya has had for a long time, and it is high time we removed it from our orthography or alphabet and have only Kenya African Nationalism and our paper known as African socialism, as applied to Kenya. We do not want socialism that is applied in Uganda, Russia, Ghana, or anywhere else. We want our own Kenya socialism here.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I think we should have a guiding light straight from the Sessional Paper No. 10 on the African socialism as applied in our country. I notice that the booklet contains paragraphs on how to progress from our present status of confusion, to what we would like our people to enjoy in future.

There are three main stations or junctions in the booklet, with several land marks which would guide us to progress and give satisfaction to our own people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recent divisions in Kenya based on insecurity, suspicion and disunity, can be a thing of the past, if hon. Members here stopped making capital out of them.

We can do it if we want. After all, during the emergency there were some classes of our people who sided with the colonialists as against those people who were fighting colonialism, but the time came when we all decided to work together and we achieved our independence without bloodshed and with the utmost speed. We can do this. Kenya is capable of doing this. If we could only avoid the war of the capital "C" and have as a guiding light the Paper on African socialism, as applied in Kenya, in a practical manner and in sincerity, I see no reason why we should not go on. After all, Mr. Speaker, our main aim—all the Members here—is to try and get the contentment of our own people. The welfare of our own people is our supreme aim, it is the main aim. We need to educate our youth so that tomorrow, when we are gone, or even when we are old, they can play their part of building this nation. We need to educate our people constructively and in clear understanding of our position both

[Mr. ole Tlalal]

This is our own African Government. We know the Colonial Government in the past certainly overlooked these areas, and now that our present Government is our own Government, why are we afraid to fight from within, why do we want to fight from without? If we are to solve the problems of these areas, why do we fear to face our Government and tell them what we need? Why should we form ourselves into these splinter groups, these unnecessary sort of parties, Less Developed Areas Organization or what?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there is a bit too much of Members coming here to try and indoctrinate us with some foreign ideas. If somebody was not brought up well by his father and mother, he should go back. So there is no need to bring these ideas here. I think we should not waste the nation's time discussing these things, we know these things. We should actually get down to the business of trying to solve our own problems. In our Sessional Paper No. 10, Mr. Speaker, it is stated in some parts of it that the Government will give special attention to the less developed areas. We do not want this to be a mere saying.

If I may mention a few points, Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all to touch on education, I think it is high time that the Government, our own Government, took practical steps towards education in the whole country, but I attach special interest in areas like Masailand, Turkana, Samburu, Pokomo. Why I say so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that during the colonial rule the practice was this. They used to look at figures. When they were thinking of getting secondary schools and deciding where to put them, they looked at the figures of the pupils who did

..... (Inaudible.)
so that when from a particular area there were so many children, then they said, "O.K., so many children come from a certain place; that will take priority," but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to differ here. Today, education in this country is very imbalanced. Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I am of the opinion that the advanced areas should be given the necessary support, the necessary facilities, but at the same time the Government should not maintain that colonial mentality or approach whereby they never see those areas who have never had the opportunity to get these things.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know in the Estimates that there must have been experts who have been preparing this, but because they probably all know the well-known saying of the English, "Let sleeping dogs lie," say in Turkana, to satisfy the experts, in order to justify them to

provide a secondary school there, the Estimates will not cover that area. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must state very carefully that I remember very well that when these people came to this country, the colonialists, the Europeans who ruled us, all their efforts were concentrated say to the White Highlands. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if for example, our Government will continue to look at the already better developed areas, then what will happen to all these other areas which have never been touched? Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious fact that they wait for figures. These so-called experts wait for figures, and then they make their assessments from those figures. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no children in Turkana today to be able to assess those figures. What I should like the Government to do, however, is to take action instead of stating blindly that they will give this special attention. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want this special attention practically and not in words.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember some way back, perhaps in 1958, we had no single high school in Masailand. We worked through our certain Members of Parliament, they did quite a lot, that I am prepared to say that. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was only through the efforts of the Kenya National Union of Teachers that we managed to get it, our first secondary school in Narok. I am not afraid and I am not ashamed to state here that it was through the help of the Kenya National Union of Teachers that, and I can clearly state here that it was through their efforts and help that we managed to get it, that secondary school at Narok. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am trying to put a point across. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this school was supposed to be a double-streamed school somewhere in Machakos. The idea is that our Government should not forget the other part of the country, the less developed areas, even if there is not a sufficient number of people. I am making the point now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and it is that even if there is not a sufficient number of pupils coming forward, then regardless of this let them put these schools there. I remember myself that most of us were trained outside our own districts. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not matter if the Government puts say a secondary school in Turkana. Lodwar, it will not necessarily mean that that school will only be for the Turkana. It does not mean that. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to encourage these people, then we must take the schools to them, even if there are not enough children in Turkana, well the children in the rest of the country, a lot of them from Central Region will go there and learn. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, why not put it there? Wait until

[Mr. ole Tlalal]

they see the light. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the point, the very serious point, which I would like the Government to note. Take this school in the Turkana and if you do not include it in the Estimates then I do not think you want to begin thinking of them in 1970. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you do not include them now, I know what I am talking about.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this point of education it is quite a serious omission by the Government if only figures have been produced because you will never have any figures until 1970 from Turkana. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a point which I would really like to make about all this expert advice. They must now always think of the already progressed areas of the country, but they must also think of those people—The *msungu* must also think of those people, but it will used to say, "Let sleeping dogs lie," but it will be a pity, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if our Government were to adopt the same attitude. We are proud of our own Government, and it would be a pity if our own Government adopted this attitude of letting sleeping dogs lie regarding the less developed areas of this country. I did say, "if." Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, these colonialists who built these schools. In each district there was a Government school. They put them there themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point which I would like to mention is the question of roads. In these same areas we are not going to—while we accept the idea of maintaining the highways or the main roads, but I think it is also high time that the Government thought of building time that the Government thought of building new roads in these areas where people are not already advanced and it is only by doing so that the country is widely opened. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this shortage of maize today. These further areas today which have never been exploited. This is the time when enhanced by the lack of good roads, you leave these silly people in the county councils who cannot plan anything so that what we bring here are development plans.

Mr. Godia: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Member in order to imply that the members of the county councils are silly boys?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is not very Parliamentary language, I agree. But members of county councils are not Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, it is true that the majority of our executives in the county councils are not able to draw up (Inaudible.)
on the Government. I am not saying all of them,

but some of them. If the Government really sits down here in Nairobi and thinks that all is well in the various counties, thinks that they have experts there—I remember the first tarmac road from Kericho to Solik was planned but today, although it is tarmac, I would rather travel on a murrum road than that road. These are the people who cannot plan well ahead.

This is why we say that the Government must be careful when accepting these proposals from the local authorities, because some of them just cannot see beyond their noses.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks I would like to turn to something else. This might be a serious allegation, but I shall make it, concerning the behaviour of our own Members, including myself. I do not think it is right for any one of us here to be intimidated by anybody, that we do not feel free to move in our own country. Where else shall we ever feel free to move if I say this, and I am sorry, but maybe some Members in this House are responsible for that, and we are not going to tolerate it any more. Hon. Members will become hooligans—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You are not suggesting that hon. Members are hooligans, are you?

Mr. ole Tlalal: No, Sir.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): This is a very serious allegation and we cannot have allegations like this, either that Members are hooligans or that they are intimidating other hon. Members. You are not saying that?

Mr. ole Tlalal: No, Sir. I am only saying that some hon. Members may be the people behind some organizations.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You heard me say earlier on to Mr. Ngala-Abok that you cannot use the words "may be" when you are trying to make an allegation all the same. If you are making allegations against hon. Members, then you must be courageous enough to say so in so many words and then substantiate if you are required to do so.

Mr. ole Tlalal: I withdraw, then, Sir. I was only trying to say that we should be decent and we should feel free to move in this country.

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

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to your Chair and the hon. Member who is speaking, I rise to seek your guidance. If a Member like myself and other

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Government to see that all these things are implemented as soon as possible. If it is not implemented, it will be most unfair.

Mr. Speaker, let me now talk a little about our aid. I have seen that in the Minister's speech he says that we get the greatest help from Britain and from the United States. This is good. Although it is said that negotiating aid is very difficult and there are points which usually help the Minister to secure this aid—this is true—but who does not know. We know that the aid which comes from the West is very easily given and we would like to thank them very much for assisting us. But we must observe one thing in order to establish non-alignment policy and follow our paper on African socialism, we must not accept excessive aid, such enormous funds, from one country. It is true that there is something to be gained from getting more money from an individual country, but there is a danger later on when this one country decides to corrupt you—you want to balance your negotiations. This is true, whether you like it or not. You have to balance your negotiations so that next Budget—not this one—we would like to see where aid is distributed, coming from different parts of the world and, even if it is easy for certain powers to give aid, and it is difficult for others to give aid, but something easy must also be suspicious. Something easy to get is suspicious. I cannot believe that So and so has given me £6 million and that there are no strings attached. This is a very loose speech. In fact, if I give you £6 million I must attach a lot of strings. These strings may not be there at the time when I am giving, these problems of influence on policy and destructive tactics will come, but they will not be seen on the paper that I am signing, so let us avoid—for the sake of non-alignment—getting so much from Britain and the United States. Let us distribute it.

Also, here I would like to congratulate the Minister for Economic Planning for his speech abroad when he said we cannot continually depend on aid from Britain, although they are willing to help us, in order to neutralize ourselves. We could then ask them, "For goodness sake, dear friends, we are sure you are helping us." The Japanese are bringing a lot of Toyotas here but hold on with these, we are still looking into the balance.

The next point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the matter of roads in South Nyanza. I asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power to look into the roads in South Nyanza, because these roads were originally meant to be used for light vehicles, but that the moment the Overseas Touring Company buses are using these roads, and

these heavy buses which are now used from Nairobi to Homa Bay, and which are now circulating all over South Nyanza, are damaging the roads. In fact, they have damaged the roads so much that many cars and bicycles may be sometimes unusable, particularly during the rainy season. In fact, I was promised by the Minister that they were going to look into the question of improving the roads and it is very unfair to ask these companies with heavy vehicles to make a lot of money and yet spoil the roads for other vehicles. The very same company should be taxed towards improving these roads, and I think they would accept it because if they do not want to pay towards the improvement of the roads, then the buses should be stopped and then we would get some lighter vehicles. If my brother has Sh. 2,000, he buys a Peugeot car and he will be bringing people from Homa Bay to Nairobi and vice versa. So, we can do it in that way. Heavy vehicles spoil our roads for nothing, and if the company does not want to help us with funds to improve the roads, the Government should subsidize the county council to try and see that these subsidies are used for improving the roads in South Nyanza. I know that there are other parts of Kenya that have the same difficulty, but I must pin myself down to South Nyanza at certain stages.

Now Mr. Speaker, let me say another thing. I wish to clarify the position of increasing Members' salaries. It is rumoured that certain Members have championed the cause of raising Members' salaries and, in that, they are tending to exploit the public. But, when I thought of moving this Motion, I said that to balance the salaries of Members, the Ministers' salaries were to be reduced by one-third so that the Permanent Secretaries' salaries, the Assistant Ministers' salaries, and the Members' salaries should be brought to a certain level where it could be seen that we are not only asking for our salaries to be increased, but we are also asking for it to be worked out in such a manner that we do not leave the Ministers remaining where they are. What have we seen? The Ministers have not even sacrificed anything and the President's salary has gone up and, therefore, the question of our economy being balanced can never come in. We cannot, at the same time, put so much in our pockets, while waiting to see that communism is killed. I wish to define communism today. The only thing which we know in Africa, all African leaders are not communists, they are not even pro-communists, but the communists in Africa are the poor, the unemployed, the unclothed, the ordinary person. I am giving reasons. It is these very ordinary persons that were seen

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to by people like Marx. Marx saw that the ordinary man could take over his Government at any time, then the man submitted to the wishes of the masses, so that many decisions—

Mr. arap Too: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if I have a point of order I have the right like any other Member in this House to raise it.

My point of order is this. Is it right to insinuate that the poor people in this country are communists?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Too, any other interruption like this, I will have to ask you to leave the Chamber. An hon. Member can make whatever speech he wants, and he can say what he thinks, provided he does not infringe Standing Orders.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: A communist in Africa is the poor man, the sufferer, that is the communist, but all African leaders are capitalists. This is the question.

Now, what makes them advocate things like nationalization and so on is the fear of the communists in the street, the man who is still seeing an Asian shop and hoping to take it over immediately, the man who sees Lord Delamere's farm and wants to go and grab it, and when you do not give him something, what will he do? That is the communist.

Therefore, if you do not want such a situation to occur, please look after the poor, do not shout at another leader that he is a communist. The leader who may be advocating the poor man's cause is trying to clam down the communist; this is the thing. If people think that tomorrow the hon. Ngala-Abok will go to take over an Asian shop, that is wrong. I can only use the hungry person to do so. Therefore, try and look at the hungry person; try to see that in every Budget hungry person; try to see that in every Budget means are devised to sweep the town, to try and means are devised to sweep the town, to try and put people aside, to try and feed the poor, to try and clothe those who have no clothes, to look for employment, and the question of imperialism or communism will not come.

After all, what people fear is the mass. Even in this House, whom do we fear? What are we advocating here? We want the mass to see that we are doing good for them. When the Europeans were here they feared the Africans and that is why the police were guarding Africans all the time; because they knew they were poor and the time; because they knew they were poor and they could jump on them at any time. So this they could jump on them at any time. So this is why we want you not to say to any leader that so-and-so is a communist. Welcome the

ordinary man, feed him, and you will know the position. After all, we all know that basically Africans are capitalists, except we are worried about the poor people. That is the thing. We like to possess as much property as possible—that is what the African is—and then we feed others. In this country, if we do not look after the poor man and put him in his right position, it will be most unfair.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, commenting on federation, it is most unfair for anybody to try and give a gloomy picture to the Members of this House, as if these Members are not learned enough in the processes which are taking place in East Africa. We know very well that the Kenya Government is guilty somewhere in this question of federation. Also, it is not our duty to go on praising our Government for every step it takes. It is our duty to look at the Government critically, not to organize subversion but to criticize the Government on every point, so that the Government is alert all the time. On the question of breaking away the currency, the question of creating banks, and all these other things, many of the speeches which show there is a break-away come from Kenya. Why should we not say so? In the papers we see reports of lots of speeches which come from our Kenya leaders and which indicate that there is going to be a break-away of common services and many of these things, but we have to be cautious. Even if federation will come in twenty years' time, for goodness sake, use diplomacy. President Nyerere is prepared to meet President Kenyatta on the issue of federation, but that may be diplomacy. Let Kenya not start explaining how they will go it alone when these services are broken.

Mr. ole Tialah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that in my first speech in this House I have to say that I oppose the idea of the formation of the so-called Less Developed Areas Organization. I have reasons, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for saying so.

I come from one of these areas, and this is an idea, I think, which is wrong. If the communists have failed in other tactics, let them not use that. I know that we need more education, we need better roads, we need development in all ways, but we just know that—I do not think it is fair, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to isolate ourselves from the rest of the country. If I can remember well the way they listed it, they said the Masai, Turkana, Samburu, and all the rest of it.

An hon. Member: The Jaluo.

Mr. ole Tialah: No, they did not include the Jaluo this time.

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The Prime Minister of Algeria was very popular when he said he was pro-communism but today he is out of power and his country has been taken over. The other countries have now recognized the people who have taken over the power. What are we going to say about it? We have seen many other countries who are pro-West usually and in those countries there have been revolutions. What about President Kennedy who was killed by his own fellow-man and he comes from an imperialist country. Therefore the question of revolution is everywhere. It affects the countries in the East as well as the countries in the West. But that should not be our concern.

Let us not label our friends as pro-communists and pro-Westerns. If for example I know that the people of the West who have influenced us may return, and looking at this through a microscope they see that the Kenya African Workers' Congress is going to support communism, then they jump at once to the Government with a lot of lies. It is up to the Government to take action. We know that certain powers would like us to be their supporters and that is why they say things against another power. This is where Kenya is today. It is not my business to say that this person is pro-West or pro-East because an individual can think as he likes. It is not a question of getting money from the West. Some people do. You find the Ministers addressing meetings condemning communism so that tomorrow they can explain this to the imperialist friend and say, "If you want me to support you I will need funds for this purpose."

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can the hon. Member substantiate the allegation, because it would be for the interests of the country that the hon. Member substantiate. He said that the Ministers who go to public platforms speak and condemn communism and subsequently report to their imperialist paymasters so that they can get funds from there. Can he substantiate that?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said, you will find a certain big Minister—those are the words—addressing a public meeting to condemn communism and it may be that after campaigning against communism he reports to somebody—It does not mean that I have said—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, that is not right, Mr. Ngala-Abok. You must substantiate or withdraw the statement.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, what I do not understand is this. If something appears—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order, Mr. Ngala-Abok. I do not like to interrupt Members but I think we have said very often that an hon. Member cannot make an allegation by using the words, "it may be" or "I understand" or "they say" or "rumour has it", because the allegation is still there. These sort of words do not detract from the fact that there is an insinuation and if you do not want to substantiate it, and I can see that you do not want to, then you must withdraw.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: I do withdraw, Mr. Speaker.

When I was speaking of these imperialist agents I was saying that people who condemn communism or support it, those who condemn imperialism or support it, will still remain in Kenya. Let us develop our ideology and yet accept assistance from all sides. If you want to support anything do so, but for goodness sake let us not have bloodshed in this country. There is no use supporting foreign ideologies which will not help us. Our people are still in the stage of defining our own position. We have time to embark on a policy of non-alignment. But we cannot do it because our own Ministers—Tomorrow you will find a Minister denouncing imperialism, another one supporting this. That means they will confuse us and the Government. It is not a question of keeping quiet and not criticizing certain actions of the Government. If you are known as a champion of a certain imperialistic power because of what you say then we should give up everything and follow what has been set-out in the Paper on African socialism. Did we not have a meeting in Kiambu which condemned public ownership? The meeting was addressed by a Minister. It is in our Paper on African socialism that there will be public ownership of certain firms and industries. Is that not stated there? Therefore, it is not the ordinary Members or Members who are not Ministers who are guilty of these things, who are making mistakes. It is the Ministers who are making the mistakes. We must be guided by the seniors. The way must be shown to us by the senior people. If these people do not make speeches then we also will not make speeches which discriminate. Let us not make speeches against the Ministers or the people, speeches which will contravene the principles contained in the Paper which we all accept. Let the Members say to themselves, "What is my duty here?" Our duty here is to work for the development and progress of the country. This policy must be carried out and the good

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This example must be given by the Ministers, in this House and outside. Let us not waste our time talking against communism or imperialism. If the Ministers give the bad example by talking against these things then we follow them. But that is not what we want. We want them to lead the way, to show the good example. We must waste our time talking on foreign ideologies. We do not want. Let us adhere to our Paper.

I would like to say here that the Government has not read its own Paper. It is no use producing newspapers to show that there is a Sessional Paper No. 2. It is no use producing these newspapers to prove that there is something there that we have not read. When a Minister starts to talk about an industry he gives a different picture altogether. The other day there was an example of an interview given by the Minister for Finance. The Paper on Exchange Control which we passed here advocated specific steps which the Government will take. But if one read the notes of the interview of the Minister for Finance you will find that he watered down this Exchange Control completely. He says that it is very highly temporary and that after extracting income tax he will not mind how much profit that is made goes out of this country. Mr. Speaker, it is not good for a Minister responsible for finance and our economy to say such things. It is this very profit that we want to keep in this country. The aim should not be taking income tax alone. The people should invest the profits here to improve conditions in the country. It is not necessary for the Government to force someone to reinvest in the country. It should be done automatically. The profits made in this country should be kept here. We do not want the investors to come to drain us but build this nation. We do not want them first to find out what the Government's policy is. We are not going to make trouble for anybody provided he works. He likes to live happily in the good temperature of Kenya and he makes good profit which can be reinvested in this country. We do not want contrary statements which are based on external influences. If we adopt a certain policy in this House then we must adhere to that properly. We should not be hypocritical.

I now wish to turn to certain points regarding the Budget. We are experiencing quite a lot of difficulties in South Nyanza now because the magistrates appeal court which was previously at Homa Bay has been moved to Kisii. This place is quite a distance from Homa Bay and people are experiencing difficulty in getting there, particularly the older people. There may be some

older people who may be engaged in certain cases concerning the divorce of their daughters and they have to accompany their daughters on these cases. We have our own headquarters and it is unfortunate that the Government decided to transfer the magistrates court from Homa Bay to Kisii. This district is occupied by another tribe. Mr. Speaker, we have sufficient difficulties without incurring these additional shortcomings. Mr. Speaker, I think every district should have its own facilities and we will create imbalance if the essential services are not found in each district. Why take these away from South Nyanza to Kisii. We do not have our own police headquarters. The Assistant Superintendent of Police is at Kisii. If I want to lodge a complaint or take a case to the police I have to travel all the way to Kisii, I have to use a lot of petrol. Why should we, therefore, not have our own police headquarters, our own Assistant Superintendent of Police in Homa Bay? We may want to consult these people in a hurry and we do not want to waste time travelling all the way to Kisii. What if I have a disagreement with the hon. Nyamweya? He may stone me with his youths. Mr. Speaker, we want to be friends with the Kisii people but we should have our own services in Homa Bay. One day a magistrate may say that he does not want to go to the court and a person may travel all the way from Homa Bay only to find that the magistrate is not there. Then by the time he comes again for his case the time will be up. This is bad, Mr. Speaker. A magistrates appeal court should be established at Homa Bay; a police headquarters should be established at Homa Bay. I want the Attorney-General's office to answer me on these points tomorrow. We do not want to see our people suffering because of the magistrates court and the police headquarters being moved to Kisii. We do not want our services to be governed or controlled from Kisii. The Kisii town will be for the Kisii people and Homa Bay town must be for the people of Homa Bay, each one with its own services. We cannot have a Kisii magistrate who thinks that he can order the Government to transfer the court because he is too lazy to travel to Homa Bay as before and that he can advise the Government so badly.

I am telling the Government one thing: we must have our services. That is the only way in which the people will be happy and satisfied. We want our own hospitals, schools, magistrates court, police headquarters. These things can be established there now that we are busy implementing things for the development and progress of this country. There is opportunity for doing these things, Mr. Speaker. I am going to urge the

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published our manpower survey, which indicates the trend of our development in manpower and personnel from this year until 1970. We know what we shall be short of, and we know in what areas we should now develop. We intend to gear the educational system and the university system to meet these shortages, so that by 1970 we can begin to rely to a large extent on our own manpower instead of borrowing from other people. We shall still borrow, but we want to reduce the borrowing of manpower, at least, if nothing else.

Mr. Speaker, this Government is based on the future. We intend, in looking at the future, to design our development so that the ordinary man can begin to see the real fruits of independence, and I would like in saying this, talking about the ordinary man, to say that there is too much loose talk about what is going to be achieved. Some people, like the hon. Member who spoke here last, thought that when you nationalize an industry you will introduce an entirely new body, physically bringing new people to take over the position of those who are there. This is hardly the point. In fact, even when you nationalize the East African Power and Lighting Company, the same faces, especially the Africans who are working there, will still be there. Some of them will even be given better jobs. It does not mean that you are going to transport a lot of people from remote parts of this country because you have nationalized the industry. The only thing that will change is the management, and what is more, you will also have to find the money to pay compensation.

Now, Sir, we do not disagree in principle with those who want the public utilities to be controlled by the state. We, in fact, insist even today, that the East African Power and Lighting Company cannot do what it likes, it cannot just decide what it wants, if decisions are given by an Act of this Parliament. If that Act is weak, then this House has the power, even today, to introduce stronger measures of control. There is nothing that is new in this, and yet people want to see this as a new discovery. There is nothing new about it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to move forward progressively. We will be guided by the advice of Members in this House from time to time. But, let us not deceive the ordinary man, like the person who went around telling people that if they joined his party, then if someone had two cars, he would give him one and remain with the other. If we had two houses, he would

give you one and remain with the other as well. The people who waited for these new cars and houses, waited and waited, and they are still waiting.

Mr. Speaker, that system does not work. They are still waiting—

Mr. Kerich: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it not in order for the Minister to tell us the new party he has in mind?

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Matii): That is not a point of order.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I trust that the hon. Member who has spoken knows exactly what I am talking about. I think he just wants the other to know.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I am making is this. When we talk of a classless society, and when we talk of closing the gap between the haves and the have-nots, it does not mean that in our society in future there will be no managers, no executives, no presidents of certain groups or enterprises, no office messengers, no clerks, no nurses, no surgeons. These people will exist. The only thing that we object to and which we seek to eradicate, if it exists, and which we seek to prevent from coming into this country is the idea of antagonistic classes, where one group of people seek to use their opportunities to suppress or oppress others. But, those who preach the doctrine that there is going to be (Inaudible.) even in heaven it does not exist. There are angels there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have to go there while hon. Members here can tell you about certain countries they have never visited. But, seriously, Mr. Speaker, this is what I want to say, that it is most unfair to mislead the masses in this manner. All I am saying is that the functions, the progress of our society, the things that we have accepted to guide us in the development in this country under African socialism is, firstly, that it shall be the collective responsibility of all of us to see that our resources are used in the service and welfare of all our people.

Secondly, each of us who can, who has the ability, who has the capacity, who has the opportunity, shall not just work for his own selfish aims. But, he will also contribute in the process to improve the community in which he happens to live, and in which all these activities are taking place. We are saying that for as long as there is a poor man, an illiterate child, a sick person, in this country who is not being taken

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care of, it is our collective responsibility to lift this person from his misery, and give him an opportunity and a chance to live under the sun. That is what we are saying, but some people would like the people to believe that they are the champions who are going to go into every household in this country and subdivide everything they find in it, including dividing one pair of long trousers into four pieces. Now, Sir, this kind of talk is idle talk. It is hypocrisy, it is deception, it is dishonesty, and it is the kind of thing which this Government cannot commit itself to.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have spoken at length. This House has a heavy responsibility. In the last few months or weeks there have been too many speeches about conflict, about disunity, and everyone who has made them believes that everybody else is wrong, except himself. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to engage in any of this today. I could reply to a lot of the nonsense that has been said about me, and about others, but I choose not to do so today, because I believe that the more people who talk about these things in confusion, the more they increase confusion. Let us as Members of this House, give it the dignity that it deserves by behaving with dignity and responsibility. But, if we continue to shout that this House should be dignified, that hon. Members are honourable, and we do not accept the full meaning of these words, then we are wasting our time and the public will know that this is merely a debating society.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

I congratulate the Minister for Economic Planning and Development for what he has said so far, and in doing that I will ask him to agree that he has enjoyed replying to the criticisms that Members of this House have levelled either against the Government or against the machinery of a party, or some of these critics that are outside. In fact, I think the aim of this House is to debate things, and in debates, there must be opposite views, somebody must say that nationalization is required, and somebody may have to give his own interpretation of nationalization, whereas another person, or Government, for example, a qualified body, will come out and tell us what the policy of the Government is. Therefore, I am sure that the Minister enjoyed answering many of these criticisms, and from time to time we shall need Ministers to come here and tell us what exactly the Government policy should be or what the Government is doing about this, that or the other.

We are not here to qualify and define the policy of this country. There are people to do this. We are here to question what has been defined by the Government, we are here to question the Government's policy on agricultural development, industrial development, on employment and many other things. It is most unwise, Mr. Speaker, for anybody to think that when we question these things we are championing the cause of these things, or that we are getting ourselves involved in these things. What should we do? Shall we go on praising Government every time Government makes a move? Shall we say, Government you are doing well, thank you very much, continue to do so. That will be a most stupid state of affairs. In this country we have democratic principles on which we have to base our lives. If we have to live according to these principles there must be different views. These different views will originate from different things. For example, Mr. Speaker, the question of communism is very interesting. Since the Government has (Inaudible.) meetings, then this is a different attitude altogether. In this House we have reached such a stage that it appears as though we have an Opposition party and a Government party, because at the moment if a Member stands up to speak and he speaks on communism it is said that he is a communist supporter. If Mr. X stands up to speak and he speaks on imperialism it is thought that he is an imperialist supporter. So, it is most unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, for us to defend ourselves on foreign ideologies alone. It is better not to suspect me of being either imperialistic or communist unless you know definitely that I am so, that I have such connexions through my father, my mother or my brother. You know my home, you know my activities but merely because I advocate nationalism (Inaudible.) as pro-communism or that group is practising pro-imperialism.

[The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Matii) left the Chair]

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) resumed the Chair]

Let us not judge anybody just because he has chosen to define or defend communism alone in this House (Inaudible.) We have failed to accept one good policy. On that question, Mr. Speaker, we do not know whether non-alignment is the best policy for our country, whether it is suitably contained in our African socialism paper. This is not for me to say because the world changes. The policy which is accepted in this House today may not be

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of the duty and the right policy of every Member is to make a contribution, to make a suggestion, of how these problems can best be resolved.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not the only country in the world which has tried to unite and met with difficulties. The European Common Market which was started more than ten years ago, with the objective of a complete federation, it has not been able to sit down and scratch up some thing in the nature of the Central Legislative Assembly. Well over ten years have gone by, and yet they have not given up, because of that, nor do we have to give up because in the last eighteen months we have failed to achieve the objective which we set for ourselves. This is not, Mr. Speaker, Sir, (inaudible.) for every leader in this country to try and create an emotional issue and to try and play about with the intelligence of the masses merely because of getting a few hours publicity in the progress.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objective of unity in the end will be the goal of this Government. Not on an East African basis and on a South African basis. The trend of that unity is not for the Kenya Government alone to determine. It is also for the other Governments in East Africa and the other Governments in Africa to try to design what the form is going to be. There is only going to be one form. Let us look for a new form, but let us always look forward to greater co-operation and greater unity. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is negative for anyone to stand here to abuse or to condemn one party in this argument, or even this arrangement. It is not going to help when Members of the Kenya Parliament begin to deny and ridicule their own Government, and pretend that foreign Governments, even if they are good neighbours, are better than their own Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only way that Kenya leaders can make a contribution to East Africa generally is in the first place to respect their own Government and work because nobody will bring about East African Unity except through the established Government of this country. I mean individuals who may try to pretend that they are the only people for East African unity, and that the Ministers are against it. These individuals are merely fooling the public and you can fool the public some of the time, but you cannot fool the public all of the time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir the Government feels very much disappointed that certain difficulties have come about in our relationship. The breaking up of the currency is a big disappointment. But, Sir, the Government does not take the same view of

accepting this hopelessly without trying to find other ways of creating ways for operations and sense of unity. I would like to assure the House that it will be the intention to continue to try to find forms by which unity and co-operation can be continued, and, we hope, expanded in the future, until certain of our goals and objectives are achieved. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us give the people the spirit to look for unity. Not the spirit to condemn unity itself. Let us give the people this opportunity of hope in the future not this idea of people stopping us and beginning to tell the people that there is no hope at all in the future. If we have no hope in the future, then we have no right to continue to live, because life as continued life depends on having hope in the future, and I do hope, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that Members will bear this in mind, especially when we come to discuss those important questions that affect our own country, and in this Budget those very important questions which affect the development upon which the welfare of our people must depend.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who spoke here last and some Members who spoke here earlier, introduced in this debate the question of Kanu party organization. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit, in all humility, that Kanu's party organization is not a matter for this Parliament to decide. It is a matter for Kanu to decide. It is also a matter for the Parliamentary Group outside this House to decide. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we suggest that you come here to vote for me what you vote upon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is even more surprising, whilst I am prepared to conceive that certain weaknesses have existed in the party machine and indeed in this organization. This is not a new discovery. This is something which I myself, the President and others have publically told the country. We do not just talk about it in idle terms. We have gone out to try to conceive better ways of improving upon that machinery, of getting a new one, and yet some Members speak in this House upon this subject, like the last Member, and they do not choose to tell the public the truth. Why he did not tell this House that in his own area the hon. Member who spoke here, that at the time when he was speaking in this House there is a party which is going on to re-organize and re-elect new officers in his own district. Why did he not choose to tell the public that first, which is the first to come about by the help of us, the leaders of the party, and merely standing here and trying to be petty and pretend ignorance and play on the intelligence and the emotions of the people. This is not the way we are going to lead nor is

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development]

this the way we are going to build this country. Where there is business by all means let us all expose our business but let us always do it with the intention of finding out a solution of creating a positive programme to move away from it. I do not think that this negative attitude of thinking, that all you can do in making a contribution is to stand up and blame everybody else and they are devils, and you, only you, are angels, is going to help this country or the person who makes this speech in this House.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for . . . (inaudible.) made some statements yesterday, many of which I would like myself welcome, and accept, and I would like that some of these statements were very much unrestrained. I think that this is helping, but I do want to appeal to him and to others like him that it will not help, nor will unity, that they speak about so much, come about by merely making announcements, when they know that unity is a two way problem. If you desire respect then you must also respect others. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you are out to think that everybody else matters none, except what you think, then Sir, respect will never come and the unity will remain merely a lip-service.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in conclusion I would like to say just these few words on the Budget Speech and the Budget discussion. First, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in congratulating the Minister I would like to say this. This is the first Budget since 1962, which is the first time that we, in this country, out of our own resources and without assistance from anybody else are going to be able to balance our expenditure and our revenue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that this is a very important move. It is something which we want to preserve. Our aim, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for next year, is that we should begin to have surpluses that can be diverted for our development programme and our development expenditure. This is why when Members debate this Budget, they will at least take into account that they have a very big responsibility, to help the Government, maintain the stability, the atmosphere and the conditions which have made it possible for us in 18 months of independence to move to the position where we can boast of running our own country with our own revenue and be able to balance our Budget. Now, I do not believe that balancing the Budget by itself is enough. I believe that the most important thing is for us to begin to build surpluses, upon which development can be based, and which will enable

us to move first in giving the people the services that we have promised them.

The hon. Member who spoke here last spoke about nationalization, that we have heard so much about in the last few months. The Government has not said that it will not nationalize certain public utilities. On the contrary, We have said that this can be done, but on the basis of merit. Each individual will be considered on his own merit. We do not accept indiscriminate nationalization as a policy.

Mr. Speaker, I think I ought to tell this House, without mentioning any names, that in one country of which Members are constantly telling us copy, in 1964 they had 32 state owned enterprises, and out of 32 only one made a profit. Thirty-one were at a loss. Mr. Speaker, the total loss in that country of all the state owned enterprises amounted to £13.6 million in 1964. Mr. Speaker, in another country which some Members are constantly quoting to us, which have started to run its enterprises last year in 1964, the big state enterprise which was given all the monopolistic powers to protect it from competition ran at a loss of £650,000.

Now, Sir, it is not for me to condemn any countries. Let those countries follow their own power. If they think they can afford that kind of economy, it is their business. They have the right to decide what they want to do, but we in Kenya have a responsibility to Kenya. We have a responsibility to our people, and we regard it as a sacred duty to . . . (inaudible.) the resources of this country, so that there can be material improvement, not bankruptcy at the end of ten years. We want to be able to say in five years time, the end of the planned period, that at least we did march forwards and not backwards.

Mr. Speaker, those who have read our economic report for 1964 published a few days before the Budget Speech, will note—and I would like them to do so—that in 1964 in this country we were able to make progress and our progress was at 7.2 per cent over the previous year. Now, Sir, in 1964 when we first published our Development Plan for six years, we envisaged that we would have a progress of 5.7 per cent, but because of the improved conditions, because of the very important measures that have been taken, and in the approach we have adopted to our development, we will be able now, in the revised plan, which we intend to publish in the next two to three months, to get our development or progress at 6.3 per cent, instead of 5.7 per cent. Now, Sir, we are moving forward. Some people do not want to look at the facts. We have

Mr. Nyaga: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, may I have your ruling on this. When the Minister says that we as Members of Parliament keep needing more money, does he realize that we earn Sh. 1,000 a month, whereas he earns Sh. 7,000?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): That is not a point of order.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): It is most unfortunate that some hon. Members do not listen carefully, because I never said that.

Mr. Chairman, with these few remarks, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

[The Acting Speaker, (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

REPORT

Mr. Mati: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the Resolution and its approval of the same without amendment.

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

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 23rd June 1965)

(Seventh and last day of Budget debate)

Mr. Mulama: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speak on the economy that is affecting the Western Region, and for that matter my own constituency, which is Mumias.

Now, I was on the sugar project, and I said that we have had promises from various Ministries about this sugar project. Up to now we have had no proposal to our people.

Mr. Speaker, it is not only this, but we have other projects which the Government promised to us, such as a sisal project, when sisal was a marketable commodity. If we tell our people to go in for sisal-growing, that they will get pelling and brushing factories for certain areas, then we must see that these are provided. I went and told my people to concentrate on sisal-growing and, of course, they did that. But then, unfortunately, the market here has gone down, the international market has gone down, and we have not heard anything from the Government to tell us what is the fate of these sisal growers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these people already have this sisal, and I would like to know the answer particularly from the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Economic Planning and Development. I would like them to tell us what the fate of these people will be. If these Ministers or the Government have any project for domestic consumption of sisal then let them tell this to the people. If they have no export market for it, then let us have something domestically. I would like to hear something on this when we come to the Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vote of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

We also have promises for certain projects in the Western Province; a paper-mill project at Broderick Falls. In this connexion we were told that the Canadians were there, that they had come in to see that project and tried to finance it. At times we have been told that the Germans had been trying to finance that project. Then we were told that other nations were coming in. However, nothing has materialised at all. We have seen official visits to this area on several occasions, including the visit by the Head of State. But nothing so far has been done.

Another project I would like to draw your attention to is the textile mill at Busia. This also has not materialized, although we have heard about this project for nearly two years. Like other projects we are told the Germans are coming in, we are told the British are coming in, we are told other nations are coming in, but then, what I would like, Mr. Speaker, to know is, how are the negotiations taking place.

Mr. Speaker, there are so many destitute people caused by unemployment. They have no incomes and there is no relief in the unemployment programme which really is the pressing need for these areas. We, as representatives for this particular region, feel that this Government, our own

[Mr. Mulama]

Government, should negotiate quickly on these projects. If this had been done we would have gone a long way to relieve the unemployment problem. I emphasize this particular point, Mr. Speaker, because since the colonial days no Western Province has been regarded as a labour pool, a labour reserver, and no cash crops have ever been encouraged in that area. We now feel with this Government, which is our own Government, these projects should be accelerated. Those who are in the responsible positions to negotiate should try to negotiate as quickly as possible. I must stress that unless we do this we will have a mass exodus of our people from the surrounding areas, into the big towns. This will present a problem to the urban areas and the big towns. However, if we have this diversification of economy, not only in the Western Province, but throughout the country, this would, in my opinion, relieve a great deal of the unemployment problem in Kenya.

I come now to the very vital issue of land and agricultural policy which is more or less connected with industry. I would like, Mr. Speaker, to draw the attention of the Minister for Agriculture to develop co-operative farming and land utilization in such a way that we have groups of people going in for land purchase, rather than certain individuals who happen to be privileged in very high positions or happen to be commercial magnates who are able to go in for land speculation. They can buy land while a number of our landless people have nothing. I would like this to be a revolutionary process, particularly in the agricultural development policy. I would like attention given to the land settlement policy. By co-operatives, some people here think we may not be very successful. I know we encourage agricultural co-operatives in this country. I feel if we have co-operatives with Agricultural Extension Services in an improved way then let us give it the impetus it needs, let us encourage it, let us help the agricultural institutions to train agricultural instructors, as many as we can, so that these instructors will go and help these co-operative movements who may be in the infant stages. I know some people would say: now, it is only those with the technical know-how who, after forming themselves into co-operatives, would do quite a lot in this country. Here, I feel that if we can help people who do not have the technical know-how, but who are hard-working, they can form themselves into co-operatives and get the agricultural instructors to advise them how to farm well. In this way I think the problem which faces us will be alleviated to a certain degree.

So that goes as far as other co-operatives are concerned; the dairy industry and so on, we get people in the agricultural extension services, they are attending the extension services to advise on these co-operative. I think that by doing that we will be boosting the economy of this country and having a reliant sort of agricultural economy of this country.

Now, again I come to that question of nationalization which is always a thorny problem. This has been discussed on several occasions and I would not like to labour very much on this, but we—who advocate nationalization—do not mean radical nationalization, what we say is this; and listen and you will hear what I say. What we mean is this; that we have certain industries in this country. Now, with these major industries we have, and I need not even go on repeating, you have heard on several occasions; like the East African Power and Lighting; we have the road services, like the Overseas Touring Company; and so on. We have big estates in this country owned by certain individuals, we have people with 60,000 acres, and I feel that such people are owning this land very much to the detriment of the landless class in this country.

An hon. Member: Who are they?

Mr. Mulama: As you are a junior politician I would not let you know. For years I have been noting this and I know who they are, they are in the Rift Valley; I am not interested in disclosing the names to you of these particular individuals, but this is a fact which we cannot afford to ignore.

We must see that we nationalize at least some of these big farms so that we settle our own people; who have formed themselves into co-operatives, so that the economy of this country is spread all over. We will not eliminate them totally because it may take a bit of time, but at least we will have come a long way in bridging the gap between the extreme rich and the abject poor.

There is quite a lot I would like to talk on, but then this may come up when we come to the different Votes.

Here again I would like to say something about the Kanu party in this country, and this is a problem which I feel should be really tackled because, some of our best friends—even in the Cabinet—cannot take heed of the confusion being created today—I tell you, Mr. Speaker, and this hon. Chamber that the nation will have a very, very difficult time. Now, why I say this is that, in other countries, and particularly our neighbours just near here, have devoted much

[Mr. Oduya]
of the Members very effectively. Because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one, their duty is to go out and establish the Government's policy, by telling the people to do this and to do that, and as our hon. President has put it that every Member must work together hand in hand with the administrative officers. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we visit our constituencies, for example, when I go around with the district commissioner or the district officer in my constituency, he gets allowances. He uses a Government vehicle, when I am supposed to use my own vehicle, and the petrol which is also mine. These are some of the faults which the Members would like to put to the Minister so that he considers the case, then he looks into the case fairly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another thing which I would like to say is about the cost of hotels, because I know most of the Members here have no houses in Nairobi. What is happening is that the Members are entitled to go to the hotels, but the prices of the hotels have gone up, and you will find that the allowance, which is paid to the Members here, which is an allowance of Sh. 40 is not good. You pay your hotel fee which will probably be about Sh. 40 and the food will have to be paid for from your own pocket again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are some of the facts that the Members would like to take to the Minister. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will find that the roads are very poor, and all the time Members are not in a position to maintain these roads up to date. Everything is (Inaudible.)
So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are some of the things which are also worrying the Members. If a Member has a hotel allowance, then he will be in a position to meet some of these costs. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, what I have here is what I want my colleague, the Member for Embu, to know that the Members here are not asking for money or anything from the Minister unnecessarily.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want serious (Inaudible.)
against the Members for their own concern and I also know that I do not want to penalize the taxpayers for nothing, but, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Members are representatives of the people, and they would not like the public to see their Members being corrupted. Once a Member has become (Inaudible.)
then he has no place to go for help, all the Members can do is to start (Inaudible.)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, by this the Members will lose

their ability of leadership, their ability of representation. What we want to do is to see how we can get money to repay the staff. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, so if we see that and although we know that the House is not the place where we come to make money, we know what a Member is entitled to and if he is in that position he is sure that he is really the leader, and should not be given so much embarrassment. We know some of our Members here, like Uganda, and when you compare Ugandans with Kenyans, you look like a little boy. You look as a fly. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few remarks, I do not intend to go further. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): If you will excuse me Mr. Mboya and Mr. Mutiso, I would like to call the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that we have to finish this Order, we have to go through it today, and we have not much time left. I do not think there is very much more to say on this. As a matter of fact Members are tending to repeat themselves, or to repeat their Budget speeches. So, I think we will try to limit ourselves to the main points and if there are no new points then we should bring this to an end.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of your ruling I feel that I should not say very much on what I might have already said. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps I ought to make this point that this Motion really does not deal specifically with the subject which has been laboured so much this afternoon. What is happening, and which is normal, is that when the Budget debate is continued, which it does until about October this year, from the 1st July you will start the new financial year, and the Motion seeks to have the permission of the House, that in between the period when the Budget debate continues at least there is money, in the new financial year, to run Government business. The discussion of the merits of whether or not we increase Members' allowances takes place under the particular Heads in the Budget debate itself, and if the Members are particularly anxious that we discuss specifically the conditions of the Members' then it is for them to advise us, to advance the discussions on the Heads particularly concerned with Members' salaries and conditions in the Assembly.

If we asked to do that we shall do so, and then we have a proper opportunity to debate the matter and listen to all the arguments put forward. I, for one, have listened very carefully to

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development]

some of the points made here, many of which are quite valid. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do hope that Members will not spoil their own case by either exaggerating the situation or making petty points which might be misunderstood by the public.

So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sincerely hope that we can concentrate on the main issue, and the actual merits of the case that is being put forward. If it is a case for improved travelling allowances, then let us just listen to the case for travelling allowances, but when we get beyond that it gets petty and exaggerates our own situation, we are then forgetting that there are people who do not get Sh. 1 income a day in this country, let alone Sh. 1 travelling allowance. So, we should consider very carefully the points which are made in this House and make them responsibly and reasonably to see if any assistance can be given. After all the Government has clearly demonstrated its reasonableness towards the case of the Members by the step which has been taken over the last eighteen months. It is willing to continue to do so, but let it all be done responsibly and reasonably and taking into account the broader picture of the problems facing the country.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the (Inaudible.)
I wonder if I would be in order to move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was going to say what my colleague has just said, that when the relevant vote on which this particular problem comes, that will be the moment when this question should really be put, and that is the correct position.

It is true that there has been a rush to hospitals immediately after they were made free to children and grown-ups in the out-patients, but this is understandable, that at the beginning of a new thing like this many people like to take advantage. But, I have no doubt in my own mind that the number will go down for those who only cut their fingers. Instead of rushing to hospital, they can bandage them themselves. I am quite sure that will come down.

On the question of staff, I think what we ought to do and honestly demonstrate to the country that we understand is that all these things cost money. We want more money for more staff in

hospitals, more money for mileages, more money for this and that and the other.

I was very pleased that my Budget Speech was taken well, mainly because I did not put things up too much. Now, if you want to spend all this money this way, if you want all these extras, then you must give me the mandate to tax the country heavily, including ourselves, Members of this House, so that we can raise all the money, then we can have mileages of any amount paid for in the country. But, if we put the money on mileage, it is doubtful whether people would really make the best use of it, but nevertheless it would cost the country a lot of money.

I entirely agree that the Estimates ought to have come earlier, but the point is that we have to do these things together with Tanzania and Uganda, and therefore, we have to keep the timing together, because if we announce in Kenya that there is going to be a rise in petrol here, everybody in Uganda will think that similar action might be taken there, and therefore, we shall defeat the whole object of some of these taxation measures. This is the reason why I would have like myself, to have made my speech on 8th June, but unfortunately for reasons that were given to us from Tanzania, we had to push the date further to the 10th June.

It is true that the cost of things have gone up, and they may still go up. We are going to face a very big problem very soon. Many of our commodities that we have been selling to both Tanzania and Uganda we shall not be able to sell there any more. They have put up a block, and they say that they cannot sell such things to us. There was a list of such things in the newspapers. There is an imbalance of trade. Let us be sensible about this, and do not ask me questions as if you know nothing about this.

Now, there is this trade imbalance between us and the other two countries, and we have the advantage of selling more than we buy from them, and we feel that they should balance their accounts. Therefore, from now we are going to find it very difficult to sell some of our commodities here. I may have to come here and tell you that according to the Estimates I gave, because of what has happened, because of the trade block by both Tanzania and Uganda I would like to revise the Estimates. They may be put up or refuse certain services, because we shall not have enough money. We ought to keep all these things in mind when we are talking of money. These are things that are going to hit the ordinary man in the street. Maybe some businessmen are thinking of dismissing a few of their employees, because they have

[Mr. Mbogoh] happen just three minutes ago, when after being in the House for only three minutes some Members went out. Is that not exploitation?

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, this is not substantiation. We want proper substantiation. The hon. Member said, "Members of this House". We would like to know who they are.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): Mr. Mbogoh, I think the best way in which to do things is for you to withdraw.

Mr. Mbogoh: If you insist, Mr. Chairman, that I withdraw, I will withdraw, but the fact remains.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I did raise this point of order, and I specifically asked the hon. Member to tell us who among the Members are exploiting the public by doing nothing for them in this House. Can he answer that? Tell me who the Members are?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): Order, order. I think hon. Members should be satisfied that Mr. Mbogoh has already withdrawn what he said. So, there is no need to continue with the point.

Carry on. Mr. Mbogoh.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, the life of a Member here is expected to be a life of sacrifice and not of exploitation. When I see Members coming here and saying they are missing this and they are missing that, I think this is not right. They must be reasonable and think how the Government is serving the people in the country, and that this money is being paid by the people in the country, and that this money should not be wasted by anybody in this House.

Mr. Chairman, what I was going to say is that at the present time there are some very rich Members who have a lot of money but will never say they have that much money. They always come here and argue that they do not have any money. At any rate, if the Members' allowances are increased they must be increased after the state of affairs of each individual Member has been looked into. I say here, Sir, that those Members who are shouting at me are those who spend their money in night-clubs and such other places and then they come here next day and complain they have no money.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in the first place, the Member should be honourable and, in the second place, he should—

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): Will you raise your point of order, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: My point of order is this, Sir. The Member, who is in one way or the other dishonourable, alleges that hon. Members here go to the clubs to spend public money. Could he tell us who are the Members and which clubs they go to.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): I think hon. Members are getting worked up for nothing. If Mr. Mbogoh is making allegations which you believe are not worth making here, I think you should take your time, when you come to speak, to reply to this. I do not think we will get very far, the way we are doing things now, and I appeal to hon. Members to try not to interrupt on points of order which are not necessary.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, what I was going to say about that one—except that the Members do not let me disclose them to the public—is that if at any time this Government has to think in terms of giving Members any money on top of what they are getting, which is quite substantial already, there should be one alternative—

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, you have just ruled on a point of order and the Member has withdrawn his remark, but it is strange that the Member is expanding on what he has withdrawn. Can he do this?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): He is not repeating what he said.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, this is only a new theme, I am not expounding on what I said.

What should be done here, Mr. Chairman, is that if the Members want more increments in their salaries and their mileage allowances, what they should do is first pledge to the Government that they are not going to be married and bought by foreign countries, so that they can—

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is hon. Member who is speaking in order in misrepresenting the views which have been expressed by Members, by saying that they want their salaries to be increased, when they ask for an extension of mileage, instead of it being reduced after 5,000 miles? Is he in order in misleading the House?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): No, I think what Mr. Mbogoh is probably trying to say is that there might be some people who want an

[The Acting Chairman]

I do not think there is anything wrong in saying that, but I would appeal to Mr. Mbogoh to be less provocative.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Chairman, I said the Members, if they want to get this money, should not be married(?) by anybody. I never insinuated—

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the question be now put.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): I will put the question that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

(Question put and negatived)

Mr. Odaya: Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to say a few things on the Vote that is before us in the House, but before I go further, I would like to correct one thing that is very unfortunate.

My hon. friend, the Member for Embu North has brought very unfortunate allegations to try and indignify the position of the Members and to try and indignify the honourable House by alleging that the Members here, when asking the Minister to consider a few allowances, are going around the bars, the night clubs, and so on, spending public funds. I think we must be a little careful when bringing such allegations to a House like this, because whatever is said here goes throughout the country and the impression which goes to the public is that the Members which do not do anything while in Nairobi, all here do is to wait until dark and then they go to roam about in the bars. I think that is the impression my friend was trying to give. I think we must therefore tell the public that that is not so; a Member, like any other human being, is entitled privately to go out for a glass of soda or a cup of coffee; he is entitled to go to a film; and by going around we meet the public; that is the idea of the Members going to the bars. If the Members kept themselves outside the local hotels, outside the night clubs, then they could not get in touch with the public and the public would be entitled to ask, "Where are our Members?" Nairobi being a national city where we have people from all parts of the country, with their representatives here, they are entitled to go and meet them in some of the private places; it is not only necessary that they should go to the night clubs, but also to some other places like bars. Even the very Member who has been accusing the other Members here has been seen around the place he mentioned: the Haitian's—

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, can the hon. Member substantiate his allegation that I have ever been to the place he mentions?

Mr. Odaya: Mr. Chairman, there is no question because this is a matter on which the Members here can help me. Yes Mr. Mbogoh, I have met you twice in the Starlight.

In fact, most of the Members complain at times that the Ministers in the Government are private, that they are not seen around. Some of these places are private and by going to such places you are in a position to meet some of our hon. Ministers who go there and we discuss things privately.

But, Mr. Chairman, let me go ahead now with what I want to say. Just recently, when the Minister for Finance tabled the Budget here, he announced that the price of cars is going up. So this is what is worrying Members in this House, that with the present allowances they get they will probably not be in a position to maintain their cars or to change and buy new cars.

The insurance has gone up by 14 per cent, which of course, starts on 1st October 1965 and also that is another worry to the Members who are engaged on the public duty, and this was also arranged when Lord Delamere was in this Chamber. The Members in this Chamber are asking the Ministers to look into this, because the Members here are entitled to own (Inaudible.) in their constituencies. These are some of the general cases which the Members are claiming unnecessary allowances, and if so, then I am thinking of challenging them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another thing is the road licence. When the Minister stated in his Budget again, he mentioned again that the fee will go up. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is another problem which affects the Members. They also remembered in this House some of the things which are included, and because of this, knowing very well, Mr. Chairman, that your's is one of the (Inaudible.) also know that it is very, very expensive. In some places it is Sh. 5 and the other one is Sh. 6; but in Nairobi it is round about Sh. 4. We want the Minister to know that the mileage structure was laid down again when Lord Delamere was in this Chamber, and so there is (Inaudible.) and he has everything.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the Minister, although he has been reminded several times, that he should look into the affairs

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] go to school. That is too much. I do not lose my temper very much, myself, but I react very sharply to anybody who tries to be unruly.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the Minister, because without doing that it would be difficult, as from 30th June, to get any money to use for the services which must be continued. I think in doing that, I would also support my colleague and friend, the Member for Majoge-Bassi, in asking the Minister to consider this question of mileage. I am thankful that the Government has seen fit to increase the salaries of Members, to the point that it is now, but from time to time we have to pay deductions for our cars, and cars are becoming more and more expensive, and they will have to last Members for the next three years. The Members who are now getting cars, do not get loans from the Government any more, and these cars will have to last the Members to the next elections. They should be reasonable cars, that will resist pressure of work.

So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in replying, I hope the Minister will tell the House that he will be good enough to let us continue with unlimited mileage allowance as from July 1st as far as allowances are concerned.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Minister but at the same time I would also like to draw the Minister's attention to the difficulties that the hon. Members' experience in maintaining their cars. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that the 5,000 miles which we are paid for are paid on an economical basis, but they are not enough at all, because some of us, Mr. Chairman, live far away from Nairobi. For instance, I myself am a Member of Mombasa, and when I make one trip to come here and go back to Mombasa, I travel about 600 miles. Now, you find that according to the 5,000 miles which are paid for economically, I am supposed to make only eight trips if I come by car to Nairobi, because every trip I make is over 600 miles, and here in this National Assembly, we are supposed to meet about a fortnight every month, according to the programme which we were given by the Vice-President. Therefore, sometimes we cannot come in our own cars, and—

Mr. Maluma: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I seek your guidance on this. Is it in order for the Minister for Finance to be engaged in serious conversation with the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism when such a vital subject is being discussed.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): It is quite in order.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we, Members who come from far away from Nairobi experience difficulties, because we cannot come more than eight times in the financial year, and therefore, sometimes we are bound to come either by train or by air, and when we come here we have a lot of things to do. We have to see the Ministers in their offices, and we also have to attend some functions, and therefore, we are bound to hire cars. So, we are spending more money than is necessary. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I have a strong feeling that the mileage should not be limited to 5,000 miles, which is supposed to be paid on an economical rate. It should be left open so that whenever we come here to attend the National Assembly in our own cars, we should be paid economical rates of Sh. 1 or Sh. 1/20 a mile.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I beg to support the hon. Members who have said before that the limit of 5,000 miles that is paid at an economical rate should be abolished, and therefore, whenever we come here to a National Assembly session, we should be paid an economical rate.

Mr. Malinda: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The feelings of the Members over this 5,000 miles have been put before the Ministers by the speakers who have spoken, so I do not want to talk or labour on them. He is aware of the fact that the Members of this House do suffer a great deal, because of the small amount of mileage that is paid for.

Mr. Chairman, this is the second time that we have had to discuss a Motion like this, and while I do not want to contradict the Minister when he congratulated his officers, I hope that next year we will have these estimates out and discuss in time for this type of Motion to come.

Mr. Chairman, I know that this Government is new. It has only been in office for two years, and a lot of work has had to be done, especially in taking over services and such other things. But, being in office for three years should be enough for the Government to get all the facts and figures that are necessary to present the estimates, and present this Motion within the specified time.

With those few words, Mr. Chairman, I wish to support.

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel we are wasting time, because at the moment we are actually doing the same thing that is done year after year. The time has come now, as we are almost at the end of the financial year, that the Minister wants money to carry on with his services. He wants

[The Assistant Minister for External Affairs] money to pay salaries, wants money to carry on with the services which are already functioning, and therefore, we are wasting time. We cannot stop this money being paid out. The only thing is for us to allow the Minister to carry on what he is doing, and pay this money.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that Members here have already put their points across to the Minister. It is clear to everybody, that we all want more than 5,000 miles to be paid for. It has been said more than once, but we go on repeating the same thing over and over again.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I think we are wasting time, and I would, therefore, like to ask the Minister to reply.

(Question that the question be now put put and negatived)

Mr. Waritibi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to repeat the points which have been made by my other colleagues, except to ask that the question of mileage allowances, which has been one of the things the Back-benchers Groups has been fighting for the last two years, be considered. On the last occasions we were promised by the Government that the matter was under active consideration, and I think that after what the Members have said today, the Minister will pursue the matter further and take steps to get an immediate answer on that issue. There are, of course, other points to be considered, that the price of tyres has gone up, petrol has gone up. As a matter of fact we have seen today that insurance has also gone up.

Mr. Chairman, what I actually wanted to comment upon is that I feel that with regard to development the Minister is asking

..... (Inaudible) for the whole amount. The only thing I would like to remind the Minister as far as that is concerned, is that under the Six-year Development Plan there are so many projects promised all over the country and many of these projects have not yet been started. I hope that the Government will consider at least starting some of these things so that the people feel that what has been promised will be done.

With these remarks I beg to support.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Chairman, I wish to support this Motion but I would like to tell the Minister that when this announcement of free medical treatment was made the rush to certain hospitals was so great that it warranted more staff being employed. He should see to it immediately that the hospital attendants are increased, otherwise there will be very delayed treatment. I would say

that since this announcement has been made, we should have a Motion so that more staff can be engaged to work in the hospitals and dispensaries, as well as the health centres so that they are able to keep up with the increased work they have to do.

Another point which I would like to make quite clear is the point which the hon. Malinda wanted to make, and that is, since we are trying to move far apart from the other East African countries, and our Budget is going to be more independent than it has been in the past, and also since our President has created two Ministries, the Ministry of Development and Planning as well as the Ministry of Finance, which formerly was the responsibility of one man, now the job has been made lighter. For this reason the Minister for Finance should be able to bring the Budget estimates to this House much earlier than in previous years. It should be brought here at an early date so that we can have this kind of Motion in time without requiring the permission of this House that such Motions requesting that moneys be passed. Then the Minister would not need to come again for permission to obtain money from the Consolidated Fund.

With these comments, Mr. Chairman, I beg to support.

Mr. Mhogoh: Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Minister for bringing this to the House at the appropriate time. Many Members have just expressed their wish to get the mileage allowance increased. Today, I would like to say that at present many of our Members of this Parliament have been exploiting the masses by getting salaries while they do not do anything in this House. You find that a Member comes to the House for only one minute.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I take great exception to the remarks made by the hon. Member to the effect that the Members have been doing nothing. Could the hon. Member substantiate his allegation to the effect that Members have been exploiting the public in this House?

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): Yes, Mr. Mhogoh, I think that is a very serious allegation that you have made. I think you will have to substantiate or withdraw.

Mr. Mhogoh: Mr. Chairman, what happens is that some Members in this House come and sit here for only one or two minutes. I have seen this happening quite often. I have seen this

[Mr. Umar] here, according to the Order Paper No. 5, the Motion is to be moved by the Vice-President. It is being moved by the Minister for Finance. Is it really in order, Mr. Speaker, Sir?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, it is. The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my colleague, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT at this day's sitting the House orders that Order Nos. 7 and 8: Exemption from Standing Order 144 (6) and Vote on Account on the Order Paper, shall take precedence over Order No. 6: Ways and Means—Budget Debate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamerya) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to say anything, either to support or oppose, but I feel it is not in order for the Minister to read what is on the Order Paper and then sit down. Is it procedural? I would like the Minister to explain why this Order should take precedence over the Committee of Ways and Means because this is the last day and although another day may be allotted for the Budget debate, it is wise for us to listen to the Minister explain why this Order should take precedence.

Mr. ole Tipi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very surprising for the hon. Member, Mr. Ngala-Abok, to expose his ignorance of procedural Motions. He does not expect the Minister to come and teach him the elementary procedure of Parliament. Priority, Mr. Speaker, should be given to the Budget. This is the seventh day, if the hon. Member can read it for himself, if he cannot, he should go back to school.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech made by the hon. Member is so direct and so uncalled for, and it is a silly type of speech to be made by a Member.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. In any case, I agree that Mr. Tipi's statement was a bit sharp. Let us not have speeches against each other, whether one is silly or the other one needs to go back to school.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. G. Godana): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is well known what we have on the Order Paper, so may we now call upon the Mover to reply?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will put the question that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

Mr. arap Too: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will take your point of order, Mr. Too, but I would like to make it quite clear that we are getting too many points of order, and many of them are quite irrelevant, and if any hon. Member raises fraudulent points of order, I will ask him to leave the Chamber.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we have had a lot of Motions here, we have the Mover, we have the Seconder, and I do not know whether the Minister for Finance was seconded at all. I did not see anyone seconding him.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. I do not propose a question until I see a Seconder, and I can assure you I did see him.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT the proceedings on the Vote on Account be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 144 (6) which requires such proceedings to be taken on the first of the allotted days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Motion is necessary to permit the Vote on Account to be taken today so that supply may be granted in good time to enable continuation of Government services by the 1st July.

I beg to move.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

[The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati) took the Chair]

MOTION

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): I beg to move:—

THAT in accordance with section 124 of the Constitution the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the sum of £27,157,795 made up in the manner set out in the Vote on Account laid before the House of Representatives, be authorized for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of Kenya during the year ending on the 30th June, 1966 until such time as the Appropriation Act for that year comes into operation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members have received copies of the Vote on Account which was laid on the Table on the 22nd June. It will be seen from this Paper that the House is being asked at this stage to vote one half of the total sum required for the services of the Government during the coming financial year. Details of the various Votes are contained in the 1965/1966 Expenditure Estimates which were laid on the 1st June. The House will, of course, have full opportunity for discussing the Votes when we go into Committee of Supply. As the Annual Appropriation Bill will not be passed until after the commencement of the 1965/1966 financial year, it is necessary in the interim period to have authority for the continuation of the existing Government services in accordance with section 124 of the Constitution. In accordance with the normal procedure the Vote on Account will not be used to cover expenditure on new services.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Mati): Mr. Gichuru, do you have the President's consent to this?

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): The President's consent has been notified.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Chairman, I had said that those Members who said "no" should not receive any salary because they do not want Government to have any money to pay them, and so I must thank the hon. Minister for bringing this, but there is one thing I would like to remind the Minister of before we come to it.

That is that the Minister knows there are Members of Parliament suffering, many of them now cannot run their cars and there has been a

long standing request that mileage should not be limited, and I would like to say that, with these £27,157,795 which we are giving, I wish the Minister would now stand up and assure the Members that from 1st July, when we start with Sh. 1 or Sh. 1/20, that we are going to continue like that all the time.

I am saying this, Mr. Chairman, because the Members of this House are finding it very difficult, we cannot afford to stay in Nairobi all the time because of the self-help schemes which are being started in every constituency. So, it becomes necessary for a Member to go to his constituency every time. It is a shame, Mr. Chairman, that sometimes Members of Parliament have had to go by bus, and, as such, sometimes they do not reach their constituencies on time, or they cannot come back to Nairobi on time. So, some of this £27 million should be given to the Members' mileage. As to the question of salary; that we shall leave for the time being. But on the question of mileage I wish to appeal to my Minister, to my Minister who never finishes his mileage because he lives very close to here. He must know that there are Members who live very far away and some of those have tried to go far out, like my hon. Minister for Economic Planning when one day he visited our constituency, his car broke down there and these are the places where we are living all the time. So, I would kindly ask our Minister to consider and realize that these 5,000 miles which we are being given is going to make Members poorer and poorer and we are aware of the fact that 1963 is coming very soon and the potential opponents are preparing, gathering money, to fight in the elections. Unless the Minister wants the Members of Parliament to lose the next election, the Government should agree that some of this money should go in paying Members Sh. 1 when they are required only in Nairobi. When we are not required in Nairobi—if anybody wants to make his own journeys, that is his own business—but when Government wants us here, I think it would be very important and I do not need to labour on this point because I think it is a point which is fully supported by all the Members in this House.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me take this opportunity in supporting the Minister for moving this Motion, and also to apologize for the attempt I made to ask the Minister to clarify his moving the first Motion before time, in apologizing I would like Members to be fair to others. Many times Members make mistakes in this House and there are always fair answers to their colleagues. There is no point in somebody saying that somebody else is ignorant and should

[The Acting Speaker] at Mombasa, and it is not necessary for him to answer everything like that. He (Inaudible.) and which he can reasonably be expected to have envisaged at the time when the question was asked.

Mr. Balala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry for my belated point of order, but I was thinking that if an hon. Member asks a question and he has a direct interest in such a question, he must declare his interest. To my knowledge, the hon. Mr. Ngala is dealing with *tembo* tapping and he has not declared his interest.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is in Standing Orders that if any hon. Member has an interest in any question asked, he should declare it. I do not know if Mr. Ngala has a tapping licence: if he has, then I am sure he will declare his interest.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise for your guidance in this matter. As regards this question of tapping, my own interest is because I drink *pombe* and beer, and I think it is the interest of every Member in this House. I have never applied for a tapping licence. Is the Member in order in questioning me on that issue when every Member here is a drinker of *pombe* or beer?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think we now, have the facts very clear, Mr. Ngala; you are completely exonerated.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, arising from all the replies that have been given, would the Minister not agree with me that the main problem behind this question is simply because the Members from the Coast Province affected do not teach their people to do better crop husbandry, in order to get a better living from their trees?

Mr. Nyamwaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that coming from a respectable hon. Member of this House and a farmer by occupation these days, I most emphatically agree with what he has said.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise for your guidance. The hon. Member, Mr. Masinde Muliro, has made an allegation to the effect that we do not teach our people good husbandry and that our tappers are running at a loss, and the Minister has agreed with this very serious, untrue allegation. When the Assistant Minister agrees with a very serious, untrue allegation like that, which deprives the honour of our own Province, is he in order?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think it is necessary to have a ruling by the Speaker as to whether, in fact, the answer given by the Assistant Minister is a correct one or not, and, as far as hon. Members are concerned, I think they can ask whatever questions reasonably arise. I can assure you that sometimes one feels many questions are a little away from the original question, but Members have a great latitude and I certainly would not stop Mr. Muliro insinuating that some Members are not teaching good husbandry to their people.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, due to the very unsatisfactory reply given by the Assistant Minister on this matter, I would like to raise it on adjournment.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in today's Orders of the day I see that there are only two questions, when I, myself, have about six questions which are pending. Could I have an explanation of the reasons why the questions that are pending have not appeared on the Order Paper of today's?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The answer is quite clear. While, in fact, there were a very large number of questions last month and we were in fact worried that we might not be able to get through the questions in the one hour, therefore some Ministers sent in their answers in writing, for the last three or four weeks however, questions have been stopped coming in and these were about the only two questions that remained to be answered. There are, however, a certain number of questions that have come up for answering in the last two days, but ten days have not elapsed since the questions were, in fact, asked, we have to give the Government some time to get the facts correctly in order to be able to give you a full answer.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Shikuku, I believe you have a question by private notice.

Will you ask it now.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Health and Housing the following question:—

(a) Can the Minister tell the House why the Butere people and above all, the people in Kakamega County, have not until this moment had free medical attention despite

[Mr. Shikuku]

the President's announcement on *Madaraka* Day that there will be free medical treatment from 1st June 1965, for all children and adult out-patients throughout the whole country?

(b) Can the Minister also tell the House why there has been a delay in implementing the President's announcement in Butere and Kakamega County when it has been implemented in other parts of Kenya?

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make things very clear. The announcement that was made by the President on *Madaraka* Day, 1st June, was made effective, the 2nd June, by notice from my office to all Government hospitals, health centres, where there is out-patients treatment. I remember the other day here in the House when I was explaining, I said that despite my announcement that this would affect county councils, city councils and the municipal dispensaries and health centres there was a notice to go still from the Ministry of Local Government to make it effective. I am advised today that no one in Kakamega District or in Butere is paying for out-patients treatment. I am also advised that the notice from the Ministry of Local Government was delayed due to the illness of the chief officer there and went out a week late. That is why there was delay, but just now every health centre is giving free treatment. In addition to that, I am also advised that since there was a strike in Kakamega County Council area and most of the health centres were not functioning, there is very little likelihood that anyone paid because very few people went to health centres.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, is the Minister aware that on Monday last, I was in Butere and in the County Council of Kakamega and I found that no free treatment was being carried out. As far as the question of the Kakamega County officer being sick, does he not agree with me that that constitutes a high degree of inefficiency where the free medical treatment can be delayed because of one man being sick. Are there no deputies to do this job?

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should correct my hon. friend. I did not say the member of the county council was sick, I said the officer of the Ministry of Local Government and therefore the notice which he was to sign went out a week later than the 2nd June. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notice did not reach the outlying parts of Kakamega District until late. Nevertheless,

when the notice did go, the health centres were not working because there has been a three-week strike until today.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister prepared to instruct the Butere County Council to refund the money to those people who had paid?

Mr. Anyleni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the confusion that is going on in the countryside, would the Minister give a specific statement in this House in connexion with the free medical treatment, whereby he will also touch the County Council of Kakamega which has been mentioned here.

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all due respects, I already did this last week, I gave a categorical statement in this House on free medical treatment. If the hon. Member would like me to send out a second circular, I would do so, but I am informed that everybody in Kakamega District now knows, because they have come back from striking, that they should have been given free medical treatment.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, could the Minister tell this House when did this free medical attention start in Kakamega County Council, because according to us, over the week-end there was nothing doing and if it is this week, we would like to know since when?

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made inquiries today. I am informed that due to the dislocation, due to a total strike of all Local Government workers in that district, nothing was done until they went back yesterday and they have found the circulars waiting for them on the desks.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think in view of the Minister's reply, that the strikers went back yesterday, we will go ahead with the other business. If hon. Members are still not satisfied, they can ask further questions on another day.

We will continue now.

MOTIONS

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

THAT at this day's sitting the House orders that Order Nos. 7 and 8: Exemption from Standing Order 144 (6) and Vote.—

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising to seek your guidance, because

Mr. Ekitella: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this (Inaudible.) *Shita* in the North-Eastern Region, could I know how many firearms have been taken to Somalia, and how many have been recovered?

Mr. Otlende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to satisfy my hon friend would be very difficult, because this Government does not know where Somalia gets its firearms. We do know that they have firearms, and Somali people are entitled to import and buy firearms in their own country.

Mr. Ekitella: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since some of the firearms have been taken, and some heavy bombs have been taken, could you try to do (Inaudible.) these firearms should come back?

Mr. Otlende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish I could share the sentiments of my hon. friend, but in a war there is fighting and if your firearms are captured from you, they are captured from you, and you are lucky if you can get them back.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the affirmative reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to section (a), could the Minister tell us the figure of the people that have been found with illegal firearms and what sort of penalties have been given to these people and what has happened to the firearms themselves?

Mr. Otlende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the cases of firearms have been from thieves, and in the papers you see how these thieves are sentenced always in Nakuru Court, especially in Nakuru and Naivasha areas, where you see that they have been sentenced to prison, and their firearms have been confiscated. I do not know of a case that appeared before the court of someone being found in possession of illegal firearms which were smuggled. There was a case in Kisii where someone was found with home-made guns, but although he was sentenced to prison there was nothing to show that those arms could even be fired; they were just the remains of the old home-made firearms people tried to make during the emergency. They could not do much harm.

Mr. ole Tiplis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the hon. Minister's reply, is he aware that any illegal possession of firearms is a threat to this country's security and can he assure this House that anybody found in illegal possession of firearms will be severely dealt with, not as a mere case of theft?

Mr. Otlende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree entirely that anybody found illegally possessing arms in this country should be dealt with so that the public may not repeat the offence. According to

the law that we have at present, we are not in an emergency, there is a limit to the punishment that can be given, but according to the law, we shall punish anybody found with illegal arms.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Minister's reply, that the home-made guns were found somewhere in one part of the country, may we know how these people made these guns and whether these guns are illegal according to our law today in Kenya?

Mr. Otlende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know if that question is in order.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I thought you had answered it more or less, that it is illegal; and that is obvious. How it is made, well, I do not know if you know how it is made. I do not think it is really relevant.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies by the Minister, could the Minister give us an assurance that some of the Uganda arms have not been left behind in the Kisii or Homa Bay areas or in the Central Nyanza area? In other words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister assure us that all the Uganda arms have left Kenya?

Mr. Otlende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot give my hon. friend that categorical "yes" or "no", but I do know that the firearms that were found going through Kisii were all sent to Uganda. Whether someone is secretly sending them back to Kenya, I am afraid the Government has not yet found out.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question.

Mr. arap Too: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek your ruling, because we are talking about firearms—I asked a question, whether the Government is encouraging home-made guns or not?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, I am afraid that cannot be answered. You asked two questions (a) whether it was legal and (b) how they were made. You did not ask whether Government was encouraging home-made guns. I am sorry, that is not a point of order.

Next question.

Question No. 2209

TEMBO TAPPING LICENCES

Mr. Ngala, on behalf of his colleague, the Member for Kilifi North, Mr. Mwaisama, asked the Minister for Local Government whether the Minister was aware that the public were

[Mr. Ngala] being confused by the present policy of *tembo* tapping licences in the Coast Province; and he then consider reducing the fee for such licences to Sh. 20 as a flat fee for the whole province.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The answer to the first part of the question is, no, Sir.

I do not consider that the public is being confused by the present policy of *tembo* tapping licensing in the Coast Province. The reason being, Mr. Speaker, that *tembo* tapping licensing is based on the African Liquor Act, Cap. 122 of the Laws of Kenya. This Act lays down precisely the fees chargeable to persons who wish to tap trees for wine, which vary from place to place, depending on the availability of palm trees. Under Legal Notice No. 470 of 1959, licences to tap trees for palm wine per year, or part thereof, is in Muidirate District or Witu and Mukunumbi, Sh. 30. At Kilifi and Kwale Districts it is Sh. 50 per annum. Elsewhere in the Coast Province it is Sh. 40.

I consider that the provisions of the law regarding this matter are sufficiently clear, and there is nothing in them that can be regarded as confusing the public in the Coast Province, unless the confusion exists in the mind of the questioner.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in the first place that there is no confusion at all in my mind. Does the Minister not consider it necessary, in view of the tappers paying Graduated Personal Tax as well as Sh. 50 per year for tapping, to look at this as a redundant type of tax and effect a reduction on the fee for tapping?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Office does not concern itself with taxation. What it concerns itself with is the orderly administration of the area and whether the licences are paid for or not. At the present time, the Government feels that the time when the original Act was drafted, it was considered that certain areas of the Coast Province had more palm trees than others, and that the traders in areas with many trees, like the area where the hon. Member for Kilifi South comes from, should pay more licence fees in view of the substantial incomes they received from the trade in Kilifi and Kwale Districts.

The Government, however, appreciates that with the possible change of agricultural productivity in many areas of the Coast Province, it is not

possible to say whether the same situation will prevail today, and, this point will be considered when the main Act is being reviewed, which we are not actually doing.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister not agree with me that, as regards section (b), this tapping tax between 1952 and 1960 was only Sh. 20 in the Kilifi South area, and between 1961 and 1962 it was Sh. 30 per year, and now it is Sh. 50 a year. The people have not been told why this change has been made. Is this not confusion of policy, if the people are not given proper explanation and reasons for the changes?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the increase of the fee payable for licences in Kwale and Kilifi Districts is consistent with the agricultural progress in the two districts.

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell this House how many trees warrant a fee of Sh. 50 and how many trees warrant a smaller fee?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many trees as those owned by the farmers or the growers of palm trees in Kwale and Kilifi Districts.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, that the tapping fees depend upon the production of palm trees in each district, could the Assistant Minister tell the House the number of palm trees which are in Kwale, and the number of palm trees in Kilifi District, and in other districts, where the tapping licence is less than Sh. 50?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time I have objected to Members asking elementary questions in this House. I would rather like to leave the hon. Member for Mombasa South to go and do some homework and find out how many trees are grown in these areas at the Coast.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister in order to look upon the question asked as elementary, and also to refer the questioner to do some homework when all he is doing is to ask for some information from the Government Ministers?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, no. I think it is perfectly in order for a Minister or Assistant Minister to say that a question asked is so elementary that the Member could easily see the information himself. I do not think it is necessary for a Minister to answer every detail which every Member decides to ask. Somebody might ask him how many coconut trees there are

[Mr. Anyien]

If it is a question of coming to Parliament, then next time the election comes, he will stand and I will stand. If I win, I come here; if he wins, he comes here. So, I would urge my hon. friend—I know his political thinking and his political thinking is the same, so I do not think that it would be fair for them to continue like this and I urge them kindly to make some good spirits so that the district will be

(Inaudible.)

If the hon. Members here find that there are some external elements, it is for them to sit down in the district and say, "We do not want these elements to come because they are bringing division into our district." I think the hon. Omolo-Agar must know that one time he was Kanu and then he went to the African People's Party and

he is back in Kanu. The hon. Ngala-Abok should also know this, that today when we make Omolo-Agar (Inaudible.) may be able to save you. So I appeal to the Members of South Nyanza and to the party, that they should work together and co-operate; the question of elections will come, people will oppose you whether you like it or not when the election comes.

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. It is now time for the interruption of business. The House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, the 24th June, at 2.30 p.m.

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

Thursday, 24th June 1963

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

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

AMENDMENT OF WILD ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT

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

THAT this House recommends that the Wild Animals Protection Act (Cap. 376) be amended to include adequate provision for compensation for the loss of lives and damage to crops resulting from predatory action by wildlife.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Olotipitip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (2) of the East African Industrial Licensing Act, this House consents to the following amendments to the First Schedule to the said Act—

- (a) by substituting for the words "Cotton Yarn" which appear therein under the heading "Class of Product" the words "Yarn spun from cotton or synthetic fibres";
- (b) substituting for the words "Fabric spun or woven from soft fibres other than fibres of animal origin or derived from cotton or flax" which appear therein under the heading "Class of Produce" the words "Woven or warped-knitted fabrics"; and
- (c) by adding at the end thereof under their respective headings the date and items as follows—

Applicable Date	Class of Product
Immediately	Incandescent filament electric light lamps.
	Aluminium foil, circles and plain sheet.
	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for vehicles, excluding retreads and recaps.
	Wireless receiving sets and components thereof.
	Nitrogenous fertilizers.
	All parts of bicycles.
	Fish nets.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2210

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS

Mr. Sol asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence:

- (a) Had any person in illegal possession of arms, apart from the Uganda army, been arrested anywhere in the country during the past two months.
- (b) Had the Government discovered hidden arms anywhere in the country during the period?

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Internal Security and Defence, I beg to reply.

The answer to (a) is Yes, Sir, and to (b) No, Sir.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister state regarding any of these persons who were arrested in illegal possession of arms, whether they stolen them from the Kenya Army or got them somewhere else?

Mr. Otiende: The number of firearms that were stolen this year were ten since the 1st January. They were civilian firearms, not army firearms and ten were recovered, but not the same ones, because seven other firearms were stolen before that, last year. A further nine firearms have been recovered in the operation carried out in the northern part of Kenya.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell the House what the Ministry is doing to reduce the stealing of firearms?

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member would be aware that the Government has strict security measures for those who have firearms, to see that they have safes in which to keep them and that is a condition of obtaining a licence, but we have criminal elements in this country and they are responsible for most of the thefts of firearms.

Mr. Sol: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister state clearly that none of these illegal firearms was imported by the culprits or somebody in possession of these?

Mr. Otiende: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can only speak according to the knowledge that the Government has. None of the firearms that have been found are imported, but that does not mean that I rule out the possibility. All these firearms which have been found are those that have been stolen somewhere else in Kenya.

[Mr. Agar]

meetings in the same area. That is why there is this kind of manifestation of interest in the public.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think we are being unfair to the Government according to the remarks made by the hon. Member. If he is alleging that a section of the Cabinet went to South Nyanza to advise for or against, this must be brought out. Substantiation is sought, it is not just a matter of allegation. It must be proved that there were some documents and that there were people who spoke for or against the Government.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I think I must make this point clear. There is what is known as the Official Secrets Act. If any Member of the Cabinet discloses what is happening in the Cabinet, this is, as far as I understand, against the law and he is guilty of a criminal offence under the Official Secrets Act. I do not know whether you are alleging, Mr. Agar, that any Minister of the Cabinet went and said what was happening in the Cabinet.

In any case, as far as I understand it what we are discussing here is the question of meetings being banned in South Nyanza and I do not think the question of how the decision took place in the Cabinet itself is of any importance. You only have to speak on the ban.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am wondering whether certain friends of mine are becoming champions of the Cabinet.

I have evidence of cars filled with youths driving around the district, preaching slogans which are anti-certain leaders in South Nyanza, and these cars are financed by certain circles. We have already reported this matter to the police. There is an incident where a car full of youths approached a police station where the report had already been lodged. When the police tried to stop these youths they escaped, they drove off so soon that the police could not catch them. Now, Mr. Speaker, we can shout all sorts of things because we are biased or because we think Kenya can be led by confusion. The present state of affairs in South Nyanza, Mr. Speaker, is being created by outside influence.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member is saying that carloads of youths did a lot of harm to somebody but they originated the trouble. Is it not reasonable for the country to know whether these people have been charged? I have no evidence on this particular matter but I have evidence to the contrary.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country must know the position. There are people who are being paid money to promote certain groupings. I declare I am not one of them and I do not agree with this kind of thing. I declare here that I am going to reveal this to the people of South Nyanza and find out what they have done with the money. I have been given authority to deal with this matter. The people of South Nyanza called me and said, "Our district is being ruined. We elected the Members of Parliament but they are ruining us. Our Members of Parliament are doing nothing. We do not want our district to be confused in this manner by external forces who are not interested in progress except personal achievement." We are prepared to take action if these forces continue. We are asking the Government if the Government is the Government of this country to help us so that we will keep the people united. We do not want meetings to undermine the elected Members of the district. We cannot allow that. Some people think they will deal through intimidation, through arms, with slogans. But this was useless.

Mr. Speaker: nobody can approach me and say, you are a Member of South Nyanza, you will continue to speak

(Inaudible.)
I ask the Government to ban the meetings which are used for personal gain and not for the benefit of the people of the district and the district as a whole.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the two hon. Members who have spoken, from South Nyanza, can appreciate the Government's intention and the Government's decision to ban public meetings in South Nyanza. The Government's decision to ban public meetings in South Nyanza was justified because of the tension which was growing in the area. This Government has a duty to protect the rights of the citizens of this country, and this includes the inhabitants of South Nyanza. The Kenya Government will not sit back and see some few individuals, in any part of the country, including South Nyanza, abusing their rights under the Constitution. Admittedly, there is a right of freedom of speech under the Constitution, but this cannot be abused, Mr. Speaker. There is a right under the Constitution of association. This, equally, cannot be abused. This is what was happening in South Nyanza. Some few individuals had decided to take advantage of this freedom to mislead the public. The Government has a right to protect the inhabitants of this

[The Assistant Minister, President's Office]

country, from being misled by irresponsible people. That includes, Mr. Speaker, hon. Members who behave in an irresponsible way.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in South Nyanza is under our constant observation. We intend, as a matter of fact, and I am going to say right here for the benefit of the hon. Members for South Nyanza and, for that matter, the Member for Homa Bay, that as far as we can see, the necessity which made it necessary to impose a ban on South Nyanza is rapidly disappearing. However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member for Homa Bay and his colleagues continue to behave in the manner they have behaved in the past, including the officials of the national union in the district, the ban will have to continue. It is in the interests of the Government that public security in the district should be maintained. The Government has a duty to intervene in the way it did.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we realized at the time when we imposed the ban that the two opposing factions in South Nyanza were going a little bit too far and if we had allowed public meetings in South Nyanza, no doubt a very serious clash could have occurred, which would have resulted in bloodshed and, possibly, a breach of the peace in the district. Right now we have several cases in the courts pending, arising out of some of these incidents.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would sincerely request the hon. Members for South Nyanza, as a team, who have a very great and grave responsibility to their electors to come together and solve their differences as gentlemen who realize their responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that political convictions may differ, but these Members have a very great responsibility to their people and if they want to see their people coming to the public meetings, addressing them, as the hon. Member has said that they have not been able to explain the Sessional Paper No. 10 to their electorates, I think the first thing they should do, Sir, is to solve their own differences.

Mr. Speaker, I have already indicated the Government's intention to lift the ban. I have already stated very clearly that in the Government's view all the conditions and circumstances which led to the ban of the public meetings are on their way out and the Members should only help us to make the situation favourable for good progress in the area.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the reply that has been given by the Assistant Minister is

actually very good and all I would like to ask the Assistant Minister, when he goes to the President's Office, is that we should not generalize things in South Nyanza. We have

(Inaudible.)
constituencies, I think, and therefore the Member for Homa Bay, in bringing this Motion, had it in mind that probably the Government would be very fair in considering Homa Bay Constituency as separate from the rest of this confusion, because he is the only Member for that area. That is

(Inaudible.)
so he is entitled, as a member of the constituency, because he does not actually belong to the confused group, is the Government to give him licences—

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member that, as from tomorrow, any application received by the district commissioner at Homa Bay will be considered on its own merits.

Mr. Oduya: If that is the case, Mr. Speaker, I need go no further. All that I would say is that we would like to explain to our people throughout the country the Government policy and all the other things we are discussing in the Budget.

(Inaudible.)
and that is being looked into and the Government intends to end this confusion in South Nyanza, we are very grateful indeed. So, I do not intend to go further than that.

Mr. Anyleni: Mr. Speaker, the only thing I would like to say is to urge the hon. Member, Mr. Omolo-Agar—I know he is a hard-working nationalist—we know his activities which were for the interest of the country. I do not think that the hon. Omolo-Agar and the hon. Ngala-Abok are fighting for any seat, they have their own constituencies. If there are people who want to win the support of the South Nyanza people for leadership, you should let these people come, there and quarrel by themselves. For example, we from the Kisii District have refused things like that. We may have differences, but these differences should never allow them to come into the air, and these things will retard the district of South Nyanza and I would like to say that the question of the leadership of the party; I would like to inform my friend, the hon. Omolo-Agar, that the chairman of Kanu in my district was my opponent during the time of the elections. I do not mind. Why should I mind? I have no time to be chairman there and be Member, so I leave him to do that one.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think that was more of a suggestion, rather than an allegation.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not putting the Government down as doing that, but I have said that the impression which is being given is contrary to the expectations of our people before independence. I did not say that the Government is definitely doing it, but I am moving the Motion to establish my facts.

Now, the position is that the Government knows very well what troubles started in South Nyanza. These people are well known. When I asked the question, I wanted the Government to tell me the part they are playing in bringing about unity in South Nyanza among the politicians, and also within the administration itself, because unity does not mean that if the two fighting Members of Parliament are united, then the public will be harmonious with the Government. It is a two-way party. One thing is that the politician is under the Government. A politician or a Member of Parliament or a Minister is under the Government, and the Government is the entire body ruling the country, so if we know that the Minister for so-and-so has met with a group and is planning to overthrow tomorrow, the constitutional leaders of a district or of Kanu, we have to be careful, and we have to guard this.

May I congratulate the Government, because on the night of 15th May, this year, a meeting was held in an Assistant Minister's house, Mr. Odero-Jowi's house, where cows and goats were slaughtered, and many of my Kanu men were collected there. We do not know if some were taken there half naked, and they were told that at the meeting the following day, the 16th May, the Government had approved the agenda, which was to consider constituency boundaries to serve (Inaudible) to the present election committee. Now, at this meeting, there was a plan to take over the leadership of Kanu from the people who were already leaders, who were elected last year in August, and they were receiving correspondence from the President and the Secretary-General of Kanu, the Vice-President and the Registrar-General. Now, when this plan was to be put in motion, the Government was good enough to ask the police to guard the meeting. The meeting was guarded by the police, and the agenda of the meeting was discussed. The question of re-election was also discussed, and the chairman of the meeting said this agenda could be sent to the committee, although the chairman did not care whether these people were claiming re-election at the right time, because the right time was not that day. The

officials had been held in the office for nine months, and therefore, the question of re-election could not take place. Moreover, all the chairmen of the organization committee of all provinces are still doing their work, and in South Nyanza, under the same re-organization machinery, which is now going on, the South Nyanza elections had already been held, and the registrar knew the names of the people who are office bearers.

Whatever plan one politician has to overthrow another, the Government should be careful to see who is the root cause of the specific trouble, and the Government is entitled to bring this politician, who is planning to bring fear to the district, to his office, and the Government, in this case, is the district commissioner.

Now, the next morning in the Press it was said that so-and-so was a chairman in the district. There were telephone calls here and there saying that the Vice-President could not come to the district, because the Vice-President was to come on the 23rd of that month. The Government responded to a group of people, and the Government-banned public meetings, putting the entire South Nyanza people to a disadvantage at a time when the vital Government document was being discussed and was being passed by this House, and up to now, not even anyone knows what African socialism means. But, the Government knew who was causing the trouble. Who becomes chairman of Kanu is none of my business as the Member for Homa Bay, because even if so-and-so becomes a chairman, when he comes from America or China, that does not prevent me from coming to Parliament. I come to Parliament by my merits, my functions, my duties, my respects, and the deliberations that I carry out on behalf of my people, and this is what entitles me to vote. But, the question is, how could we have public meetings banned because of a few small groups who have been rejected by the people, and who are running the branch from Nairobi here. Where are these people in South Nyanza now going to address public meetings, to show the Government that they are wanted, to show the Government that they are popular, to show the Government that they can run South Nyanza properly?

Let the Government open public meetings, and at the same time, implement what the Minister for Defence told us yesterday, that we should co-operate with Government, co-operate with Kanu, and co-operate with the other Members of Parliament. If Ngala-Abok is criticizing the Government, logically and reasonably, they should listen, because we are here for democracy. It is in our Constitution. These people

[Mr. Ngala-Abok] are now bringing trouble to South Nyanza, because they say that the present chairman, whom I respect, was criticizing the Government. We are blood related to, our brothers and sisters in Central Nyanza, and I condemn anyone who says that we are a separate people which was God's gift to us, because our land is poor, we are feeding on fish, God gave us the power to move other tribes away. This means that our brothers remain in Kisumu, and other places. So, the question of overthrowing a person because he is bringing his brother from Thika to Kiambu does not arise.

Where I blame the Government is here. The Government knew the trouble makers. Why did the district commissioners not call them to warn them. What the district commissioner has done is to escort these people to the police saying that he has a letter from the headquarters, saying that the police should send them to take over Kadu office. The police ask for a genuine letter showing that these people are elected. Kanu constitution does not allow any individual to write a letter putting the whole nation in jeopardy. If we wanted to bring bloodshed, we would do so by one single person, the Secretary-General of Kanu, saying that the Kanu headquarters has already recognized this 'body. We cannot recognize a letter written by an individual from Kanu headquarters, saying that somebody who was appointed in the bush somewhere was recognized in South Nyanza. Whether my father becomes a chairman, or whether my brother becomes a chairman of Kanu in South Nyanza, my people who represent my constituency will bring me back here. But, I cannot allow the South Nyanza people to bluff to get public meetings because of a small group of people who are trying to pursue the Government.

Now, the President is to visit the district, but can I advise the hon. President, who has fought for this country for years and years, to come to a district which is so chaotic. A group of Members of Parliament saw the President on 12th or 13th of the month, and he said that he could visit South Nyanza. What did they do? They slaughtered many goats and cows, which means that they did not want the President to go there. We had a letter from the President saying that he was coming, so we are going to welcome the President peacefully. I have been told that some people have said that police are being sent to South Nyanza to guard the President.

Nobody with sense will do anything to the President. We are going to give him gifts. We

are going to welcome our President when he comes. But under no circumstances shall a person appoint himself so that all the other people can just follow him. Let us hold elections in South Nyanza now and we shall elect our man, but bush or coup elections will never be supported by the people so long as I remain a Member for the area.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last speaker is my hon. colleague in Parliament, from Central Division. Mr. Speaker, I feel I have very little time and there are national issues which to me are more important than small, petty Branch discussions, criticisms by office bearers, or struggle for power of any such thing. In this country, after we established independence, we thought we were going to settle down for development and progress, and that could only be achieved if we were united. That unity ought to have been started and maintained in the Cabinet.

Recent speeches; happenings and events in this country have shown that the Cabinet and the President are not quite united and this has led to confusion among the members of the public. There is no way in which you can keep our people together unless the leaders are united. I am not giving a lesson on how leaders should be united, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is only one universally accepted common practice for Cabinets all over the world, and that is, no Member of the Cabinet should go out either before his private audience or a public meeting to speak about how he personally did not agree with any discussion in the Cabinet.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oueko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, with due respect to the hon. Member for Karachunyo, I would like to know whether he is discussing the Cabinet and the functions of the Cabinet? I am not satisfied when party arguments are being brought into this debate and, at the same time, the Cabinet is also being brought into this.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I had a feeling that Mr. Agar was coming to a certain point he wished to make; I do not know exactly how his argument would be developed. However, Mr. Agar, I think you must come to the question which is now before the House, which is the banning of public meetings.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am developing this argument in this way. It is now being said in South Nyanza that certain Members of the Cabinet have gone and convinced one part of Government to ban meetings in South Nyanza, and the other half of the Cabinet has been crying that there is no reason for banning public

[Mr. Godia] get this seven-acre plot. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is paying for this over a period of thirty years, why should he be paying over thirty years? Why can he not pay this money over a shorter period of time? He is paying about Sh. 300 per year for about thirty years, why can he not pay this in a shorter time?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we feel that although our Government has entered into a contract with the British Government to this effect, the masses of the people still feel that it is very unfair, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that a price be fixed for the seven-acre plot. The farmer should be told how much that is worth and if he can then pay the money in two or three years, then let him do so, but why make him continue paying for thirty years? That I feel, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is wrong and needs some corrections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding some of the settlement scheme officers we have settlement officers who are some of the settlers who have failed as farmers. Some of the settlers who have not been able to manage their farms properly and have failed and they have come to the Kenya Government to seek employment as settlement officers. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these officers are giving ill advice, I think, in most cases, to our new farmers, because in most cases where we have the new farmers they have complained that whatever is told to them is not true. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the retired or failed settlers should not return as settlement officers. They should be made to go away and settle in other places. The settlement officers should be Africans, and if we do not have any in Kenya, then we should get them from Tanzania or Uganda, but it is not right to have a settlement officer who has failed in managing a farm. These people will be jealous of the African farmer, and therefore whatever advice they give them, whether he is giving them good advice, he is no good. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is wrong, and that is why I say that we need a fresh Minister.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the 100-acre plot, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this 100-acre plot is situated particularly in areas where there is a house or a house owned by the certain settler and then of course there is a lot of money for which the African farmers are charged. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I suggest that he should be put in a 100-acre plot, even in a place where there is no house, so that the settler can put up his own house. Why should he be put in a 100-acre plot only when there is a house for the previous settler? That is another thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, which I think is the wrong policy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also think that there should be provisions for co-operative farming. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are so many youths unemployed and these youths can be very useful in the co-operative farms, so that they can help bring up the farms application. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must also provide for a state farm. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would be organized and shown as an example to the other farmers of what a correct farm should be.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, turning to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I would say that all the existing shops in Africa must be put on a deed so that the owner of the shop can borrow money from any bank and make use of it because as they are now the owners of the shops and have put up their shops but they cannot get money to run the business. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to ask the Minister for Commerce and Industry to consider bringing in the pineapple industry in the Kakamega District, because the Kakamega District flourishes in pineapples and they should be helped.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to education. I should urge the Government to see that a report is put before this House as soon as possible, because we want to see what policy they are using, this colonial policy on education. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we think that the teachers should be given better terms. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the minimum salary for the teachers must be Sh. 500. This is a matter for revision as it has been very bad for a number of schools who seem to need assistance, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government goes to a number of schools then it will see that it is very unfair. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will see that the people at the airport must be put into these schools. We want the provincial officers, and all the other educational officers to come and give assistance to these schools, and if possible more of these schools be included in the next development plan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to congratulate the Minister for Health and Housing for the introduction of free medical attention and free medical services for the adults and the children, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like this to be applied in all hospitals and in all other institutions whether private or Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to the road transport. I have one point to make, and that is about the people who own small buses. They should be allowed to run them. If a person has a small bus, he should be given a licence and he should be allowed to carry people, and he should not be deprived of that privilege because he has a right to run just as anybody who owns one bus or

[Mr. Godia] ten buses. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people who own twenty-five buses are trying to deprive the people with small buses, and that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Works, Communications and Power should consider amending the law to provide for those who can carry passengers in their buses whether they are running that way or not. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other people should not be deprived of their rights simply because some rich men have so many more buses than the other men running on that particular route. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that if that is right then we shall bring these people here.

Now, coming to the Police Administration, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the police need to train all the officers in Kenya in a good way. That is, to teach them to arrest people and to prosecute. We want them to learn to build the nation, to help the Africans, and to prosecute only when necessary. They must help and assist where necessary, the people of this country.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mutama.

Mr. Mutama: Mr. Speaker, Sir.—

Mr. Kerich: On a point of order, Sir, may I seek your guidance. I have stood about five times, and I have not yet been given a chance to speak.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Sit down, that is not a point of order.

Mr. Mutama: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very little time to speak before the House adjourns.

As you know, I do not usually rise in this House, but I feel today that this is a very important Budget which I feel I would like to express my mind on to this hon. Chamber, and to the public.

First of all, I will confine myself to my constituency, which is why I am here, and later on I will mention other things I will begin with a subject which is usually mentioned by several colleagues of mine from the Western Province, and that is the sugar project for Mumias, which is a very important project, not only for Mumias, but a project which may be useful for the whole district, and the whole of the Western Province. Now, we have had many promises from various Ministers visiting Mumias area, technical experts visiting that area, including the President, who is the Head of State. Now, as it so happens, we have been waiting for these promises to take place, but nothing materializes. We hear of negotiations going on, we are told that negotiations

have been carried on by the Chinese, by the Russians, and the West Germans, and also by Britain and America, but nothing has materialized.

Now, there is a pressing problem of unemployment in that area, and there is a pressing problem for those sugar growers, who have been waiting time and again, for this project to materialize. My job, as the leader of that particular area, along with those who are involved from that particular district, get no answer at all.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you will have to end now and continue tomorrow, as it is time to adjourn the House.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is now time for the Motion for the Adjournment, so I will now call on the Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Otienko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to straighten what our Government has not straightened in the district of South Nyanza, and that is that arising from the question which I asked in this House by private notice, and arising from the answer that I received from the Assistant Minister to the President's Office, I wish to clarify certain issues which were very unsatisfactory and unnecessary, particularly considering the conditions of Kenya today and the promises that have been made to the people that we were going to be a different nation, we were going to enjoy freedom of speech, we were going to rule the country in a different manner, and our people thought that when this Government came into power, it was not going to use the tactics of oppressing the popular, and promoting the unpopular, which is now the policy being pursued in South Nyanza.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Member for Homa Bay substantiate that the Government or any other person connected with the Government was promoting unpopularity in South Nyanza?

[Mr. Godia] and ability to carry out his work well, but I understand, because of certain reasons, he is being disqualified. This is a matter which the Minister for Local Government should take over, if the City Council of Nairobi is to function properly.

Mr. Speaker, I should also like to say a word regarding the trade unions. The trade union movement has been very important indeed; in fact, the trade union movement has played a very great part in bringing freedom not only to Kenya but to many of the independent states in Africa. Therefore, I think the forces which are now dividing our trade union movement in Kenya should be gone into by the President, who should, in consultation with the Attorney-General advise as to which of these two trade union movements existing in Kenya is the legal one. We have the Kenya African Workers' Congress and the Kenya Federation of Labour. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, should, in consultation with the Attorney-General, make a final decision on this issue, so that the policies of our trade unions are brought together for the good of our country. Mr. Speaker, if this is not done, it means that our country is being divided into two sections and I can see, as has been mentioned, that even within our Back-benchers' group there is a tendency for there to be the existence of two groups, which should not be there.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I refer this problem to His Excellency Mzee Kenyatta and Kanu, to intervene and bring the unity of Kenya for which the people of Kenya have fought for many, many years, because when the Africans were fighting the imperialists, they were very much united, but now the imperialists are going away and we are now beginning to divide amongst ourselves. That is against the wish of the majority of our country. We should therefore find a way of seeing that the unity of all the people of Kenya is renewed. If there is anyone amongst us, even Members of Parliament, or outside this country, who is trying to divide us, it is up to Mzee and Kanu to find a solution. As has been indicated, it can only be done if Kanu headquarters and Kanu throughout the country have fresh elections because Kanu must be regarded as the voice of the people of Kenya, as it is through Kanu that the hon. Members have come to this House; it is through Kanu that we now have our own Government.

Mr. Speaker, I, as well as any other person in this House, would like to see some of our

people, particularly some of our senior Ministers here, taking up Kanu office, so that we can then get down and organize Kanu—

An hon. Member: Why do you not do it?

Mr. Godia: If you give me the job, I will do it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would call upon our Government to see about this. If it means delegating the responsibility to one of the Ministers, so as to get Kanu straightened in the country, then it should be done as soon as possible. But if the Members in the House want me to do the job, I am prepared to get on with it tomorrow and see that the country is in order. Mr. Speaker, I do hope that this will be taken very seriously because there have been remarks made about Kanu elections for over a year and they have not materialized. Elections should take place immediately.

Mr. Speaker, coming back to the Budget proposals, I would like to begin with the Ministry of Agriculture. As this Ministry is the most important Ministry in the country, I suggest that His Excellency Mzee Kenyatta should consider Africanizing the top officer of the Ministry: that is, the Minister for Agriculture should be Africanized. I say this because I feel that we now need a fresh policy on agriculture, and this fresh policy on agriculture can be brought about by a person who actually understands the feelings and the wishes of the majority of the people of this country, who are Africans. The Minister who holds this post now is doing his best, but I am sure, Mr. Speaker, his other colleagues, who are not Africans, will not feel happy about it or about him. That is the reason why I say that if this Ministry was given to an African, it would be possible for him to bring about a fresh policy on agriculture which this country badly needs.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fact and if I am not speaking the truth, it is up to the country to judge; it is not up to the individual here to decide. Mr. Speaker, it should, therefore, be necessary—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry is a citizen of this country, by virtue of the situation that is prevailing under the Constitution which has been approved by this House, and in that case, I think it is very unfair to refer to the Minister as a foreigner.

Hon. Members: Withdraw, withdraw.

Mr. Godia: I did not say he was a foreigner, I said he was a white man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a fresh policy, it should be possible for every farmer, no matter how small a farm he has, to be able to use fertilizers, to be able to plant coffee or tea freely, without restrictions. These restrictions, Mr. Speaker, are not in accordance with our African socialism, because a person ought to be free to grow what he considers suitable to give him sufficient money for his needs. If a person considers coffee or tea as suitable cash crops for his land, he should be allowed to plant as much coffee or tea as he can look after, knowing that this crop will fetch him some money. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the by-gone officials in agriculture—I refer particularly to those in Kakamega—did not advise properly on planting of coffee: they advised Africans to plant coffee on clay slopes which was entirely clay soil and said the coffee would do well there. Mr. Speaker, that was the imperialist and the colonial way, but in these days as Kenya is now free, we should really revise the policy of Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this country every African has some kind of land, no matter how small or how big. I would say this to the Ministry of Agriculture. We do not want them to come here and give answers and go out; we want them to see that every piece of land which each person has has a title deed and is registered. But some of these people cannot do it; they just come here and deceive us that they are doing something, but when you go out into the country, you find that nothing is taking place. They only like to reply, Mr. Speaker, and tell us something is being done, but out in the country it takes a long time. In my constituency Mr. Speaker, I was assured that land registrations was going to take place before very long, but up to date nothing has been done. Therefore, I think it is necessary for the Minister for Agriculture to increase his staff, so that they help in seeing that title deeds are given to all land in African areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to some of the people who live in congested areas like Tiriki, Maragoli, Bunyore, Marama, Idakho, Isukha Mumias, Butere, I call upon the Government—particularly the Ministry of Agriculture—to see that they get some of these people who are living so much together resettled in other areas, in order to make provision for development and to plan for the little land that there is, because, as the situation is, we cannot carry out proper development on half an acre or two acres. That is why

I say that the whole Ministry of Agriculture must be overhauled, but if the present Minister can do these things, Mr. Speaker I will have no quarrel with him, I think he is afraid that if he does it his other colleagues will be jealous of him. Let him do this, if he is to be our friend.

Mr. Speaker, I have said that on cash crops there should be no restriction, because this is not allowed in our African socialism. Therefore, it is hoped that everyone will be able to plant what he likes, which fetches the best price. To do that, Mr. Speaker, our farmers must be given loans. Loans are very valuable to farmers, no matter how small their land is, and we would like these farmers to benefit from these loans, because these people who are called little, useless farmers are the ones who have brought Uhuru to Kenya and if they do not realize the fruits of this Uhuru, through loans for their farms, then they will begin to blame us. So I call upon the Ministry of Agriculture to forget helping people who are already well off; they should now concentrate very much on the people who do not have very much and particularly the people who are less developed economically.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Ministry of Agriculture does that then it will have our support. We shall not quarrel with the help of the Ministry. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they only want to help rich people, then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot be happy about it and the masses of the people will stand against it. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Ministry to do that, those who are defaulters, those who have not paid the loans they were given, they have to be taken to court and be made to pay the loans at once.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the settlement schemes. This is a matter which of course must be raised. It must be made abundantly clear to the British Government that the land of Kenya originally belonged to the people of Kenya, Africans. Some people today say that it was the British. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this land originally belonged to us, but the British people acquired it compulsory because they had weapons. Mr. Speaker, Sir, although we have been given the land back in the form of a loan, which we are now gradually paying for, I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that although we are paying for it, we are not happy. We are not happy, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because it means that a person is given say a seven-acre plot, and he is asked to pay Sh. 600. He pays this loan back over a period of thirty years. I feel, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this is not correct, because that land has nothing really to offer, it has had a title deed only. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if one pays Sh. 600 for use, he may have to pay another Sh. 600 to get it, in order to

[Mr. Maisori-Itumbo]

ment to look after this. People have not been taught how to help themselves and the first thing that the Government should do is to encourage the people to start helping themselves. Government must encourage them to build self-help schemes and once they have done this, Government should take these over and get the people to assist. That is the way to encourage the spirit of *Harambee*. It is no use misleading the people when they do not have money to spare.

Now I want to say something on the question of roads. It is unfortunate that when the settlers first came to Kenya there was no good soil to encourage them to build good roads. Places like Kericho and the Rift Valley which had good soil had: good roads, roads which were made in tarmac standard. The only tarmac-rod we have in my areas is the road from Nairobi to Kisumu which passes through this constituency. There is not another good road. I would ask the Minister for Works, Communications and Power to set aside some money, when he is planning for the Mombasa-Namanga Road, for the construction of this Nyanza road.

With the money that is left over some of the roads in my constituency could be improved and tarmac-ed if possible. At present the situation of the roads is really horrible.

I want to say something on trade unions. I am of the opinion that we are no longer a one-party system. We should not pretend that we have a one-party system because we have seen our party candidates defeated after nomination. I am not telling you a story because we have seen such things happen. Kaniu is no longer strong. We now have groups among ourselves. Even in the Parliamentary Group nobody can deny that there is a small clique of a few Members who make a noise. There is a group which recently fell off, and I hear they have already proposed a new party to be formed, known as the People's Socialist Party. Mr. Speaker, these people are communists and even the Assistant Minister for Finance, when speaking on the Budget proposals, only concentrated on defending the Chinese, defending communism. He spoke on nothing else but China.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to impute that the hon. Assistant Minister for Finance, Mr. Okelo-Odongo—

An hon. Member: He is not Mr. Okelo-Odongo, he is Mr. Okelo-Odongo.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Let us hear what Mr. Khalif has to say.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the hon. Member to impute that the Assistant Minister for Finance, Mr. Okelo-Odongo—

Hon. Members: Not Odong, Odongo, Odongo.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Khalif, what is your point of order?

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, I cannot speak while hon. Members keep on interrupting me.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No; Mr. Khalif. You might as well make your point of order, otherwise resume your seat.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will make my point of order now and hope there will be no further interruptions. Is the hon. Member in order to impute that the hon. the Assistant Minister for Finance, Mr. Okelo-Odongo, defended communism in his speech?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I did not hear what the hon. Assistant Minister said, because I was not here when he spoke, but Mr. Maisori-Itumbo, it is a serious allegation for you to say that the Assistant Minister said nothing but to defend communism. If it is true, then you are entitled to say it, but if he did not defend communism, then I am sure you will come and apologize tomorrow.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, you wait until you read the HANSARD—

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I want to—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will finish by saying that I do not see why Members, as representatives of our people, stand here in the House instead of discussing how money should be spent, waste our time defending foreign ideologies instead of criticizing whoever does it—I am sure the hon. Mr. Ngala-Abok is now prepared with his defence—and so on; but this is none of our business. We are not going to tolerate embassies within our Parliament.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a Member to assume that I am prepared with defence documents here—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Ngala-Abok, do not jump off the title before you get to it.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will leave this point—

(At this point Mr. Maisori-Itumbo threw his papers at an hon. Member seated on the Front Bench)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. It is completely out of order for any hon. Member to strike another hon. Member in the Chamber or to throw anything at him. Mr. Maisori, please leave the Chamber.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: But he abused me as being an American stooge.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not know what he said, but there is no justification whatsoever for any hon. Member to take the law into his own hands. You will leave the Chamber.

(Mr. Maisori-Itumbo withdraw from the Chamber)

Mr. Kerich: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it because he abused—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I have said quite clearly that I do not know what Mr. Oduya said: I did not hear anything, and nobody appeals to the Speaker to say that So-and-so made a particular remark or rude remark, or was abusive in any manner. It is certainly quite out of order and, in fact, it is quite shocking that any hon. Member here in this House should stoop so much below the dignity of the House as to strike another Member or to throw anything at another. It is quite improper. It certainly reduces the dignity of the House very considerably. This is a House of Representatives, the Parliament of the people, and we must behave with restraint and dignity, we cannot tolerate this type of conduct.

No more points of order on this.

Mr. Godia: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for giving me the privilege to speak on the Budget.

Before coming to my proposals on the Budget I must also take this opportunity of sharing my views with those ones of the Assistant Minister in the President's Office in thanking the Kenya Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. F. Murumbi, who is attending the Heads of State Commonwealth Conference in London. His stand on the issue of Rhodesia has the support of most of us in Kenya, and I would like to call upon the British Government to accept Mr. Murumbi's proposals and see that Rhodesia has a majority rule. If Mr. Smith, who is the head of that Government, the Rhodesia minority government, does not pay attention to Mr. Murumbi's advice,

I suggest, Sir, that they should ask us to send most of our freedom fighters to help the Africans in Rhodesia to attain majority rule for their country. We must have the policy of one man, one vote adopted in Rhodesia if real democracy is to be exercised. The days for the white people to consider themselves superior to the blacks is gone and it is time that Mr. Smith's government in Rhodesia changed his policy.

I should also, Mr. Speaker, congratulate His Excellency, the President of Tanganyika, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere's remarks as reported in the Press, where it is reported that he said that he hoped to come and meet our President, Mzee Tomo Kenyatta, to discuss the issue of federation between Tanzania and Kenya, and I would like to tell the world that Kenya is prepared for whatever action our Mzee and Mr. Nyerere will decide upon, to see that Kenya and Tanzania are much closer than they are now.

I should also congratulate here the Kenya Public Service Commission in their deliberations of their work since we became independent. We have not had any cause or any complaints regarding the Commission. Their work has been very good and I think this House shares with me in congratulating them for the work they have done ever since and we wish them good luck.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that we do not have uniformity in the local government services, because some local governments cannot find suitable or qualified staff to do efficient work of the local government. I think it necessary for the Minister for Local Government to consider appointing a commission under the name of the Kenya Local Government Public Service Commission. It would be the duty of this Commission, Mr. Speaker, to advise various local governments of the suitability of the candidates who apply for posts in local governments, because in certain local governments some people come forward to take up office who do not qualify for the post and they are there for one reason or another, to represent a group or section of people. I feel that this is regarding the progress of our local governments. Therefore, it should be possible for the Minister for Local Government to consider seriously establishing a commission which would be applicable to all local governments in advising as to who are suitable candidates who can be employed in a particular local government without any bias in mind.

I feel this should be effected, Mr. Speaker, because of what has happened even in Nairobi. The present Clerk of the Nairobi City Council is an efficient man and he has the qualifications

[The Assistant Minister for Finance] not true. In putting African socialism into practice, perhaps the enemies we might find will be from the West rather than the East. It is, therefore, necessary that we must have a very practical diplomacy, so that we maintain friends with both the blocs, so that at some time or other if anything happens, we can find a way of helping ourselves.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: First of all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for the way he brought the Budget to the House, and I would also like to congratulate the President for the announcement he made on the free medical treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government has been blamed by a group of Members here who keep on telling the public that all Kanu Manifestos were not fulfilled. All promises that we were going to give them free education, medical treatment, and so on. Now, the announcement of our President showed that our Government is acting and that it is on the way to fulfil the promises made by the party during the campaign.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one thing which I must challenge is when the Minister for Finance, on giving his speech, told the House that the British Government loans, which were given to us or to our Government for compensation to designated officers which amounted to £2,723,000 was still to be paid by our Government. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I do not know why it was found not necessary for the British Government, when they were going away not to pay their officers. They said that we had the right of paying the loans or compensation to the outgoing officers who worked for the British Government during the colonial times, and that we were the people to repay these compensations. Mr. Speaker, I am not clear and I am not aware why we, as a young Government, or a country that has no money, should be made to pay for the outgoing officers of the British Government. This is too much, Mr. Speaker, and I feel that I must not accept this proposal of the British Government, to give us a loan instead of paying the officers and let them go, because they could only be paid, and then they would go because they were not the Government of Kenya employees which has nothing to do with the officers employed by the British Government.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, when the Minister was speaking on his Budget, I did not see any paragraph or any clause whereby the probation department in Nyanza was given anything.

At present, Mr. Speaker, in Nyanza, we have a probation office, with only one Land-Rover which goes over all the provinces, covering the various areas, sometimes without being given enough petrol, and some of the areas like my area, Kuria, are not being covered by them.

[The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mari) left the Chair]

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) resumed the Chair]

It is high time, Mr. Speaker, that the neglected areas like Kuria are covered by the present Government with all Government Ministries.

Mr. Speaker, also touching the federation of East Africa, I do not understand why there is a deadlock over the federation of East Africa. Some of us, Mr. Speaker, are living in Tanzania, such as my people, namely the Kuria in Musoma and Tarime. Now, recently I was led to understand that we were coming closer to the federation of East Africa, but instead of coming nearer, it is now being dragged further and further. That is a discouragement, which, of course, Mr. Speaker, would mean separation of the tribes who are divided by the three East African territories. This shows us that even the British Government formally had a clause relating to federation. Formally, Mr. Speaker, this Government had a British

..... (Inaudible) which united Tanzania, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia. It seems practical that when we were considering forming a federation of East Africa, they were (Inaudible) because there were at least some connexions and relationships between them, although there was a Governor of Uganda, another Governor of Tanzania and also one in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this subject I would urge the Government, if it is not completely fitted to federate the three territories of East Africa, to leave the negotiations to the people themselves. Some of the Abaluyha are in Uganda, some of the Luo are in Tanzania, the Kuria, the Masai and many other tribes are divided along the borders. I know that we have political unions. For example, I was the president of the Kuria Political Union, Mr. Amalamba was the president of the Abaluyha Political Union, and I have reason to know that the Vice-President was chairing the meeting of the Luo Union in Nyanza. This same thing happens with the Kalenjin. Because they have facilities. The Ministers have they are not able to negotiate and form a federation as soon as possible, I would ask the Government to leave this matter to the ordinary people.

[Mr. Malsori-Itumbo]

They will form the Federation of East Africa because they have facilities. The Ministers have all facilities of giving to Uganda to Tanzania, everywhere. An ordinary man will find it very difficult to get a pass to enter the Tanzania border and yet his brother, his sister, mother and father is on the other side of the border. Mr. Speaker, it is going to be very complicated for the Africans if they separated in such a way.

Mr. Speaker, because of the arms which were found in my constituency, we realize that this constituency is faced with a very difficult situation. Now there is a road block at the two major roads which connect Kuria and Tanzania. You can hardly travel through that particular constituency to Tanzania. Now we have the police guarding the roads. It is very difficult for an ordinary man to move to the border market, or to the next market to sell goods as they used to do. Police will ask for bribes because they know they can benefit from this lazy and careless attitude of the Government.

While speaking on this Budget debate I would also touch on the question of money, how the taxpayer's money is being spent by our Government. Recently, the Minister for Agriculture claimed that he was a rain-maker. He used our money, the taxpayers' money to fly planes in the sky in order to make rain. He did not concentrate on the areas which had been neglected and needed rain, areas like Samburu and Turkana, but he only concentrated on making rain for the developed areas. He has been spending the taxpayers' money uselessly. If the hon. Minister was to succeed, Mr. Speaker, I think he should have gone according to the Meteorological Department and made rain even one week after the rains had stopped. That was the time when he could succeed but not after a month or two. The Africans themselves know the means of getting rain. We used to have our own *Abagemba* in Kuria, and even the hon. Khasakhala will tell you how they made rains in his area. We had rain-doctors. When the missionaries came they started to tell the people they could not do these things, they were not godly, that it was not possible for human beings to make rain. But, Mr. Speaker, I would like the public to realize that these are the same African people who still claim they know how to make rain. Our people were only given *pombe* and local liquor and they made rain; they did not need a lot of money to encourage them to make rain. This business of making rain through the Minister for Agriculture is a very expensive business. It is a business of using the people's money unnecessarily. At the end of it all you find that

the rains are concentrated in special areas, the areas which have already been developed.

The other thing is the self-help schools which are based on the spirit of *Harambee*. Because of the decision of the Government which is prompted by its financial position, the people have been encouraged by the Government to build their own schools. For example, the Minister for Education has allowed people to put up buildings for secondary schools and if they manage to secure the services of teachers they can employ those teachers so long as they have the necessary deposit of Sh. 40,000. Some of these schools have been built and then no action is taken by the Government, no interest is shown by the Minister for Education. Some of these schools are running very well but the Minister for Education has neglected them. I do not appreciate the idea that the people must first have a deposit of Sh. 40,000 before they can open secondary schools. Mr. Speaker, how can the poor people in a locality find such a big sum of money? How can these poor local people first find the money to put up buildings for the secondary schools and then in addition find the Sh. 40,000 which is required as a deposit? This scheme is going to fail and if it fails the Government will have to accept the blame. Many students who were accommodated in such *Harambee* secondary schools have passed their Kenya African Preliminary Examination and then had nowhere to go. There was no place for them in the regular secondary schools. Because we sympathized with the plight of some of these boys and girls it was arranged for them to be taken into certain schools but even there their studies have been neglected. There is nobody to supervise their studies. They do not know if the things they are taught will come up for examination in four years' time. This is the time when the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Education should set aside sufficient money for education to run these schools. Under our planning system for the Six-year Plan I think this should be done. The Minister for Economic Planning and Development should unite with the Minister for Education as well as the Minister for Finance to put some money in an education fund so as to release the local people from this burden, so as to take over these schools. Otherwise, it is no use telling the people to carry on building secondary schools when the Government knows very well that it cannot take them over. People find it very hard to pay their Graduated Poll Tax. When they have no money for the poll tax how can they find the money to build the self-help schools. If people are arrested because they cannot pay their poll tax, and are put into jail for this offence, how can they spare the money for education. It is up to the Govern-

[The Assistant Minister for Finance] here. I know that what the American are interested in is to keep America strong and prosperous and to try to stop anybody who is becoming big, like the Soviet Union and China. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Britain is a small island with millions of people and what they are interested in is trying to find markets for their trade, because they know that their factories will not be able to work without cotton from outside and other things. I hope that they do not think that the Americans are going to pay this for us, or the British are going to pay this for us, or even the business organization which we have in Nairobi are going to pay this for us. They are not. The business organizations which we have in Nairobi are interested in one thing, and that is to make money, for their headquarters, wherever they are, and they are not interested in African socialism. If we are going to build it then we have to do it by ourselves.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, it is very important that we understand this thing and adopt the right attitude so that we can go ahead. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that we can now divide these people into two groups. There are those who are nationalist, aligned to a Nasser state who are really interested in putting something into practice. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a lot of people who stay with the communism simply because they want to move the country to the west and take things easy like what is happening in the Tshombe régime in the Congo for instance. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is done in order to murder the Africans, and to remove African nationalism completely. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should make it very clear in this House, that when we came here on a Kanu ticket and we decide that this country was going to be an African Socialist Democratic State and that the Africans are going to be advanced economically by bringing in more organized agriculture and commerce, and we are not going to move any other people to the companies who are already there and if the Government changes its mind and you want to move from this company to another then they should go and seek the methods from the people themselves, but we are going to fight this to the bitter end. We are not going to allow Tshombe to illuminate.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to get the economy to our people, and the economic break through so that our people can advise and see some of the world and can work like human beings, and can work for themselves, like human beings. This is what we want, and therefore in the economy we would like to make certain changes and all of us must follow this, and it is no good

somebody saying that when somebody says that they should be changed, that this is communism and that if we are trying to change it then it is idealogism. Those people who say this are those who want capital relation. For instance, I am saying that we are making progress in the Government and very soon we are going to consume credit lists so that Africans can get credit easily. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the security should be rather the black change in addition to good character, and in industry that black should be given credit more so than (Inaudible.) because they do not have it right now, and if we have to wait for it until we give them credit then they will never get credit, because they will never acquire those big farms. This, therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, has to be made.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the big businesses must co-operate and assist the African businesses at the beginning. You will find these big organizations everywhere, in Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu, and every town where you go you find one. This big commercial organization should start now by putting some of the African training organization in small places and eventually they should move into Nairobi so that those people come in from these smaller towns. This is the co-operation we want, unless we decide to live here as citizens of this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the true spirit of Harambee. If all they have to do is to take a Member of Parliament make him director with his wife, give him Sh. 2,000 and he will do no work, and this is Harambee, there, we have an African with us, that is not enough—

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister substantiate that there is any Member of Parliament who has been appointed as a Director with his wife?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that. I said that the businessmen think that they can do this and I can tell you that I have been approached. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that this is not the thing to do. I believe our people must be directors of the companies as the companies are here, and they should benefit from that and learn about the businesses. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also saying that this is not the thing that should be changed. What should be changed is the co-operation between foreign businesses and African businesses in a way so that there is not a mix up and this then will be the true spirit of Harambee so that we can establish working relationships and we shall have no hostility. This is all I am saying, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

[The Assistant Minister for Finance]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many people who speak in this House say that money is coming from outside, and generally they are speaking of China. Of the money that is coming from outside to individuals, much is coming from the West, and is gaining interest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I have to raise money, I would feel happier raising it from the East rather than the West, because I know that we have a lot of conflict with the West. We are fighting with many countries, and how are we going to feel accepting money from them?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us, Members of Parliament and Ministers cannot get credit in these banks and other places. This is only a form of money we should get. Some people are getting easy facilities, or are likely to get easy facilities because of our position in this country. Now, this would lead to a certain amount of corruption. If we accept these facilities, and then support those things, forgetting the people who elected us, this would not be the right thing to do.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if money comes here, and I understand that sometimes money comes here quite a lot, and that somebody came from America with a lot of money here, and was looking for Members of Parliament. I would have liked to have seen some of that money.

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, with all the respect I have for the Member who is speaking, would he substantiate that there are some people coming here with American money?

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that the Member was here when I mentioned it before.

Mr. Speaker, an African can come to you and you can give him food, but take the money if anybody offers the money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to finish off I would like to say a few things about my Ministry, and the first thing I would like to comment on is that somebody said something about the insurance company. Now, the insurance company which we have started, somebody criticized, saying that there was too much outside control and so on. Here, I would like to say that the insurance company that we have started. The Government policy is that they do not want to have a lot of money in such a business. Therefore, the Government is there to have a national company, which could have funds in the country as much money in it as possible, but maintain control. This is what is going on, that is why the insurance company has formed with a group of Commonwealth and European companies with a

capital of about Sh. 10,000,000. This arrangement is recommended, because the big volume of re-insurance we would have to do, does not exist, if the company was (Inaudible.) I think Mr. Masinde said something on that.

I would like to congratulate my Minister for having presented a very good Budget, and with a very cool head. Many changes have been taking place in East Africa, and with the things that have been done in Tanzania and Uganda, we still have a good Budget, and I would like to congratulate my Minister for that. Now, many people have expressed deep shock at the Exchange Control. Actually, the Exchange Control is very liberal. It merely amounts to the Treasury keeping a watch on how the money comes in and how the money goes out. But, non-residents and residents are allowed to take portions of their salaries outside this country. The companies are allowed to take their profits and dividends outside the country, and if they have any difficulties they can always consult the Treasury and discuss the things over.

Many people have also expressed concern about currency. Now, I do not think the situation is that bad. We will be able to judge the movement of money in the country. In the past it was not easy to know where your money was going to be because money moved quite freely, but it is not going to interfere with the common market, and it is not going to disappear with people who are going across the border, although they can easily change their money.

Now, as far as federation is concerned, others have expressed fear also that maybe federation is over. I do not think that is so, because as a matter more expression has been put on federation. So, these feelings that we have might be very useful in that we may be able to clear and clean our houses so that in a while we will have similar social patterns, so that when we form federation it will be on a sounder basis, which would work. But, we could not have a federation where the two countries have different problems, different aspirations and what not.

With these few words, I would like to thank the Minister for having brought a very good Budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just to conclude I think I have mentioned that we must refer to the spirit of African nationalism, so that we can have unity and because we are going to need this in order to put African socialism into practice. If anybody thinks that we are only going to talk about it, and that we only have to talk communism, and everything will be all right, this is

[The Assistant Minister for Finance]

Now, I would like to say this, that the attack against nationalism, or the nationalist spirit in Kenya, is not a new thing, because our people did not know the word "communism", they used "tribalism" and "Majimboism" to defeat nationalism. When they found out that this did not work and eventually nationalism had won, now we are again being placed under communism. This was first started by the Western hostile Press, and I remember the Government of Kenya even expelled some of these people that used to talk about communism in Kenya. Unfortunately, after we had expelled these people we found out that they had converts here, and, unfortunately, Sir, even in this House. They had already left their converts here who had started singing about communism, and we had thought that we were going to clear our country, but they had already left their converts here, not only in the country, but in this important House of Kenya. This is very unfortunate, Sir.

The question of nationalist spirit is very important as we are going to need it when we fight for our economic freedom and put what we have called African socialism into effect. Let me one kid himself here, that we are going to put African socialism into effect merely by singing anti-communism. No, if anybody is thinking that, he is very badly mistaken. I would remind him of something in history. I think everybody knows Nasser, and everybody knows the people of Egypt. They are anti-communism and they were anti-communist party, they banned the party and put the communists in goal, but I tell you that in order to establish Arab nationalism, Nasser had to struggle more with the West than with anybody else and I think everybody else knows this bit of history.

The Assistant Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Moss): On a point of order, Sir, in view of the fact that we of Kenya are for African socialism, I wonder whether it would not be possible for you to give a ruling that any Member's speech here should refrain from either communism or imperialism and stick to African socialism?

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muti): No.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Obongo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your ruling.

What I am trying to say is to remind the Members in this House that in order to apply African socialism we will have a very difficult battle, and I wanted to mention what happened

in Egypt, in that when Nasser decided to nationalize the Suez Canal Company in order to develop Arab socialism, not communism, who attacked him? It was Britain and France, it was not Peking, it was not anybody else.

According to our African socialism, on page 27, it is clear that we have accepted the fact that we are going to nationalize companies when we feel that it is in the interest of this country, and the people here. Mr. Speaker, this is something we have decided on, but I would like to remind the Members that suppose one day we sit down and decide that we are going to nationalize a company because we feel that it should be nationalized, and let us say we are going to nationalize the British American Tobacco and then take it over and the British people say "No", and they come to attack like they attacked Nasser, what are we going to do? That is why I am saying, Sir, that the only way that can save us is the spirit of nationalism, and, on top of that, we have to add astute and practical democracy, practical diplomacy. In international relations we must have friends all over the world, in both blocs, because Nasser succeeded. When Nasser wanted to build the Aswan Dam again to develop Arab socialism, not communism, the Americans agreed to help. The Americans found out that they could not use Nasser against Palestine, and then they denied him aid. They said "Nasser, you are not getting Aswan Dam Aid." It was embarrassing. Do you know where they turned to? He went to the Soviet Union in order to build the dam, and the dam was completed last year, and that has made a great contribution in the Arab economy. If anyone wants to see that he can go there and see it.

Now, the United Arab Republic has done well because all the money, before it was nationalized the Canal Company was earning about £47 million sterling and all this was going to Britain with the exception of about £4 million for the United Arab Republic in the form of taxes. Now all this money is going to the United Arab Republic for their development, from the canal after nationalizing it, but the important thing I would like to say here, Sir, is that we should watch this in that when we are going to put African socialism into practice— it is all right to speak about it, but our people are not going to sit down and just wait for us to speak about it, that we want African socialism. They are going to want to see us putting it into practice, I am warning you, you will not find that we shall be fighting Peking, or fighting Russia, because they are very far away and they do not have business here that can be nationalized, they do not have mission centres here that will be affected, they

[The Assistant Minister for Finance]

do not have farms in this country that we are going to nationalize, and who are you going to fight?

Mr. Speaker, if anybody is going to think that you are going to put African socialism into practice by merely singing about it, and singing anti-communism, you are completely deceiving yourselves. I say that the thing to do is to depend on the African nationalist spirit which you must not lose and you must adopt attitudes and practical diplomacy. There is no use in abusing China when China is not quarrelling with you. There is no use in fighting the Russians when they have nothing to do with you. How do you know, one day you may need them at a very bad time and it would be a loss of face for you to go there and you have already abused their leader, for no reason whatsoever. This is a very bad thing which I think our people should realize and should see to it that we preserve the spirit of African nationalism and that we adopt a very astute diplomacy, not like the talk we generally hear of somebody jumping up and saying, "We did not fight the British here in order to bring in the yellow man." Now who is the yellow man who is in here? All the Christian missionaries in this country are run by the British or the Americans, with the exception of the independent African ones. All the European farmers in Kenya are British and American and West German, most probably, and all the non-African businesses in Kenya, none of it comes from Russia or China, and I have not seen a Chinese working in any of our services, and yet people go on saying, "We did not fight these people to bring in the yellow man." The yellow man is not even there and we have not got rid of the white man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we should remind our people again of how we are going to develop nationalism, and this is very important. We must have the national unity that Members are talking about here. We must have the love for Kenya as Kenya people and we must get rid of all tribal jealousies and all personal jealousies, all this must be got rid of so that we can think as one people and we want to work as brothers. When you see the hon. Gatuguta talking with the hon. Mr. Odero-Jowi, you can always guess that they are conspiring to issue statements against the Vice-President because other than that they have nothing at all in common, and this is a bad thing. We would like to see that our country is united and therefore we must learn about each other. The Kikuyu boys must learn more about the Luo and also the Luo boys must study about the Kikuyu and the Kalenjin and learn about them.

At the Coast they should do the same. This would be better than what is done, because now what they are doing is just being taught the foreign ideologies, and these people come here and say that they do not want these foreign ideologies. What is being taught in all the universities? Is it foreign ideologies?

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order that we must be taught about all these things, so that when we unite, we unite as one people and we can work and also we can resist any attempts which are directed on Africans when we do not have arms, and, unless we, in Kenya, love Kenya and our thought of being Kenyan and of being Africans, then we are not going to achieve anything. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that means that we must have respect for the African culture. We must have respect for our African system, and we must have respect for our African land. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want people to think that if you wear suits, and you are trying to keep your dignity that you are advanced and civilized. We have made it different. Even if you eat with a fork, it is different. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can eat with a fork, or with a stick, like they do in China, or you can eat out of your hands, like the Asians do, the question is that whatever you are eating from it must be clean. That is the most important thing. What you are eating with is not of importance at all. Many people are looking down upon the African life because they think that the African life is primitive and so on, because it is not like the English one which has been introduced into Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to develop the African culture and we have to be proud of it. In the science of sociology there is a term called "Social Reverence", and that means that everybody when at work, there are certain things which he does not want to do because there are certain people he is respecting that he would not like people to know that he has done that kind of thing. That is what is called social reverence, and everybody who is familiar with social reverence in Kenya should teach it, that I do not want to do this is because the people of Kenya will not understand it, I do not want it, and unless we can think like that a lot of people will misbehave because they want America to see them, and for them also to see that they are fighting hard.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one thing which we must know is that the British, I know them because I have been there for some time, and also I have been to America for five years, and therefore I know the Americans, and probably I know the Americans better than most of the Members

[The Minister for Home Affairs] hon. Member challenging the President who handled this matter so ably?

Mr. Oboko: Mr. Speaker, I am not at all challenging the President. As I said earlier on, Sir, we have today some people who, during the colonial administration, in fact, used to say that they did not like the President. Today, they are pretending to be the defenders of the Government then the actual people who really fought and insisted on signing the name of the President throughout Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, if it were not for the way in which the President handled the situation I think we would have been by now finished anyway. Mr. Speaker, the name of Kenya, of the President, took leaders of this country years to build. As I said earlier on, the Ministry of Defence should not depend on information from people who, in fact, are only there to mislead the Ministry and then it is the Government or the Head of the State who will be blamed, because the people who are pressing information to the Ministry of Defence are not friends of the Government. If you want to know the seriousness of this action I will inform you that at the end the arms were returned to Uganda.

Mr. Speaker, I think that what is needed at the moment is that there should be an emergency meeting of the three East African leaders, President Kenyatta, President Nyerere, Dr. Obote and this time the Kabaka of Buganda should also attend this meeting. Mr. Speaker, these leaders, including the Kabaka, should tell us where we stand. We would like to know where we stand and they are the only people capable at this stage when we have some of our friends even in Kenya who are only interested in encouraging a quarrelling situation in and outside this House. Who knows whether some of the Members of this House held a meeting last night in a bar? After all, we do not attend these meetings! We are entitled, and ought to know to a reasonable degree what the future has in store for us.

When the June declaration was made people throughout East Africa showed a sign of relief because they were convinced that federation was forthcoming. They thought that all barriers to unity of East Africa had been removed. We were again moved when the Working Party was set up to draft a Constitution for the East African Federation. From time to time we were told by our leaders, after every meeting of the Working Party, that substantial progress was being achieved. Mr. Speaker, this was far from being the case. Tanzania has decided to go its own way; Uganda is also going its own way; now Kenya

is going its own way. I would like also to say to hon. Members and our Ministers that I do not think Kenya has reached a stage where we should go on boasting that we are better than our brothers in Uganda or Tanzania. I think this is wrong. In Kenya we have problems which we have not solved. First of all, Mr. Speaker, we have not settled the problem of the landless people of this country; secondly we have also not settled the problem of the traders; we have not even settled the problem of the would-be good African farmers. Therefore, I think, at this stage, Mr. Speaker, it is very bad for us to think that we are better than our neighbours, that we are better than Dr. Obote, that we are better than any other person. It took the British and the Russians years to achieve what they have. Still the Russians say that they are not perfect. It took the British years, lives, and so many of their leaders were lost. So, I think we must refrain from making speeches or attacking some of our leaders. This is very bad and I would appeal to hon. Members to refrain from making speeches which create a situation whereby the foreigners and visitors who come here can go away with a poor impression of the leaders of this House.

Another point I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, is that the party should be reorganized. An operation clean-up of the party should take place immediately. It should be cleaned up from the headquarters up to the country. We will go down to Alego and get our party reorganized.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should be proud of our police force, but this we can only do when our police force has adequate transport. It has become a habit, Mr. Speaker, these days, that when you go to the police station to report a theft or anything, you are told that there is not enough petrol. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this is something that should be looked into.

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

[The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muti) took the Chair]

Also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Economic and Planning should plan for the expansion of our police force; it should be bigger than the force we have at the moment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this is something that we should look into.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Minister for Information is here, I also feel that we should try to expand the Press section of his Ministry, so that people in remote places can at least know more of what is going on. Another thing, Mr. Speaker, which should be done in the Ministry of Information is to introduce a system of mobile cinema. I think this kind of system has been very

[Mr. Oboko] successful in some other African independent states, and if there is any money I think we should not ignore that.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think we should also ask the Ministry of Health for the establishment of quite a number of dispensaries throughout the country. The Ministry of Education should also establish quite a few secondary schools throughout Kenya. This is the only way, Mr. Speaker, that the Government will find it easier to cope with the rush of building far too many *Harambee* secondary schools; *Harambee* health centres and hospitals. The Government should advise the public not to go too far, by establishing far too many of such institutions without planning carefully, because when the people will not find money to finance them, the Government might not be in a position to take them over. I think that if the Ministry of Education can come out and establish quite a few secondary schools of its own this will help us. I feel that this is something that we need.

As I have said, Mr. Speaker, all we need at the moment is unity. Kenya will not go ahead with leaders who are quarrelling; if we keep on quarrelling among ourselves, Mr. Speaker, this is, in fact, going to place us in a ditch and we will find it very difficult to get out of this ditch. I think that attacking Ministers—for example, saying that because the Minister for Information is a Jaluio, anything that he says is not good—is bad. Also attacking the Minister for Home Affairs because he is a Kalenjin, and if he answers a question in this House, his answer is just no good because he is a Kalenjin.

Mr. Mboroh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the hon. Member substantiate the allegation that the Minister for Information is attacked by any one because he is a Jaluio?

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muti): He did not say that was the case, he said if that was the case. Continue, Mr. Obok.

Mr. Oboko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said it would be wrong that if the Minister for Economic Planning has given an answer, his answer becomes bad simply because he is a Jaluio. The Minister for Economic Planning is a gentleman, who works very hard, and I am quite sure that, in fact, he has a future; and if anybody thinks of trying to cross in while I am speaking by saying that I said he is young; I think that man is deceiving himself and is misleading this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that we are not interested in Press politics where some of our

friends simply want to try and cause confusion by playing us off against ourselves, against some of our very responsible leaders, who are determined to govern Kenya because they are capable. As I said the other day, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya has capable Ministers to run this country. They will run this country, not from New York, not from Peking, not from anywhere else. As I said earlier on, I do not support capitalism or communism, but I wonder whether there is anybody in Kenya who can give us evidence of communism as a threat to Kenya, but not America to the peace of Africa and the world. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Members are trying to rush me by saying that I am confusing myself; I am not confusing myself. As I said, we have in records of the American activities in the Congo, the American activities in Vietnam; even President de Gaulle can support me.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I go on to refer to the speech on the Budget, and also try to answer some of the Members who spoke when I was here, I would like to make a few general remarks with regard to the present position of our political climate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a Member was speaking here a while ago—the hon. Mr. Nyamweya—he said that when we fought colonialism we used *simix*, *pangas* and everything that we had here; we did not borrow weapons from abroad. Similarly, we should not borrow anything from abroad at the moment when we want to fight our battles. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest here that there is something very dangerous: That is, that the very spirit to fight, the great spirit of nationalism in Kenya, is in great danger at the moment.

The nationalist spirit in Kenya is being attacked very heavily through using the bogey of communism. Mr. Speaker, I have already said here that this is not the only place where that is done. In the Union of South Africa at the moment, today, thousands and thousands of people are taken to gaol under the name of suppression of communism. In the Congo very many African people have been killed by the European mercenaries, the white mercenaries, who come from the Union of South Africa and this is all being done in the name of anti-communism. This is a dangerous situation which we must watch very carefully and I have said here that our President himself was persecuted with the anti-communism idea.

[The Assistant Minister, President's Office] are rich among us, let them note that they will not be spared when the poor ones arise against the rich.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge that we concentrate more on agriculture and co-operatives. We would like to see that the agricultural economy is safely changing hands from European hands into African hands, and I would also like to support what the hon. Member for Kilifi South said, that we should probe into a method of trying to pay for improvements on land and possibly with the original price of land, rather than paying exorbitant prices which we pay for land these days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to see that the unemployment situation is relieved, possibly by the Minister for Agriculture taking some of these abandoned and mismanaged farms as a beginning of the state farms. I think if that is done, Mr. Speaker, we shall be able to kill two birds with one stone.

I would like to see the central banks coming into existence as soon as possible with instructions from the Ministry that all Kenya nationals should patronize the bank.

The Minister should be congratulated for the efforts he has made for making maize available for the hungry people of this country. I would go further and request the Government to make sure that there is enough maize in store for the coming year because the situation is bad.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the unemployment in the country is increasing steadily. I deprecate the methods that are employed these days for getting the unemployed jobs: I do not think it is fair for Members of this House and Ministers to go about looking for jobs for the people. I think it is better that all the people who should be employed should be registered, and let us have the Minister for Labour seeing that he gets the people jobs, because right now—I may be alone in this—this places a great strain on hon. Members by giving letters and making lists to various firms for employment of their electors. The Government should start unemployment relief schemes for building roads, and as I have said, things like state farms.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the field of commerce, the Ministry should be congratulated for increasing African participation, but I say that we are trying to give too many promises in this particular field, and I think we are promising too much that we cannot do.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we should buy out the Asian traders and get their shops, because I do not think that situation can continue as it is.

Mr. Obok: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I think I am convinced that I am being unfair if I do not congratulate the Minister for Finance for the fine job he has done.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard a good deal of communism in this House. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know where we are heading to, because we are here charged with the responsibility of running this country as the hon. Member who has just spoken said. I personally do not support capitalism or communism, but I should ask who are the powers who are threatening the world today. Mr. Speaker, we know of the American intervention in Vietnam. This is a fact, and it is there. We also know, Mr. Speaker, of the American intervention in the Congo's affairs in Africa. Now, in Kenya, Mr. Speaker, we have friends who have told us a lot about communism in this House, and this is an idea which is either worked up from somewhere by a few friends, may be in and outside this House, but I would like to warn this Government that we condemn the progressive forces of communism in and outside this country. Mr. Speaker, when I say that we know of the American interventions in the Congo, as a result of the activities there, we lost someone that Africa should not have lost, and that was Patrice Lumumba. The *ad hoc* Committee of the Organization for African Unity, under the Chairmanship of our President, Mzee Kenyatta, has also condemned the American activities in Congo, and even President De Gaulle of France, has also condemned the American activities and American threats to world peace.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I would like to come back to the House again. Here, we have the hon. Member for Kilifi South, who is not here at the moment. If he wants to form a second political party, Mr. Speaker, I ask him—and I sincerely hope my friends in this House will join me—in asking him to resign from Kanu immediately. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure my hon. friends, and I sincerely hope, are determined to see that Kenya is not made a laughing stock.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya is a rich country, with plenty of rain, and in fact—we are better off than many countries.

An hon. Member: Speak up.

Mr. Obok: My friend behind me is complaining that I should speak up. He is quite right.

Mr. Speaker, this group of Mr. Ngala is a very dangerous group, because one of these days the group, which is trying to capture parliamentary support in this House, might come to this House tomorrow and move a Motion of no confidence in our President. Who knows? This

[Mr. Obok]

is very dangerous, Mr. Speaker. These are the few elements, Mr. Speaker, who during the colonial days, used to side with the colonial administration that the nationalists of this country should not be released. Today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are pretending to be the defenders of this country. We know that. We contain them, Mr. Speaker, in and outside this House. We are interested in seeing Kenya going the right way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not a cheap politician like the hon. Member for Kilifi South, who has made it a habit to become the chairman of everything. Who knows whether tomorrow the St. Mary's schoolboys may invite him to go to their meeting because they want him to become their chairman. He will accept it. Mr. Speaker, this is the sort of politics we will not accept.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to remind my friend that one cannot underestimate that the Government of Kenya, under the guidance and leadership of our President, has made tremendous progress towards a happy Kenya, to make Kenya a happier country where we all live without fear.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the House will join me wholeheartedly, in extending to the hon. Members who have spoken on this year's Budget, my warm congratulations, and I think this will continue, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, unity throughout Africa is a riding issue, and I think this year's Budget Speech indicates how very far we are from Tanzania and Uganda. If we are sincere, leaders of Kenya must work for the unity of our people and also work for co-operation with our neighbours, particularly the Tanzanians and Ugandans. What is wrong with that, Mr. Speaker. History will tell. Last year when we were fighting, a few years back when Kanu was fighting, and wanted to remove the colonial régime here, I am told we had a lot of help from Uganda brothers, and also our friends from Tanzania. Mr. Speaker, this does not mean that either of us should impair in any way—the internal matters of the other country, but it is very interesting that when the Chinese Prime Minister was visiting Tanzania one of the Ministers, or somebody who called himself or described himself as a Government spokesman, jumped on the Chinese leaders feet deliberately. The fact that Mr. Chou en Lai was a guest of honour of our neighbouring state did not in my submission, give leave or license to any of our Ministers to insult our neighbours guest. Traditionally, Mr. Speaker, we Africans respect our guests, and we respect the guests of our brothers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not here at this stage to vindicate or explain away various speeches of the Chinese Prime Minister. Revolution may mean an agricultural revolution or an economic revolution. The Minister for Home Affairs who has been in this House for years is shouting at me, Mr. Speaker, and he is somebody who I would expect to know more, and he should behave when an hon. Member of this House is speaking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must keep good relations with Tanzania. The unity, irrespective of what goes on in America, is very important. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the handling of the transfer of Dr. Obote's arms was a shameful incident, which we cannot get away with. First of all, the information had been passed on to our Government that these arms were from President Nyerere to Dr. Obote, the Uganda Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the waste of public money on the trial attempt of the officers and men of the Uganda Army was not warranted. Mr. Speaker, our Ministry of Defence should not rely on information from people who may probably one day place us in a position where we will find ourselves not on good terms with our neighbouring states. We must keep good relationships with the Tanzanians, or anybody of Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another bad point was that the Council for the Republic in opposing a reasonable application for an adjournment so that the officers of the Uganda Army could be represented by their legal adviser of their own choice was also a matter that one might say, "You Kenyans, what are you doing?" This, Mr. Speaker, was after our Minister for Defence had gone to Uganda, returned to Nairobi with information that the arms were not arms of somebody in Alego, somebody in Homa-Bay, or somebody in Kisumu. In fact, Sir, if anybody, say, from Nyanza, or anywhere, wanted to get arms from Tanzania, I think it is stupid to suggest that they would go to Uganda and lorries come from there to transport the arms. This is useless. After all, I think here we can say that we behaved in a manner which spoiled Kenya's reputation not only in Kenya but throughout Africa. The arms incident could have been handled in a more diplomatic way in order that it should look less unpleasant. The amount of publicity, Mr. Speaker, that was accorded to this very, very minor matter was all out of proportion; it cannot be denied that handling of this arms incident was more childish than responsible, it was most embarrassing both for the Government of Tanzania and Uganda.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. arap Moi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the

[The Assistant Minister, President's Office]

given by our people we use our offices to foster and buttress our tribal positions in the country, that is very wrong. Possibly that is what has brought about this situation.

I see in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, very many divided factions and these factions have developed a habit, maybe if they do not fancy or do not like the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, for that matter, then everything which goes on at the Voice of Kenya is wrong; I have also seen some Members who have made a habit, that anything wrong which goes on in the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence must be because the Minister belongs to a certain tribe. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we, as Members, have a responsibility to our people, we have a responsibility to our country, and it is now up to us to show the people, to show our electorate, that we are not influenced by tribal considerations. If any person is holding a position today, he is not holding it because of his tribe, he is holding it because he deserves it, and what this House should insist upon is merit and ability only. However, from time to time, how often, Mr. Speaker, we are reminded about tribal breakdown of various services in the Government. I do not say that Africanization should be done without taking into consideration the tribal set-up of this country, but Members of this House who place great emphasis on tribal considerations are wrong.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, which causes disunity in this country I believe is great lack of respect. We see in the National Assembly, in this Chamber and outside, great show of disrespect between leaders. How often, Mr. Speaker, we Members have been guilty of attacking one another at public meetings, even where our electors are. I think, Mr. Speaker, we who have been elected to this Chamber were not elected because we were the best people in the country; we were elected because people decided to place certain trust on our shoulders. People trusted us. There were a lot of other better people outside who could come into this Chamber and do the work we are doing. We carry things a little too far when we think that we are the only people who can do the job. I would request and appeal to the hon. Members that if we are to build a nation, as Members we should show great respect between ourselves, we should respect our Cabinet Ministers, we should respect our Vice-President and more so our President. If we do that then, of course, these silly, stupid attacks which we see in the Press and at political platforms will cease. In this way we will build a spirit whereby we can bring the members of the public to realize the great task which lies before us.

Kenya has a very clear-cut foreign policy. It has been stated very often that our policy is clearly that of non-alignment. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Members and to our Government that this must be practical. We do not want our foreign policy to remain non-aligned on paper, we want to carry it in practical terms, to see that we are completely non-aligned. I am not one of those people who think that everything in the East is wrong, is bad and should be condemned. Neither do I think that the West carries all the heavenly virtues. I know there are quite a lot of things we want to learn from the West. We have learnt a lot from the West in the past and we will continue to do so.

I have visited some of the Eastern countries including Russia and I have seen with my own eyes that there are certain good things which we can learn. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is wrong when we, Members of this House, citizens of this country, become the messenger boys of the East or the West. All we have to do as leaders of this country is to pick that which is good and learn from the experiences of the East, their faults and their successes. Also learn from the experience of the West their pitfalls, faults and successes, and with all that I am quite sure that we will be able to build a very stable progressive society. We know in both camps whether they be in the East or whether they be in the West must be condensed. Something good which has been achieved by the Chinese must be something good accepted as an achievement. After all the Chinese has a culture which goes far beyond that of the Western culture. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is an accepted fact. I am not trying to be a person who is trying to speak good for the Peking régime, but I do believe, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we should be mature enough politically to see what is good in all major power blocs. Our response to the world situation should not conform necessarily as a matter of course to the interests of either West, or East that is to say the major power bloc. We who claim to be non-aligned must have the right to choose the political and economic system or philosophy which we consider most suitable to our rapid development and advancement in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya through, or by the wise leadership of our President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, has made a very commendable stand on Rhodesia. Our position is, of course, very clear, and we stand for majority rule in Rhodesia, and I hope that all hon. Members support the "Old Man" and his delegation in London for pressing for democratic rule in Rhodesia. Our stand in Vietnam is equally clear. We see that

[The Assistant Minister, President's Office]

the people in North and South Vietnam should be given the right to decide their own destiny. We only wish that the effort made by the African leaders in the Commonwealth Conference, will bring about good results whereby the Commonwealth Peace Mission will be able to do something which will go a long way to bring about the world peace. Our stand in the issue of the Congo is known to everybody. The efforts made by the President to bring about conciliation in the Congo is fully appreciated. Our stand against the Portuguese in Angola and our stand in South Africa clearly demonstrates that we are not taking sides with either West or East. Why some hon. Members should choose to deviate from the non-aligned line of policy to a deflected line either to the East or the West, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really do not know. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be for the interests of this country, and the continent of Africa as a whole, that whatever efforts and whatever energies we have should be made through the Organization for African Unity. Indeed in this field as well, Kenya has made its contribution very well. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we stand for positive neutrality. Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I would like to recall the words of our President himself, when he said, on *Madaraka* Day, "Let every Nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardships, support any friends and oppose any foe to ensure the survival and success of our hard earned *Uhuru*," and that I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, indicates the philosophy of our President, and the person whom we all respect and the policy which we all should follow. He made it very clear that let any power know that this nation intends to remain the master of its own house. We do not want to be dictated to from Washington. We do not want our affairs to be decided in London. We do not want things to be decided for us or conditioned from Peking or Moscow. Let us make it a practice from now that all our affairs must be decided here in Nairobi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has demonstrated in the past that it is prepared to accept technical aid from either side without any strings attached. Always we have had suggestions or allegations, that the Government is bent on this side, that sometimes it cannot give fair treatment to the students who come from the East. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and for that matter I would like to urge the Government that the obstruction from students abroad should be made easy so that these allegations would cease to be true. We reject capitalism, in all its forms. We reject its allegation as it has been in the past in Kenya. We equally reject communism as it has

been shown in the African Sessional Paper. Mr. Speaker, Sir, our people did not require Chinese or the Russians to overthrow the British régime. They fought with their own *rangus, simis* and *pagans* in this country until they overthrew the British. Therefore we do not think that it would be in the interest of this country to seek the help of the Chinese or the Russians in order to establish a new régime. We have a Government which is popularly elected, and also a Government which we hope will be able to deliver the goods. Mr. Speaker, Sir, our people did not require the teachings of scientific socialism to enable them to know what their democratic rights were under the British rule, consequently, we do not wish to embrace scientific socialism as an economic system by which we are to bring about rapid development in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite sure that the system we have chosen, which is the lesser of the two evils, because I know every system which is humanly devised has certain shortcomings because even I myself have certain shortcomings. Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of us who have made some attempt to read a little about political economy know what this is. Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody will stop anybody or any student who is anxious to read what communism is. Nobody will stop anybody learning about capitalism and free enterprise as or Eastern ideologies as political philosophers in the West have written in the past. This could help, but we should understand one thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we fought the British with all our energies, with all our force in order to have freedom to decide our own destiny. We did not fight to bring about the end of the colonial rule or control, so that after that had passed away it should be replaced by a far worse iron tyranny. We must support our freedom, and in the past this was said by, I think, one of the leading statesmen of the present century "that those foolishly sought power, by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside" and this is what happens to those who cherish communism in this country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, African socialism is an excellent paper, but we do not want, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to be a paper just on the Government files. We want to see it rapidly implemented so as to avoid further criticisms from those who think that other systems or other parties like the Kenya Socialist Party, should deliver the goods more rapidly. The paper must be under constant review, remembering that if the society cannot help the poor, it cannot save the few who are rich. Here, we have many who are poor, we must feed them, we must clothe them, we must give them food as soon as possible. If we cannot do that, Mr. Speaker, those few who

[Mr. Malsori-Nombo]

House. It is only done once a year, Mr. Speaker, during the financial estimates, and we must be given enough time to express and represent our people in the country as much as we can.

Ministers, Mr. Speaker, have a chance of meeting frequently in the Cabinet, and their meetings are held on various occasions, and Members as such have very, very limited chances; even now they have gone as far as even trying to ban our Back-benchers' meeting, which, of course, we are entitled to have as any Parliament of any country.

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the Mover of the Motion, the hon. Vice-President, and say that I am not going to compromise in such a domination. I one day declared that I feared two things: one was a dictatorship and the other animal I am not prepared to mention. It is not fair for a Member of Parliament to be given only ten minutes to speak, and, to express his mind, while the Minister has expatriates in the Ministry, they have made a big book of estimates, twisted in such a way that we may not understand how it is being done easily.

Therefore, I strongly oppose this Motion.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised by some of the terms used by our Members in speaking on this Motion.

I think it would be fair, Mr. Speaker, if a Member would say exactly what he believes. If he believes that ten minutes is not enough, he should say that he believes twenty or fifteen minutes should be enough, but I do not think that it would be fair for anybody to impute any other reasons, steamrolling, or what. It should be realized that the Vice-President was not in the Sessional Committee. The hon. Member who has just spoken—the hon. Mr. Tipis—was in this meeting, and Ministers were not in the majority; even the Back-benchers were there. We discussed this, we said we agreed that we should add more days, as we agreed yesterday. Mr. Speaker, we said that we shall add more days on discussions which we are now carrying out and, as a matter of fact, we wanted to make them even more days but did not do so in view of the fact that for the first three or four days when we were having discussions, about three or four times there was no quorum and, as such, three minutes were always wasted to get Members to come into the House. That is why we did not add more days. With that we finished.

When we came to the question of discussing the Ministries, it was in keeping with the resolutions which were passed in the Back-benchers'

group. It was felt last year Members discussed one, two or three Ministries and the rest of the Ministries were passed without discussion. Therefore, we said we should try to allow as many Members as possible to speak within the limited time. As a matter of fact, we said that although the days are fifteen, after we have started the discussion, if there are more Members who want to speak and if the Members express the feeling that fifteen days are not enough and that more should be added, so that practically each Member can have a chance of saying something on every Ministry on behalf of his constituents, something can be done.

Mr. Speaker, the days are fifteen and we have about eighteen Ministries, which means that each Ministry is going to take about a day. If each Ministry takes a day and you have ten minutes, the Members should realize that the time allowed from about, let us say, 3.30 to 6 o'clock is about two and a half hours, which is 150 minutes, and that means that only fifteen Members will be able to speak on a Ministry. If hon. Members say that they would like it to be fifteen or twenty minutes, this means that we shall have even fewer Members speaking, in which case a man like Anyien will stand up and take all the time, and then Mr. X will be told the time is finished and he is not going to be allowed to speak.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that there is any steamrolling on any side. This was a decision which was taken by the Sessional Committee and it was supported by the majority of the Members of the Sessional Committee, with the exception of the hon. Member here. I must be honest and fair with him. He protested that this time was not enough, but at last practically all the Members, except him, agreed. But, Mr. Speaker, if we are in a body where we accept the majority wish according to the democracy which the hon. Member is always singing about, we must know that that committee has the mandate of the Members, and the hon. Member should have tried to convince the rest of the Members of the Sessional Committee. I do not think it would be fair, after having failed to convince the majority of the Members of the Sessional Committee, to come and appeal and try to accuse anybody of dictatorship or of steamrolling. I do not think this is a fair accusation, so I would like to say, with all due respect to the hon. Member, I do not think even the Vice-President or anybody else has any objection. If the House wants to have thirty minutes per Member, this is all right. You will have thirty minutes, but you will have about five Members speaking and the time will be finished.

[Mr. Anyien]

and then the rest of the Ministries will be gut-lit. So I would like to say that, as far as I am concerned, ten minutes on a Ministry will give me enough time to speak on Majoge and Bassi; that would be enough time for me and I think to be fair to others we should give other Members also a chance to speak. If we say that ten minutes is not enough, we are actually trying to say that we want only two or three people to speak and everything shall go unmentioned.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I do not really mind; if they want even thirty minutes, I do not care, let them put it. I will be the first to speak and I will take all the time and the rest will go home without speaking.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since this is purely a procedural Motion, can the question be put?

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to move an amendment to this Motion, Sir.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am putting this question, so the House will decide whether to accept the closure or not. I will put the question that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. gentleman is taking it very seriously, but I feel that the hon. Member for Majoge-Bassi has helped me by adding the details which I should have liked to mention. Therefore, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 22nd June 1965)

(Sixth day of Budget debate)

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the debate was adjourned yesterday afternoon, I was emphasizing the need for national unity in the country. I was stressing the importance of the hon. Members of this House promoting unity which they usually preach not only in their public meetings but also in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know it is very difficult to achieve unity when we have a lot of conflicting interests. As I said yesterday during the last few weeks we have seen some activities in some parts which have shown very clearly these conflicting interests. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that it is the duty of the elected Members, the people who have been chosen to decide the destiny of this world, to try and place the interests of the nation before their own personal interests. If you look into the confusion that has been created in the country today, you will find that there are various underlying causes which have brought about this disunity. In my view, I think, disunity has been generated more than anything else by personal ambition and jealousies of some politicians. There is the problem that most of us are engaged in the war of trying to decide who is going to be a successor to the present President. I would like, Mr. Speaker, to urge those hon. Members, whether they be hon. Members of this House, whether they hold Ministerial positions or not, whether they are outside this Chamber or outside this House to desist from the battle of trying to win the Presidency before the present President has completed his first term.

Another cause, Mr. Speaker, which has brought about disunity, I most sincerely believe is foreign influence. In this country today we have seen power politics at work; we have, as a matter of fact, seen the influence of controlled cold war. Most of our Members, I am very doubtful whether they still represent their constituencies, because it appears to me that some of us are representing some foreign powers, maybe Moscow, maybe Washington, maybe Peking, or some other foreign power. We must not cease, Mr. Speaker, to carry out the purpose for which we have the mandate of the people who elected us to come to this House. It would be in the interests of the nation and our children if our Members who engage themselves in advancing the cause of foreign powers in this country to desist as soon as possible from such activities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another cause I believe which is the cause of disunity in this country which at least tries to help or create disunity is misadministration at certain quarters, which creates tribal imbalance, which breeds tribal animosity. We have heard in this Chamber from time to time that certain tribes are taking predominant roles in certain Ministries, for example, the police force or the army. I would like to be very general in this case, Mr. Speaker, that, as Members, we will be found guilty of this tribal thinking. We who are in this Chamber come from various tribes in Kenya, but if we come to the National Assembly and then by virtue of the mandate

[Mr. Ngala]

be taken over by the Road Authority, whether this—as a secondary road—would be given another consideration because it has a lot of traffic.

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, I have answered that. At the moment we are not giving priority to that road.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you will have a question by private notice, Mr. Mate? Will you ask it now?

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister for Internal Security and Defence:

- How many Meru people were killed in the Nyambene area by *Shifita* around the 18th and 19th June 1965?
- To date what compensation has been given to the Meru for loss of life, or property, or effort because of *Shifita* attacks?
- In what other areas or places have the *Shifita* harassed the Meru to date?
- What immediate action does Government intend to take to protect the Meru?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. To question (a), four Meru people were killed by *Shifita* in the Nyambene area on the 19th June 1965.

To (b), none so far, but if any of those people are in difficulties, they can contact the local district commissioner who will be able to help them.

To (c), *Shifita* attacks have been reported in the following places: Nagangate, Taraka Location and Nyambeni Hills near Lari, Kina on the fringe of the Meru/Isiolo Districts.

For (d), we have moved in platoons of Kenya Police and the Kenya Army to follow up the *Shifita* and they have met with success for, since that time, they have killed fifteen *Shifita* and they have taken away 200 rounds of ammunition and two Bren-guns and two rifles. I would like, Sir, to congratulate the troops of the Kenya Army and the Kenya Police for their success in these *Shifita* operations, and also to record our appreciation for the work that the gallant men have done in the victory over the *Shifita* which is coming soon.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has just told the House that if these Meru people report to the district commissioner, they will get

some help in the form of compensation. Would the Minister tell us what form of help the district commissioner can give to these *Shifita* victims?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say compensation, I said if there are difficulties they could contact the district commissioner who would be able to help, but for the first part, the answer was "none".

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House how far Nyambeni is from the border where these four people were killed, and why the security forces in the area—or the police—were not aware of the movement of these *Shifita* who came to kill these four people in Meru?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is always difficult to tell when the *Shifita* are moving because they do not inform the security forces first, and their actual operations go like that, they move from one place to the other; constantly moving, and I would like to inform the hon. Member that I would have to look up the distance, because I do not know how far it is from Nyambeni. But, here again, you can see that the troops of the Kenya Army and police were quite alert, because they managed to kill fifteen *Shifita* in that short time, and they are still tracking them down. There is another part here that I should have mentioned, that a temporary police post has been established in that place called Darangasiri so that it can become more effective in controlling the *Shifita* in the district.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Minister agree with me that when this attack occurred the Tribal Police force were present, but in view of the fact that they did not have modern arms, the *Shifita* did not even waste bullets to get the arms of the Tribal Police. All they had to do was to catch them with their arms, take the arms and kill them there. Does he agree with me?

Dr. Mungai: No, Sir. There was nothing like that. That seems to be a fabricated story. The *Shifita* have machine guns and sub-machine guns and they used them.

MOTION

LIMITATIONS APPLIED TO BUSINESS OF ANNUAL ESTIMATES

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

That the following limitations shall be applied to the business of the Annual Estimates:—

[The Vice-President]

(i) On the Motions "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair?" to enable Ministers to initiate debates on policy, be limited to a total of one hour; half an hour in moving and half an hour in replying to the debate; and that all other Members speaking be limited to ten minutes.

(ii) In Committee of Supply all speeches shall be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not moving a Motion which is new. It is a Motion which had been adopted by the hon. Members in all our Budget debates, and the reason for this is that normally when we debate the Budget Speech Members have time to raise a number of very important questions which includes all Ministries. Now, when we come to a particular Ministry, if a Member still has some questions which he has not actually raised, this would be the time to raise it, and it would normally take about ten minutes which would be more than enough for a Member to do so. At the same time, when we come to the Committee of Supply the same Member would have another ten minutes, which would mean altogether he would have twenty minutes.

As such, we consider that this is enough, and I hope that hon. Members also understand that this goes on, and there are about fifteen days after which the hammer falls and if the Member dwells on one particular Ministry, we may find at the end of the fifteen days, we have only discussed one or two Ministries.

Therefore, I hope that this is not a controversial Motion, and as such, I beg to ask the House to approve it immediately.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in formally seconding this Motion, I wish to express my appreciation that we must have for the foresight of the Government on this matter, and in particular, for the Vice-President, for having introduced this particular Motion.

I remember over the last two years votes have gone by the guillotine, because hon. Members are interested in discussing just one or two Ministries, forgetting that the fifteen Supply days are limited. The effect is that a number of Ministries have been getting money as if it were without any scrutiny of the Members of this House. This time we shall have an opportunity for airing and ventilating thoroughly as many Ministries as possible.

I wish to support the Motion.

(Question proposed)

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very short Motion which is moved by the hon. Vice-President of our Republic and the Chairman of the Sessional Committee. I would like to make a few comments on this, because I feel I am not here to be dictated to by anybody, and I reserve the right to express my own views, and although I am a member of the Sessional Committee, I was very disappointed one evening, during our discussions—

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Official secrets.

Mr. ole Tips: What official secrets? This is not a secret Parliament.—because I was not allowed to express my own disagreements with my colleagues.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question is this. Although we want to get through and examine, scrutinize thoroughly every vote that is possible, I think we are trying to be very unfair here because when we give the Minister one complete hour, and in some Ministries there are two Assistant Ministers, who want ten minutes, that is making a total in one Ministry of one hour and twenty minutes. Now, why should a Member not be entitled to have a quarter of an hour to express his views. And, why cannot the Back-benchers organize themselves, as we used to do? The hon. Mover, the Vice-President, was a Back-bencher himself at one time, and we organized ourselves so that only those Members who had anything to say in a given Ministry submitted their names as the speakers for that particular Ministry. Why cannot he organize a system like that?

Mr. Speaker, I very strongly oppose this idea of giving everything to the Ministers and the Assistant Ministers. We are here by our own rights, not as a privilege. We were very popularly elected by our own people, and we are not going to accept any steamrolling from any quarters.

Mr. Maitori-Itumbor: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to express my wish to the House. There is something wrong in the Sessional Committee, and we are not going to accept being used like rubber-stamps by the small groups which are formed in a way of provoking other Members in the House here.

Mr. Speaker, this is the only chance whereby a Member, a representative of the people, should have a chance to represent his people in this

[Mr. Ngala]

stood in the way of the amendment to the Constitution. Can he substantiate that, in view of the support I have given Government in the amendment of the Constitution this year, I think?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Kodhek do you want to substantiate?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only thing I can say is that HANSARD will bear me out that before the 22nd October, last year, we spent a lot of money, we spent a lot of heads, a lot of brains and a lot of time, but to continue Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think he has already made his point, he is referring to the first Bill to amend the Constitution and I think that is correct.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the National Assembly, under the Clerk of this House and the Administrator-General of this House, have not only broadcast but they have also advertised for African males and females to come forward to do the course which these girls do up here. The success has, in a limited way, been good, but if the hon. Members would associate themselves with this appeal and help us get girls to come forward and take the training, we will go somewhere.

Question No. 2208

REDUCTION OF FEE AT TAKAUNGU SCHOOL

Mr. Ngala asked the Minister for Education on behalf of his colleague the Member for Kilifi North that in view of the fact that people are paying Sh. 126 school fees for the Takaungu School, would the Minister consider reducing it to a normal fee as other Government aided schools.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Konchellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Takaungu School is only one of many Government primary schools which have been handed over to local authorities, and at which the fees are considerably higher than the ordinary day schools.

The reason that the fees are higher in such schools is that they cost more to run than other schools, and unless the fees were higher, the children in them would have to receive a larger share of public grants, which would be patently unfair.

I regret, therefore, that I cannot agree at this stage to a reduction of fees at Takaungu to bring it into line with ordinary schools.

At the same time I wish to point out that this very problem has been referred to by the Kenya Education Commission in paragraphs 198 to 200 of Part I of its report, and I am looking forward to receiving a further report on the financial implications of its recommendations.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, is the Assistant Minister aware that Takaungu Primary School is not a boarding school, it is a day school, and just as Kilifi or Mtwapa or Sheriani Primary Schools around there are? Why is it necessary for the Government to pay twice the fees that the children in the surrounding environment do pay, when they are all day schools, all run by the Government?

Mr. ole Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the hon. Member who has just put forward the questions comes from that area, and here I think if he followed up my reply, I said that such primary schools had been handed over to the local people so that if he could talk to the local people to raise funds in other ways, then perhaps this school would be able to run.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your guidance. This question concerned education and is the Assistant Minister in order in referring to me in the middle of his reply to a county council, when he is responsible for all the primary schools there and has only delegated a few powers to the county councils?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, I do not think he is entitled to do that. He cannot, in fact, put the responsibility on county councils. The Government is responsible for the schools and the Government, in fact, has to answer for that responsibility.

Mr. ole Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must make it very clear that the Central Government is in charge of secondary schools, and the local council or local authorities are in charge of the primary schools. Then the problem is this: We supervise the schools and supervising the schools does not mean that we also support every primary school. This school has been supported by the Government or aided by the Government, when primary schools before the Constitution was changed, some of the primary schools, like the schools in Kitale, Nakuru, and so forth, were under the Central Government, but now in the Constitution primary schools are under the local authority, so the hon. Member perhaps will contact people in his own area to find a way of getting more money to run the school or let the children pay the higher fee.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the Assistant Minister to

[Mr. Ngala]

quote the Constitution wrongly here, and give the impression to the country that primary schools are under the county councils? My understanding is that all the education is under his Ministry, in the Constitution, and it is his Ministry through which administrative arrangements can delegate some powers only either a county council or a Ministry?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): There seems to be some misunderstanding as to what the (Inaudible) I am afraid I am not in a position to take that off-hand and give a ruling on a matter as important as this. I do not know, without looking up the Constitution, to say exactly what the legal position is, but I think the Minister has made his point of view clear Shauri Moyo for what it is worth, and that perhaps you would like to bring a Motion to that effect.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, then, arising from the reply of the Assistant Minister, can he explain why discrimination does exist between the Takaungu Primary school, Shauri Moyo, Kilifi and Mtwapa Secondary Schools in the same location, why there is discrimination while they are all aided by the Government? What makes it so different, they are day schools, all of them?

Mr. ole Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is not very clear. I do not know what sort of discrimination this is, whether coloured discrimination or fees discrimination. So, Mr. Speaker, the point is this. There is no discrimination. We say that all primary schools which were aided by the Government were handed over to the local authorities and there is no discrimination. If there is discrimination, we are also ready to change and urge the local authority to run any other schools which are being aided by Government, if there are any.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Can you explain what you mean by discrimination, Mr. Ngala?

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I mean is Shauri Moyo Primary School, which is a day primary school, is paying a fee of Sh. 56 per year and Kilifi and Mtwapa are paying Sh. 56 per year.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir, when the hon. Mr. Ngala stood up, you asked him whether he had some point of clarification, but, as far as the Standing Orders are concerned, I have never seen any whereby a Member could stand up on a point of clarification—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I have given him the floor to ask his question and clarify his previous questions, that is all.

Mr. Ngala: The clarification, Sir, is that in the same location—this location is called Shauri Moyo location and it has four primary schools—Takaungu is one of them, it pays Sh. 126 per year, but the other primary schools are only paying Sh. 56 per year—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not want you to make a speech, Mr. Ngala, just clarify what you meant.

Mr. Ngala: Why is there that difference in the amount of fees, that is the discrimination I was referring to, and that is what I want to know from the Assistant Minister?

Mr. ole Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of this. If he would let the Ministry know, then we will take steps.

Question No. 2207

A BRIDGE AT KOMBENI RIVER

Mr. Ngala, on behalf of the Member for Kilifi North, Mr. Mwatsama asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power when his Ministry would consider constructing a bridge at Kombeni River which was in the Southern Division of Kilifi District.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. G. Godana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I assume that the hon. Member refers to the bridge on the Kaloleini Road to the Mitangoni Market.

This road is a secondary road, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Kilifi County Council but, as it was not mentioned in the priority list given by the Coast Provincial Council when we were considering our revised Development Plan, I regret that there are no proposals to build a bridge across the Kombeni at the present time.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, could the Assistant Minister give us the reason why this road, which has over fifteen buses every day in an area which is highly economic, has not been given priority, whereas other roads from very poor areas in the same district have been given priority?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the reasons taken into account was traffic, and I do not believe that the traffic on that road warrants such a bridge at the moment.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Assistant Minister whether, under the new policy of road authority, where the secondary roads, plus the national roads, would

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Members will agree with me that any citizen of this country should feel free to go where he or she wishes to go, so long as he or she is within the law. If, therefore, the Members do not agree with what is shown at the night clubs, they should refrain, like myself, from going to them.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's original reply, that there is in the Penal Code a section against exhibitions of that type which are indecent, what machinery exists in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services for checking the night clubs so that no such exhibitions are displayed?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is not a legal Ministry. My Ministry is there to see that people are happy and enjoy themselves, but if those who want to enjoy themselves do not enjoy themselves the way they wish, if they think that there is something which is outside the enjoyment, it is they who should report to the legal department to check up.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister agree with me that no Government in its right mind will ever accept night-clubs as the Sombbrero and the drive-in cinemas where you cannot go with your eleven-year-old son, or your sister or brother?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the services provided by the night-clubs are like any other services provided, for example, by bars and similar places. It is up to the people concerned who really go there to see these things to come and tell me because I am not aware of these things and do not know what actually the people have seen. If the hon. Member thinks that the legal department is so far that he cannot get there, then perhaps he could come to my office and tell me exactly what he has seen and we can discuss this matter. If then I find that the pleasures which are allowed there are outside the law, then we can take steps to do something.

Mr. Ekiella: Mr. Speaker, could the Minister tell this House how these night-clubs came about?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are registered; that is how they have come about.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, looking at the question here, it is referring to the African taste, I feel that all along the Minister has not referred to it. Why—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, no, Mr. Shikuku, you cannot raise that as a point of order. You know that you are trying to ask a supplementary question and that is quite wrong. As I have said very often in this House, it is quite wrong for a Member to try to get in a supplementary question under the guise of a point of order. That is what Mr. Shikuku is trying to do. I cannot allow that because it is a breach of the procedure of the House.

Next question.

Question No. 2221

USE OF SWAHILI IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. Muisori-Itumbo asked the Attorney-General if the Attorney-General would tell the House, the date of the commencement of the use of Swahili language in the National Assembly?

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my colleague and friend, the Attorney-General, I beg to reply. The Government has, in fact, undertaken to hasten the date of the commencement of the use of the Swahili language in the National Assembly, but it is not possible to specify that date.

Mr. Muisori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that this was the decision taken by this House, and now the Assistant Minister is trying to twist that decision by avoiding the issue, would he tell the House quite clearly when Swahili will begin—Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was the decision taken by the House some time ago when one of our Members brought a Motion here which was passed by the House. Why should we be told now that the date cannot be specified?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, while Mr. Argwings-Kodhek loves twisting at a proper night-club, the Government is not interested in twisting answers. This Motion was brought here by the Member for Kilifi on the 23rd May and the Government gave an undertaking. That is all.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, will the Assistant Minister tell the House whether when Swahili comes to be adopted in this House, all the laws of this country also will be translated into Swahili?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I did not hear the question properly. Sir, could the hon. Member please repeat it again?

Mr. Rurumban: Could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether when Swahili comes to be adopted in this House also the laws of the country will be written in Swahili?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is being quite sensible today. The decision to start talking in Swahili here—

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the hon. Assistant Member to insinuate that the hon. Member asking the question is only becoming sensible?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I do not think one needs to be all that sensitive about that. In fact, the main thing is this, and I think that is in order, that he has said that the hon. Member is being sensible, and I think he was paying a compliment.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have stated, I was congratulating the hon. Member.

The laws of this country are in English, the Constitution of this country is still in English, and the Constitution says that it will be English which shall be the language of this House.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the original reply of the Assistant Minister, Mr. Speaker, Sir, could he tell us what specific practical actions are currently going on now towards the hastening of implementing the Motion?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Kilifi, whatever the direction is he comes from, has heard me. He has forgotten the essence of the Motion which was adopted in this House and I might be good enough to remind him without charging him a fee. On that date—I was not present here—the Motion was amended by the Assistant Minister to the Vice-President's Office and was to this effect: That in view of the fact that Swahili is the indigenous common African language in Kenya, with which I do not agree very much—this House urges the Government to introduce a Bill for amendment of the Constitution when the time comes to adopt Swahili as one of the languages for this House, and to hasten the date upon which the use of Swahili would commence in the National Assembly.

Mr. Ngala-Aboki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister confirm to the House, that so long as we have so many short-comings like lack of HANSARD experts in Swahili and teaching of Swahili in the mechanics and engineering and so on, the introduction of Swahili in this House will be an important day for Kenya, and the time will come as stated in the Motion which was passed here. Does he agree that the amendment which says, when the time comes, means that it is not definite whether this language will be introduced in ten years time?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to the question by the hon. Member for Homa Bay, he has mentioned some of the technical difficulties regarding those girls upstairs, as well as the Members of this House. We must also remind ourselves the difficulties and the very difficult hurdles that India and Tanzania have had to try to crumble over.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell this House when Swahili is being adopted in this House, will he consider the Lamu language also to be included here?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that one deserves an answer at all.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, that the Constitution will have to be changed, would the Minister give us an assurance that when Government starts to think of introducing Swahili to be used in this House, that the President will be the soul of the House so that the Members who will fight to come to this House will have to undergo a Swahili test to come to this House?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has, as usual, forgotten the very operative word I used in the answer and the very operative word which appeared in the Motion as adopted here, "Swahili as one of the languages". Not only Swahili.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Motion which was quoted by the Assistant Minister on Swahili, which was accepted, Government accepted that there were some practical steps that were to be taken one of them being amendment of the Constitution, the other one was a matter concerning the girls on top there, and I am asking whether the Government has taken practical actions currently now, so that the hastening can be meaningful and I want to know the steps. For example, have you started training some girls, or have you brought forward the changing of the Constitution in the House? What are you doing? I want the current action being taken now.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Government makes an undertaking, Government keeps its undertaking. Government has tried on two occasions, successfully with difficulties, to amend the Kenya Constitution and the difficulties arose, not least from the hon. Member for Kilifi South. The Government has made appeals, and I can assure this House, that the National Assembly—

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is alleging that I

[Mr. Gichoya]
Minister to the President's Office to communicate to the President our feelings.

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is now time for the interruption of business, so I adjourn the House until tomorrow, Wednesday, 23rd June, at 2.30 p.m.

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

WRITTEN REPLIES

Question No. 2184

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES JANUARY 1945 TO JANUARY 1965

Mr. Ndile asked the Attorney-General would the Attorney-General tell the House what were the birth and death rates 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	7.5
Europeans	24.7	5.8

Question No. 2197

LOANS TO SETTLERS IN SABATIA

Mr. Kamuren asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement was the Minister satisfied that the loan offered to each settler at Sabatia Settlement Scheme was sufficient to enable him to develop his holding until it produces a reasonable income?

REPLY

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Yes Sir. Development loans to settlers in the Sabatia Settlement Scheme are in uniformity with the loans given to settlers in the other settlement schemes.

Wednesday, 23rd June 1965

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

(The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair)

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

LIFE PRESIDENCY SOUGHT FOR Mzee KENYATTA

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

THAT this House and the Kenya nation being fully aware and recognizing the heroism, patriotism and the wisdom of our beloved Father of the Nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, for his years of bitter struggle for the freedom of this our nation and Africa as a whole, and further for his great dynamic leadership and outstanding statesmanship in leading the Kenya nation towards the achievement of prosperity, rapid progress, stability and sound international reputation, express their full confidence and loyalty to the leadership of President Kenyatta and thus make him a life President of the Republic of Kenya, and to this effect the House calls upon the Attorney-General to make the relevant Constitutional amendments forthwith.

CONSOLIDATED FUND WITHDRAWAL

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

THAT in accordance with section 124 of the Constitution the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the sum of £27,157,795 made up in the manner set out in the Vote on Account laid before the House of Representatives, be authorized for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government of Kenya during the year ending on the 30th June 1966 until such time as the Appropriation Act for that year comes into operation.

CHECK AT TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND DRUNKEN DRIVERS

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

THAT in view of the fact that the number of accidents by reckless drivers are on the increase in Nairobi and with particular reference to an accident which occurred at the traffic lights on the Harambee Avenue on Wednesday 23rd June 1965, this House calls upon the Government to keep a stern check at the traffic lights

and be more vigorous in dealing with reckless and drunken drivers.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2215

UNBECOMING EXHIBITION IN NAIROBI AND MOMBASA NIGHT CLUBS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services whether the Minister was aware that some night clubs in Nairobi and Mombasa display unbecoming exhibitions contrary to African taste.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I have to inform the hon. Member for Machakos South that I have no first hand knowledge of the type of night club he refers to.

However, I would invite the hon. Member's attention to section 181 (1) (e) of the Penal Code, Cap. 63 of the Laws of Kenya, under which any person who publicly exhibits any indecent show or performance or any show or performance tending to corrupt morals is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment for two years or to a fine of Sh. 7,000.

In the circumstances, I would suggest that if the hon. Member has evidence that the type of show he refers to does tend to corrupt morals, he should present this to the Director of Public Prosecutions who, after examination of the evidence, can, if he thinks fit, institute proceedings against the responsible persons.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to this section which the Minister has just quoted, does the Minister not agree with me that the night club exhibitions which are shown by night clubs like the Sombrero tend to demoralize?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand the hon. Member's suggestion that the shows do demoralize. I do not know who is demoralized, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said—and I repeat—that if the hon. Member thinks that the shows which are put on by the night club he is referring to are bad, he should get in touch with the officer who is in charge of public prosecution and if he thinks fit, the owner of the club will be brought to court.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister approach the proper authorities to make the night clubs out of bounds for Members of this Parliament?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think that is an allegation. He did not say that you left the Civil Service to make money, he merely said that you left for better prospects. These prospects can be political prospects or any other prospects. That is not an allegation which requires substantiation.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, I did not join politics to make money. I think the hon. Member should withdraw the statement.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Choge, I have made it quite clear that there is no allegation involved. The hon. Member merely said that you left your job for better prospects. He did not say that you left your job to make money. There is nothing to substantiate. There is no need to withdraw.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that my good friend, the hon. Member for Nandi South, resigned from his post as a chief in order to make money, but I was only illustrating how people leave the Government service. Our present Minister for Finance was once a chief.

I think hon. Member will agree that it is reasonable and natural that these officers should apply for jobs advertised by private firms which offer salaries in excess of this Scale A, and the Government will not stop them from doing so. In fact, it is wrong to consider that we are the only people who are losing personnel. Even the private sector is losing personnel. It is a two-way traffic. There is a continuous flow of officers between the private sector and the Government.

I have already said that the Government will not prevent those officers who wish to resign from this service from doing so, and there could, therefore, be no question of Government going out of its way to create favourable conditions for a particular sub-chief in order to retain his services. But if it is alleged that the sub-chief concerned is inefficient, machinery does exist in the Public Service by which all the inefficient officers are required to improve their efficiency, failing which they can be dismissed from the service. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member for Nandi South himself has rightly pointed out in one particular case that one of the sub-chiefs has already been suspended. He has been indicted. There could be no question of transferring the officer instead, unless the Government has reasons to believe that the poor performance of a particular officer in a particular area is the result of local environment, and believes that a change in environment would improve his

efficiency. This is not the case in the case referred to by the hon. Member. Therefore, if a certain sub-chief somewhere in Nandi has proved to be inefficient or has taken money, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very serious allegation against this particular man. I have stated in this House, and I want again to state very clearly and categorically, that any illegal collection of public money, money from any person, by a public officer is a criminal offence and will be dealt with as such. Any officer who receives money from a member of the public as means of influencing the action or his conduct or decision in favour of that man that particular officer is guilty of a criminal offence and he must be punished for that; and if the hon. Member has any evidence to that effect, instead of coming here, Mr. Speaker, and playing to the gallery, he should report it immediately and proper action will be taken.

Finally, I want to say that the Government is not aware that a sub-chief in Nandi District is being retained in the service against the wishes of his people. If that is the case, Mr. Speaker, as I have said enough times, the Government is prepared to go into it. Government is looking into the whole machinery, whereby we can eliminate all those sub-chiefs.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to be given an opportunity to state in this House what I have said previously in public, that we need a change in the lower ranks of the Administration.

This is to deal with the chiefs. We have been stating in public places that we want chiefs to come out of the party officials so that the question of bribery does not arise, because the integrity of a party official is so high that it is not so easy to get a corrupted sub-chief.

What is happening in Nandi, Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps could be paralleled with what is happening in my place in Kirinyaga, where we have some old chiefs. Yet, people are completely against these old chiefs who were employed either during the Emergency or before the Emergency. What we have been trying to do in order to assist the Government in harmonizing the Civil Service on a district level or on a locational level is to invite the Government to change these chiefs, let us have new chiefs from the party official ranks. This applies to the sub-chiefs as well. If a chief has been appointed, that chief must be given instructions immediately recommending for the appointment of a new sub-chief. These sub-chiefs should come from amongst the party officials. If the party officials cannot enjoy the fruits of their labour, namely putting in the Parliament, as it were,

[Mr. Gichoya] (Inaudible.) by virtue of the workers in the villages who have no higher education, for example, Kenya African Preliminary Examination standard people, who can serve as liaison officers between the administrative officer and the public. What is expected of a growing nation—Of course, we have to make mistakes here and there, but it is through these mistakes that we will in the end have a perfect civil service. These people who have the confidence of the public, the party officials, people who are part and parcel of the country, should be given the opportunity.

Consequently, Sir, even the district commissioner himself is carrying on the administration by the mere fact that he does much of the work of explaining to the people and the role of the Government is lessened. These people will explain to the Government what is happening because they are party workers, who make the Government and they are not just civil servants. Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I emphasize this. Let the Minister responsible for Administration take this on himself, to inform the President that we want, in the first place, the chiefs to be publicly appointed, as has been done in some other places. Secondly, these new chiefs must be given instructions to replace all the sub-chiefs in their own locations and get new sub-chiefs from among the party workers in their locations or sub-locations. This will bring harmony and trust between one another in the district, trust among the civil servants and the public. This is one thing.

The other thing, Sir, which I wanted to say, is this. I think in the past there has been a kind of favouritism and it is still going on, favouritism, whereby somebody educated in England, coming here, is given straight away a position of district officer. Even somebody from Makerere is given straight away a position of district officer, yet somebody here with the same qualification or even a better qualification is made only a district assistant. This shows exactly that we are still to become mature, and accept that a recognized institution of Education, particularly the United Nations, is equivalent to the others in terms of knowledge, because somebody was in a particular university where I was—I must give him the position—and they had been victimized. You find that a district commissioner is failing to recommend a district officer to be promoted to a district commissioner in a short time, because that district officer may be an old person—in that particular position. I feel that this district officer giving the opportunity and encouragement would

make a first-class administrator, and a district commissioner who is already a district commissioner would be in a very awkward position because he would be superceded in terms of efficiency, in terms of understanding the machinery of the administration. These things must be taken into consideration.

I must also say that we have today district commissioners and district officers who were previously chiefs, but because they worked so nicely in favour of their own colonial masters, they were given positions, not because they understood the administration, but because they played a role to foster the administration of the day, to suppress their own people, the district commissioners and the district officers. These things, Sir, ought to be changed, and let us have people who have, not for change's sake, a change, in order to facilitate the harmonious running of the Civil Service. This is the main objective that the service must be intact, but it can never be so when the public feel that the people who are serving them are alien to them.

Well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member seems to be a fool in the House, and I do not mind—

However, this is the point, Sir, that I have never seen in my lifetime, of sub-chiefs being transferred from one location to another.

Personally I would say that it is high time that transfers of chiefs, from one location to another, even in one district, should be made so that if a chief at one stage seems to be a problem to the local people he can be transferred to another location, and the transfer should be made to check whether he is improving or not. Then, if there is a chief who is dishonest, a man with bad character, he should never—under any circumstances—be given the responsibility for the administration of the country. If this is allowed, the result will be that that service will be corrupted.

..... (Inaudible.) the nearest point to the Permanent Secretary, because the whole thing is a corruption. The moment that is done, this country will collapse and British people will laugh and say "Look at these fools." We are able to administer our services more effectively than the British did in this country, but we shall be more effective only if the Ministers responsible for administration are really listening to what the representatives of the people are saying. It is not necessarily the district commissioners (Inaudible.) like the agricultural administration, like the forest administration.

With these few words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have expressed my views and I expect the Assistant

[Mr. Choge] cannot do otherwise without mentioning them, because they are being acquired by some other people who like to suppress another group of persons. For instance, there is too much tribalism and brotherization in Kenya.

The civil servants today in the Administration are finding it difficult, those from small tribes are finding it very difficult, because they have no hope of being promoted, they do not see any future, they do not think that they will ever get promotion, and so they just sit there being satisfied and they can do nothing more. We keep on mentioning here tribalism every now and again, but we are very sorry that our hon. Ministers, who are the Cabinet Members, just listen to these things that we go on mentioning in this House and do nothing about it. I feel that it is high time that they should begin doing something about it to make everybody in this House and in the country as a whole contented, and feel that Kenya is non-aligned.

For those tribes who find it difficult to join the Administration because they did not have people with suitable qualifications then, and now have the people with suitable qualifications to join the Administration, are being denied the right of joining the Administration, by saying that only those who are allowed to join the Administration must be men with degrees. This is a way of saying that such a tribe, for instance the Turkana, who have never had any training in Administration, will never come to the Administration because they do not have people with Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, and yet we have people today in the Civil Service in the Administration who are giving very good services to this country, and yet they do not have degrees. I would say that this question of saying that people who join the Administration must be people who have degrees is a way of trying to stop those tribes who are coming up, educationally, who have School Certificate, perhaps, and who would also like to join the Administration. That is a way for a particular tribe to go on

(Inaudible.) itself into the Administration, and I would like the Government to look into this matter very seriously, and consider the other people as well, because everybody must feel that Kenya is non-aligned, and must feel that he is also enjoying it as every body else is. They must not think of themselves as somebody who has been forgotten.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the Administration you find that young men of about twenty-four years of age, or thirty years of age, have been promoted leaving the men with the longest experience in

the field behind them. This old man has no hope, except to go on earning something that will bring him his bread and butter, to keep him going for the time being, but he has no hope of being promoted in future, or anything of that kind, because this young man is at the top and is likely to stay there for another forty or fifty years. This is a mistake, and our Government should make a correction immediately, and should try and encourage the people to join these departments without having such fears.

I would like to refer to my own district, Mr. Speaker. Those administrative officers who came into the Administration are those officers who were appointed during the colonial times, and they were only promoted then, and since then, those who joined the Administration at that time as district assistants, have become (Inaudible.) There are only one or two who have been promoted, but the rest have been left as district assistants and they have been working for four years without seeing any kind of promotion at all. These people, let us say Nandis, are very few in the Administration, and they are being discriminated against and they see no future at all.

Coming to salaries, Mr. Speaker, the Ministry have announced that it would like to have graduates, possibly people with degrees, giving them a super scale, let us say the A Scale, which is not satisfactory for somebody with either Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts. This person is not even given an educational allowance. This is a job that could easily be done by a school certificate-boy, who could earn less than the district officers and district commissioners and be contented with the salary that he would be given in this Ministry. What is the use of employing somebody with a Master of Arts to come to this Ministry wasting his knowledge, without giving him educational allowance, while he is discontented? This business of saying that

(Inaudible.) boys should only be district assistants and no more, I think should cease, because there are some other people who do not have any degrees at all, and yet they are giving very good services to this country. Even people like Isaac Querry who are the people who served as district commissioners in this country, performed their services very well, and enjoyed their services, and yet did not have degrees.

Now, the transfer of the sub-chiefs in Nandi District, Mr. Speaker, is being done by the district commissioner in that district. I feel this Ministry should do something about it, because there are some sub-chiefs who have stolen other

[Mr. Choge] people's money and have transferred this to some other places in the district. They have also smuggled Sh. 8,000. In the first instance the person who did this was put in prison for three weeks; then he was released and sent to another place where he took away another Sh. 8,000. This sub-chief is now suspended, but I feel, according to the terms of service, he should not be taken back again. People are dissatisfied with the services of this particular sub-chief and I think the Ministry should do something about it. The Assistant Minister who was answering this question at the time told me to go back and see the district commissioner. I saw the district commissioner and also the provincial commissioner and yet nothing has been done in regard to this particular sub-chief. We do not wish him to come back. Not only this particular sub-chief, but there are some other sub-chiefs also in the area who are being transferred here and there. We feel the Ministry should do something about this. The sub-chiefs should be completely removed and not merely be transferred from place to place.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not actually follow the arguments of the hon. Member for Nandi South. When he tabled his Question 2152, he raised four important points. One was, he wanted to know why the present administrative officers were trying to leave the Administration and join other private firms. Secondly, he wanted to know whether it was the policy of the Government to transfer chiefs, sub-chiefs, who were poor from their areas to some other good areas to prevent them from resigning from the service. Thirdly, he wanted to know whether it was the policy of this Government to continue with the services of sub-chiefs who were known to be taking other people's money. Lastly, he wanted to know whether a certain sub-chief in Nandi District should continue when the people did no longer require his services. To these four separate questions, Mr. Speaker, my answer was very brief and precisely to the point.

I said, to the first part of the question, that administrative officers have a right as any other person to seek employment with a private firm and I went further to point out that civil servants have the right to look for employment wherever they wish and according to their aptitude. A few officers have applied for what they considered to be better jobs in private firms and, at the same time, many people have left private firms to join the Government, including the Provincial Administration. I would have liked,

Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member wanted to pursue this particular point further, to stick to the point. From what he has said, I gather that he has tried to generalize, possibly, the first part of his question into non-recruitment of people into administrative officers from other tribes. Secondly, that the administrative officers are lowly paid. I think I had better deal with that particular point first.

It has already been stated in this House recently, that civil servants, including administrative officers, are free to choose their employers. Once a civil servant has joined the Public Service of the Government of Kenya, it does not necessarily mean that he should remain there for life. He enters into a contract, a contract which can be terminated by either party. That would be the Government as the employer on the one side and the civil servant as the employee on the other side. The Government has no intention whatsoever to bind anybody's services for life. That would be wrong, that would be contrary to the public policy. People should be free to enter into agreement for personal service as and when they like, and if someone thinks that to work for this country, to be in Public Service is good for him, and he is going to serve his people, then he is most welcome. But the moment he changes his mind he is at liberty to seek employment where he thinks he can sell his services at a higher price.

Admittedly, Mr. Speaker, there are various reasons why Government personnel of the administrative cadre may leave to join private firms. These include high salaries, sometimes offered by private firms and what these officers may consider to be better terms of service. A good number of the hon. Members of this House have at one stage been civil servants. I was a civil servant, for some time, for twelve months. At that time I was making £832 per annum. I thought this was not good enough for me and I went into a private engagement which I thought was better pay in the way of remuneration. That is the case with everybody, with every civil servant. The hon. Member for Nandi South was a civil servant at one stage. He resigned because he thought he was not making much money as a chief. He decided to become a Member of this House. Mr. Speaker, how can we legislate against people's wills and intentions? Officers of the administrative cadre are appointed at the Government scale A.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can the hon. Member substantiate his allegation, because I did not join politics to make money?

[Mr. Gatuguta] through this trading corporation, but instead of giving the orders to this trading company various Ministers of the Government and various departments, are either getting these things directly from the other countries or ordering them through the Asians and Europeans, and therefore, I think it is absolutely useless to form an organization like this which is in fact spending a lot of taxpayers money. This organization has been employing general managers, marketing managers, sales managers and then they find that they have no work, because the Government has not given adequate facilities to trade but they are getting their salary. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot allow our Government to spend the taxpayers money in this fashion. I think it would be completely criminal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now coming to the Minister for Agriculture, I would like to see the Minister for Agriculture together with the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing try to create a system in which the African producer benefits directly from his produce. At the moment, it is the middle man in this country who benefits from the African labour, from the African sweat and blood. They grow the vegetables in the countryside and then by night they bring them to Nairobi. They sell their vegetables, perhaps, at twenty cents per pound, only to find that the Asian who buys it then sells it at fifty cents per pound, which is more than 50 per cent profit. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to see a proper market created for the African producers, and this again would be in line with African socialism and in accordance with Sessional Paper No. 10. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we do not do that suddenly these people will be completely discontented. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is the question of buying the land. I have said it before and I would like to say it again, that the only people who are entitled to buy land in this country are the Africans. The Europeans are going away, and those who are going away are selling their farms, because they do not want to keep them, and the Asians who are trying to take their place are just speculators, in fact they want to sell these farms later on. I know of two cases now, in my own area, where two Asians are now trying to sell the farm which they bought last year, and they are trying to sell it at double the price they paid for it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we have this sort of thing it will be wrong. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that there is anything wrong in a Government trying to become positive, in a Government trying to say that the people who have been suppressed are the people who should

be given preference in everything today, to raise them to the standard of those who have been given opportunities before. That is not discrimination. I know that some people may think this is discriminatory and this is something else, but it is no discrimination, it is question of trying to develop those people who have not had the chance of developing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these things must be given consideration by the Government if we are to grow as a powerful and strong, strong nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also the question of the Minister for Internal Security and Defence. This Ministry has become a very controversial one now. We are told by some people that the smuggling of arms is going on in the country. Rumours, that even the beggars in the street are talking about this. They say, "The arms are going. We saw them in the night. We know where they are." Other people say, "no, this is a rumour. The Government is very powerful and so on." Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not possible for this Government, the Minister for Internal Security and Defence to come out clearly and clean these things up and tell the public what the position is? It is the right of citizens of this country to know the truth. We heard of some smuggled arms from the Central Government Building, then we were told they were some files. All this happened in the night. Some of us were not able to ask ourselves, why, if it was a question of removing the files then why should it be done in the middle of the night? Why was it necessary for the police officers to go and move arms from the Central Government Building? Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are some of the questions that we ask in order to know what is happening. We were told that the arms which were passing through Kisii and so on belonged to Uganda, and that the Uganda Government must now get them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot of people are asking questions. Was this necessary for the Uganda arms to pass through Kisii when there were some other proper routes to go through? Was it necessary for these arms to be carried by civilian vehicles? Was it necessary for the drivers and the others to wear civilian clothes? Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are the questions which are going to be asked, and as I say it is necessary for our Government to come clean and tell the people what the position is, because there is a lot of suspicious, there are a lot of rumours going around. Mr. Speaker, Sir, those Members of the House who think that this is a joke, ought to know that it is not. Jokes are not made in this House, they are made outside. We are in here to discuss serious matters that affect our Government and so on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my people have already surrendered their arms. My

[Mr. Gatuguta] people also made arms during the Emergency. They used them effectively and after using them have given them up but, of course, you must know that they can use them again if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I have much more to say now. I have made the points which I wanted to make and which I thought were necessary, and I would like to ask my colleagues to consider how these problems can be tackled. They are not going to be tackled on a personality cut. It is not good one the leaders of this country or two of the leader trying to get followers by purchasing them as commercial goods with money. That is not going to do. If somebody gives me money today, I could assure him that I would make use of it, but I would not follow him.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister for Finance in the excellent way he introduced his Budget Speech in the House the other day. I would like to be very brief in my speech, because it appears that I have only five minutes, but I hope I will be able to speak some other time.

I will begin with a very important matter, with what we Members in this House consider to be the most important item, or subject, in Kenya. That is the national unity. We all have spoken much about national unity. We have spoken about unity in our public meetings, we have spoken about unity in this Chamber, we have spoken about unity outside and in our Parliamentary Group, but the question today, Mr. Speaker, is: Are we truly united, we as the representatives of the people of this country, or are we paying lip-service to what we all know and wholeheartedly cherish within ourselves? It is something which all of us, we leaders of this country, should very carefully examine ourselves, and answer to the question of whether we approve of what we are preaching. If the answer is in the negative, then it is a very sorry or sad state of affairs, for ourselves and the country. If it is positive, then we have to keep it. During the past few weeks, we have seen attacks levelled against senior members of our beloved Government. We have seen some hon. Members of this House choosing what I would call a very cheap way of trying to achieve their objectives, and that is by attacking some other Members of this House in the Press. The question is, Mr. Speaker, why cannot we solve our differences in a close Chamber. Why cannot we solve all our differences, personal or otherwise, *in camera*, rather than washing our dirty linen in the open where the

people who expect us to lead them see how dirty we are in mind and body.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one of those people who respect Constitutional institutions. In this country, we have the President. The Office of the President is a Constitutional institution, and it is an office or an institution which must be respected by everybody. This also goes without saying, that a constitutional institution of the Office of the Vice-President must be equally respected. In the same way the office of a Cabinet Minister must be respected, and Mr. Speaker, I can go down the list of all these offices, all these institutions, including the office of a Member of Parliament. But, Mr. Speaker, the Members of Parliament must be able to live up to that standard, as the office of a Minister. Everybody must be able to show that he is worthy of the title. A Member or a Minister must be able to demonstrate to the public of this country that he deserves to be called an hon. Member.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Nyamweya, it is now time to adjourn, so you can continue tomorrow.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will now call on the Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Choge: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for having allowed me to move this Motion for the Adjournment, but before I go ahead to speak on this Motion, I would like to make a correction. After the words "Question No. 2152", I would like it to read "Resignations and Transfers of Sub-chiefs", and not "Administrative Officers".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an independent country and there is no doubt about the people outside and also the hon. Members in this House, that we are now a free nation and everybody must feel free to support this country and be proud of this country rather than feel that he is a victim in his own country. There are a lot of things we have said in this House, Mr. Speaker, and some of the Members are rather bored, because we keep on repeating the same words every now and again in this House, but nevertheless, we

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good houses, those who have big jobs—to be taxed, and this would be in line with Sessional Paper No. 10 on African Socialism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Personally, I am fully satisfied that this Ministry is completely ineffective. My own constituency has about 10,000 families who are living in emergency villages. This is very serious. That means that people do not have even an inch of land to farm; they just have a plot for a house and the surrounding plots are being farmed by other people. These 10,000 families are living in misery and in unthinkable conditions. I have brought this matter to the Ministry concerned and so far nothing has been done. When you talk of revolution or anything of the sort, it must be understood that these are the people who can create a revolution. If we do not improve their social and economic standard, these people will create disunity in this country, but I do not want people to believe or to start thinking that by saying so I am inviting outsiders to create a revolution in this country. No, I believe that what we must have in this country is an evolution and this is what our Government must seek; we want an evolution from within by improving the social and economic standard of our people. We are completely opposed to any foreign elements interfering in the internal affairs of our own country.

We find today, because we have just emerged from colonial rule, we have not been able to improve our social or economic standard. The foreign elements are trying to take advantage of our difficulties and to create trouble and disunity. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are opposed to, and I want to warn the world at this time that the Eastern and the Western blocs must keep off. The important matter here, Sir, is for the Members of this House, who are the leaders of the people, and the Government, to recognize that we have our own problems and that these problems must be dealt with and be solved. I do not think it is right for the Government to take these problems lightly, just ignore them, because if they do that, the foreign elements we are talking about, the foreign elements that we oppose, will come to this country. If they come to this country, it will be too late to deal with them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already experienced cold war within our party politics; we have experienced cold war within the trade union movement in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a nation that is building itself on the basis of a non-alignment policy, we must take note of some of these problems and we cannot create a new

nation in the spirit of *Harambee* if there is party politics within our organization or the trade union movement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, now we have seen—everybody is aware of it—the disunity which is within the Kanu organization, the disunity that is within the Parliamentary Group. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this disunity is not for the good of Kenya, and if we are to think in terms of the welfare of this country, we must by all means get together and recognize there is disunity and try to solve all these problems in an amicable and friendly manner, because we are a people who are very well known all over the world, because of our foresight, because of our tolerance and because of our intelligence. If we fail to solve our own problems in a very amicable manner, we will be a laughing stock to the world. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am appealing to the hon. Members here to take a more sensible attitude to these problems, and if we do not do so, everybody is going to suffer. Nobody should think here that he will benefit from the disunity of this country; everybody will suffer. If that is the case, Sir, then let us try to unite ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing I wish to point out is what we promised the people during the elections. We did promise free medical services, free education, and so on. Recently, the Government has announced that there will be free medical treatment to children and out-patients. I think this is a very important step towards providing free medical services for our people, and I hope that the Government will be able, within the shortest possible time, to provide free medical services to all the people. However, I would like to say that, as far as education is concerned, we committed ourselves to the country, saying that we are going to provide free education. I would like the Government to introduce free education by stages, as they have done in the case of medical services: that is, if they can announce, for instance, that Standard I up to Standard IV or V will have free education. This will help and will also create a feeling in the minds of our people that we are doing something for the people concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are some of the problems which our Government should give thought to. It is no good opposing capitalism all the time, it is no good opposing communism all the time, without thinking about these problems. I want to speak my mind on this matter, to express my own feelings. I am saying the greatest enemy of Kenya is not communism, it is not capitalism; the greatest enemy of Kenya is within us. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are some of the problems.

The secondary education in this country is very limited. We have thousands and thousands

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of school-leavers after the Kenya African Preliminary Examination. These fellows cannot get jobs anywhere because they do not have adequate education and some of them are very young. These days some of the fellows who finish the Kenya African Preliminary Examination are just ten, twelve or thirteen years old and they cannot get jobs anywhere. These are the fellows who will turn out to be criminals, and unless our Government is prepared to provide opportunities for these people, either in the way of providing secondary education for them or in the way of providing training for them, we shall find ourselves faced with criminals all around the country, because these people have to live, and if they have to live, they may go on stealing things. In fact, I read in the paper this morning of somebody who was convicted in a court of law and told the judge that he had stolen in the spirit of *Harambee*. These are some of the very serious things.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must try to find out some of the things which bring discontent to the people of our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing I wish to talk about is the question of chiefs. The Government did make a public statement some time back that all chiefs who were home guards during the colonial time will be dismissed and the people will be allowed to elect their own chiefs. In fact, I think that is the Government policy now, that whenever vacancies arise, the chief will be elected by the people. I have a circular from the Government, and this is what it says. What is remaining, Sir, is that there are a lot of chiefs who are ruling the people during the colonial days and they are still boasting to the people that they are the masters even after independence. This is another thing which is bringing a lot of discontent in the whole country. Some have become politicians. In fact, in some places they go on telling the public not to listen to Members of Parliament and that they are the people who have power and so on. Recently, I had a meeting in my own constituency. I had announced this meeting over the radio and also by pamphlets, and so on, but there was a chief who went on telling the people that I could not have a meeting because he had not issued a licence. We know the chiefs do not issue licences, yet this sort of thing happens. I went myself and had to put him in his proper place and I held my meeting.

Now, Sir, as regards the situation with these chiefs, in all sincerity I would ask the Government to take a very serious view of it. We know some chiefs have already been elected in some areas, but there are other areas where these

chiefs are still there, and they are doing a lot of harm to the country and to the Government, because they are undermining the whole reputation of the Members of Parliament, and even of Ministers. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should think about this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently, we have seen a war going on between the trade union movements in this country. We have always had one trade union organization, at least on the national level: the Kenya Federation of Labour. Recently, we had another one registered and it is called some kind of Congress. While I agree fully, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this country has guaranteed the freedom of association and freedom of union of any type, which is provided in the Constitution; it is no good anybody beating about the bush about it. This Government cannot refuse registration of any lawful organization. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak what I feel, but what we are opposed to is a group of people calling themselves trade unionists and yet they went to further their ideological interests. We have seen this, their recently registered Congress will experience what I am now saying. They had a meeting at Kamukunji where they said nothing about trade unionism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is a trade union, then for heavens sake talk about trade union matters. Talk about the difficulties of the workers. Talk about the problems of the workers. Why do you want to bring politics into trade unionism?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any person today within Kanu who does not think that he is happy within the Kanu politics then by all means form a political organization. As is said in our Constitution, that the political organization will be registered and everybody will be able to take them on a political platform. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, do not bring trade union into politics. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is very important.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I would like to say, because my time is moving fast, is about the trade in this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Commerce and Industry announced recently the formation of the Kenya National Trading Corporation in the country, and the idea, I understand, was to try and help the African traders to import goods from the different countries of the world and therefore promote the African people. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that organization has been formed, but in fact, it is not doing much, because I find that the Government is certainly not helping them. I think that the first thing for the Government to do, in a trading company like this one, is for various Ministries to give their orders

[Mr. Makokha]

Members who go very rarely to their homes, although their homes are only 40 miles from here. Yet they claim they love Mzee better than anybody else. If they do not work in their constituencies to build this nation then they do not love Mzee.

In connexion with the above I would like to say a few words in connexion with reporting political meetings. We have come to a stage, Mr. Speaker, Sir, where I feel we should introduce the old system where the police have a microphone, so that what is said by anybody is accurately reported. I am not sure whether some special branch officers report politicians correctly. Sometimes I have come to Nairobi and have been asked by either the Minister or the Permanent Secretary in charge of security whether I said this and that as a politician at a political meeting. What usually happens is that the special branch officer there sits without taking any notes and reports to the bosses what he thinks the person has said, not what he actually said.

I come now to another point which is on the system of employment. I think it was in 1963, Mr. Speaker, when people were required to register. Of course, it was a big mistake the Government made to have told the people to register themselves and the Government would see that they obtained jobs. Now, people are disappointed everywhere. The Government must now introduce a new system of finding jobs for people. In Nairobi, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know some places—Some young men and women have come to me and said, "You are our Member, please use your influence, as a Member of Parliament to get us jobs." I went to one place and the manager told me that he had a big list which was submitted by two Ministers. He told me that each of them had given a long list and for this reason he said there was nothing he could do for me. He said he had to give priority to the names submitted by the Minister. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I see the Minister for Information would like me to substantiate my statement and so I will tell him this. One of the lists was submitted by the Minister for Commerce and Industry and the other was submitted by the Minister for Economic Planning and Development.

Mr. Speaker, Sir,—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyok): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Member (Inaudible).

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If the hon. Minister states to challenge that what he is

saying is not correct, then perhaps he will meet him outside and if he proves him that Mr. Makokha is not telling the truth, then, of course, Mr. Makokha will no doubt come and withdraw it, but one cannot really here expect to find out the truth or otherwise of the statement.

Mr. Gatuguta: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker as regards the allegation made by for the hon. Member can this House to what companies these two Ministers have submitted their list?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes.

Mr. Makokha: I am quite prepared to give the names of the companies, even to give the name of a certain Ministry where a Permanent Secretary said he could not consider anybody else because he had long lists from certain Ministers.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We now have the Minister concerned and if as the Minister concerned is not satisfied, then Mr. Makokha can be asked to withdraw.

Mr. Gatuguta: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this information was sought for the sake of the House, is it not proper that this information should be given to the Members of this House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not want to go any further into the details because we will find ourselves involved in this particular matter, and, as I say, if the Minister of Economic Affairs is not satisfied, then I will ask Mr. Makokha to withdraw. We will not go any further into this point of order.

Mr. Jamal: Mr. Speaker, Sir, exception has been taken to the hon. Mr. Makokha's statement to this House. I wanted to find out if the Ministers in their capacity as constituency Members can write letters to individual firms. Is it in order, or is it not in order?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): As far as I know, it is perfectly in order. But what Mr. Makokha is trying to say is that firms give priority to Ministers' requests. Personally I do not see anything wrong in Ministers asking firms to give jobs to persons recommended by them.

Mr. Jahazi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I seek your guidance on this. In view of the fact that the Member himself had gone to follow the same principle of taking names to this manager to favour his candidates and found other peoples names already there, is it in order to bring this as an issue in this House, Sir?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. Carry on Mr. Makokha.

Mr. Makokha: That is the reason why I am asking the Government to employ a better system.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I come to something I have always said in my Budget Speeches, and that is the danger of tribalism in this country. Everywhere in the streets, Sir, in various places, in the Civil Service, people are worried because it would appear that certain favours are being taken when it comes to promotion or to employment of people, either in the Civil Service or whenever Government can have influence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this country we will never have unity—you cannot just take it for granted that you will have unity by preaching it—we can only have unity in this country by practising it. In the Civil Service, Sir, I know that there are areas where people are not so well educated, but surely the Government can go out deliberately to see that as many tribes as are in Kenya are employed in the Civil Service.

I come now, Sir, to the Public Service Commission. I know that the members of this Public Service Commission are trying their best but, Sir, here—I hope that the Minister for Tourism will not raise another point of order—but there is a very strong rumour that certain members of the Public Service Commission are going to be removed, not by force, or they will not be asked to resign, they will probably be removed by being offered another job. Now, Sir, at the moment the Public Service Commission should, I understand, have representation from every province. Up to now that is not yet true.

Secondly, Sir, as I said, I hear there is a danger of removing the chairman, offering him some other job, so that somebody else may take over. That is not fair. This cannot be fair, even if he is to be offered another job, it is most unfair.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, still on the same point, I would ask the Government first to make appointments so that all provinces are represented on the Public Service Commission. At the moment I believe I am right in saying that the North-Eastern Region is not represented. Secondly, I believe I am right in saying that the Eastern Province is not represented. I would like these places filled and I would like to warn the Government against a manoeuvre which may make the Chairman of the Public Service Commission leave so that someone else—, we do not know where he would come from but, if it takes the usual trend, they may come from either Fort Hall or Kiambu.

Lastly I want to talk about the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I understand, Sir, that this year, from July, we are going to have trade officers at district level. I understand that so far we have nineteen. I would like the Government to make sure that these nineteen trade officers are sent first to those districts which are backward in commercial affairs, such as Busia, such as West Pokot, such as Bungoma, because, Sir, at the moment we have trade officers at provincial levels and they find it very, very difficult to cover the districts in their areas. If the trade officer in the Western Province cannot cover the three districts, I wonder what the trade officer in the Rift Valley can do to cover about thirteen districts. So, Sir, I hope that what will be done will be to give the nineteen officers to the backward areas before we think of those areas where people have advanced commercially.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I sit down, I want to talk about health services and here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am disappointed when I look at the development estimates, because there is hardly anything for the Western Province except, perhaps, building a mental ward at Kakamega and yet Bungoma is not yet well equipped, and there is not any hospital in Busia at all.

I must draw attention to the fact that the health services in the Western Province are very, very poor and if there is any area which needs health services it would be the Western Province, because particularly on the lake shores where we have sleeping sickness and malaria, we must have hospitals and health centres at once.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to protest in the very strongest terms against Members of this House making insinuations, particularly with reference to Kiambu or any other district, for that matter. I wish to say that the appointments made by the Government in this country are made, as far as I know, on merit, ability and experience. If anybody does not know that, then I think, of course, he must be very ignorant of how this Government is working.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister for Finance for the very fine Budget that he has presented to this House. The greatest thing about the Budget is that it has not hit the ordinary folk of this country. We have been thinking very seriously about the way of raising the standard of living of the ordinary man in the country, and I think our Finance Minister has been good enough, together with his Cabinet, not to tax the ordinary person. We want the rich people in this country—those who can afford to go out in cars, those who can afford to live in

[Mr. Makokha]

Now, Mr. Speaker, in congratulating the Minister for Finance, for a fairly good Budget, that is very realistic, I want to say the following things. Firstly, I want to mention agriculture. The Minister, in moving his speech, said that this year agricultural prospects were likely to be very bad, and this is true, because the whole of Kenya the only region or the only province where anybody may harvest anything is the Western Province. In all the other provinces, the rain has failed, and they are not likely to harvest anything. Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this reason—

On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talking going on, and I cannot speak.

Mr. Tanui: He is a stooge.

Mr. Malu: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member in order to call me a stooge?

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had to call him something that would make him stop completely. For the benefit of the House, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that the House will now be quiet.

Mr. Speaker, I was talking about agricultural prospects, and here I speak very strongly. I must declare that I am very angry with the Minister for Agriculture because the only area where we hope to have any harvest is the Western Province. Almost nothing is being done to help the farmers there and this help is need now, and not at any other time.

Mr. Speaker, the farmers in the Western Province must have help to grow their maize.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Agriculture should resign. I call upon him to do so unless he corrects things. It would be better for this country to have a Minister for Agriculture who is interested in solving the problems of agriculture as they affect an African.

Now I come to economic development.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for some Members who have had difficulty when making their maiden speeches to keep on shouting another speaker down?

Mr. Makokha: I now come to economic development. The Minister for Finance said the Government would try to develop the whole country industrially. This is as it should be. I will never agree with any development that is entered around Nairobi or Mombasa, and leaving out the rest of the country. That cannot be in accordance with African socialism, because, Mr. Speaker,

if we do this we are creating a situation where people will keep on crowding into Nairobi and Mombasa to look for jobs. We will be creating a situation where people are going to think that the people who live around Nairobi or Mombasa are the bosses who employ them, and later on we may have a revolution based on this. We in the Western Province are not prepared to produce cotton or any other crop which will provide employment for people in Thika or Eldoret. What is produced in the Western Province should, as far as possible, be able to provide employment for the people in that area as well. In this respect, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we people of the Western Province are tired of the songs that are being sung to us every now and again. Every Minister who comes to the Western Province has a song to sing. He is always telling people in the Western Province, "You are going to have a paper factory in Broderick Falls, you are going to have a sugar factory in Mumias, you are going to have a textile factory in Busia." This has been happening ever since 1963. Up to now these particular areas have not even been surveyed by anybody. People will not be fed with words only. Mr. Speaker, we want action.

The same goes for education. I have given notice of a Motion on Harambee secondary schools and so I will not speak much on this now. However, there is a danger, Mr. Speaker. It appears that those areas which were developed when the *msungu* was here are the ones that are gaining now, and the areas which were neglected, like Turkana, West Pokot, part of the Western Province, are lagging behind.

An hon. Member: Push them!

Mr. Makokha: Sometimes it appears as though the lagging behind is done deliberately.

My next subject deals with the civil servants. We are voting a lot of money for civil servants. Most of them are very good, but there are a few civil servants who are simply terrible. It may be because some of them are appointed when they are too young, or it may be that some of them are appointed when they leave college. Some of them are very bad. Punctuality to some of our civil servants is a foreign word. I know a lot of civil servants who tell people they will come at 9 a.m. and they do not turn up until 3 p.m. or even 5 p.m. I know of some civil servants who drink on duty.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyok): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, with due respect to the hon. Member, he makes some sort of generalization about drinking on duty. Can he substantiate this? I think it is fair to do so, because if there is

[The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism]

any case then this should have been reported to the Government and action taken.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, it is not fair to these particular civil servants that I should substantiate here, but I have already complained about some of these people. This is just to warn any others who may not be working properly in other areas.

Another aspect on which I would like to warn the civil servants against, is taking part in politics. I know some civil servants who while on duty outside, most of their jobs is to backbite the Members of that area, the county councillors, the Members of Parliament the Senators or provincial councillors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to Graduated Personal Tax. Here, I think, the Government should think again. This system is not working properly at all, particularly in rural areas. This system is all right in the urban areas such as Nairobi or Nakuru, where everybody is employed and is earning a salary. In the rural areas, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a failure and now we hear complaints that county councils are bankrupt. In most cases the blame does not lie with the taxpayers. For example, in my district up to now some people do not know how much they are supposed to pay, because the committees are only just sitting to decide these things. These committees are sitting to find out in 1965 what people should pay in 1965 it is also unfair for people who pay Sh. 600 because if someone earns Sh. 1,000 a month he pays Sh. 600, if someone earns Sh. 3,000 a month he also pays Sh. 600, and if there is yet another person who earns Sh. 10,000 he also pays Sh. 600. Now, this Mr. Speaker, is very unfair.

Another thing I wish to speak about, Mr. Speaker, is the East African Federation. The Federation at the moment is very sick. We hope that it will not die.

Hon. Members: It has died.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, people in Kenya who do not live on the borders do not understand how useful Federation is. People who live on the borders understand how serious it is not to have Federation. Along with Federation dying, we hear rumours that the University of East Africa is also breaking up. We know how much Kenya has contributed towards building Makerere College and we also know how much Kenya has given to build the University at Dar es Salaam. Mr. Speaker, Sir, after all a university is not a small thing, it is a big thing. I would urge the

East African leaders to sit down and think again. The blame is entirely on their shoulders. What is destroying the federation is not the people of this country but selfishness, everybody thinking he will probably lose a position when we have a Federation.

Now I have a word to say about the National Youth Service. When this system was started I thought that when we had enough youths these would be sent to various districts to work in building the nation at district level or even at constituency level. I would like those youths sent from my constituency or district to come back to my district and work with us Members there in building self-help schemes in those areas. We do not want our youths to be working in various other places far away from home.

Something else I would like to mention is about the misuse of the President's name. This recalls to my mind 1961 when I was in Nairobi, during the general election and during the campaign. Every time I opened a newspaper I saw that candidates in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, everybody would stand up and say, "The moment Mzee leaves detention I will vacate my seat for him." This was done because at that time if you did not use Mzee's name it was very difficult for you to go through. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the day Mzee left detention people stuck to their seats so hard that it was difficult for Mzee to find a seat, until Mr. Kariuki Njiru vacated his seat in favour of Mzee. We are experiencing the very same difficulties now. Everybody is going to Mzee and saying, "I am your best friend. So-and-so is *bura*." Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know and believe that Mzee, having been in politics for 40 years and over, being an old man, being a wise man, and I have heard Mzee quote the Bible many times, I know that he knows that some of these people are just Judas.

[The Temporary Acting Speaker (Mr. Muti) left the Chair]

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) resumed the Chair]

I know that Mzee and I believe that he has read the Bible as I have just said. He knows that on the day that they crucified Jesus, Judas made sure that they dipped in the same plate. Judas made sure that he kissed Jesus. That was not a kiss of love, it was a kiss of death. So, Mr. Speaker, let us not pretend. Let us not point a finger at somebody else and say we are better than that other person. Let us act. Our actions show whether we love Mzee or not. If we are going to work in the constituency then let us do it properly and sincerely. I know some hon.

[Mr. Ngala]

So far, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that Kenya has been trying or has confined itself, more or less, to the United Kingdom, West Germany and the United States of America for loans. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this, because most of the loans come from this country. I am glad, however, that the Minister for Finance has stated that £1 million has come in the way of a loan from China. I am also glad that Russia has given money for a hospital to be built at Kisumu. I do not know exactly why the Russian hospital should be built in Kisumu, I would have felt that this hospital should have been built in the hinterland of Kilifi District. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must make it quite clear that it is not because I have anything against Kisumu is very well equipped with hospital services there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, since Kenya is non-aligned we have to be very, very vigilant. Very vigilant indeed, over having any foreign ideologies imported into Kenya. Mr. Speaker, Sir, capitalism is not new commodity in Africa.

Hon. Members: Oh, what?

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many Members shout, "Oh what?" But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a new commodity. Capitalism is a traditional commodity among the Africans. Mr. Speaker, Sir, all that I am saying is that let us have our share of the country, just as the Africans used to share, and are still sharing, the wealth of their own side of the country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody is opposing socialism. Indeed socialism is not a new commodity in African society, but we are talking about communism as defined on Sessional Paper No. 10. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must make sure that the British are attentive to entrench the ideology, that we struggle for. We struggled. I am sure that my friend, the Vice-President can support me in that, we struggled, the Vice-President and myself. We uprooted this kind of slavery from our soil. In uprooting this kind of slavery from our soil, there are some Members who think that they can replace this foreign slavery with a new slavery from outside. We are going to oppose them. We are not going to let them have their way, because we fought for it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we shall not accept them, whether they are from China or from America. We shall not even accept the Chinese boasting that they

(Inaudible.)
of African troubles. We are not going to accept it. We know what they are and we know where they come from. We are not going to be made to feel that we even depend upon them. We are independent.

Now, we talk of giving back our maize, but what about giving back your hats to China first?

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, for the information of my ignorant friend, my hon. friend thinks this hat comes from China, but because he is ignorant, I would like to inform him that this is a (Inaudible.) hat.

The Temporary Acting Speaker (Mr. Mati): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, there was an allegation made which should either be substantiated or withdrawn.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member seems to be (Inaudible.) over the question of his hat, but if the hon. Member does not want to be provoked, he should stop provoking other Members.

The maize that has come to Kenya has come to Kenya for the people of Kenya, it did not come for me for the hon. Member to provoke me on the maize that has come to Kenya. The same hon. Member said that the maize was rotten, but today the hon. Member has asked for the same maize to go to Kisii.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Sir, will the hon. Member, who I think is out of his senses, substantiate that I asked for this maize to go to Kisii.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have over 500 bags being sent to Kisii.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, there have been now two allegations made by the Member speaking. The first was that the hon. Members had hats from China. That is not true, but the House kept quiet about it. He now says that the hon. Member applied for maize to be sent to Kisii. It is all right for the Maize Marketing Board to send maize to Kisii, but did the hon. Member ask for it?

The Temporary Acting Speaker (Mr. Mati): Mr. Ngala, when you allege things like that you must be prepared to substantiate.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to see that the maize which has gone to Kisumu has not been asked for by the hon. Member in particular. Now, if he does not want the maize for his people, I will withdraw the statement.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your guidance because when Mr.

[Mr. Omar]

Anyieni stood and raised a point of order, he said that the Member for Kilifi was out of his senses. Was that a proper term to be used in this House, Mr. Speaker?

The Temporary Acting Speaker (Mr. Mati): That is a good point to raise—

Mr. Anyieni: I was saying that the hon. Mr. Ngala said things that he did not know what he was talking about.

The Temporary Acting Speaker (Mr. Mati): But, you must not say that he was out of his senses.

Mr. Anyieni: No, he was out of his head.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that I will regain the time I am losing at the end.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people seem to be very (Inaudible.) when we talk about other countries, and when we talk about ideologies of the other countries. They seem to be worried, and I cannot understand why. Some of them may think that communism is their food, but I want to warn them that Kenya's food is maize. Communism promotes exploitation by Government on its own people. Communism preaches regardless of religion. Communism deprives free expression by communism through its personal individualities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with His Excellency, the President of Kenya, Mzee Kenyatta, when he rejected on behalf of the Kenya people anything to do with communism on *Madaraka Day*. Government should extend its fear of its borrowing, and it should not only go to the West, but it should go to the East as well. It should go to the Continent and the Minister for Development, Mr. Mboya, has started it by visiting Italy and France and seeing what we can exploit, what resources there are regardless of whether from the East or from the West. I hope next time the hon. Minister for Economic Planning will visit Russia and China and other places.

Now, they say that they will not get back here. If they will not get back here, Mr. Speaker, there must be something wrong. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that my friend, the hon. Minister for Economic Planning and Development—

Mr. Kamau: On a point of order, Sir, has the hon. Member any right in saying that if a Member of this Parliament goes away to a foreign country he will not get back here. He is right in saying that?

The Temporary Acting Speaker (Mr. Mati): That is not a point of order.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that my time will be made up for the interruption I have had.

I hope that the hon. Members is mature enough, not only to be squozled by (Inaudible.) but also African socialism in China and Russia if it goes there.

Mr. Speaker, on the land policy, I am very disappointed because I still do not support the land policy of this country. I do not support it because in this direct allowance whereby our own Government buys its own soil, the Kenya soil, it is the violation of the farms. I think this aspect is very unfortunate, because these farms were leased to these farmers, and therefore, they belong to Kenya, and we should only pay for the development and not for the soil.

Now, the other thing that is very disappointing, although the Minister for Lands is not here, is that the Minister for Lands is a Minister who is not doing anything for the Coast Province. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is becoming a market place, and we are getting money for development, but the Minister for Lands and Settlement is doing nothing to attend to the problems of the coast. Although he is getting £4.4 million here, I would like to make it quite clear to the Minister that the coast has no confidence in him, unless he changes the way that the money is spent, so that we can also have reasonable settlement schemes. All our settlement schemes are left to the district officers, their assistant chiefs, and so on, and they are not on a proper basis.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to warn the country that there is a need for increasing the price of maize to the grower. I would like to declare my interest here, as chairman of the Maize Board, and I would also like to emphasize that if we want to avoid a serious situation of famine in future, at the moment the position is under control, but there is a serious likelihood of having a shortage, unless we encourage the growers by giving them at least Sh. 40 per bag. Now, this is a warning, and I hope the Leader of Government Business will take it seriously, and put it to the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister responsible to note my point on this Motion.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, almost everybody who has spoken has mentioned the word "communism" and all the other "isms" and some of these Members speaking about these things have people dying in their constituencies because there is no food there.

[Mr. Kibuga]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to claim for my five minutes because they were wasted.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Finance for the clear manner in which he presented the Budget this year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Budget— Everybody expected the Minister to present a drastic budget in order to hasten the changes envisaged in our Sessional Paper No. 10, the paper on African socialism, but I am afraid to state that our expectations have been very much disappointed and frustrated. This is a quiet Budget, a non-interfering Budget, whereas I congratulate the Minister for introducing Exchange Control, the Minister should have gone further to exploit the rich people of this country to embody the ideas and sentiments of African socialism. I believe that all the richer citizens, through taxation, must make their contribution to a degree that will give rapid development of the economy and society.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I do not want to go into the theories of socialism, whether it is scientific or not scientific, I do not want to go into the theories of communism. Indeed, it is a waste of time for any of our politicians to tire out anybody in this country by preaching to him all these "isms"; they are completely useless as far as the ordinary man is concerned. The ordinary man wants to see a ship delivering maize, and the maize distributed to him. In practical terms, we must have something of our own which we can deliver to our people and which is useful to our people.

Now, here you talk of this policy and that policy, but I think we must now safeguard ourselves from being exploited by the people who may know that just because the hon. Anyien perhaps favours communism, or the hon. Oduya perhaps favours socialism; other countries may take advantage of this. Or that the hon. Muliro favours capitalism, or that the hon. Ngala favours socialism. These are things that can be used by some politicians from outside the country. We want to be true nationalists, true Kenyans and true fighters of freedom, by pursuing a policy of complete non-alignment even in matters of economic policy, or in matters of financial assistance.

Therefore, I would like to mention—The hon. Member says that we are getting loans from the West only. Well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not the Minister for Finance, but the Minister for Finance has said that he has only received

£1 million from China. If the Chinese Government had offered more, I am sure that the Minister responsible would have received it. But it happens that whereas the other Western countries are giving more, the Eastern countries are not giving anything but very, very little. What can the Minister do when he is faced with the policy of non-alignment? When you are offered Sh. 1,000 by the Chinese, you take it; when you are offered Sh. 8,000 by the Americans, you take it, provided that there are no strings attached to this aid. When I say that there are no strings, I mean you must know the strings. I am not a stupid person to suggest that if you borrow something from Kisumu, the Kisumu people will not give you terms, but you must know the terms and that is the issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Member wishes me to teach him a bit of politics, I can take him out and teach him, but he must not interrupt me deliberately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, for example, we know very well that our country is in danger; there are dangers of infiltration of capitalism or infiltration of international communism. These are realistic dangers, and it is very futile for any mature person to shut his eyes to these realistic dangers, but these dangers are the dangers that have made our Government define the meaning of African socialism in no uncertain terms in the booklet which has been circulated to the Members' pigeon-holes and also to the country in the rural areas.

The policy of African socialism has the deliberate intention of narrowing the gap between those who have and those who have not. I think that in African socialism we have accepted mutual social responsibility, and in this context I would have thought the Minister for Finance would have gone a little bit further, instead of just increasing beer by only five cents and corporation tax by ten cents. He caused us to listen to two hours, just to hear of these two increases, of five cents on beer and ten cents on corporation tax. I think, Mr. Speaker, this is an unforgivable sin by the Minister for Finance. We would have liked to listen to more real stuff of change. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tax control—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members who are buzzing around there do not realize that the Sessional Paper No. 10 envisages all the changes that they can dream of. I can quote the paper to them paragraph by paragraph, but since they have received copies I hope that they have done their homework. This Paper envisages all the changes. For example, it envisages expansion and progress of the public sector industry or public sector

[Mr. Ngala]

This is fully envisaged in Sessional Paper No. 10. In this paper/then, we can even extend our public industry on the manufacturing of cigarettes and own them under the umbrella of Government machinery. In this paper it is envisaged that we could even take up the business of cigarettes or anything that we determine as being in the interest of the national economy.

Therefore, just to talk widely without studying this paper would be to mislead one's thinking and one's beliefs. In this paper it is envisaged that tax controls must be carried out to ensure that property is used in the mutual interests of society and its members. All these things are completely envisaged in Sessional Paper No. 10.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a wonder that some leading politicians have called Sessional Paper No. 10 a bible. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know if you ever read the Bible, but the more you read the Bible, the wiser you get, and also the more you read the Sessional Paper, the wiser you get in matters of economic envisaging. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people may say it does not go far enough. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite sure that there are some people who feel that even Koran and Bible do not go far enough, but if they have any suggestions on this, the paper does not stop suggestions being made. Indeed, I could quote. The conclusion of this paper shows very clearly that this paper does not stop suggestions for improvement on or for subtraction of the material which is there.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that we will speak with one language and with one voice. When we talk of African socialism, we shall be thinking of this Sessional Paper or any adjustments that we want. Some people talk of African socialism when they think of the type of socialism which is communism applied in China. Now we have reiterated our position very, very clearly, that such a type of communism is completely unfeasible with the African pattern of life; it does not fit the African way of life. If it fits the African way of life, I would challenge anyone who preaches it in Nairobi to sell it in his constituency first, but we can sell African socialism. African socialism is mutual responsibility and property used in the mutual interests of society and its members.

This is African socialism which I define for you because you have not done work. Read the paper. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether these Members who are talking about Giriama socialism, they do not even know that Giriama is a part of Africa and this reflects complete ignorance on their parts. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would

like to make it quite clear that we will be bound to confuse the masses, the voters and the people in the country as a whole. Yet, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not confine our thinking to African socialism as defined here, and those people who oppose it should have given their idea when we were discussing the paper. If they saw things then, they said nothing, Mr. Speaker.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it clear that they are doing this for their master to see, so that they can be paid somehow. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make it quite clear that if there is any politician who is opening his mouth for a Chinese leader to see, so that he can be paid round the collar, then he is deceiving himself. Also Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any politician who is opening his mouth for an American man to pay him out as well then he is deceiving himself. We intend every strongly to make Kenya a non-aligned country. Kenya will become non-aligned. Do not ask me to define all the terms, like non-alignment, and so forth. You should go back to school. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not come to speak as a teacher, but I came here to speak as a politician. Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would it be in order for the hon. Mr. Ngala to say if he has been accused of opening his mouth to the English, whether he is

..... (Inaudible.)
The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): You know that very well Dr. Waiyaki, that that is not a point of order.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the Budget is not drastic enough; because I feel that the increases are not enough; the financial or the revenue increases are not enough. They do not meet the immediate demands of our people in their first year in our Republican status. Mr. Speaker, Sir, after reading the Budget I had the impression, and hearing the Minister responsible telling it to us, that he could have gone a little bit more in inducing the money out of the pockets of the rich people of this country. When I say I mean the people who have a reasonable income taking it at the level of Kenya. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Minister sees it right, at my farm, according to my income that they tax, then I have no rejection. They could tax me, and in fact, they have already taxed me quite a lot. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not want to have citizens who will continue being selfish. We want the wealth that we have in this country to be shared among the rich and the poor, so that the poor can realize that we have come to change everything.

[Mr. Ngala] This is fully envisaged in Sessional Paper No. 10. In this paper then, we can even extend our public industry on the manufacturing of cigarettes and own them under the umbrella of Government machinery. In this paper it is envisaged that we could even take up the business of cigarettes or anything that we determine as being in the interest of the national economy.

Therefore, just to talk widely without studying this paper would be to mislead one's thinking and one's beliefs. In this paper it is envisaged that tax controls must be carried out to ensure that property is used in the mutual interests of society and its members. All these things are completely envisaged in Sessional Paper No. 10.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a wonder that some leading politicians have called Sessional Paper No. 10 a bible. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know if you ever read the Bible, but the more you read the Bible, the wiser you get, and also the more you read the Sessional Paper, the wiser you get in matters of economic envisaging. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people may say it does not go far enough. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am quite sure that there are some people who feel that even Koran and Bible do not go far enough, but if they have any suggestions on this, the paper does not stop suggestions being made. Indeed, I could quote. The conclusion of this paper shows very clearly that this paper does not stop suggestions for improvement on or for subtraction of the material which is there.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that we will speak with one language and with one voice. When we talk of African socialism, we shall be thinking of this Sessional Paper or any adjustments that we want. Some people talk of African socialism when they think of the type of socialism which is communism applied in China. Now we have reiterated our position very, very clearly, that such a type of communism is completely unfeasible with the African pattern of life; it does not fit the African way of life. If it fits the African way of life, I would challenge anyone who preaches it in Nairobi to sell it in his constituency first, but we can sell African socialism. African socialism is mutual responsibility and property used in the mutual interests of society and its members.

This is African socialism which I define for you because you have not done work. Read the paper. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether these Members who are talking about Giriama socialism, they do not even know that Giriama is a part of Africa and this reflects complete ignorance on their parts. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would

like to make it quite clear that we will be bound to confuse the masses, the voters and the people in the country as a whole. Yet, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not confine our thinking to African socialism as defined here, and those people who oppose it should have given their idea when we were discussing the paper. If they saw things then, they said nothing. Mr. Speaker.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it clear that they are doing this for their master to see, so that they can be paid somehow. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make it quite clear that if there is any politician who is opening his mouth for a Chinese leader to see, so that he can be paid round the collar, then he is deceiving himself. Also Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any politician who is opening his mouth for an American man to pay him out as well then he is deceiving himself. We intend very strongly to make Kenya a non-aligned country. Kenya will become non-aligned. Do not ask me to define all the terms, like non-alignment, and so forth. You should go back to school. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not come to speak as a teacher, but I came here to speak as a politician. Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would it be in order for the hon. Mr. Ngala to say if he has been accused of opening his mouth to the English, whether he is (Inaudible.)

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): You know that very well Dr. Waiyaki, that that is not a point of order.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the Budget is not drastic enough, because I feel that the increases are not enough, the financial or the revenue increases are not enough. They do not meet the immediate demands of our people in their first year in our Republican status. Mr. Speaker, Sir, after reading the Budget I had the impression, and hearing the Minister responsible telling it to us, that he could have gone a little bit more in inducing the money out of the pockets of the rich people of this country. When I say I mean the people who have a reasonable income taking it at the level of Kenya. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Minister sees it right, at my farm, according to my income that they tax, then I have no objection. They could tax me, and in fact, they have already taxed me quite a lot. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not want to have citizens who will continue being selfish. We want the wealth that we have in this country to be shared among the rich and the poor, so that the poor can realize that we have come to change everything.

[Mr. Kibuga]

I would like to say something about the Voice of Kenya, and if hon. Members will allow me, I wish to say that the Voice of Kenya could be very useful for the whole country and the Government, but at present I think it is my firm opinion that the Voice of Kenya has failed completely.

Mr. Anyieni: Because Mr. Achieng is there.

Mr. Kibuga: Not because of any individual but because of the way it is being run. The President made a speech on *Madaraka* Day but this speech is not known by the schools, the primary schools, the secondary schools and many other people.

Mr. Obok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to say that people do not know what the speech was about when we all know that the speech was relayed over the Voice of Kenya and we are sure people all over the country listened to it?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order, it is a point of information. Mr. Kibuga, I am afraid I was not listening to all you said because I was speaking to the Clerk. However, if you did say that the speech was not relayed then you are wrong and I am sure you will withdraw, because it is a serious allegation. I do not know exactly what you said.

Mr. Kibuga: I will explain, Mr. Speaker. Sir, what I was saying is this. It is true that the speech was relayed on the Voice of Kenya. However, when I talk of the Voice of Kenya I mean the Voice of Kenya as a means of information. I have said quite clearly that I have gone round my constituency and the secondary schools there did not know anything about this speech. If we in this Parliament could receive copies of the speech I do not see why it was not found necessary to provide all the secondary schools with similar copies. They could even have been given to the primary schools. Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minister says that copies of the speech are being sent to the schools. I hope they will be sent to the schools and also to all types of organizations. In fact, there is no reason why copies of this speech should not be sent to churches and mosques. Leaders of the churches and mosques should also know what is being done for the people so that they can explain this to the members of their sect. The people need to know what is happening in country.

The other thing in connexion with the Voice of Kenya is this. Even if they are doing their best I still think there are so many things which

are not known by the masses. The people should be educated. If, for example, there is a question of the Budget—and I said the other day, during *Majimbo*, during regionalism, the Government and the Voice of Kenya took trouble to see that the details of *Majimbo* were known to the country. Why is it not necessary for the Government now to make some effort to show the country how the Budget and other things are carried out. The people should know how the income of the country is spent, what the estimates are, all the details. There are a lot of people who do know what is happening in Parliament, they do know what the Government is doing, but they do not know enough. So, I hope more time will be allowed for this kind of information and activities.

I would like to support an hon. Member who spoke a few days ago in connexion with *Harambee* secondary schools and he said that probably the Government would not be able to take up these secondary schools and give them the necessary aid. I do not see the reason why the Government should go on encouraging individuals to open schools and then within a year these people are told to close down the schools. It is a waste of money. The Government should exercise some form of control and if it finds that it cannot run more than twenty secondary schools in the whole country then more than that number should not be allowed to open.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government does not encourage people to open schools without putting down some conditions on those schools. If a number of people fulfil those conditions then is the time when they are allowed to open those schools. Government does not commit itself on taking over all these schools.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, although the Assistant Minister for Education is trying to defend his Ministry—

Mr. Tuwei: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the spirit of *Harambee* was mentioned so that people should open *Harambee* secondary schools and self-help schemes and now Government wants to control *Harambee*. Why should that be so?

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, there are so many points of order being raised that this takes up my time. I hope I will be given a little extra time in view of this.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Points of order must now be stopped or limited to a great extent.

Mr. Kibuga: I was saying that although the Assistant Minister has tried to defend the Government it is true that the Government says, "If you want to open *Harambee* secondary schools then you must have Sh. 30,000. But what happens after a year? The Government is not concerned. It is not enough for the Government to know that the people have money at the particular time they want to open the school; they should plan for the schools to carry on for at least four years continuously. The people should be told this quite clearly.

I want to say something with regard to the Government's policy of self-help. Some people say they will do their best with self-help schools. Government does not take care to see that the people know exactly what consequences would follow. So, I invite the Minister or Assistant Minister for Education to make sure of this.

I would like to say a few words on the police lines in Kerugoya, which is the divisional headquarters of Kirinyaga District. It is surprising, Mr. Speaker, to see that the police lines in this area consist of a few mud huts, small round houses and so on. It should be necessary for the Government to see that at least in a divisional headquarters the police lines should be decent. If we expect these policemen to do their duty properly, to be proud of their work, to be proud of what they are doing to protect the people and the country, it is necessary to house them adequately. It was only yesterday, Mr. Speaker, when there was a fire which burned one hut. It almost destroyed the whole lines. It is not enough to have competent fire services. I hope the Assistant Minister in the Vice-President's Office who was once in the Ministry of Defence is not the one who did not recommend that the policemen should have proper housing.

So I hope that you will help me in going round to see the other Minister, to see that the Houses are built.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, I would like to say something about the Sagana Canning Factory. It is now more than a year—or two years—ago since the Government declared that it was going to put up a tanning factory at Sagana. People in Kirinyaga, people in Nyeri, Embu and Meru and Muranga, were expecting to get this factory. This would be one way of helping the people to get employment. The Russians promised to build, then they withdrew. Then the Yugoslavians, and other people. What is the Government doing about this one?

I hope that the hon. Member, by socialism, does not mean communism, because we shall

reject communism. Our Government, if the hon. Member knows about the policy of our Government—it was only recently that we passed the Seasonal Paper No. 10 on African Socialism—but the hon. Member talks of scientific socialism. This we reject, it is another word for communism, and you have to tell your Kistii electors what you mean by this. I agree that there should not be any room to promote any type of socialism, but if you get Kikuyu in your area, they could practise their socialism. Kalenjin in their area could practise socialism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope these people are not trying to confuse me so that I follow them on their scientific socialism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Health and Housing should be thanked for offering free medical services, for children and grown-ups to attend as out-patients, but there is one thing of which I would like to remind the Government. With the coming of free medical treatment, more patients are going to the hospitals and I have noticed, for example, in Kerugoya, there are not enough members of staff there, so the Government—having given free medical treatment—should also increase the staff in every hospital.

I would like to mention something about a Motion that was passed last year, about helping those people who lost their livelihood during the Emergency, and the Government promised to help them.

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

[The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mate) took the Chair]

I should like to know from the Government how many people have been helped as a result of suffering during the Emergency, it becomes very difficult because somebody is suffering, somebody lost his arm, somebody lost his leg, or become an invalid, but he does not know where to go and get this help. The Government needs to come with a clear-cut policy and tell us where these people should go for help. The hon. Member says that socialism will help, but I do not know how it will help by mere words, nor do I see where the rescue would come from. But, if everybody works hard, instead of confusing the people, I have no doubt that we shall be able to do most of the services which are required for our country.

I would like to say that I am very thankful for the way the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing has been started and is running. I would only like to remind the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Kibuga, if you are not correct in your facts you must correct yourself. I was not there at the Parliamentary Group meeting, but if the Vice-President did say that we are speaking on behalf of the Government, then I think you are incorrect.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it is required that a copy of the letter be brought to this Parliament, in which it is stated very clearly that it was the wish of the Vice-President, that there should not be a back-benchers organization, it could be brought.

Mr. Anyleni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Member to deliberately mention the point of electors which is not in the eyes of this House, and also that it is in keeping that the Vice-President was trying to dictate in view of the fact that the person who delivered the letter did explain that it was the wish of the President, and in view of the fact that the President is (Inaudible.) of this fact?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think we must make it quite clear that we cannot try and enforce matters here which do not directly concern the House if there is a little bit of doubt. In any case, Mr. Kibuga, is entitled to his point of view, but if it is shown to him that he is mistaken, then you can be asked to withdraw and apologize.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. gentleman is completely out of order in saying that any Minister in this Government always say that they speak as the Minister. When he does that he is speaking with the understanding of the collective responsibility of the Government, because the letter bore the signature of the Minister and the (Inaudible.) in the Kenya Government, so there was no doubt whatsoever that the Minister was speaking as a Minister on behalf of the Government of Kenya.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): This is a matter, of course, for interpretation, and hon. Members can decide to interpret it however they want. Naturally the Government and the Minister himself can come and state to us what he considers are the correct facts.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in that case even if somebody was to say the Vice-President wrote on behalf of the Government, whether it was written by the Vice-President as a person, or as a Minister of the Government, we still

cannot accept dictatorship through the back door. The back-benchers organization is there to remain, and will continue. If somebody is against it, he is told that he was elected in the same way as the other hon. Members of this Parliament—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. I must make it quite clear that it is wrong for hon. Members to walk across the floor. They must go right to the Bar, and then cross. But, they must not cross in the middle of the floor.

Mr. Kibuga: Freedom of speech, freedom of association, is allowed in the Constitution, and we shall not allow any person to dictate us against our wish.

The other point I wanted to speak on is the Exchange Control. I wish to support the Government and the Minister for Finance for introducing the Exchange Control, and wish to support him if it is true that through this Exchange Control it will also be possible to stop money getting into the country by individuals. Whatever money comes into the country is foreign money, whether it comes from the East or West, or anywhere. If it is to come in the right way it must come through the Government. If there is a foreign Government waiting to help the Government of Kenya, the people of Kenya, the proper thing would be to bring this money to the Government so that the Government will be in a position to do service to the country. But, we do not want the foreigners to bring money into the country.

I wish to support an hon. Member who spoke on Thursday, who said that you get some people who are not employed, even to earn Sh. 20 or Sh. 5, but you see them in new suits, with cars, but where they get this money from I do not know. Here I would like to blame the Minister for Internal Security. This Minister must check whether it is me or somebody else, but we must not get money to buy people. Somebody said here that he is declaring that he is receiving some money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of federation, and the question of currency in East Africa, Tanzania is going alone, and Kenya and Uganda will soon follow suit. All we would ask our Government would be to see that the employees in the East African Common Services Organization are looked after. We have many workers in the East African Common Services Organization and quite a lot of them fear that they will lose their jobs. It should be the duty of the Government of Kenya to assure these people that if there is the East African Common Services

[Mr. Kibuga]

Organization break, we still will continue to employ these people in our Government. We do not wish to see the East African Common Services Organization breaking, but since the Kampala agreement is more or less broken, I do not see how we can still continue.

Turning to agriculture, Mr. Speaker, Sir,—

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Kibuga: I agree. I am for federation, but I do not support the idea of Kenya having to go and kneel down to get federation. If we can get federation without anybody having to kneel down, I accept it.

On agriculture, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the Ministry of Agriculture for all that it is doing in the country, but I would like to remind them of one thing. It is now more than a year, or nearly two years ago, since the Ministry of Agriculture declared that by 1970 they would be having about a million pounds from eggs per year. So, far, we have not seen any arrangements being made by the Ministry of Agriculture. In our expenditure, a lot of money is set aside for poultry keeping and bee keeping, but whether this is only in writing or there will be action, I do not know. Last year there was the same thing. There was poultry keeping and bee keeping, and I must say that I do not think that we have received enough encouragement from the Ministry of Agriculture for poultry keeping. We have started a poultry organization for the Kenya Poultry Co-operative Society, but we need to have the full support of the Ministry of Agriculture, and we want this help in action and not words alone. I would suggest one thing they could do would be to start a farm. At present, chicks are being bought from Israel and Denmark, and others from somewhere out in the country. I wish the Assistant Minister was aware of the poultry keepers' problems.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): I am one of them, myself.

Mr. Kibuga: If he is one of them, Mr. Speaker, he should be in a position to know what help the Government is giving. It is nil. There is a group of people waiting to start poultry feeds factory for the small farmer, and we hope in the same way the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing have done, the Ministry of Agriculture will be better in helping. At present, there is no help.

On bee keeping, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also wish to remind the Assistant Minister, since he is here

on behalf of his Minister, that there is nothing being done. In my district, there are people asking daily if they can get somebody to guide them, such as an agricultural officer. But, nobody knows about them. We are shown in the development estimates that there is money set aside for this purpose. What are they doing?

On trade unionism, I wish to say quite clearly that I am not a trade unionist, but as a former school teacher, I used to belong to the Kenya National Union of Teachers, which is also a trade union.

An hon. Member: No, it is not.

Mr. Kibuga: Well, everybody has his own idea. But, my idea was not to talk about the Kenya National Union of Teachers, but trade union movements in Kenya.

The Government should come forward with a definite plan, but now the Government is about to confuse the country. In the Sessional Paper No. 10, it was stated quite clearly that we need one trade union movement in the whole country. It did not matter what the name was to be. I am not interested in that. The Government should come forward with a plan. It is necessary, for example, to choose one of the officers of the Government, a Minister or an Assistant Minister, to go into the details of the trade union movement as he thinks proper. It is not necessary to register a trade union and a congress at the same time. The Government should be clear and should organize things. I am not interested in the name, but there should be one movement to unite the whole country.

If you look into the details, Mr. Speaker, of this trade union movement, you find that although they may be getting some money from the workers, a lot of money to buy cars, to organize parties is available and I think that here there is a need for checking. I am still not satisfied that there is no money coming from outside to help organize our trade union movement in general. Government must see that there is no money coming from outside to help on trade union movement.

An hon. Member: What is wrong in getting money from outside?

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, there is nothing wrong in getting money from outside if it comes through the proper channels but we do not want an individual, like the hon. Mutiso, receiving money—This is only an example, I do not mean that the hon. Mutiso is in actual fact receiving money. I have not received any money from outside or from any individual in the country, as some hon. Members seem to think.

Mr. Kililif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, arising from what you said, for the last two years I have been seeing on the Order Papers some Members having more privileges than others—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, no I do not want any complaints in view of what I have said. It is not for an hon. Member to say, "What about me?" It is for the Speaker to decide and I have only been the Speaker for one week, so I am sure the complaint is not against me. But there is no question of any hon. Member rising to say that somebody else is given priority. Nobody is going to get preference, nobody is going to push his way by saying that he has not had a chance but another person has.

Mr. Lorema: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed to ask Question No. 2921?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am sorry, Mr. Lorema, you are too late, we have moved to the next order. You should have been here when your question was called.

MOTION

The Vice-President (Mr. Odongo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

That the debate on the Financial Statement on the Annual Estimates be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 139 (2) to the extent of allowing seven days, instead of five, excluding of the Mover's speech and reply.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a rather formal sort of Motion, because it is at the request of the hon. Members of this House that, instead of the usual five days, it should be extended by two days. I should say that this was considered by the Sessional Committee and was accepted, and so we bring it formally to the House to note that the period is extended by two days.

Therefore, we would only ask the hon. Members to avoid repetition, which makes the debate rather boring. We would ask them to go on raising new points every now and then and that can only be achieved if as many Members as possible do sit in the House and listen to the debate, in order to know what points have been raised and what has not been raised.

So, Mr. Speaker, without wasting the time of the House, I beg to move.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to call upon the Mover to reply.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If there is no Member who wishes to speak, there is, in fact, no need to call upon the Mover to reply.

(Question put and agreed)

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 18th June 1965)

(Fifth day of Budget debate)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Godana I think you were speaking.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day when the House was adjourned I was speaking on a point about the land problem which we are facing now. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was speaking at that point I would not like to repeat all that I have said, but we have the biggest problem in our area: that is the roads. It is our main problem in the area today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the Minister for Works, Communications and Power is ever going to visit our area. He has never visited up to now and seen for himself what the roads look like. I must admit, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the road was better during the colonial régime. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since Kenya became independent the road has been neglected and the people in the area cannot move. Whenever these people came on a rough road whether they come from Nanyuki or Isiolo they were arrested, and they were taken to court. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the Minister is aware of this. We also have an Assistant Minister and I am quite sure he knows the problem which we have. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know if he has ever thought of paying an official visit himself in order to see the road. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like, the people in my area, and also from (Inaudible) and Moyale, to be aided, as was usual during the colonial régime, for those roads to be graded.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to move from that point to talk about the trade development. In the trade development we are very much suppressed by other tribes of this country. We were promised, during the general election, in the Kanu Manifesto, that the Northern Frontier District, the forgotten area, would be given the first priority. Today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing

[Mr. E. D. Godana]

has been done. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said this, but I would like to repeat it with the permission of the Members, that we from Somali, Ndile and Turkana who supported this Government, intend thinking of withdrawing our support from the Government, because we are neglected. Nothing has been done. We have now and then made applications, but nothing has been done about them. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are going to have a committee which we are going to form, and it is called less developed areas elected Members. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that we shall unite all the northern parts and the coastal people. We shall demand our rights.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak about the police service we have in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police or the traffic officers which we have these days are misbehaving very, very badly. Some of them arrest or stop a driver on the road. They ask for money. When this man is stopped he is asked for about Sh. 10 or Sh. 15 which he takes and leaves the man. This has been happening and I do not know whether the Government is aware of this. This particularly relates to people who are bringing sheep or goats to another place. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government to look into this very, very carefully.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing which I would like to speak about is that I would like to ask the Government to give our people the chance of having more freedom in trading and helping themselves. We have very many people without jobs or without any business. Some of the people make and sell the Nubian gin, but these days it has become more difficult for them to earn a living because the Government is arresting and sending them to jail. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal for my people, to the Kenya Government, to give these people a chance to have their way of living. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal for these people who elected us into this House, their problem is ours, and we should give them support, and ask the Government to help them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the new congress which has already been approved of by the Government and for that I do give my support to the newly formed congress. I will give my support not only in this House, but outside this House, but it is the only true congress for the workers. It is high time for the workers to unite under the new congress. They will have the support from this House and outside this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a fear that a new political party will be formed in this country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time has come

or time is coming, for *Majimbo*, when all the (Inaudible) will be traded away. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand a letter is being sent under the Kenya Socialist Party, I do not know who will draft it, but perhaps, it is public opinion, maybe they will put me here, but I do not know whether they will want to make me chairman or president of the whole party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to stop here as my time has gone, and perhaps next time I will have more chance to speak.

Mr. Kibugi: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one thing we must be on the look out for and that is to see that we are safeguarded our democracy in Kenya. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to see that it is safeguarded all over Africa all sorts of actions and things have taken place. In some places we find that the civil servants are supposed to become Members of the political party, and we even get that from other African countries and communist countries that the soldiers and commanders of the army become politicians. What we must avoid here in Kenya is for a soldier to become a politician and becoming a chairman or a secretary and when his position is interfered with he will disagree. Mr. Speaker, this soldier has army training behind him, and also the army. He has arms and if we are to safeguard our democracy then even if there is a chance of Government it is expected to go through the proper elections, and then we must avoid at all costs, allowing the members of the armed forces to become politicians.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing we must avoid, if some Members decide to woo the army to become politicians so as to overthrow the Government anywhere then they have better forget about it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing which we must avoid is the question of the dictatorship through the back door. Only recently we saw in this Republic of Kenya, we heard a Minister say, who is married and because he is a Minister, expressing that it was his wish that there should not be a Back-benchers organization because we are not hiding anything I want to say. We have all the respect for the Vice-President but we shall not allow him to dictate us.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Member speaking not out of order by indicating that a statement which was made by a Minister of this Government on behalf of this Government (Inaudible) individually?

Question No. 2006

MAZRUI LAND BOARD AT TAKAUNGU

Mr. Ngala, on behalf of the Member for Kilifi North, Mr. Mwatsama, asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement:—

- (a) Did the Mazrui Land Board at Takaungu still exist, if so, who was the chairman and secretary at the moment.
- (b) Could the Minister tell the House whether any steps had been taken to take over 500 acres of this land so as to enable those Africans residing there to become legal squatters.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Mazrui Land Board of Trustees is a statutory board established by the Mazrui Lands Trust Act (Cap. 289). In terms of section 3 of the Act, the Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province is the chairman of the board. The board comprises such other members, not exceeding six in number, as the president may by notice in the Gazette appoint. By administrative arrangements, in the past, the secretary has been the District Commissioner, Kilifi, but he is not, however, a member of the board. To the best of my knowledge the board has not been functioning for the last two years, partly due to the uncertainty during the period of the Regional Constitution in respect of the legal position of the chairman, the provincial commissioner at that time having been replaced by the civil secretary.

(b) No steps have been taken to take over 500 acres of the Mazrui lands to enable African squatters residing there to be legally settled, because the existing titles to these lands are protected by the Constitution, and before any part of the land could be allocated to any persons other than the Mazrui, it would be necessary to extinguish the existing titles by legal process in accordance with the Constitution, or to obtain the consent of the board to establishment of settled schemes on the Mazrui land in accordance with the Act.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, does the Assistant Minister not agree with me that this law which sets aside this land for an Arab tribe on the soil of Kenya, is now archaic and an old relic which should be got rid of? Is the Assistant Minister prepared to make the change immediately so that the African squatters can have the security of the land?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, all the Government does is to watch over both the complications and the law of the Republic of Kenya which guides the functions of the Government; and everything else that the Government may do should be within the law. If there is anything the Government should do that can be done to help the people, within the law, it will be done.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that during the Constitutional discussions in London, and also last year this House passed a law that along the coastal belt no Government land should be reserved particularly to one tribe, why is there not a sufficient law to give him the power to repeal this.

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this land has not been reserved for any tribe, but the land has been registered under a certain title and as I said, Sir, until such title is extinguished, and a consent of the board is obtained to establish a settlement scheme, nothing can be done.

Mr. Gatuguta: Arising from the original reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in which he said that this board has not been functioning for at least two years, does this mean that there has not been any land transactions in this area, and if there has been one, does the Minister accept that this has been illegal?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand what the hon. Member wants to ask, because I do not know what land transaction he means. This land is registered against certain titles and, as far as I know, these titles still exist.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, Sir, is the Minister not aware that the reasons why this board has not been functioning for the last two years is that the members of the board used to be appointed by the Liwali of the Coast and since the Liwali of the Coast is no longer there, even the board is illegal and completely unconstitutional and should be done away with?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps this may be one of the reasons why the board has not been functioning but, as I said, the major reason why the board has not been functioning is because of constitutional difficulties, because the chairman was the provincial commissioner and during the *Majimbo* Constitution the present provincial commissioner was known as the civil secretary and, as such, under the terms and constitution of the board he could not be regarded as the chairman under that title. However, Mr. Speaker, I might take the opportunity to

[Mr. Gachago]

inform the hon. questioner that the Government is anxious to get this whole question settled and if the hon. Member could approach my Ministry, my Ministry would be willing to discuss this question with him, in order to help the people living there.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Ndile, I believe you have a question by private notice? Will you ask it now?

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister for Local Government tell the House under what circumstances the Town Clerk of Nairobi City Council was not confirmed as town clerk?

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Njiriri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The question of the non-confirmation of the Town Clerk of Nairobi's appointment was referred to me last week when my Minister was away. Since then, the matter has still been under consideration and, therefore, it is *sub judice* and I will not be in a position to say anything more at this stage.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): In view of what the Assistant Minister has said, that this matter is *sub judice*, we will not proceed with this question.

Mr. Anylen: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if this matter was *sub judice*, Mr. Speaker, how does it really become *sub judice* when an announcement was put on the radio and in the papers for the public to read, and the public are entitled to question an announcement like that. If the matter was intended to be the property of the city council, why did they not do it without publicizing this on the radio and in the papers?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think it becomes *sub judice* by the fact that when it is referred to the Minister for Local Government for confirmation, the Minister has to decide what he is going to do. He has not made up his mind yet, so it is *sub judice*.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I would like to inform hon. Members that today Mr. Choge will be raising a matter on adjournment with regard to what he considers an unsatisfactory reply to Question No. 2152.

I would also like to inform hon. Members that tomorrow we shall not have Mr. Oduya's Motion

on what he considers was an unsatisfactory reply in relation to compensation for maize being destroyed in Lamu, because I consider that the Minister was quite right when he said it would be very short notice to get all the details necessary from Lamu, which is far away. Instead, with the consent of the President's Office, I have allocated the question of the ban on meetings in South Nyanza, which Mr. Ngala-Abok is to raise.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise to seek your guidance. You are now the Speaker of the House and I am wondering why you do not appear in a white wig and robes. Could you tell the House why you do not?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not know that it is necessary to have robes; considering that it is only for two weeks, I would have thought the expense would be too much to make all the robes, and so on. Maybe at some stage, when somebody (Inaudible), he might make all the robes and other things that go with it. The Speaker will soon be back and this is the last week when I shall be here.

Mr. Shkuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Parliament, when a Member is completely dissatisfied with the reply to a question, he is asked to submit his views in writing to the Speaker, and it so happens that often we do not have the matter coming up. What happens then?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think I must explain because this is, in fact, I know, a cause of grievance to a lot of hon. Members. Whenever an hon. Member says that he is not satisfied with the answer to a question, he has to give notice in writing of his desire to raise the matter on adjournment. We have, in fact, I think, a very large number of notices of motions: about sixty or seventy. According to Standing Orders, we are not allowed to have more than two Adjournment Motions a week. We normally meet about two weeks a month: in other words, four Adjournment Motions can be taken every month. So if there are about fifty or sixty, we can never catch up. Therefore, some hon. Members will have to be deprived of their Adjournment Motions. It is a very difficult task for the Speaker to decide which Motions are more urgent than others. I can assure you he tries to do it fairly and without regard to any personalities. It is not a very easy question to decide, but he tries to do it as best as he can. If, on the other hand, a lot of Members give notice of their desire to raise matters on adjournment and they cannot come about, I am sorry, it is just one of those things.

[Mr. Njonjo] seventy-two were outright African companies, registered by Africans. Forty-eight were joint ventures between the Africans, Europeans and Asians. So, Mr. Speaker, I do not accept that this legislation is complicated.

Mr. Omeri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Attorney-General accept that one of the reasons why these joint ventures are being encouraged is to get the advice from the Europeans who understand these particular customs?

Mr. Njonjo: I do not, because for every company, which is floated by people who come together to form the company, the memorandum of association and articles of company are always drafted by a lawyer.

Question No. 2193

KALENJI ELDER: ELDORET AFRICAN COURT

Mr. Tuwei asked the Attorney-General why a Kalenjin court elder had not been included in Eldoret African Court and particularly in view of the fact that the majority of the population of Uasin Gishu were Kalenjin and that most of the work of the African courts consists of administering African customary law?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. There is a serious shortage of Kalenjin recording members in the African courts and they are employed in their own district courts. The Eldoret African Court is a township court most of whose work is confined to minor criminal prosecutions. Very few questions of Kalenjin customary law are involved, and the president of the court, who has sixteen years' service at Eldoret, can seek advice if he does not already know the law involved.

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Attorney-General today tell the House who are being prosecuted within Eldoret African Court by the tribal breakdown in Eldoret, if it is not the Kalenjin, who are moved as the wrong-doers from their country to come back into the town?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether the hon. Member could simply put his question in a more understandable way?

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, I am not a lawyer, but the Attorney-General knows how many criminals of the Kalenjin were tried in the first few weeks as trespassers, and yet the non-Kalenjin who is the president is there to administer the Kalenjin customary law there and yet he is not a Kalenjin.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, I understand. First of all, I want to say that trespass is not a customary offence and those who are prosecuted for trespass are prosecuted under the Penal Code and not under African customary law.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is a fallacy to say that there are no Kalenjin qualified. Can the Attorney-General tell the House the qualifications necessary for a Kalenjin to become an elder?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, I am going to repeat what I said first and I wish the hon. Member would pay attention. I said there is a serious shortage of Kalenjin recording members in the African court. Now, the question which the hon. Member has asked I would have thought was a simple one. First of all, the member of the court must be of age, must be knowledgeable in the Kalenjin law, must be—I understand that the hon. Member who has just asked the question was himself a member of the African court. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, one of the qualifications is seniority, and the second one is knowledge of the African customary law.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Tuwei: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, as this is a very unsatisfactory reply, I wish to raise a Motion on Adjournment on this question.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2180

WEATHER ROAD: LAMU

Mr. Komora, on behalf of the Member for Lamu, Mr. Sono asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power if the Ministry was prepared to make the Lamu Road an all-weather road from ten miles starting at the bank of Tana River to Garsen.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. G. Godana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The question of bringing the first section of ten miles from Garsen to Mlangoya-Simba on the Lamu Road up to an all-weather standard has been the concern of my Ministry for a long time. The problem is that this section lies in the flood plain of the Tana River and is inundated for months on end. To provide an all-weather road here would mean extensive—

Mr. Mwaruli: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek your guidance. What happens if a Minister or Assistant Minister reads something that the House does not understand? What is the procedure?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is for the House to decide what to do. There is nothing that I can advise the House on. But, there is no reason to believe that his answer cannot be understood. Carry on, Mr. Godana.

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleague, the hon. Member, I will repeat the answer.

The question of bringing the first section of ten miles from Garsen to Mlangoya-Simba on the Lamu Road up to an all-weather standard has been the concern of my Ministry for a long time. The problem is that this section lies in the flood plain of the Tana River and is inundated for months on end. To provide an all-weather road here would mean extensive bridging and construction of causeways which, while costing hundreds—

Mr. Mwaruzandi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, when it becomes very difficult for the Member to understand what the hon. Member is reading is it in order for another hon. Minister to read for him?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Whether a person likes a Minister's answer or whether he thinks he is sufficiently understandable is for the House. It is not a reason for a Member to interrupt the Minister on a point of order. He has already been interrupted three times and we will never finish a question like this, if every Member keeps interrupting him on a point of order. It is a Member's duty to try his best to understand the Minister's answer to the question.

Mr. G. Godana: To provide an all-weather road here would mean extensive bridging and construction of causeways which, while costing hundreds of thousands of pounds, might even then be unsatisfactory, particularly in view of the possible effects on the Tana River of projected irrigation and hydro-electric power schemes upstream. What we intend to do, however, subject to the availability of funds, is to carry out a programme of gradual improvements, concentrating on those points which are found to be most in need of improvement. This seems the most sensible way of tackling the problem when large-scale funds are scarce.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I understand the Assistant Minister either. As the Assistant Minister states that this portion of the road is flooded by the Tana River due to the Tana River flooding to a height of one inch, could his Ministry do something to improve this road, and could it not raise the level of the soil one inch higher than the water?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, when the money is available then we will do all that we can.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that this is a national road, and in view of the fact also that I am a member of the Central Road Authority and recommend that this road is made weather-proof, will the Assistant Minister still reject the decision of the Central Road Authority?

Mr. G. Godana: Mr. Speaker, I believe that the hon. Member is a member of the board he is speaking about. Of course, the road arrangements first of all must start with this board and we have not received a report from that board.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply that the board of which the hon. Member here claims to be a member has not sent a report in connexion with the improvement of that road, has the Assistant Minister gone through all the records in his Ministry so as to speak with authority that no report has been sent to his Ministry by that board?

Mr. Anyalen: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I thought that when a member is appointed to a board the minutes are normally confidential. Is it in order for an hon. Member to use the confidential minutes of a board to which he has been appointed to question a Minister or Assistant Minister in this House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think he is disclosing anything that is confidential. He is only asking the views on the recommendation in connexion with the road, that in view of the fact that it is a national road whether it should not be made up weather-proof condition.

Mr. G. Godana: I do not question what the hon. Member knows. Can Mr. Gichoya please repeat his question again?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from what the Assistant Minister has already stated that the board which is supposed to inform the Ministry that a particular road should be made an all-weather road has not done so, and here a member of the same board states that the recommendations have been sent to the Ministry, could the Assistant Minister now tell us that he has not gone through the records in his Ministry properly, the records relating to roads?

Mr. G. Godana: No, Mr. Speaker. We have gone through all the documents or records.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question. Is anyone authorized to ask this question on behalf of Mr. Mwatama?

Mr. Aremian: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the Ministry doing to stop the illegal fishing at Jackson Gulf at Lake Rudolf?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main problem we have as regards fishing, which I made quite clear in my reply, is to interest as many local people as possible in fishing, because the resources at the moment are very vast that restriction to fishing is unnecessary at this stage.

Mr. Aremian: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister agree with me that there are some people who are licensed for shooting crocodiles at Jackson Gulf, but they are shooting over the limit?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree because this is constantly under watch and anybody who exceeds the limit allowed by a particular licence is dealt with in the normal way and if the hon. Member can produce evidence to me, I will take swift action.

Mr. Eklitlah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year six crocodiles were shot—Were you there?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not there.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question No. 2184 has been answered outside the House, and therefore it is withdrawn from the Order Paper.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order! I have been informed that Question No. 2184 was asked before and therefore he would like to withdraw it, in fact it should never have been put on the Order Paper.

Question No. 2190

HIRING OF LAWYERS AND ADVOCATES

Mr. Omweri asked the Attorney-General—

(a) whether he would tell this House how many and who were the companies of lawyers or advocates he hired to draft the Government Bills and other documents;

(b) under what terms and circumstances were those people hired.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

I do not hire advocates in private practice to draft Bills or other documents, as all this work is done by my officers. In view of what I have said the second part of the hon. Member's question does not arise.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the negative of the Attorney-General, would he

also give an explanation as to whether it is true that certain companies or certain advocates or lawyers so write agreements which the Government to other individual companies or corporations?

Mr. Njonjo: I do not follow that line of argument because I have said that all the drafting of Government legislation is done by members of my staff.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The question referred to the drafting of Bills. I do not know whether you refer to agreements between the Government and private companies. I think you have said that this is done by your department Mr. Njonjo. Mr. Omweri I do not know what agreements you are referring to.

Mr. Kall: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, knowing as much as I do about the legal set-up of this country, or the Government, I know how many lawyers we have who can do anything, but the questioner is trying to create an impression that the Government does not have sufficient manpower to do the Government legal business. Therefore, I would like him to substantiate the information he had before he brought this question.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am asking him to make his question a little clearer.

Mr. Kall: I do not know whether there is such a (Inaudible).

Mr. Omweri: You asked me to give an example, Mr. Speaker.

When the diatomite company was being liquidated the Government asked a certain company of lawyers to write up the agreement for the Receiver, Sir, something like that, Mr. Speaker, does establish what I meant.

Mr. Njonjo: I do not know what the diatomite company is.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think we are getting very far with this.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Omweri: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could I be allowed to give this as a Motion on Adjournment, to explain what I meant?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, if you give notice. Perhaps this might be possible.

Mr. Njonjo: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to give the impression that I am reluctant to reply to the hon. Member's question, but what I am

[Mr. Njonjo]

saying is that, even if this matter is raised on adjournment, I would still say that all drafting as far as the Bills are introduced in this House are concerned, they are all drafted by me.

Mr. Gachago: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the matter might concern this House, the House seems to be fully satisfied with the Attorney-General's statement, and if the hon. Member is still dissatisfied would it not be more appropriate to confine this question to the Attorney-General's Chamber, to find out exactly what he wants?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): To raise a matter on the adjournment is one of a Members rights. It is the right of an hon. Member to have his point raised on the adjournment. I am afraid that in this particular case I am entirely with the Attorney-General. I have not myself fully understood what the Member was driving at, but perhaps he has some specific grievances. He might be able to work it out with the Attorney-General privately and save this House the necessity of going through it on an Adjournment Motion. But if he insists, he has the right to ask for it to be raised on Adjournment. It is for the Speaker then to decide whether there is time for such a Motion on Adjournment. If notice is given in writing, it will be brought in the usual way.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that perhaps what the hon. Member for South Mugirango had in mind was the matters concerning liquidation have the right either to approach the Official Receiver for the appointment of the liquidator, or any other firm of advocates who act as the liquidator, would it not be in order for the Attorney-General to tell the hon. Member that this is a matter within the company which goes into liquidation?

Mr. Njonjo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am much obliged to my learned friend for elucidating what in fact, was a mystery to me.

If that is the question, then, of course, the position is that private companies have a right to appoint a private practitioner to liquidate their companies. They have also the right to appoint the Official Receiver, who is in my office, to liquidate the company. If that is the question, then that is the position. Every private company has the right either to appoint a private practitioner or appoint the Official Receiver.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question.

Question No. 2192

REPEALING OF COMPANIES ACT

Mr. Omweri asked the Attorney-General whether he would consider amending or repealing the Companies Act which was so foreign, colonial and complicated in the eyes of the Kenya Africans.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Whilst Government appreciates that the Companies Act is a complicated piece of legislation, its provisions are considered essential if the interests of the public and of shareholders are to properly protected.

Businessmen who form companies do so to make profits and to obtain the advantage of limited liability. If they do not understand the requirements of the Act which are designed to safeguard the rights of their shareholders and to give the public adequate information concerning their company they should seek professional advice, and this is where the private practitioners come in. If the person who is going to float a company does not understand the provisions of the Companies Act, they should use a private practitioner to explain those provisions.

For those who want a simpler form of organization without numerous shareholders or limited liability, a firm can be registered under the Registration of Business Names Act or again the formation of a co-operative society may be more appropriate.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the Attorney-General insists that the clauses included in this particular law are not necessary, does he not agree with me that it would not be easy for our people who want to form companies in the spirit of African socialism to understand the clauses which exceed more than 360 in this particular chapter?

Mr. Njonjo: I am interested to hear that, Mr. Speaker. In fact, I thought that the hon. Member was complaining about the complexity of the legislation itself. He is now complaining about the length of the document, but I would like to say this, Sir. Last year, out of seventeen public companies which were formed nine were outright African companies—and therefore there is not any question of an allegation that Africans do not understand the Companies Act—four were joint ventures between Africans, Europeans and Asians, and one was a Government formed and sponsored company. In the case of private companies, out of 427 companies registered last year,

Mr. Achleng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I made it very clear in the House the other day, that the whole thing will be gone into, and I can assure the House that we are not going to pay unnecessary debts, and we are not going to pay something extra from the Kenya Treasury without thorough examination.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, would the Minister agree with me that the progress of nationalization demands that we have to pay some money from the Treasury in order to nationalize any industry?

Mr. Achleng-Onoko: I entirely agree, and this is what the House has been discussing at length and thoroughly.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question.

Question No. 2204

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN V.O.K.

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism if the Minister would tell the House how many men and women who are employed as full-time employees and how many are employed on part-time basis in the Voice of Kenya.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achleng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Voice of Kenya employs 410 men and 68 women on a full-time basis. On a part-time basis there are 15 men and 5 women. Of these, 13 men and 1 woman are employed in the vernacular service, 2 men and 2 men on television service and 2 women on the national service.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, is the Minister aware that those employed on part-time basis earn more than those employed permanently or on full-time basis?

Mr. Achleng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this may be so, because they form the same cadre of the department and we find that their services are quite necessary.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Minister whether the persons employed on part-time do pass through the normal Government channels, that is, through the Public Service Commission, or it is just a sort of small select committee appointed by the Minister to choose some of these employees?

Mr. Achleng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a Minister I have no Committee of appointment of any civil servant whatsoever. The staff employed on temporary basis are the responsibility of the

Director-General of the Voice of Kenya, with the permission of the head of the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that some of these part-time employees of the Voice of Kenya are paid a little more than the regularly employed workers, could the Minister tell us why the Government thinks it expedient to spend more money on people who are working on a part-time basis instead of employing people on a full-time basis and paying them a little bit less?

Mr. Achleng-Onoko: Those who are paid on permanent basis enjoy the facilities like leave and other things which are enjoyed by the civil servants, but the persons employed on temporary terms are those who form what we call the artists group, and in most cases they are economic to employ because they do normally work once every week.

Mr. Malinda: Arising out of that reply and due to the fact that it appears that these temporary employees do a certain kind of work every week, will the Minister tell us why his Ministry has not found it fit or necessary to establish permanent posts for these people to be employed permanently?

Mr. Achleng-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, my Ministry is trying to find permanent employment for these temporary or part-time workers, and already there are about thirty-six vacancies which have been advertised through the normal channels. Applications are now being invited, and these posts will be easily filled.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, in view of the seriousness of this question and being completely dissatisfied by the answers so far given, I beg to raise the matter on adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2201

BOREHOLES IN ISIOLO DISTRICT

Mr. Bonaya asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife if he could tell us when he is going to construct boreholes in Marti, Sericho, Garbatulla and remote places of Isiolo District, due to hardship of water in the above-mentioned areas? Secondly, if he could tell us why the water-pipes which have been installed for water supply at Garbatulla are still standing unfinished.

The Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. There is already a borehole in full working order at Garbatulla. As far as Marti, Sericho and other remote places in Isiolo District are concerned, the Isiolo County Council has not applied, through the Provincial Agricultural Board, for boreholes to be drilled at such specific places. There are, therefore, no provisions for such works in the next financial year's estimates. I would, however, like to point out that my Ministry has been spending over £20,000 per year in maintaining dams and pans in the former N.F.D. and about £4,000 per year in maintenance of rural boreholes and minor surface works in Isiolo and Marsabit Districts. Unfortunately this work was brought to a halt last year because of the security situation. It is hoped to recommence work in July this year and for this purpose we are recruiting a special security guard for our staff. A sum of about £25,000 is provided for this work for the former N.F.D. It is not possible to split these figures on a district basis, as work will be carried out in areas where the security situation allows.

Mr. Bonaya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order, Mr. Bonaya.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reference to the Provincial Agricultural Board, would the Minister tell us why the proper channels should be the Provincial Agricultural Board, and not the Water Development Board for these applications of water development?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, provincial boards are a branch of the water boards.

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, did you say that the hon. Member was out of order by reminding the Minister that as far as he was concerned he had not answered part (b) of the question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I thought the Minister replied to it.

Hon. Members: No.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Did you answer part (b), Mr. Ayodo?

Mr. Ayodo: I think quite fully.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I thought you did too. I thought Mr. Bonaya was saying he was not satisfied with the answer but he did reply to it.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister actually tell this House what made water-pipes which have been installed in Garbatulla not to finish.

Mr. Ayodo: Will you please repeat the last part of your question?

Mr. Bonaya: Why the water-pipes which have been installed in Garbatulla are not yet finished?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the maintenance of these water works in the responsibility of the county councils. I am not aware that pipes have been stolen and that work is supposed to be finished.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Minister's reply, can he assure this House that out of his £25,000 that he hopes to spend within the next financial year, some of that money is going to be used in drilling at least a borehole at Marti and Sericho areas of Isiolo District?

Mr. Ayodo: No, Sir.

Question No. 2202

POACHING FROM LAKE RUDOLF

Mr. Areman asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife if he could tell us what steps the Ministry is taking to protect the Lake Rudolf from poaching activities which are now in the increase.

The Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am not quite sure of what the hon. Member means by poaching in connexion with Lake Rudolf. In this area there could be two types of poaching, namely of fish and of crocodiles.

We cannot speak about poaching in respect of fishing in Lake Rudolf because there are no limitations or conditions on fishing in the lake. On the contrary, we are making considerable efforts to increase the output from this lake to about ten times the present catch so as to create a worthwhile fishing industry. In the circumstances, my Ministry does not intend to restrict the fishing effort by passing legislation now.

As far as crocodile poaching is concerned my Ministry is not aware that this is on the increase. It is possible that this may be the case on the eastern and north-eastern shores of Lake Rudolf where the security situation has made it necessary to stop anti-poaching patrols temporarily. The southern and western shores, however, are constantly patrolled by anti-poaching teams and there is no indication whatsoever that crocodile poaching is on the increase.

Tuesday, 22nd June 1965

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

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPER LAID

The following Paper was laid on the Table:—
Vote on account—Financial Year 1965/66

(By the Vice-President (Mr. Odinga) on behalf of the Minister for Finance)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR BY AFRICANS

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

THAT in view of the universally accepted fact that Kenya is essentially an agricultural industrial economy, and in view of the fact that its stability cannot be assured so long as its control remains in the hands of non-Africans; this House calls upon the Government to repeal all colonial legislation which deliberately limits African participation and control of the agricultural industry; and further this House urges the Government to offer large loans to African farmers allowing them five years of grace before paying them for a period of twenty years after the period of grace.

TRANSFER OF MARKETING BOARDS TO MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

THAT noting with concern the urgent need for a well organized national co-operative and marketing system in Kenya; this House calls upon the Government to transfer all statutory boards of Kenya to its appropriate Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing in order that an appropriate policy may be formulated which will encourage Africans to contribute to the economy of the country through its co-operatives and marketing movement.

LIMITATION OF POLICY AND SUPPLY SPEECHES

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT the following limitations shall be applied to the business of the Annual Estimates:—

(i) On the Motions "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" to enable Ministers to initiate debates on policy, be limited to a total of one hour; half an hour in moving and half an hour in replying to the debate; and that all other Members speaking be limited to ten minutes.

(ii) In Committee of Supply all speeches shall be limited to ten minutes.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2200

BUILDING POLICE STATION: SERICHO AND KIMA

Mr. Bonaya asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence when the Ministry would build police posts in Sericho and Kima.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I do not propose to establish police posts at either Sericho or Kima as I am absolutely satisfied that these areas are at present adequately covered by neighbouring police posts. However, the question of the establishment of new police posts is constantly under review, depending on the security situation in the particular area, and I shall not hesitate to consider these two places should the need arise.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that from Sericho to the nearest police station is about thirty-five miles, and that if *Shifita* can get a chance, they would go and attack the innocent Boran who are about thirty-five miles from the police post?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows that since the *Shifita* activities started, the nearest police posts—like Maru and Garbatulla—have now been up-graded to police stations and more police officers have been put in these stations.

Mr. Nyaga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, would I be in order to ask the ruling on this question because it is very—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Nyaga, that is not a point of order.

Mr. Murruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell this House what security—

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamwaya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, it is in order for the hon. Member for Meru South to be on his feet when another hon. Member is speaking?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He is not in order. Please sit down, Mr. Mate, I was calling on Mr. Murruli to ask a question.

Mr. Murruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell this House what security protection he has given to the people living around Sericho and Kima?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, constantly, the armed forces patrol these areas in the normal way.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kima is not far from the Meru border, and on the Meru border there is Maua which is a police station. They regularly patrol the Kima area. There is also another place called Kathagacine on the Meru side where there is a Tribal Police force, to which we are adding ordinary police to help in the patrolling of this area. Sericho, for that matter is not, as far as the Ministry is concerned, suitable for a permanent police station, and as the hon. questioner, Mr. Bonaya, has a question down for the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife, he knows that water at Sericho is only available during the rainy season, and we do not want to put the police in a dry area.

Mr. Nyaga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, shall I be in order if I (Inaudible) this question is not well stated and is not well answered, for the benefit of the Meru people?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Nyaga, please sit down. If we have any more interruptions of this nature, I am afraid you will have to leave the Chamber.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to supplement the same sentiments which were stressed by the Member for Meru South, may I ask a supplementary? Do you think (Inaudible) why this Government should not make it a free for all so that the Somalis could remember?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mate, you have asked your question, now please sit down.

Mr. G. G. Kiriuki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a former Minister to shout like that?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He can raise his voice while asking a question.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: It is not the concern of my Ministry to look after the interests of the apparent activities of the hon. Member who has just asked this question. The fact is that we do not have any answer to that, except the Meru people themselves.

Mr. Ekiella: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We just do not want points of order which are not points of order, Mr. Ekiella.

Mr. Ekiella: Mr. Speaker, I just want to say something. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister not to reply properly when the hon. Members come here and ask questions?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I have explained this matter many times. We will not go over it again.

Next question.

Question No. 2203

CHECKING OF V.O.K. ACCOUNT BOOKS

Mr. Shikuku asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism if the Minister could tell the House after what period did the auditor check the books of accounts of the Voice of Kenya.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achiong-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Voice of Kenya became a Government Department on the 1st July 1964 and its accounts are now to be audited by the Controller and Auditor-General as in any other Ministry or department.

Under the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1965, the accounts of the Voice of Kenya up to the 30th June 1965 must be submitted to the Controller and Auditor-General not later than 31st October 1965 and he must finish his audit and report to this House within the following three-month period.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply by the Minister, to the effect that the auditing of the books, since the former Kenya Broadcasting Corporation was taken over by Government under the name of the Voice of Kenya, could he tell the House how they took over without knowing what money there was and how could they start off without knowing the state of the accounts?

Mr. Achiong-Onoko: Mr. Speaker, what this House authorized to be taken over were, (1) the services and (2) the equipment that belonged to the former Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, that it was only a question of services and equipment, is it not possible now that we might be paying the debts which were entered into by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, and if so, could the Minister tell us whether we are supposed to pay that?

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought the Member here was old enough to know what a point of order is, or what is not.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking that our President, Mzee Kenyatta, should have a meeting and find out what our problems are.

An hon. Member: What sort of meeting?

Mr. E. D. Godana: He is asking me what sort of meeting.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member in order to say that the Member who is speaking is one of the biggest problems of the disunity of this nation.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, I do not think he should say that, but he is not referring to a particular person.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the hon. Khalif who has interrupted this House and my speech knows what points of order are.

Mr. Speaker, I am very much concerned today with the misunderstanding among our Members. We have one great problem. Before we came to this House we had a lot of promises from this Government. I come from the Northern Province which includes Turkana, Samburu,

(Inaudible.) Masai. The Kanu Manifesto promised us a lot of things. We were told that the neglected areas would be given priority. Today, let me tell this House point blank that nothing has been done. We were much better off during the colonial times. Now, everything has been tightened. People have been moved from one area to another without permission. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Government to implement the promises we were given in 1963 in the Kanu Manifesto, that we would be given priority in the development of this country. Some Members are telling me now that others have also been neglected. What has been done today for my Rendille people? This is what I am asking the Government. There are no schools, there are no hospitals. So I say that Government must rest assured that if the people from the North-Eastern Region do not get better things as promised in the Kanu Manifesto, then we will withdraw our support in the near future. We are pastoral people but we will withdraw our support if nothing is done for us. That is a problem which the Government has to face. If nothing is done for us we shall withdraw our support and then either join the Ethiopian Government or the Somali Government. We have made up our minds and we ask the Government to do something for us or it will be a big problem.

I would like to speak on another point, Alex (Inaudible.) was detained during the colonial régime and he has not yet been brought to a court of justice. There were others who were also detained with him and they have not been brought to a court of justice. If we believe in African socialism and we believe in the freedom of Africans these people should be tried in a court of justice. We should be informed what their position is today. I tried to approach the provincial commissioner and the Minister for Internal Security and Defence on this matter and I was told that the matter is under consideration. Nothing has been reviewed. The Government has not yet considered their release.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, there is no question about considering the release of these people. Alex (Inaudible.) who is from Marsabit, will be freed as soon as possible so that he can participate in the Senate elections for a candidate from Moyale/Marsabit.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Alex (Inaudible.) used to be leader of the Rendille in my area and I represent these people who used to live in the reserves. Today, 100 per cent of the Rendille and ex-chiefs who supported the idea of secession have given up their support of that idea because of the promises of this Government. So, I will keep on asking for the release of this man as soon as possible so that he can participate in the Senate elections. We would like him to represent the Rendille people in the Senate elections.

Kenya also has a big problem the land problem. This problem is the problem of all the people in this House who represent the interests of the public outside this House. Mr. Speaker, there are other people who own hundreds and thousands of acres of land while our people have no land to live on. Some of our people are hungry, they have no land on which to grow food, they have no land to live on. So, I would like the Government to look very closely into this land problem. This is something which affects all of us. We do not want the masses to be without land. When land is in the hands of other people, then surely there will be a revolution. People lost their land and other properties on account of this soil, they wanted to fight to keep this soil, and because of this the land today is in the hands of the foreigners. Therefore, I would like to tell this House very frankly that we have a big problem of land, and if we do not do something about it now, it will be the future problem of this country. We will fight for this land up till the last drop of blood that is in us. When we see people like Lord Delamere having about 60,000 acres

[Mr. E. D. Godana]

of land we feel jealous. All the people in Kenya must have equal acres of land. We have achieved our independence, this land is ours and Government must see that the masses have equal amounts of land. Our fathers and brothers fought for this land with their blood and we must get land. I have not been bought with money from outside and so I will say that we must fight for this land. This is the truth. Let us make this House the platform where we fight for the land.

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Godana, I am sorry to have to interrupt you but it is now time for the interruption of business.

The House is now adjourned until Tuesday, 22nd June 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

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

[Mr. Theuri]

put in *kibbutzim* or community settlement, and they work very hard and have produced quite a lot. Even the Government of Israel has Members and Ministers from that community settlement.

However, in our country, of course, we are lucky. We have people with small areas—two acres or half an acre—and if the Government wants to ease this trouble and put these people in community settlement, on that basis, it will solve the problem. The people there should have a good planner who would tell them, "This is your *shamba*, 2,000 acres, you are given a tractor, you are given money, you are given everything; what we require is that you should sit down and begin working on the basis of this plan." Perhaps this would end the trouble and people would perhaps be able to work harder, rather than making a noise and shouting for nothing in the whole country. I wonder if the Government could agree to send some of these experts to that country, let them study the situation of *kibbutzim*, come back to their own country and teach the people how to cultivate.

I have also seen that they have taken water from the River Jordan and sent it about 250 miles for irrigation. Of course, we have plenty of water. We can take the river, which is flowing to Lake Naivasha, and send it to the Masai area, which is very few miles, and it can become a green land. Also we can take the Tana River water, which is running into the Indian Ocean for nothing, and send it to Yatta, Machakos, even to other places.

Of course, we would not say the Government is sitting idle, but this takes a long time, but if we have co-operation and give the Government a chance to go ahead with the plan, the whole issue,

..... (Inaudible.) Government will come to realize. Anyhow, the Government has sent many exports. The Minister for Agriculture went to Israel, the Minister for Economic Planning went there some time, and they have seen all these plans. If we can give them a chance, the Government will see what they are trying to do. We cannot blame the Government; it is trying quite a lot and in these few years we have seen what the Government has done. I hope with this remark I am making to the Government it will try to find how we can stop all this thing of making a noise when they send the people to that area.

Another thing I want to mention is about the County Council of Nyeri in Central Province. In the Constitution it was written that one-third of the councillors have to retire at the end of

the year, but what happened? This is the second year and we have had no elections for the councillors. I would like to know from the Minister for Local Government the reason why the councillors did not have an election at the end of this year or last year.

The other point, of course, is about communism. Mr. Speaker, many people have been talking and making a quarrel, making accusations from one side, calling another a communist. I do not understand what the people really mean, because it is not communism; perhaps it is something else. I understood well, from the Member who previously spoke, a few minutes ago that he has seen communism. I was wondering how he saw communism. Of course, there are some people who perhaps want to get power to exploit their own ends, but that is not communism. Communism is not an easy subject, I should say, for an ordinary man to come and talk about here.

An hon. Member: It is political philosophy.

Mr. Theuri: I am a student of political philosophy and I have all the "isms" in my head, but this is what I want to make clear to the hon. Members. Mr. Speaker, I was studying with communist students the

..... (Inaudible.) subject, but the one thing I found was that those communist students from Russia, from China, from any area in that part of the world, loved their country more dearly than anything else. When anybody who goes outside of this country, with a little knowledge, not even elementary knowledge, comes here and says, "Communism, we have everything." I do not know. They deviate from what they have promised, their people, they come here and become almost the representatives of those people. I say this is sheer nonsense because they love their own country, whether they are from China or Moscow. It is a very

..... (Inaudible.) When anything is said by the headquarters, they have to follow what they say, they cannot deviate.

A good example was during the Second World War. When the war broke out, the head of communism said, "The war is between the imperialists; let them fight themselves." Where there were communists, they said, "We have nothing to do with this war, it is the war of the imperialists and they have to fight themselves." Let me tell you. When part of Russia—the Ukraine—was attacked by Hitler, then Stalin broadcast on the radio to the nation and said, "Now this is the national war." It switched from the imperialists

[Mr. Theuri]

war to the national war. This communist (Inaudible) they switched the war, began preaching to the people, "Let us fight, this is the national war." They were (Inaudible) in India and other countries. A man who was imprisoned there was (Inaudible) by the Government, and that was the sort of thing that led to a national war. Now, if there is a war—

An hon. Member (Inaudible.)

Mr. Theuri: Sometimes the people began shouting, and this is what happened. When they began fighting, the people in the country began to occupy the land; 6,000 square miles were occupied. Therefore, we must warn our country that this is our own country and we must develop it. We attained our independence by revolution, and we have to maintain our revolution. Now, we are not going to tolerate any individual to stage a revolution, which shows that we are communists.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I support the Budget.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance. First of all I would like to speak about the security of this country which has been divided by the (Inaudible) and their tummies and bellies.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of Members and this House, I am not committed to East or West, but this country of ours. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am entitled to speak my mind, my feelings, without any fear. Somebody may think that I will be used like a (Inaudible) when they want my support or my vote.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me speak first of all on the problem which is facing us.

QUORUM

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, do we have a quorum?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, we do not. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Godana.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, once more I would like to tell the House that I stand here

today to declare my stance as non-aligned, for the information of hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker, I was speaking on the point of unity of this country, which is more important than any other issue today. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this very frankly, that the problem we have today here is not a problem being caused by the masses, or the people we represent. They are from this House. It is the hon. Members and Minister of this House who think that they will have the power tomorrow, and I have no doubt that of every Member, every Minister of this Government and this House, I know what their interests are and what they are doing. Mr. Speaker the disunity which has been caused in Kenya today did not come from the President of this country who is the Father of the Nation. It came from the Ministers who are worrying about their position. So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this. It is the Ministers who are causing more disunity and confusion in this House. It is well known how we behave in this House, and if we say that we are one party, there should have been no opposition from one corner to another.

So, Mr. Speaker, I hope what I say is known to the Father of the Nation, the President, that I am for the unity of this country. Among the representatives of the people in this House, we have seen what happened the day before yesterday. There was some misunderstanding among the Members of this House that we do not have confidence in the former chairman.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, to summon all Members of this House and the Senate to find out who is bringing this disunity among the Government. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to say on this point that I would like the President to summon Members before long and the Senators, to find out what the disunity is, and what the problems are between Members and Ministers. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, before long we are going to have another opposition party in this country, which will have to oppose our President, because of this disunity which has been caused by some Ministers and Members who are worried about their future positions in this country.

Mr. Makoko: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Member speaking substantiate that the disunity of this House is caused by the Ministers?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, I do not think that type of allegation needs substantiation. He is not referring to any particular Minister.

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

the two secretaries of the Back-benchers, as well as the two Whips, who have already divided this House, to come together again for the benefit of the people they represent and act as they were before. Mr. Speaker, before Kadu crossed and joined the Government I can say that there was bigger unity in Kanu, and it seems as if the former Kadu Members when they crossed and joined Kanu, are trying to divide the people. I would like here to give a strong warning: that if it continues, and some hon. Members continue to be misled by others, then this country is heading for serious trouble.

With these words, Mr. Speaker, I end my speech.

Mr. Theuri: Mr. Speaker, I start with congratulations for the Minister for Finance for the fair Budget which he has brought for the country. Within the last two years he has shown to the world that Kenya has been trying to improve and to recover the confidence which was supposed to be lost during the transition period. We have shown the world that we can do a lot for our people and Kenya as a whole.

I would also like to congratulate the President for the speech he made on *Madaraka* Day when he told the nation that they would have free medical service. This made our people very proud of the President, and this is something we must be proud of.

The President also told us on *Madaraka* Day that we have three services in our nation, the army, the navy and the air force. This also makes us very proud. Our neighbouring countries, Uganda and Tanzania were ahead of us but now that we have these three services we are one step forward.

On the question of exchange I want to comment on one thing. To my view, this, of course, is something which I was longing for because no country can progress without control of money. The outflow of money was going to various countries, because many people who were here were not quite certain as to whether this country would remain stable, but they have also taken all that we could give, because the Government was very wise in waiting to see how the economy could recover and were then able to put this into operation. But there is only one thing which the Minister did not mention to the nation, that is the control of the outflow of gold and some other things by other devices, and these devices—there are some people who are very expert in this country, who, when they know that the money has been controlled by the Government, they may turn the coins and other things

into gold. When they melt the gold or the (Inaudible.) they put on their clothes, or ornaments, and other rings or necklaces, and they can put even their jewels as a type of ornament, and when they want to leave this country and go back to their own country, they go with those clothes and no customs officer can stop them from going away because they know that they are clothes.

When they go back to their own country the time will come to get rid of these clothes and ornaments and change them into money, and they get all the money. I want the Ministry to become very strict on this; no matter what sort of ornament, or whatever thing has been put on the clothes, they should be checked to see whether it is most valuable, and it should be stopped from going outside.

I also want to mention about something which was mentioned in the paper about the birth rate, particularly in Nyeri. It was mentioned that the birth rate in Nyeri is the highest in the whole country, or, probably, even in the whole world. But there are some family-planning people who had a meeting at Nyeri a few days ago, they say this is (Inaudible.) per cent the highest, in comparison with the others. That is the reason, gentlemen. I should make a comment to the organizer of that meeting, that we people in Nyeri and perhaps the people in the whole of Kenya should remind the organizer of this family-planning team that we are worried as to how the position will be controlled. I have to mention something concerning Nyeri, perhaps nature was kind to us in trying to compensate to us for what we lost during the Emergency. We lost many people, young men and young women, when they were fighting for the present Government and, of course, not only Nyeri, but the whole of Kenya. We, in Nyeri, particularly lost many lives, but now the whole situation has come back to normal, and nature is kind in compensating us and that is why the population rate is becoming higher and higher and I thank Almighty God, who is kind enough to give us children, but I will not agree with the proposal that we should take into consideration family-planning; that should not be introduced into this country. I oppose it entirely, because we want manpower and we want many people. (Inaudible.) who will become cannon fodder in the near future. Therefore, this plan is supported by the Government, as I understand that the Government is trying to take part in it; I say that the position is not good now and it should not be encouraged. We want the

[Mr. Theuri]

population, we have a big land and we can expand to the various countries; there are some very, very big districts which are under-populated and I want to send the people there. There is the Tana River District—

An hon. Member: That is a waste of money.

Mr. Theuri: Of course, we should give the Minister of Agriculture the credit for what he is trying to do, because this is the first time that the people of Kenya are facing drought, and, unless something is done, we are going to face the difficulty of finding where the people can get food to feed the people and, also their livestock which are dying because of the shortage of rain. Whatever they are trying to do, whether trying to experiment on rain-making, we must try to encourage, and even to assist by all means, even to demanding some more money which is not being used by the other Ministers; this should be given to the Minister for Agriculture to try to make rain so that we can have something to feed those people who are suffering, and their cattle, with.

Another thing I would like to mention is the public road from Nyeri to Nanyuki. We were told the other day that the Government was going to start from this year, or in January, to tarmac the road from Kiganjo to Nanyuki, and up to now we are at the end of this financial year and nothing has so far been done. I would ask Government to try by all means to hurry and start tarmac-ing this road and complete it so that they can even start with the other places, like Nyeri to Thomson's Falls, which is also most useful to the tourists who are going to Treetops and the Aberdare National Park. This can be done and, also, help the people who are not employed to get a job when the work is being carried out.

The other point I would like to mention is about Embakasi Airport. This airport—you should want to hear what I am going to say—was built by ex-detainees, and I am trying to ask how much money was spent when this airfield was constructed. I know that the question was replied to in writing, it was not an oral question where the Members could see or hear the other supplementary questions. A lot of money was spent according to what was planned, and over £2 million was used for the building of the whole airport, but I was wondering because I had heard that this airport was the second to New Zealand, which has the biggest airport—At that time because it was built during the *Mau Mau* operation, labour was cheaper.

Those people who were building it were not paid anything. I want to know where this money was sent and how it was spent. It was not a satisfactory reply and it just mentioned that a few people died because of a certain accident, but we know that many of those detainees died and there was no compensation, and that money—over £2 million—was not paid to those people. I would say to this Government that because those people who built it left it as what you call a national monument, there should be something there to remind future historians that this work was done by them when they were trying to liberate the country. But I would ask this Kenya Government of ours to put something there to remember the work which was done by the people there. They should put up a monument or a statue for those people who were working there. They must remember that this airport was built by detainees who volunteered to fight for their own country and shed their blood, so that in future they shall be remembered. They earned compensation through their lives and bloodshed, and the Government should remember them by putting a monument there and perhaps even go to the extent of changing the name from Embakasi Airport to *Mau Mau* Airport, to make the people remember that they were the people who built it and were not given anything.

I now want to mention settlement. We have many people talking so much about the people having no land, they are landless, the Government must do something, and give them a *shamba* or send them to settlement, but I would ask the Members to take into consideration what sort of settlement they want. At the moment what the Government is doing is doing a bit of good, because there is nobody on the land there; there were Europeans and today we have a good percentage of the people living there. But there are some people who are left there, because the land is very small and the people are many, and they are still giving a headache to the people who are left in those areas. My own suggestion—if the Government could agree to this—is that they could set aside, as they were trying to do with the *Harambee* farms, about 2,000 acres for all those people who are left in settled areas. These people should be sent to those *Harambee* farms and be given the farms on the condition that they form themselves into co-operative societies: in other words—I will put it this way—they should have community settlement, which is very good. I suggest that they could perhaps have what they call *kibbutzim* in Israel. Perhaps those people who are shouting should get a chance to go to Israel and see how these people are working. Those people there who have no land are

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to mention about the position of the Members of this House and the party. It is a very sad affair, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to note that at the moment there is a lot of division among the Members of Parliament. It is true that all these Members here, all the hon. Members here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, pledge that they are all Kanu supporters, that they are Kanu Members, that they were elected here by a Kanu ticket, and even those who crossed the Floor, all of them are Kanu supporters. But, also, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is surprising to find out, or to see, that people in the countryside, although they support Kanu wholeheartedly remember those who have been elected, and after having come to this Chamber they have been divided into various groups, various sides, which are not in the interests of the various people which they represent. Surely, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that whichever way the Members here may turn will in the long run affect the people in the countryside.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the whole matter has affected the Members of this Chamber, and as you can see now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two Whips. There are two Chief Government Whips, two chairmen of the Back-benchers, two secretaries. This is very surprising. Mr. Speaker, Sir, although some Members are asking questions as to what is happening, and if the hon. Members cannot afford to effect unity among themselves, then I am wondering how they are going to as the whole of the countryside to unite. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is a very sad affair, and I think that they should be ashamed of themselves, for having allowed themselves to be divided by some people, some individuals, who want only to seek power. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is true, that in the oceans and in the seas there are some big fish. These big fish feed on the small ones. The Members in this House are the victims of those big fishes. They are allowing themselves to become the small fishes which are food to the big fishes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would therefore appeal to the Members irrespective of the ideologies which some hon. Members are trying to copy to affect the spirit of peaceful co-existence, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, without that these hon. Members will plunge this country into a serious struggle. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there remains and a chance to practice the ideologies which they claim to believe in support, then eventually, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country will be in serious trouble. It is on this understanding, Mr. Speaker, that I appeal to the hon. Members, in spite of the beliefs they have, to place the country's interest at heart, and

to think more seriously about the people they represent. In this way the people will not copy a very bad example from the Members they have elected and in whom they have all the confidence that will lead them to prosperity.

The other thing I would like to mention is about Africanization. There was a time I remember when the Members of the Back-benchers' Group did elect a committee to go and visit all the Ministries to find out how the Africanization policy had been effected. Since then the Members really have stopped paying attention to this, now the policy of Africanization has gone down considerably. I would like the Government or the Ministries concerned, and particularly the Ministry of Tourism, to try and speed up Africanization. The Education Department, Mr. Speaker, for the information of the hon. Members, is the department which is fully Africanized. If you look at the tourist industry, at the major companies which organize tourism, you will realize that there is not a single place where you find Africans. The majority of the clerks and managers are Europeans. We know these are foreign companies which operate and run tourism, but I hope that although they are foreign companies they will be encouraged to employ Africans and also to promote them to responsible positions. I think it is very wrong to have foreign tourists visiting this country finding that in the tourist industry most of the people in the top posts are either Europeans or Asians. They find many European women working as clerks, people who organize the tours for them. They wonder whether they are in Nairobi or in London. This is the sort of thing, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Minister for Tourism to take into consideration.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achleng-Onoko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know whether the hon. Member is right in saying that you only find the white faces of European women working as receptionists? Would the hon. Member also agree with me that Mrs. Mutiso is employed as a receptionist and doing a good job in that field?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wariithi): I do not think that is a point of order. But if you want to ask the hon. Member to substantiate, then that is a different matter.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): This is quite true, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. Member: Withdraw.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): I need not withdraw, Mr. Speaker, because what I said is true and according to what the Minister for Information and Tourism has said, this is like a drop of water in the stream. We want to see more of our people in this industry, not just one. There are capable African ladies who can act as receptionists in these offices and so there is no point in the Minister standing up and saying that there is a Mrs. Mutiso working in this office. She is the only woman and I would like the Minister to employ more women in this field.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is about Africanization in the African courts. It is true that some time ago the former Minister for Justice did tell us that they were speeding up Africanization in the African courts, that there were to be some African magistrates because they are the only qualified people who know the problems of the local people. These African magistrates would be able to effect the possibility of someone being represented by an advocate in these African courts. Now, we are wondering how fast this scheme has been implemented. I am now asking the Attorney-General's Office to speed up this Africanization, particularly in the African courts.

The hon. Member, the present Temporary Deputy Speaker, when he was speaking, mentioned that there are no African judges or magistrates. This is a very sad state of affairs, Mr. Speaker, because when you go to the Law Courts you will be inclined to think you are somewhere in Bombay or Karachi because the majority of the people employed are either Asians or Europeans. You would be inclined to think there are no Africans. The Africans. The Africans you see are those who are escorted because they are there to face certain charges. Mr. Speaker, if we could achieve our independence and we can have a person like the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General who are Africans then, surely, we can claim to have people capable of administering these laws in the form of such people as magistrates and judges. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, if the such people as magistrates and judges. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, if the Government is willing to recruit more Africans to this field— There are Africans who are already qualified and a good majority of them are in this House. If the Government was willing to ask some of the hon. Members here to resign their seats and take up some magisterial posts I am sure they would be willing to do so.

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wariithi) left the Chair]

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) resumed the Chair]

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member would please give way, Sir, it is not only the learned Members of this House who would be requested to resign. The country is running a very great shortage of teachers and perhaps those who are Members of this House and qualify to be headmasters or teachers could also be asked to resign their posts.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. Member is trying to defend his case in the legal profession.

We do not understand how long it is going to take us in order for us to have some African magistrates or judges. We are very anxious to know when we are going to have an African Chief Justice, a person who is a Kenya citizen. Now, Sir, if we do not start from the bottom we do not know how long it will take us, and it is no use our saying we are independent, that we are capable of running this country when the judicial department is still being run by foreigners. Although, Mr. Speaker, this is an independent department where we expect justice to be done, we do not understand why the Africans who are already qualified and who could become magistrates, judges, or even take us the post of Chief Justice are not given this opportunity. We have such people as the hon. Nyamweya and the hon. Seroney who are not willing to take up these posts but I think it would be useful if the Government would effect some means whereby it would try to persuade some of these hon. Members to resign their seats and join the Judicial Department.

Although I do not wish to take up much time of the House I will end my speech by stating that in Kenya today we know the trouble which is facing us. We know that there are some irresponsible person who do not have the love of the country at heart. It is these people, as the Attorney-General put it the other day, who go along trying to devise ways and means of confusing the public, misleading them, of creating rumours which are unfounded, rumours of smuggling arms into the country, false arrest of the Vice-President and so on. I hope this sort of thing will come to an end, hon. Members of this House will be responsible in the way they are supposed to be. Those who serve other masters should stop doing so in the interests of the House and the country as a whole. I appeal, Mr. Speaker, particularly to the two chairmen and

[Mr. Omar]

Kenya Federation of Labour, then let the Kenya Federation of Labour be recognized as a central workers' organization in the country. It is not upon me to say, it is upon the workers themselves to decide which central workers' organization, but if it is accepted I will vote for one of these. So, here the Government has a duty to declare whether it recognizes the Kenya Federation of Labour or the Kenya African Workers' Congress. The decisions should be made by the workers themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I also feel that the time has come when the workers in industries in this country should be allowed to buy shares so that they become part owners of these industries. It is very important that the workers are not only used as means of production. They must also feel that they are owners of the factories and industries. In order to get this, Mr. Speaker, the Government must introduce a law whereby it will force all employers of factories and industries that they must extend their shares to some of the workers. Probably the worker gets his salary every month, and when it is divided, the worker should also get his share in that particular industry. We will not allow our workers to be used as means of production. If we allow that, Mr. Speaker, as I have said, communism will easily take place in this country, because the workers will get poorer and poorer. After four or five years, it might happen.

Mr. Speaker, with these few words, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to air my views regarding this financial Budget.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, let me also join my other colleagues in congratulating the Minister for Finance in the way he presented his Budget. We have seen, from time to time, that when the Budget speech is made, there are a lot of critics leveled against the Minister, but on this particular occasion, it has been very interesting to note that the Minister for Finance not only had the shortest time to deliver his speech, but also had been congratulated by many speakers for his Budget.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, let me also speak as a representative of my own constituency, Yatta. Mr. Speaker, I have noticed in various channels that the Government has classified certain parts of the country to be given priority in development because they are less economical or of any importance. Now, it is true that we

are all part and parcel of the Government, and that we all pay taxes to the Government, and we expect everything that everybody expects from an independent country to be equally distributed to all citizens of the country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, today it is very clearly known that there are some parts of the country which are hit by hunger. In Yatta, for example, for the first two seasons, people never harvested anything from their gardens. In addition to the lack of water supplies, the animals are also dying because of lack of grass and water. They have to travel long distances to fetch water from the Tana River or Athi River, and in the country, also, it is very dry and there is not sufficient grass for the animals. Now, it is equally the same way, on the part of the people who are living in that particular area, that at the moment there is a very serious case of hunger, and this issue, this problem, has been going on for many years, particularly in Ukambani, and we have been asking the Government, from time to time, to improve the water supplies in the Ukambani area. In spite of its possibilities for agricultural development, based on irrigation schemes, the Government has not heeded to this advice, and instead it is continuing to help in the areas where there is plenty of rainfall, where there is also more development projects. It continues to pour money into these same areas. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is not in keeping with the spirit of Harambee, because our taxpayers, should also benefit from the fruits of our independence.

I am surprised, Mr. Speaker, and I am indeed very happy, that the Minister for Economic Planning is here, and he, as the person in charge of development in the whole country—and I am sure he will take these in great confidence—will state the reasons why he has classified Ukambani as a third category of development.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the low-lying land in the eastern part of Kenya can very effectively be utilized for agricultural purposes, of the water supplies were improved. It is very easy to undertake irrigation schemes in those areas. It is also very easy to improve the supplies of water in order to improve the livestock in that area and the Government will never, never have any shortage of meat as was the case previously. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are wondering as to why the Government should only, and particularly in this case the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, look at the already developed areas and continue to improve those areas. This is very unfair and we want to know why it is not the policy of the Government to equalize the development throughout the country.

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I would like to mention is the question of land registration and consolidation. It is true that through history, when Africans in this country owned land and since the departure of the white men, cases of land have continued from time to time, and many Africans have wasted and in fact, they have changed their resources because of land cases. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also followed these cases in this House the other day, and told the Minister who is responsible for land to try and investigate the possibilities of helping the Africans in the areas which are classified as less developed, to try and consolidate their land in order to facilitate the easier development in those lands. This is so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because the reasons why, say for example, in the Central Province there is adequate agricultural development, it is because there are no land cases at the moment. The people there are secure. They can borrow money from the Land Bank, because they have the title deeds of their own land. It is true that one can undertake to improve his own land because he is sure, and quite certain, that particular plot of land belongs to him, and that no one will be able to come to him and claim that piece of land. This is why there has been very less development of land in these particular areas, and we have been urging that similar action should be taken in other parts of the country in order to facilitate the land development for those areas. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Lands and Settlement has not heeded any of this advice.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the case of Ukambani. People have been, from far back in the years which I cannot remember, accusing one another for land ownership, and they have even sold their daughters in order to have money to make land cases. This is very funny and very queer, and the sort of thing which people do not imagine can be practised, especially at this time when we are an independent country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government is dedicated to the improvement of land, and in order to avoid some parts of the country becoming known as the less developed land, the Ministry of Lands and Settlement must take this entire responsibility of enforcing the law to urge the people to consolidate the land in order for it to be possible for them to acquire a loan to develop their land.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I would like to say something on is in connexion with roads in the Ukambani area. Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the time when there were a lot of floods in this country, some parts could not be reached

because of the flooding of the water over the bridges, particularly along the—

QUORUM

Mr. Klambo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is there a quorum in the House?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wariithi): No, we have no quorum. Please will you ring the bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wariithi): We now have a quorum. You may continue, Mr. Mutiso.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think my time is drawing to a close, but Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that during this bad time, when the country was flooded, many bridges in those areas, therefore in this financial year we expect that some improvements will be done on some of the bridges, particularly along the road which runs from Machakos to Kitui, because there was a time Mr. Speaker, Sir, when there was a very sad accident, where some people were drowned in the river, because of the bad bridge, which collapsed I hope therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the Government will heed to this particularly in this time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I would like to mention is about the irrigation scheme in Nyanza. We have seen in the Estimates for this year, that there has been an allocation of £10,000 for an irrigation survey along the (Inaudible).

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this scheme has been anticipated for many years and these people of Nyanza have been looking forward to the time when it will start, and I hope, that now that the money has been approved, the Minister for Agriculture will very soon take this into action.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing which I would also like to point out is the question of planning for the settlement of the people of Nyanza. At the moment, Mr. Speaker, Sir, (Inaudible) originally was Crown land, and since people have moved into this new area there is no (Inaudible) settlement and therefore I would have thought that the Ministry of Lands and Settlement should have taken this opportunity before the issue there developed into a very serious situation like the other parts of the country, by settling the people in a more planned manner. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also hope that the Minister for Lands and Settlement will take into account particularly, where ever the surveys are going on.

[Mr. Omar]

fought for independence so that primarily Africans can benefit, and if they do not benefit now after the *Uhuru* that we attained, then they will feel that they are not yet independent. I think the time has come when the Government should appoint a committee to go into the position and make investigations on the rate of Africanization in the Civil Service.

Hon. Members: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Omar: Well, whether the corner bar is there or not, well, it is upon this House to decide whether it should exist. I am not interested in that.

We have Arab civil servants, Sir, who, during the colonial days were regarded as third class citizens and, therefore, they enjoyed all the privileges which the British Government used to give. The first class were Europeans, the second class were the Asians, the third class were the Arabs and the Africans were the fourth class. In those days African were not regarded at all as a people of importance, and, therefore, they were not given opportunities of a high post in the Government. Now, the Arabs in those days pledged allegiance to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is no longer there, and the British Government favoured the Arab civil servants. Today, with this wind of change the Arabs want to benefit because they are saying now "Oh! we are Africans". There are many Arab citizens at the coast, and, in fact, they are the heads of the Africans in the Africanization in the Civil Service. The Government should not give these Arabs opportunities any more. They should really concentrate on really black Africanization, and not the type of Africanization which will give posts to Arabs who have become citizens of this country.

An hon. Member: They are Africans.

Mr. Omar: They are not Africans; Arabs are Arabs and Africans are Africans. You cannot call Mr. Balala an African.

Mr. Balala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the hon. Member to say that I am not an African when I am an African citizen of this country?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think that Mr. Balala is right, he is a citizen of this country.

An hon. Member: You should withdraw that.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Balala could be an African by naturalization, but—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): In any case you should withdraw your remark. It is

better to confine yourself to your speech, rather than to be personal to any Member whatsoever.

Mr. Omar: All right, Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw that, that Mr. Balala is not an African.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I would like to appeal to the House to appoint Mr. Wariithi as Temporary Deputy Speaker because Mr. Mali has not come, and I would ask that, by leave of the House, Mr. Wariithi should be elected Temporary Deputy Speaker.

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

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wariithi) took the Chair]

Mr. Omar: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, another point which I would like to touch on is about the forthcoming Senate election in this country; particularly in the Mombasa District where our Senator's days are numbered.

Sir, one of the speakers here has already said that there is a division amongst the Members of this Parliament, and that is a fact, and I think that this division springs from a division in the Cabinet. It seems that the Ministers themselves are divided and this division has affected the other Members of this Chamber, and it is going to upset the voters and public in the country.

If we believe in the principles of a one party system, Sir, we must teach our people in all the constituencies where there will be elections of the Senators that the Member who will be elected by the party must be returned unopposed. We should not allow independent candidates to oppose a party candidate. If we allow that, Sir, then it will show that we are not in one party, but that we have many parties within one party. The party is only there, but the principles of the party are not pursued and, therefore, we cannot claim that we are in one party—personally I do not believe it—and I think here that the Ministers of the Republic need to instruct that no independent candidate stands for the Senate election, so that all these party candidates are elected unopposed. If we do that, then it will show that we are really following the principles of one party and, unless the President himself takes steps to see that these party candidates are returned unopposed, then I am sure that he will give room for some other Members of this Parliament to stand their own independent candidates and some of those independent candidates will defeat the party candidates and that will be an abuse of the party itself. So, we must teach our people the mistakes which we made in this Parliament, Sir, last time—when the party

[Mr. Omar]

candidates were appointed for the Central Legislative Assembly and for the House of Representatives and were defeated by the independent candidates—should not be repeated and it should not go to the masses, to the public, because if we allow it now, even in the General Election in 1968, then the party will put in their own candidates and there will be independent candidates. After that we are going to lose this one party, we will probably have another party or more than two or three parties in the country. I mentioned this so that those Ministers, those Members of Parliament who had the intention of standing as independent candidates, should withdraw, so that the party candidates may be allowed to be returned unopposed.

Another point, Sir, is about the six municipal ratepayers' seats in the Mombasa District. In Mombasa District, unlike other districts, there are six municipal ratepayers' seats which must be contested by people who own land or houses. Now, there is no such by-law in other municipal councils in the country, this law is only in Mombasa. The municipal councillors discussed this matter and decided that this law should be abolished and then the matter was taken to the Ministry of Local Government, but up to now nothing has been done about it. Now, here the Minister for Local Government is ignoring the majority decision made by the Municipal Council of Mombasa. The Minister for Local Government is ignoring the demands of the majority of Mombasa ratepayers. So, the Minister, in this respect, seems to be a dictator in the Mombasa Municipal Council. He is a dictator to the Mombasa municipal ratepayers. If I had the powers, Mr. Speaker, I would remove this Minister from that post today. It is just unfortunate that I do not have the powers. But, let me declare my vote of no confidence in the Minister for Local Government for failure to remove the roll the ratepayers in the Mombasa Municipal Council.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly feel that the Minister must take note of the decision made by the majority of the Mombasa Municipal Council, that the ratepayers roll must be abolished, and left upon to be contested by every ratepayer, or any voter who has confidence, and he must do this as soon as possible.

Now, another thing which I would like to mention is about the explanation of Government secondary schools in the Coast Province. I went through the Development Plan for 1964/70, and I found that according to that programme, the Coast is somewhat neglected in the explanation of Government secondary schools, just as was

the case with the British Government. We have quite a number of intermediate schools in the Coast Province, we have quite a number of boys and girls who pass their Kenya Preliminary Examination but do not get places in Government secondary schools. There are thousands of them who leave school after passing the Kenya Preliminary Examination because they do not get places in the Government secondary schools, where the school fees are reasonable. I would like the Minister for Economic Planning to set aside sufficient funds so as to get more Government secondary schools in the Coast Province. There are about three districts in the Coast Province, where there are no Government secondary schools at all. Tana River is one. Kilifi is one and Kwale is the third. Now, in all these districts, you have over six intermediate schools, and boys and girls pass their Kenya Preliminary Examination to qualify for secondary education, but because there are no Government secondary schools, these boys and girls who pass their Kenya Preliminary Examination are just left, and the Government does not provide for them, and these boys who leave school at Kenya Preliminary Examination level become useless to the country.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Government to create more Government Secondary Schools in the Coast Province, to make room for those boys and girls who qualify for secondary education.

Another point I would like to mention is the trade unions. Now, here recently the Government registered the Kenya African Workers' Congress as a central workers' organization. This was what was understood by the aims of this organization, and, even by the majority of workers. When I say workers, I include myself, because I am also a worker of the people, and every Member here is a worker. The fact that they come here and express the views of the people is doing work; and therefore, we are all workers. Now, I think the Government should accept two central workers' organizations. The Government must not leave its responsibilities to some individuals. It must come out with a firm decision as to whether our central workers' organizations are recognized by the Government, whether it is the Kenya Federation of Labour or the Kenya African Workers' Congress. It should not turn away and show that it is not trying to favour Kenya African Workers' Congress or the Kenya Federation of Labour. If the Government cannot make a decision, then let the workers themselves decide by referendum whether they support the Kenya Federation of Labour or the Kenya African Workers' Congress. If the majority vote for the

[Mr. Warlithi] into the country, but this does not arise. It is just that the Government wants to control its finances. It does not mean that you cannot take out your money, but just that the Government must know how much you are going to take out, and for what purpose you are taking it out. As it was in the past, it meant that any person could take out any amount of money that he or she wanted to at one time, and nobody would know where the money was going to and why it was being taken out. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that if any person was allowed to come and invest any amount of money here, he would be afraid that if he came and put his money here he would not be allowed to take any more money he wants. This does not mean that we are the only country which is doing it but it happens in all the other foreign countries in the world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing which is a new Ministry, and a very welcomed one, and I hope that it will gratify its position by doing good work which goes to helping the people of this country. We have heard quite often that the Government is experiencing some difficulties in collecting the loans which were given to the people in the settlement schemes. I would therefore suggest that if all these schemes are turned into co-operative societies then whatever the co-operative societies have is sought for through the Ministry of Co-operative and Marketing, then Government could easily deduct the repayment of these loans from the money earned by the co-operative. It would be easier for the Government to get the repayment of the loan without—

QUORUM

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is there a quorum in the House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, there is no quorum. Please will you ring the Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We now have a quorum. You may continue, Mr. Warlithi.

Mr. Warlithi: Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to continue from where I was interrupted, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer briefly to matters relating to my own district. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Nyeri District, as it is known in the Central Province, has its fair share of problems which I think the Government should look into. One of the major problems which that county is facing is the question of finances. For the last two years they have had no balance sheets and at the moment

the county councils have not been able to pay the Pratt scale. I think here that the Government should immediately appoint a commission to go into the accounts of that county. It is a big county and it has a lot of money, because the people are working there and they pay their taxes very well, but I believe that the money is badly spent from the lack of good supervision and management.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing I would like to refer to is the Nyeri Provincial Hospital. This is a hospital which is supposed to cater for the whole of the Central Province. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place it is not big enough to cater for the whole of the Central Province. If you go to this hospital you will find that it is very small. The wards are to small, and on quite a number of occasions they have had to place people on the floor. The area around where it is built is not properly kept, and if you look around it is dirty. Therefore, I think that in these Estimates this year we should improve the medical facilities. I would like to request the Minister to consider enlarging the Nyeri Provincial Hospital to make it much larger in order to cater for the whole province. The number of cases admitted to this hospital results in the patients not being treated properly, which is supposed to cater for the whole province, then they have to go to the Kenyatta National Hospital. If this hospital is to be enlarged then I would like it to be equipped for all types of ailments.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to end my comments on the Budget, I would like to say that I hope the recent apparent division which seems to have been started by some (Inaudible.) and that unity will come back and this division will disappear, then this country will once again be unified and it will do a lot of good to the people. A lot of people talk about communism and capitalism, but I am sure that some people do not know what they are talking about, and understand what it means. If you refer to somebody as a communist and you come and show it to the House, then you refer to him as one of the richest people in the country. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you do not understand what a communist is then how can you call anyone this name.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks I support the Motion.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to start with I would like to talk about what our Government has told us on non-alignment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, to me this non-alignment of our Government (Inaudible.) but in practice, our country is committed to the West.

[Mr. Omar]

I am saying this, Mr. Speaker, because of the reasons given under Sessional Paper No. 10 on African socialism. This African socialism, at the moment, is not understood by the ordinary man, and I am sure the Government now has a duty to interpret it to the ordinary man. African socialism is best understood by the Cabinet and a few Members in this Chamber, and some other businessmen in this country. If the Government wants African socialism to be understood by the ordinary man, then it has a duty to educate the civil servants, such as the chief and district officers who have close contact with the public, so that these chiefs and district officers interpret the meaning of African socialism. I am sure once they do that the ordinary man will completely reject African socialism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House we say we do not want communism. I do not want it either. But the question is, how are we going to combat communism, how are we going to stop it from being the food of the ordinary man? When there is excessive unemployment in the country, when there is hunger, then communism creeps in. All these countries which have become communistic have not become so because the people really liked communism; it is because of the social conditions which made those countries to become communistic. As far as the social conditions of our country at the moment are concerned, communism can easily infiltrate. If the Government does not want communism it must make conditions whereby every citizen in this country will be content, economically. Now, under African socialism there are no opportunities whereby the ordinary man can benefit of the fruits of *Uhuru* and, therefore, communism can easily enter this country.

Well, Communism can be interpreted in many different ways. Sometimes you hardly find a division between socialism and communism. The difference lies in the extent of socialism and communism.

An hon. Member: What do you know about communism?

Mr. Omar: Well, Mr. Speaker, for the information of the hon. Members I would say that I have been to communistic countries, I have seen communism in practice, I have seen a community which collectively produces and markets (Inaudible.) Therefore, I know what communism is. I have seen communism in practice. I have read about Marxism and other isms. If the hon. Member cares to come to my library I will give him books on communism. As I have already said, Mr. Speaker, I am not interested in communism

because I have seen it in practice. I would not like it to come into Kenya. What I am trying to say here, Sir, and I do not want to be misunderstood, is that Government must do something, make economic and social conditions which will not allow communism to be introduced into this country.

In my constituency in Mombasa the African population do not see that Kenya is independent economically. The reasons are this. The Africans who are ambitious to become traders today have so many obstructions, and the Government seems not to take need to get rid of these obstacles. The Government knows very well that the economy of the country is in the hands of the majority of non-citizens. If we want African traders to prosper, Mr. Speaker, the Government must introduce a law in this country, that all non-citizen businessmen must be eliminated. The trading licence of the non-citizens in this country not only in Mombasa, but even in Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Kisii, must be withdrawn and licences should only be granted to citizens of Kenya, particularly to the Africans. The Africans are poor, the African traders lack experience and can hardly compete with other traders. If we want the African traders to prosper we must make a law in this country to remove all the non-citizen licence holders of petrol stations, hotels, bars and shops. If we do that then we will give a chance to the African traders to come into the business and prosper. Without doing that they will never get anywhere at all because they do not have the money or the knowledge to compete with the Asian businessmen who have not become citizens of this country.

My suggestion here, Mr. Speaker, is that the Government must eliminate all these non-citizen businessmen and replace them with citizens of this country. This is the only way in which the African traders will do well. Otherwise they will not find the fruit of *Uhuru*. In the end, if Chou En Lai comes here and says that Africa is ripe for a revolution he may be right. Poverty among the Africans will create conditions that will prove the speech made by Chou En Lai when he was in Tanzania, that Africa is ripe for revolution.

I come now to Africanization in the Civil Service. The majority of the Coast African civil servants are complaining that the rate of Africanization is very slow. It is true, Mr. Speaker, because you find that the heads of the departments are non-Africans and in many cases they do not recommend African junior staff to be promoted to the higher posts. They are doing this because they fear that, if the African comes on top, then the non-Africans would suffer. We

[Mr. Warlith]

whereby we could make use of the administrative officers to mention such people who, because of their income, should be assessed to pay income tax.

A further point I would like to make here is on the question of allowances. At this point I think I should declare my interest. I am a bachelor. The Minister has reduced the single allowance from £225 to £216. The reason given was that in this way the figure would be divisible by 12. But, then, on the other hand, I think this allowance is a bit too low. What the Minister ought to have done was to increase it to a higher figure. To go further, Mr. Speaker, I would say that in my own district the population is high. People say that Nyeri is very highly populated and the rate of growth is very high indeed, even more than the world figure. In order to reduce the population the single allowance figure ought to be increased so that people do not get tempted to get married.

I would like now to say something about the trade unions. I am quite happy that the new congress has been registered. The reason for saying so is because the workers of Kenya are going to have a chance now of choosing which union they would like to follow. We have had the Kenya Federation of Labour for a long time and the workers had no choice. We also had two political parties at one time and people had a choice to join whichever party they liked. Similarly, a worker, with the formation of the new union, will have a chance to make a choice. This new congress has been conducting its affairs in a proper manner and we hope that in the end it will capture a lot of workers and lead them adequately, with a true African spirit. I will go further and say that I am very dissatisfied with some of the unions. For instance, in the Nyeri District, the county council workers are on strike and you find officials of the Local Government Workers' Union are not taking any trouble to try and resolve this strike. When I was in Nyeri once I went to see the local office to find out why they were on strike. The people said they wanted to be paid the Pratt salary scales. The county council was prepared to pay but the question was that they had no money. Now, Sir, if the officers in charge of calling the strike could have had a discussion with the county council officials, they would have been in a position to enable the workers to return to duty. I take it to be a responsibility of the unions themselves, while the strike is called, to use all machinery possible to see that the people go back to work.

Now, I would also ask the Government—we have the Trade Disputes Act—to declare some

strikes illegal, and even prosecute some officers who are in charge of calling these strikes. Now, we have in this county council some essential services, and you find in some county councils, health centres and so on. But, you will find in my own constituency, there has been a report of two women who died, simply because there was nobody to attend to them at the health centres. Now, I would like the Government to see that some of these Essential Services are carried out, and they should take action to employ temporary people to see that they are carried out.

Now, to go further, Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to what the Minister for Finance said in his speech on the future of the East African territories. It is very unfortunate that it appears that the long cherished hope for having an East African federation seems now to have disappeared. I would like to say, first of all, that the Back-benchers and the Kenya National Assembly took an action at one stage passing a Motion in this House urging the Kenya Government to federate. Unfortunately, this was not the position. We have come to a stage now where we are faced with breaking our common market, our common currency, and we even wonder what is going to happen to the services which we were sharing with our nation. One would like to know what is going to happen with the East African Common Services Organization. What is going to happen to the East African Railways and Harbours, and the East African Airways, Posts and Telecommunications. These are some of the problems which I think, when the Minister comes to reply, he must expand further and tell us as a result of the break up of the common market which we have in other territories, break-up of a common currency, setting up of central banks, what is going to be the future of all these other common services we have in East Africa. He may also like to mention that the President of Tanzania should be prepared to consider the question of federation, and I would like to remind my Government that it is not yet too late to reconsider the position and pursue this question of a political federation. I believe the reason for this failure to continue with the common market, and the other common services, is because there was no supreme authority, there was no political unit which controlled and kept these things together.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to go to another point, I would like to refer to Africanization. Here, I would say that the rate of Africanization is quite satisfactory, but there are still some departments or some posts which should be Africanized, and

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I will say that it is quite true that in some departments like the Judiciary we have very few qualified people, and it will take time before some of the key posts are Africanized. But, I would like to suggest to the Attorney-General that the few who are there, particularly in his chambers should be given the key posts so that they can act as magistrates. We know that we do not have an African magistrate or judge, for that matter, in the Court of Appeal but in the Attorney-General's Chambers we have a few people working who could help a great deal with the arrangements and preparations of Africanizing the other sections of the Ministry.

Here, I would like also to refer to some of the existing laws in this country which are not in keeping with our being a Republic. In fact, I will start by saying that even if hon. Members will watch very carefully, the people who serve us in our very dining-hall, even in this very Chamber here, wear the same old colonial crown that we used to have. In fact, it is disgraceful that we should continue to have some of these decorations which remind us of the days when we were under colonial rule. I know that there was a commission set up about two years ago to go into all the (Inaudible.) of Kenya and they recommended laws which are incompatible with our becoming independent. I happened to have been a member of this commission, and they gave a report and recommendations. There are many acts in this country which require revising immediately. You will find that there is the Outlying District's Act, which does not allow a person to move freely in Kenya, and if they wish to travel, they would have to have a pass. This is contrary to what we have in our Constitution in any part of the country, and I would request the Government to take this matter seriously, and see that it is changed.

Now, to go further, Mr. Speaker, you find in the Six-year Development Plan, the Government promised to set up certain industries, certain factories in various parts of Kenya, and here I refer specifically to a factory which was supposed to be set up at Sagana to cater for three districts, Nyeri District, Borana District, and Kirinyaga District. Here, I would like to say that up to now nothing has been done, and I think this is one of the reasons why the people of Kenya are not satisfied with these rapid changes our Government is introducing. I request the Government that when they (Inaudible.)

they should at least make the people feel that there is a law.

To go further, there is the question in the Ministry of Works, and Communications, of the telephone exchange. Here, I think the Government is going to make a complaint about the people employed in the telephone exchange. In the past, if a person booked a call, and for instance, he was told that there would be a delay, the exchange were courteous enough to tell you that you can expect your call within half an hour, or that you would be delayed indefinitely, or one hour or twenty minutes. But these days, Mr. Speaker, when you book a call the people at the exchange will tell you that they will ring you back. You wait for hours and there is still no reply. You never get a reply, and when you make an inquiry about it, nobody knows anything about you booking a call.

The other point is that these employees are not courteous. They are very rude and the language which is used is very bad. Just yesterday, I was speaking on the telephone to Nyeri, and the operator at the exchange put me through telling me in Swahili (Inaudible.) and I would say, if the Minister will take note of this, that I believe that the workers at the telephone exchange were not changed. Most of them are the same people who have been there for the last four or five years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they do not seem to realize that they are serving their own people, therefore they should try to make their work more efficient. I hope that the Minister concerned will take note of this, and issue instruction that these people are employed so that they can do their work properly without being moved, these people who actually pay for these services.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I would like to touch upon is this Bill which we passed in this House the other day, The Exchange Control Bill. It appears that some Members in introducing this Bill think that Kenya has done something extraordinary. I would like to say here that what Kenya has done should have been done many years ago. The other countries of the world have their own Exchange Control Bills, even the United Kingdom. They do not allow anybody to take out money whenever they want to. Even India, a country where I have happened to live for a number of years, has its own Exchange Control Bill. If the Kenya Government—Some Members are going to say that this is going to stop capital from coming into the country, and any investments from coming

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, he is not in order. In fact, Mr. Tipsis, having been here for so many years, you should know better. I know that sometimes Members do provoke him by their interjections, but I think by now he has learnt to accept that.

Mr. ole Tipsis: I think, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Assistant Minister, as one of the unnecessary interjectors, should at least allow me to finish my speech and if he wants to speak, he can get up to speak.

I want to say a few words about civil servants. We have said it before, Sir, as you know, and we want some action taken. They are human beings like anybody else, they are not angels, and there are black sheep in any fold. So what I would like to say is that whoever the Head of the Civil Service is, he must be very, very vigorous. We must ensure that those who are charged with the heavy responsibility of serving the general public of this country know what their responsibilities are and what role they are expected to play in our nation building, and what role they are also expected to play in bringing about that co-operation and understanding amongst various people of this country. We cannot, Mr. Speaker, afford to have a few civil servants—I am not saying all—who are inclined to serve two masters. They must serve one master, and that one master is the Government of Kenya. Anybody who has proved beyond any doubt that he is disloyal to the services that employ him must be sacked immediately and sent back to where he comes from.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard this morning the Minister for Finance telling us the countries from which we have borrowed money. I want to say that we must work hard and not keep on borrowing money from foreign countries and then it does not matter whether we repay by twenty- or thirty-yearly instalments; it is immaterial. What we want is to explore more markets to sell our agricultural produce to foreign countries, so that we increase our national income in the country for various development projects, rather than keep on borrowing, borrowing, borrowing all the time; this will not help. I think if my hon. friend, the Member for Teso, can only be a little patient, then he will do himself a lot of good.

So, Mr. Speaker, we want to try and increase or explore markets to sell our agricultural produce to various countries and this we must do.

Mr. Oduya: From the land of the Masai?

Mr. ole Tipsis: I do not care whether it is from the land of the Masai or from the land of the Teso, and, of course, the Masai has more to produce than that small tribe, the Teso. So, Mr. Speaker, I think this must be very carefully gone into.

When we come to the question of trade and business premises, we want the Government to help the African traders very much. We are not interested in concentrating on one area. I was surprised the other day when some of the people from my own constituency applied for commercial loans and they were told, "Oh, no in Narok we can only give loans for parity." But they do not say that when it is from Ukambani or from Kiambu. Why should Narok be an exception? We must treat each area fairly and equally, not keep on saying, "For parity, for parity." So the Minister for Commerce must bear this in mind and we want an equal share or allocation of loan money to various districts, because in some of the remotest areas, you find some Indian traders who do not even know that *Uhuru* has come; not a single African owns a shop, you see. We cannot allow our people to be beggars in their own country. We cannot allow that sort of situation to develop and, of course, I do not need to be reminded all the time by my hon. friends I know what I am doing. If they do not, it is their business.

Mr. Speaker, we must also examine the whole security situation in the country.

An hon. Member: You are finished.

Mr. ole Tipsis: I am not finished, the time is finished, not me.

Mr. Warlithi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for the way in which he gave his financial statement and also for the proposals he made in the Budget for this financial year.

At the outset, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that a Member has spoken about capitalism and communism. Unfortunately, he is going out and I could have told him a bit of my mind. In any case, Mr. Speaker I would like to start by saying that Kenya is in a very difficult situation. We have noticed the events of the last, shall we say, few months. I would like to start from the time when the meeting of a Parliamentary Group elected some candidates for the Central Legislative Assembly and the National Seat. These candidates, although they had the backing of the party, when it came to voting, were not elected. According to my own assessment, this was the beginning of the division and of the trouble. Subsequent to that event, there has been a series of

[**Mr. Warlithi:**] activities, meetings in private places, and of late we have seen the fruits of these groupings and the action taken in some parts of the country, groups of Kanu branches, groups of the Parliamentary Group, and the rest of it, and this is my own analysis.

This is the result of a division which seems to exist between the Members of Parliament. If you try to analyse, and even ask some of them to explain to you what it means, they do not understand the position themselves. Mr. Speaker, I am told there are two groups: there is a group which is called the national group and also the Kenya group. They say these two groups have the largest following. There is another group which is called the communist-minded group and it is said that this group has a minority following. Seriously speaking, Sir, I would like to put it this way. We, in Kenya, do not want this. We want to deliver the goods to the people who elected us. I do not believe we can do it if we are divided. What we should consider and worry ourselves with is a unity programme to enable us to develop our country. I would be happy to be challenged on being a Kenyan. Why do we not fight amongst ourselves, asking one another who is more of a Kenyan than the other? We bring in foreign ideologies, communist, capitalist, fascist, what-have-you, but what has that to do with our own country Kenya? We have our own country, we have fought for our freedom, we are respected all over the world. Are we unable to work as a team to develop our country? You find, in this House, a few Members who are very active, a few Members who fight for their constituencies, a few Members who challenge the Government. The few Members who say that Government is wrong are the one-time rebels, radicals, communists. For instance, if I may mention a few names, the hon. Oduya is one of the extreme communists according to some of the Members. If you ask the reasons (Inaudible.) He challenges the Teso. He says the Government is wrong here, wrong there. Other Members like the hon. Khalif and a few others are in that group of extremists, not because they are communists, not because they are extremists, but because it is their job. It appears, Mr. Speaker, that with the same old position during the colonial days—

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member for Nairobi, East in order to say "shut up" to me?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, he is quite out of order. If he did say so, then I am

afraid he will have to withdraw that remark. Will you withdraw, Mr. Kali?

Mr. Kali: I withdraw, Sir.

Mr. Warlithi: Now, it appears, Mr. Speaker, that we are in the same old position as we were during the colonial times, when a few of our leading politicians, or leaders, when they were challenging the colonial régime, were termed communists. We have very good examples. Even our President, according to the British people, was one of the worst communists. So, I have a feeling, Mr. Speaker, that we, in this House, seem to have lost the purpose for which we were elected. We seem to think of challenging one another, not really our own selves, to find out whether we are actually sincere. We have a group here which walked out of a meeting the other day. They said that they wanted to have an election and they had no confidence in the chairman of the Back-benchers. Why should they have held the meeting where it was held? Why go to another place and pass a Motion of no confidence after having walked out? What is most interesting is that they went and carried out an election, there was a list of officers, no proper procedure was adopted. In any case, I am not yet very much worried about the position. I will request my friends now to form a party so that we know exactly where they stand. If they are not happy within Kanu as a party, why do not they form their own party? As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, we know that the majority of the leaders of this group which has fallen away are Kadu. I would, therefore, request them to have their own party and get it registered.

To continue, Mr. Speaker, I would like to start commenting on the Budget. I will start with taxation. I would like to say that the Minister has introduced a system of taxation which, I think, is going to be very good, to allow people to pay their income tax as they pay their Graduated Personal Tax. The new system will be Pay as You Earn which is due to start shortly. The point I would like the Minister to note here is that there are a number of people in this country who I consider to be suitable to pay income tax. They are not assessed to pay income tax. As it is now, Sir, most people who pay income tax are those who are employed or have businesses in the towns. There are a number of other people, farmers and business people around the country-side, whose incomes warrant that they should also pay income tax. I know in my own constituency there are some people who are very rich but because nobody bothers to assess them, they do not pay income tax. I would therefore request the Minister to consider introducing a system

[Mr. ole Tipsis]

spread this gospel of communism, then, of course, we know what type of persons they are. They are people who, in the real sense, are the true capitalists, they are the people who are the most capitalistic-minded in that they bought very big private palaces or houses from the money they get from unknown sources to us and, of course, they buy a whole fleet of buses to carry passengers throughout the country, as well as purchasing a whole street of business premises, and then they are not ashamed to come or tell us that they are socialists.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that our people are well enough matured so that this sort of loose talk will not convince them, and our people will not accept any subjection at all to any foreign power, having thrown away the British colonial rule which suppressed our people for the last 70 years, that they should be suppressed by any race, ideology or another clique of power seekers, whether it be from China, or Russia, or Britain or the United States or any other country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the position is this: the same people go on telling people that "We are not going to buy land—they buy business premises, they buy buses, they buy everything, build palaces—this imbalance is costing thousands and thousands of pounds. They own these palaces and they own personal properties for their wives and their children, but those Africans who are farmers, who are working on the soil of this country, are really contributing because they are relieving the unemployment situation which is serious. If you buy a palace costing £2,000 you employ only one houseboy, your wife, and nobody else, ask the Member for Yatta.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to make this very long, but I want to say here again that these people must bear full responsibility—these communist-minded people—and bear consequences, they know it. They must accept and bear full responsibility for any chaos which might arise from their evil activities and, of course, if they are looking for trouble, the country is ready and they are going to have it in a big way. Not threats, they are the people who have been circulating threatening letters. How many Members have now received threats? How many times have you been threatened yourself? Well, Mr. Speaker, you talk too much about the Corner Bar—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order.

Mr. ole Tipsis: Yes, Mr. Speaker, now I think that some Members want to waste my time, if

they could only be patient and listen to the full facts they would then know the position.

I would like to touch briefly on some matters which affect the general economy of this country. Firstly, I am sorry that the Assistant Minister for Agriculture is not here because I listened very carefully to the answers which he gave to the hon. Member for Kitale. Now, the question of loans to African farmers is not satisfactory at all. You find a new farmer who has just purchased his farm, or who has been allocated a plot in a settlement scheme, without any capital at all, without any money to meet any recurrent expenditure. As soon as he receives a small loan this loan is not even enough for recurrent expenditure let alone any sort of development and, of course, before he has even harvested any crop from his farm he is expected to pay the agreed instalment. What we would like to see, Sir, is a longer period of moratorium so that these farmers could at least have some money so that they could be in a position to repay the agreed instalment.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, there are some things which are not going well in this country, and I am surprised that an independent Kenya Government should allow this sort of things to go on. I know of areas myself which have more or less become small European settlement areas in Kenya, in an independent Kenya, exclusively for Europeans. We are not going to create this sort of thing in Kenya, and to make it worse, in these particular areas, if their fellow farmers decide to go away, they lease their farms to one of their friends, pending the time that he can get a buyer, be it three or four years for that matter. Now, the lessee who leases the farm is not interested in ploughing back money for development on this land. He is interested in exploiting the land and making the most out of the land, in fact, flog the land completely, so that any African farmer who comes to purchase this land later on will have no alternative but to spend large sums of money to try and recover the fertility of the land. We are not going to have this sort of exploitation, Mr. Speaker, and I hope the Ministry of Agriculture, or the Ministry of Settlement, is listening. The area I am referring to, for their information, is an area known as Mau Narok, if they want to check it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it makes things even worse in this area to find a European with his own farm leasing another two or three farms when there are Africans in this country who are landless, when the Africans in this country are looking for land to grow their crops. It is time the Minister was told that we are not going to have that.

Hon. Members: (Inaudible.)

Mr. ole Tipsis: I ignore some of these unnecessary interjections by some of the hon. Members who know absolutely nothing about what I am talking about.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other point which I wanted to touch on is the development of certain areas, such as the Masailand, and other arid areas like the Teso, Turkana and Samburu. Now, the position as I see it here is very clear. We are told on the one hand that the Government is interested in duty bound, to develop all parts of the country. We are fed up, Mr. Speaker, with lip-service, without any practical steps being taken to put things right.

Now, if we look at the whole situation, since our country has been independent, I would be very interested to be told of one single bore-hole or any water installation which this Government has erected or installed in the whole of the Narok District, and then when some Members dare to come and help us—

An hon. Member: What about self-help?

Mr. ole Tipsis: Self-help. What sort of self-help? Mr. Speaker, he is trying to provoke me.

Now, what I was going to say was this. In this House we hear that some Ministers want to help the Masai develop and all the rest of it. How can these people change their nomadic way of living, which they are compelled, by circumstances, to live on owing to a shortage of water, if there is no water. They must keep on moving from one place to another to find pastures and water for themselves and their livestock. Now, if the Government is really interested in helping these people, the best thing to do is to provide water in these areas, in order to stabilize the people by settling them and then they can come in the Government with all medical facilities to benefit the people living in those areas, they can establish schools, and then you will find very fine people, because, of course they are at present living under very difficult conditions due to the shortage of water.

The other day, Mr. Speaker—

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. ole Tipsis: What are you talking about?

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the things which must be gone into very carefully by our Government.

The second point, of course, in this respect, is this. The Masai people, especially those from the Narok District, are losing thousands and

thousands of head of cattle through the disease known as East Coast fever. Now, yesterday the Minister here talked about Mr. Muliro losing some cattle through using the wrong type of dip. Surely, has this Government even constructed one single dip in Narok in an area with a livestock population of nearly a million. They just stand and see these cattle dying, and this is a loss, not only to the Masai, but to the whole Kenya nation. Of course, if we are to construct a dip, we must have water to dilute the dip to the required strength.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, things are very serious, and I hope that this Government will at least take steps to help development in some of these areas, otherwise there will be trouble, because you cannot concentrate on development in a given area and ignore the other areas.

Mr. Odoya: What type of trouble?

Mr. ole Tipsis: My friend from Teso is asking me what type of trouble. I thought he should know better when somebody said the other day that Africa was ripe for a revolution. He does not know what type of revolution.

So Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is time that the Government took serious steps to help the Masai. We were told yesterday that 4,000 head of cattle are trekking many miles from the North-Eastern Region. Now the Masailand is just adjacent to Kenya Meat Commission abattoir but what have they done to help these people with water, and, of course, improve livestock, so that it will supply not only for our own home consumption, but also for export?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say here that our Government must be very much on the alert. If it is already, according to what one of my friends say, then it must be more alert than it is today, and this I submit, because we know that the people who have very little to do, except look for trouble or black spots and confuse the people, are just preaching these ahis' evil doctrines, making propaganda, feeding the youths with *pombe*, and sometimes even *bangili*. It spoils their minds. This Government must round them up and lock them up if necessary, because we do not want confusion. This is the time for construction, not destruction.

An hon. Member: (Inaudible.)

Mr. ole Tipsis: I think you are more destructive yourself than anybody else.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order really for the present Member speaking to continue addressing individual Members, whereas knows he is out of order?

[Mr. Gachago]

we have to persuade the Baringo tribesmen to come forward for the settlement schemes and I do agree with the hon. Member that if they continue with this attitude we shall have no alternative but to settle the Kikuyu who are living around.

Mr. Tanuli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that Baringo District is not composed of Tugen tribesmen alone, but it is composed of Gem tribesmen, Kikuyus, Nubians and other tribes, and that all of them live in Baringo District?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very good information, and if the only reason why the hon. Member is asking this question is that he desires that all people are being discriminated against, then we shall go ahead.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the original reply of the Assistant Minister, may I know how many plots are in the Sabatia Settlement Scheme and how many have not been so far taken for settlement?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a statistical supplementary question and as this has not much to do with the original question, if the hon. Member desires to know, I can not only give him the figures, but if he likes I can take him to the actual plot to show the plots themselves.

Mr. Maruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister not agree with me that it is time for him to settle the landless people who are in that area, instead of pursuing the Tugen tribesmen to settle on the plots?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very much agree with the hon. Member, and I am sure it is also the opinion of this House that instead of pursuing people to come to be settled, we should settle people who are really ready to be settled.

Question No. 2179

RETURN OF FIREARMS

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he could tell the House when the Government will return the shotguns and rifles to Lamu farmers which were taken away from them during the imperialist régime.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Lamu District is within the operational area and the question of giving permission to the public to possess firearms is therefore strictly controlled

both in the interest of security as well as in the interest of the people themselves. Applications are treated on merit and if these people would like to repossess these firearms, they will have to apply again, and their applications will be considered and could be granted or could be turned down. They were taken away because—and others have been taken because—because those people who possess firearms have fallen victims to *Shifita* who want to take those firearms away, and therefore have made it more difficult for the people in the area and also for our security forces.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that about 25 applications which these people have supplied are being turned down, and beside that, during the *Shifita* attack on the people who owned the rifles had to kill so many of these *Shifita* while the General Service Unit were not there?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they killed the *Shifita* with the rifles, then how could the rifles have been taken away?

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House whether the Government is acquiring these firearms
..... (Inaudible.)

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government does not acquire them and keep them, it just keeps them for security reasons.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that before the *Shifita* attacked the Lamu District these rifles had already been taken and the people have already reappalled and still they were turned down?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said applications were considered on their merits and in the future the applications will be considered on their merits and action will be based on the merits.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I understood correctly, the Minister suggested that these firearms were withdrawn on security reasons. Do we understand that by withdrawing these firearms the lives of these people were being secured, and if so, how?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, by our security forces who are there fighting the *Shifita*.

Question No. 2181

ARAB DHOWS FROM PERSIAN GULF

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he could tell the House how many Arab dhows came to Lamu in the following years from the Persian Gulf:—1964, and 1965.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I rather fail to see why I am asked this question, because my Ministry does not deal with ordinary transport. It deals with the navy and these Arab dhows are not naval ships. However, in 1963 there were four, in 1964 there was one, and in 1965 there were four.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures which were given in 1963 and 1964 are entirely wrong. Could the Minister tell this House why the Arab dhows were turned down in 1964/65, in Tanzania and then they had to come to Kenya waters?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not speak for the Tanzania Government. If they decided to turn them down, that was their business.

Question No. 2199

SECURITY FORCES ATTACK ON BORAN

Mr. Bonaya asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he could tell us what action he had taken against some men of the security forces who attacked the innocent Borans near Garbatulla in Isiolo District after the inhabitants had shown fifteen cartridge cases used in the attack on the Minister for Commerce and Industry and provincial commissioner when they were touring Boran area on 17th May 1965, at public *baraza* held at Garbatulla.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

I have not taken any action because I am not aware of this incident. I would advise the hon. Member to report the facts of the case to the local police commander who will carry out a full investigation and submit a report. Incidentally, we have at the moment, a number of special teams operating in that particular area and there should be no difficulty in investigating this particular complaint and finding out whether or not there is any substance in it.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since there are a lot of complaints regarding the members of the security forces, from the Members of the Eastern and North-Eastern Region, on behalf of their people, would the Minister accept that the security forces should be led by the local tribal policemen and, also, chiefs, in their operations?

Dr. Mungai: No, Sir.

Mr. Omara: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the original reply by the Minister that he was not aware of these incidents and that he asked the Member for that particular area to contact the

police officer there, could the Minister take this matter himself, rather than asking the Member for that area to take the matter?

Dr. Mungai: Yes, Sir, I would, but I would ask the hon. Member to report it if he knows of such cases, because the Minister does not know.

Mr. Kasei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has just said that he never knew of this incident; how did he come to arrive at that answer? Was he informed by his permanent secretary, or by the police officer?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not live in the North-Eastern Region, and we have officers in the field who give us information.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Before we go to the next order, I would like to inform hon. Members that I have allocated next Tuesday at 6 p.m. for Mr. Choge to raise on adjournment the question of what he considered was an unsatisfactory reply to Question No. 2152, the question about civil servants leaving Government and joining private firms.

I have also allocated Wednesday, at 6 p.m., to Mr. Oduya to raise on adjournment what he considers was an unsatisfactory answer to the question of Mr. Somo with regard to maize destroyed by security forces.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June, 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 17th June, 1965)

(Fourth day of Budget debate)

Mr. ole Tips: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House adjourned yesterday I had just begun touching on various things which are of great concern to our country, and our people. Of course, Sir, I ended with a note of warning to those who are prepared to create mischief and make trouble in this country, for which our people would be the sufferers.

Now, Sir, I said that we have heard a lot of talk about communism versus capitalism. If we examine it very, very carefully, and we especially examine those big-mouthed persons who

[Mr. Somo]

would return the shotguns and rifles to Lamu farmers, which were taken away from them during the imperialist régime.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Is there anybody authorized by the Minister to answer this on his behalf?

Question No. 2195

UNALLOCATED SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Tannu, on behalf of the Member for Baringo East, Mr. Kamuren asked the Minister for Education whether the Minister had at present any unallocated scholarships. If the answer was yes, would he tell the House where these scholarships were offered.

Mr. Ndile: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Question No. 2199 comes before Question No. 2195—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I know, but the Minister for Internal Security and Defence is not here just now to answer it. We will come back to it later.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Any scholarships offered and accepted by the Kenya Government are advertised through the local Press. Some scholarships have recently been advertised and the Central Selection Board met on 15th and 16th June to allocate them. These were: (a) Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships for post-graduate courses, offered by Australia, New Zealand, Sierra Leone and Pakistan; (b) United States Government Partial Scholarships; (c) A.J.D. Teachers' Scholarships at the American University of Beirut; and (d) African Students' Foundation Scholarships to study in Canada.

Mr. Tannu: Mr. Speaker, can the Assistant Minister tell us the total number of scholarships which were advertised?

Mr. Mutiso: As I said before, Mr. Speaker, normally it has been the practice when we receive these scholarships that we do advertise them in the local Press. If the hon. Member would care to read the papers he would definitely, from time to time, see how many scholarships we have. Here, however, Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the hon. Member I would like to state as follows: that the Minister does not allow scholarships to be advertised before the Government, through the Cabinet Committee on Scholarships, accepts them. In this connexion, Mr. Speaker, there are three offers which will

be put up soon to the Committee, for discussion and approval. These are, ten scholarships to Hungary, five scholarships to study in Eastern countries and two scholarships to Turkey. No number has already been offered to these students from International Scholarships Foundation.

Mr. Tannu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that in a place like East Pokot, where there is no communication at all and there are no newspapers sent there, efforts should be made to advertise these scholarships there?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is very fair for the hon. Member instead of trying to say that the information does not reach the local people, to find out through the local representative in the committee because the committee which allocates scholarships has a member from each province. It is the duty of the hon. Member from this House to get in touch with the representative who can also let the people know which scholarships are available and then communicate the information to the appropriate people.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House what he has done to help those students from the backward districts who have applied for scholarships and yet have not been given priority?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, there are many scholarships pending and I consider this to be quite a different question.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I think you are right.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the explanation given by the Assistant Minister, to the effect that there are representatives from various provinces on the committee who are responsible for advertising or informing the people of that particular province, is the Assistant Minister aware that the Western Province does not have a representative on that committee?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware that the Western Province does not have a representative on the selection committee. If this is true, I would advise the Member to bring this allegation to my office and it will be dealt with.

Mr. Ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not true that the hon. Member for Butere attended one of the Central Selection Boards?

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for an hon. Member to stand up and ask me personally—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He is not asking you personally, he is asking me.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not true because I have not been selected by the Western Region Province, I only go as an observer.

Mr. Kerich: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, he said that there are some scholarships to be allocated, could he tell the House what his Ministry is doing to give priority to the backward areas?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, I think we are repeating this question from time to time.

I have told the hon. Members that the criteria for giving priority to backward areas is not in our hands. The Governments which offer these scholarships insist on certain qualifications, and the basic qualification that they normally put down is school certificate. We, as a Government, cannot do anything to ask them to reduce this to K.P.E. or some other lower grade. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is not possible for us to do otherwise.

On the other hand, we are trying our best to negotiate with other Governments and ask them whether it will be possible for them to reduce these qualifications to K.P.E. standard.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Did you say, point of order, Mr. Choge?

Mr. Choge: No, Sir.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Choge, I want you to be careful when you start interrupting a Minister or anybody on a point of order and it is not really a point of order: It is getting too much these days.

Mr. Choge: It was a point of information to the hon. Member.

Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Choge: Will you shut up.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Choge, we will not have any such words here. If you or any hon. Member shouts "shut up" he will leave this Chamber.

Mr. Murrill: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell this House whether some scholarships have come to individuals, and if so, how many?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Members are well aware that some time ago they did write to the President, asking him whether he would instruct the foreign Governments to

stop offering scholarships to individual. This action was taken and there are no scholarships at the moment, to the best of our knowledge, which go to individuals.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think we have exhausted this question and will pass on to the next.

Question No. 2196

SETTLEMENT SCHEMES: BARINGO

Mr. Tannu, on behalf of the Member for Baringo East, Mr. Kamuren, asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement if the Minister was aware that Baringo people were asking for another settlement scheme on the ground that Sabatia Settlement Scheme was not enough.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It would be most unfair for the Baringo people to be asking for another settlement scheme whereas my Ministry has already experienced trouble with the Sabatia Settlement Scheme in that there are still a good number of vacant plots in the scheme which we have tried to fill with people from Baringo but they do not come forward to fill them.

Nevertheless, the present settlement schemes funds are committed to the one million-acre, and therefore unless we get favourable results out of the current Stamp Commission negotiations, the acreage cannot be increased to supply more land for the Baringo tribesmen. If and when we get more funds, then representations will be made through the Central Land Board on which sits a member representing the area, as to which land should be set aside and in what areas—for more settlement schemes.

Mr. Tannu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the untrue reply of the Assistant Minister, that there are some vacant plots in the Sabatia Settlement Scheme, is the Assistant Minister aware that there are more than 2,000 applicants who could not get plots allocated to them, and that there are some people still living in the villages, namely Kikuyu who were only left on the basis of tribal differences, and that they want the allocation of the plots in that particular area?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that. What I am aware of is that our policy is to settle the original tribesmen who should be catered for by the Sabatia Settlement Schemes and the tribesmen concerned are the tribes of Baringo and with whom we have experienced a lot of trouble, whereas other people are looking for plots in the settlement schemes.

(Mr. Nyaga) has visited Meru. I think he will tell me later, Mr. Speaker.

My last word, Mr. Speaker, will be this. Let this Government at least keep an eye on—

Hon. Members: Meru.

Mr. Nyaga: Not on Meru, on the whole country, on Kenya—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Your time is up.

Mr. Nyaga:—and refer to the whole country, and the parts of the country that were forgotten and are behind. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I support.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, I see that I have just about two minutes before the adjournment.

In my opening speech, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to mention a few words which were very unfortunate in a Budget Speech, which was made by some hon. Members of this House. In fact, those words did a lot of damage to the dignity of this House, more than anything else. Sir, we have heard speeches by some hon. Members who are self-appointed champions or importers of some of the foreign ideologies which

we do not want in Kenya. It is time, Mr. Speaker, they were told off and if they want, they can go and serve their masters abroad, but not here. We have declared, Mr. Speaker; that we are non-aligned and, as such, we shall remain, whether they like it or not; we have had a lot of threats from them and their threats are meaningless. They must understand it and I give them a warning now, that as we adjourn tomorrow and proceed to our constituencies at the week-end; let them dare touch one of the nationalists in this country and then they will know exactly where they stand. Make no mistake about it. They have had a good time to play about and we are not going to tolerate or stand their nonsense any more. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot of talk—

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Tipis, you may continue your speech tomorrow.

It is now time for the interruption of business. This House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, 18th June, at 9 a.m.

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

Friday, 18th June 1965

The House met at Nine o'clock.

(The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

NON-IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE GOODS

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

THAT in view of the adverse trade imbalance between Kenya and Japan, this House urges Kenya Government to effect an immediate stop of any more import of Japanese goods into Kenya; and further urges Government to do the same for any other country which has trade imbalance with Kenya.

REASONS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AGAINST LUO

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

THAT as recent Government activities against the Luo people have caused alarm and despondency among the Luo tribe, this House urges the Government to inform the nation the reasons for these Government activities against the Luo people.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2194

MONEY BORROWED BY KENYA

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Finance whether he would tell the House the countries from whom the Republic of Kenya had borrowed money by June 1965 and the condition of repayment of the loans.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I interpret the hon. Member's question to mean with which Governments has Kenya signed loan agreements or accepted loans subject to further negotiations since becoming a Republic last December. The answer is from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and West Germany, and from the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank).

The conditions of repayments for each are:—United Kingdom—in respect of capital aid for 1964/65, equated annual instalments of capital and interest over 20 or 25 years; in respect of capital aid for 1965/66, terms are still to be agreed. U.S.A.I.D.—loan for Nairobi City Council, repayable over 40 years with a 10-year moratorium on capital repayments; loan for development, repayable over 20 years with a 2-year moratorium on capital repayments. West Ger-

many—terms to be negotiated. I.D.A., a World Bank affiliate—repayable over 50 years.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not hear the total amount of the loan that Kenya has had from those countries.

Mr. Gichuru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he did not ask me for the amount. He asked me to tell the House the countries from whom the Republic of Kenya has borrowed money by June 1965, and the conditions for repayments of the loans, and I have fully covered that.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that this amount of money loaned to Kenya by foreign countries is just meant for diplomatic purposes?

Mr. Anyien: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after having listened to the Minister, we see that the Kenya Government has not been able to receive any loan from the Eastern countries. Would the Minister give us some of the reasons which have made it difficult for the Kenya Government to get these loans from the socialist countries?

Mr. Gichuru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have received £1 million from China, it was not a loan, it was a free gift, and I have always expressed my great thanks to have been given money like that, but on the other hand, we are trying, for instance in the building of the hospital in Kisumu, where we find it very difficult to get money because Russia does not have hard currency, to get out of this difficulty by buying their sugar. We buy their sugar, bring it here, sell it, and therefore generate money, and this will help to meet the (Inaudible.)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Minister's reply, that it is only Russia that has been approached in connexion with borrowing, does it mean that the other countries, the Eastern European countries, which are socialist (Inaudible.)

Mr. Gichuru: Mr. Speaker, if he had been following the Paper, he would have read that Japan is likely to lend us £1 million, so we are not confining ourselves to Britain.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell this House exactly why the Eastern countries prefer to give money to individuals and not the Government?

Mr. Gichuru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of this.

Question No. 2179

RETURN OF FIREARMS

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence when the Government

Hon. Members: How many? Hundreds!

Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, the Government gets my tax. The Government gets the tax of the Meru people. Government must build hundreds of schools for the Meru children. Can any Minister tell me personally how many schools he has built in Meru? Mr. Speaker, (Inaudible.) should not be dumb. We are not prepared to hear that so many schools have been built here and there by the Government, so many schools have been built for the people of those areas. But, there are none in Meru area. I emphasize again that I am not talking about my constituency, but Meru as a whole. I have the right, myself, to cry or to say anything or anything I want for the people as a nation, or my people who elected me, as a whole. I am talking in general. Let us go for the Minister again. Where is the Minister?

There is not even one hospital—not even one—not even one self-help hospital. Can the Minister or the Ministry, which is in Nairobi, where he comes from, that is television? Therefore, his Ministry should at least do a bit of

(Inaudible.) but eeh! oh! that is wrong; okay, just you come, to know whether at least there is something good done for these people down there. We are not prepared to be hearing Nairobi, and what is going on down there, what is wrong with the things that are happening in Meru?

(Inaudible.) reporting the hon. Mr. Mboya, who is in Nairobi, and he has done nothing much for Nairobi. Let us have the hon. Mr. Gichuru, who is in Nairobi, (Inaudible.) as much money and a fast business in Nairobi. Let us come to the other Ministries, how many photographers have been in Meru? Therefore, I am not going to

(Inaudible.) not that because you are a Minister from that place are you going to visit that place, you should visit other places on an equal basis.

We go to this business where, as Mr.

(Inaudible.) —the hon. (Inaudible.)

Where is he? Thank you very much, if you are taking notes for him, just catch every word that I say. The Government emphasizes that we have to build all these self-help schemes, all these Harambee businesses. We have done this, and everybody in this House should emphasize to his people and tell their men that they should put up something as a Harambee something. Sir, therefore, we have put up several, and some of these Harambee projects are being closed down by the

Government. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these Harambee schools which the Government said must be built so that we could have something—and then they, as a Government, would help us. That is what the Government said. Now, what has resulted is this, Mr. Speaker. You have put up these self-help things. For example, a Harambee secondary school has been put up with all facilities. The Government has caused us all that trouble in putting up that one. Now the Government says if you put up that building you have to

(Inaudible.) Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the parents or the public have no money, and this is a very big concern for the public, to put up buildings and provide facilities for a secondary school, and then, after building all this, the public is told, "Now you have to contribute Sh. 4,000 for the teachers, the teachers are not to be sent to you by the Government. You must get the teachers first and the Government will then give you the secondary school." Now, Mr. Speaker, if the Government said, "You put up something to help yourself and then we will help you as the Government" is that the way in which the Government helps us, or is that the way the Government is helped? Our Government knows they are the rulers because we have hundreds and hundreds of Harambee secondary schools in Kenya. In the first place there is no money; the Government is poor. It is young, I know that. But how many people are going to build Harambee schools when it is not promised that your schools will be taken tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, or next year. The public from some place or other might run a school for over thirty years because the Government does not take over, and the people become unable to contribute the money

(Inaudible.) after which the Government will come and say, "You are not able to run a school, therefore, the school has to close down." Now, what would be the reaction of the people? The school which we put up, the buildings and other facilities, have to close because now we are poor; we have no money.

An hon. Member: Which one?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. Or. We will speak of a hypothetical school!

Mr. Nyaga: If you know that you—

An hon. Member: You go back to school!

Mr. Nyaga: If the parents or the public outside asked for the children

(Inaudible.)

[Mr. Nyaga] and forget everything, and these Harambee secondary schools; well, that is a credit for the public, but the Government should contribute. You have put up everything and I may now run your school, when? Until Doomsday!

Mr. Speaker, from here I go to the business of lack of employment, which the hon. Mr. Kamau of Githunguri spoke about. I will be very short this: I am wondering as to why, when we say that people have no jobs, they need employment, those people who have been employed from where the Ministers come from, and one is looking at me now because I have said that.

I now come to the Minister for Agriculture. Mr. Speaker, I am not very much on terms with these white-skinned people, but let me say something about him—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): (Inaudible.)

Mr. Nyaga: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Members: Withdraw, withdraw.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, it is all right; I think he has

(Inaudible.) Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, I think I am quite in order because I never mentioned anyone; I am already white. We as Meru people in general are still wondering whether the Minister for Agriculture has ever visited Meru, but I am proud he has visited Meru two years at least 200 times. He is here; he can say that I am speaking the truth. The hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker, has never visited any of the Meru people. I know he has toured Meru just for the sake of racing from here to Bungoma and back again to Nairobi. Therefore, he was in Meru. The Minister himself should at least pay a visit to Meru, then tour all over and see the kind of cash crops we have, and I will emphasize to the Minister cash crops. We Meru people are only dealing with coffee; just one.

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

Mr. Nyaga: (Inaudible.)

you come to Meru and see tea there. We need sisal and various kinds of cash crop. Now the Meru people are extremely poor; they only develop coffee as a cash crop and they only get money when the coffee money is sent to them, because they have no other way to earn money. I would therefore ask the Minister for Agriculture at least promise to come one day to Meru

for a tour, because the Minister has only come to Meru for a racing tour.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I was not in the African Safari.

Mr. Nyaga: Therefore, I ask the Minister at least to come to Meru, to see where we could plant this kind of crops, that kind of crop, this kind of crop, so that these people will be able to get money from this side, from here or from here, but not make Meru depend entirely on coffee, merely because you have a big tummy.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like your ruling on whether it is parliamentary for the hon. Member to draw attention to that part of anatomy which has gradually been reducing and not increasing?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think, in fact, it is right to refer to a big tummy, but on the other hand I would rather you did not become personal to anybody. I do not think it is fair, Mr. Nyaga.

Mr. Nyaga: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I only referred to the Minister's as a big tummy because I have a flat tummy. Look.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Is the hon. Member emphasizing that I am pregnant?

Mr. Nyaga: I am not emphasizing that, Mr. Speaker, but I only meant he has something in that.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I only ask the Minister for a simple thing. Let the Minister come there, let him tour the country and see, and do something for these people. These people were (Inaudible.) the people of your colour. There was nothing done to these people by you—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order, address your remarks to the Chair, Mr. Nyaga.

Mr. Nyaga: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Sorry, Mr. Speaker. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the Minister should visit the area, see where we have to plant pyrethrum, plant sisal, plant this kind of crop and that kind of crop, and then these people will at least benefit in some way from this Government.

I am also very sorry to say that since our Government started I do not know how many times the hon. Minister who carries the television

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie) has complained that not enough was being done. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had hundreds of field days throughout the country in trying to get people to fertilize and to use hybrid seed, and as I have said we have 6,000 acreage demonstration plots. All this takes a lot of doing and costs money, and in most of the drought areas the maize crops which have hybrid maize and fertilizers and coffee planted are withstanding the drought. In fact, they are still alive in lots of areas with the other which is dead.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Lands and Settlement, because he will not have time to reply as the debate is drawing to an end, he has asked me to say that on the staff, etc., these questions will be answered, either by him in the agricultural debate or in the settlement debate depending on the priority.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last point which I would like to make is that I honestly do not know what was wrong with my friend from Kitale yesterday, because he is an old friend of mine and he has always been one, previously, who has been very accurate in debates. Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he said that Mrs. Barbara Castle had said that she had plenty of money in London, and also she was waiting for the Minister for Agriculture to go to London and talk to her about the Stamp Mission, and that the Stamp Mission was going to pay too much money for the land. I would just like to correct this for the record, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because I do not mind being blamed or taking the criticism when it has to deal with me, but I am not prepared to take criticism which is untrue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what the Stamp Mission are going to recommend, because these recommendations are not coming out until October, so if the hon. Member knows that they are recommending to pay too much for land, then he knows far more than any Minister in the Kenya Government. Also, Mr. Speaker, what is happening here is that the Kenya Government have been invited to go back to Britain on the 26th July, to initiate discussions on an interim report which will be made available, and it has been decided both between the British Government and the Kenya Government that it is not possible to bring in anything arising out of the Stamp Mission until the middle of next year. That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Gichuru, the Minister for Finance, announced that the British Government had agreed as a printing operation, to give £1 million and to give the

Agricultural Finance Corporation £100,000. What worries me about this money is that if we are going to continue to lend this money to people like the hon. Member, who then gets up here and criticizes, and does not make proper use of that money, then we will have to change our ideas as to who we lend this money to.

Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only a few words to say about the Budget. In the first place, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should congratulate what has been said by the hon. Members. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will start with the Member for Githunguri who I feel should be here. I am going to follow him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member for Githunguri talked about the Central Province.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): (Inaudible.)

Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Central Province are suffering from the lack of various things. I do not belong to the Central Province, but in the Central Province we know about this and we are very desperately anxious about this.

..... (Inaudible.)
But, now Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are anxious that something should be done about this. This is what all the people in the country need. The people in the country can see the progress of the country. Today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House, we have two Central Provinces. We have hundreds of Central Provinces, this must be emphasized, in Kenya now. Mr. Speaker, Sir, why? Let me come to something, the very first item, which is the lack of land—yes. We, in the Central Province, have no land. This Government is buying land. It gets money from abroad. It borrows money from anywhere, which buys more land for the people, to the people, from the people. Where is this money obtained? From Kiui, Meru, or from where? We know from where. We have found some

..... (Inaudible.)
and we are not going there to (Inaudible.)
these farms, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If you buy land, then let you buy land for all the people of Kenya, whether we are from the Eastern Region or from the North-Eastern Region to anywhere. I come from Meru. I am very anxious, because I go to Meru tomorrow

Mr. Speaker, Sir, (Inaudible.)
The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Do not enlarge (Inaudible.)

Mr. Nyaga: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any money is borrowed from abroad because the Government does not get any money, the Government does not make money of its own, it borrows it or it makes money and sends it all over the country (Inaudible.)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has no money, it still has to go somewhere

..... (Inaudible.)
that was allowed as an agreement from this Government or from any place in the world, whether it is from hell. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this money should be distributed all over the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to emphasize that. Let this be distributed accordingly to every place of the country. We know, even the country knows.

Mr. Speaker, we are Meru people and we have land—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Ndile when you want to cross to the other side you have to go right to the end of the Bar and then cross to the other side. We cannot have people walking up and down in the centre of the Chamber.

Mr. Nyaga: Mr. Speaker, we shall never (Inaudible.)
any money brought from somewhere. The money which the Government has, has been brought from somewhere for a certain tribe. I emphasize the words, "a certain tribe".

Let me come to another junction. In this country we have been crying for roads. The hon. Kamau, the Member for Githunguri, was very much interested in the roads in his constituency. But I, Mr. Speaker, I do not complain about my constituency alone. I complain for the whole of Meru. There are six constituencies in Meru. I am not referring to my constituency alone, I am referring to Meru as a whole. I emphasize that, Mr. Speaker. Across Meru is 200 miles on this side. Going the other way it is round and is over 300 miles. I said there are six constituencies, namely, Tarata, Meru South, Meru Central—all of them make six constituencies.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): What about the other three? You have only named three.

Mr. Nyaga: There is also Nyamba. I told you there are six constituencies. There is Tarata, Nyamba, and South Meru. Also Meru Central. Mr. Speaker, I emphasize there are six constituencies. You people know the others.

Mr. Speaker, in terms of communications I remember—the Minister here is a European and he knows this. He has come to Meru. Which route did he take? On which road did he travel? Did he go through Meru District? He only went by one route, where there was some road, some shamba. All facilities, everything. The Government gets as an income every year 27,000,000.

Hon. Members: What? 27,000,000 of what?

Mr. Nyaga: Shillings. I mean money. This is the Government. I should assure you hon. Members that the Government goes back to (Inaudible.)
I cannot remember. It is in the Bible. This place is not now in my mind but it will come back later. I will tell you later.

Mr. Speaker, the Government must see that at least these roads are good. I am not talking about my constituency, I am talking of the whole of Meru. All the roads in Meru are bad. Government must do something. We have everything. Meru is (Inaudible.)
it is known as Gatundu or Kiambu. That road is in Meru.

Hon. Members: Which one?

Mr. Nyaga: The old Meru Road. This is in Gatundu or Kiambu. I emphasize, the old Meru Road is in Gatundu or Kiambu, Meru's Gatundu Meru's Kiambu. Government should take steps to consider that we as Ministers, we as anything—we as big bodies of Nairobi, we must have good roads. When the Vice-President came to Meru he had to travel along this zig-zag, zig-zag road. He saw the old one. So, this and that, that must stop. You must consider that we must have this road a bit better than the zig-zag road. I emphasize this. Therefore, I tell the Government and the Minister, and the public, that we must have this. We have some Ministers here. I was in that very same place where the hon. Mr. Achieng-Onyko was.

We should not always be talking only about Githunguri and Gatundu because there is the hon. Minister. The roads should not be done up in these places because of the hon. Minister. The roads should not be done only till here and there; they should not be done only up till this door. We should consider, and the Government should consider, at least doing many roads. Why should we tarmac only small roads. At least make them better. The Government should spend at least two or three months to see why these roads are so bad.

I want to go back now and talk about the Education Department. I am very proud of this Education Department because really it has built hundreds of Government schools in Meru.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): As I have said, the meteorological forecast, the scientific method of long-range forecasting, is something new, and I am not prepared to accept that they are infallible. But, I think it is only right that we, as a country and as a Government, ought to be alive to the situation which can arise if we cannot have rain widespread throughout the country in the next month or so.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to touch on the purchase of stock from the North-Eastern Province. There were available up in Wajir a great number of animals for purchase, but you cannot move animals unless you have watering points along the way and grass to eat, and the worst bit area of the country is this belt, as I have said, running through that part of the country, from Turkana, Samburu, through either side of Isiolo down through Garissa. But we took the risk and we bought 4,000 head of cattle at Wajir and started moving them into Isiolo, but we were sabotaged, and I want the House to know this. When our cattle arrived at Habaswein our watering tanks there which are pumped from a bore-hole which we were fortunate in finding some years ago, were all broken, the night before our cattle arrived, and all the water which we had been pumping out of this bore-hole which is not a very effective borehole because water is very difficult to find in those areas had been broken by sabotage. Now, if our people in the North-Eastern Province are going to do this to their own cattle that we are moving out, then we are going to run into difficulties.

Now, the other position is that installations which we have had on other pumps along this stock route, were put in order two days ago, and we have numbers of them, the small watering points which operate from bore-holes. We do not have the personnel to man them twenty-four hours a day and to guard them, and we have had our installations broken. I want to tell the House this so that hon. Members who come from that area can try and help us in explaining to their people, irrespective of whether they are sympathetic to the *Shifita* or not, that it is doing harm to them because we cannot move their cattle unless we are helped in this. In a normal year it would not matter so much, Sir, because there are water holes available, but the water holes now are dry, and it is only out of these bore-holes, and some of them are not very good for the simple reason that the water is not there. But, we are hoping to buy a

..... (Inaudible.)
to help the North-Eastern Province, but if this continues to be their method of helping us, in

breaking our tanks, and letting out thousands of gallons of water so that our cattle arrive there with no water, we will just have to stop buying from them.

The third point which I want to touch on, Mr. Speaker, is the speech which was made by the hon. Member, and I am very sorry that he is not here, the hon. Member for Kitale, yesterday. During his speech yesterday, he said that farms were now being brought under an independent Government and not during a moratorium as was given under the Colonial Government, and he started his own farm as an example. Now, I want to tell the House that I have had a number of my staff working back in my Ministry, and we have now worked back nineteen years in our books and files, and we cannot find a single instance, as far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned, where a single farmer has been given a moratorium at all, excepting for one season in certain instances. Now, what I find so interesting is that Mr. Muliro did not buy his farm from an independent Government. He bought it from the Colonial Government. Now, he said that the owner of the farm when he bought it—his first figure was Sh. 121,000,000—owed Sh. 121,000,000, and then he changed it to Sh. 121,000, but I think hon. Members may like to know the true position. On 31st August 1963, the Central Land Board, which hon. Members will remember was a board set up after Lancaster House, was set up, and one of the main instigators to set up that board, over which the Government then had no control, was Mr. Muliro himself, because this was Kadu's view at Lancaster House.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am rising to seek your guidance on this, because the Minister is stressing an individual matter very much, and I thought that he was going to speak on general agricultural affairs.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, but if any hon. Member raises a particular question and states his own farm as an example, then the Minister is perfectly entitled to explain that particular farm.

Mr. ole Tipis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, was this a Kadu agreement or was it an agreement by all parties concerned at the Lancaster House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order.

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member would wait until I finished, instead of butting in, the other point is that he

[The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

Member for Kitale spoke at length for about fifteen minutes while I sat in here yesterday and listened to him. Neither of the hon. Members who have risen on points of orders were in the House.

Mr. ole Tipis: On a point of order, I was in the House

..... (Inaudible.)
Can he substantiate that I was not in the House?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who has just risen has the wrong House. I said this House, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, what I was trying to say was that this was a point which was put by Mr. Muliro's group himself at Lancaster House. This came out in the final agreement agreed to by everybody. No, this farm was purchased for £8,000 by the Central Land Board and was sold to the hon. Member for Kitale for £5,000. The hon. Member put down a deposit for £500 only. He was given a loan of £4,500. Now, he was allowed over twenty years repayment, over every six months, the total payment for a year being Sh. 4,052 per year.

An hon. Member: Beginning when?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Beginning in March 1964.

Now, he had difficulty in repaying, and in fact, had outstanding payments running over four or five repayments of six months. When pressure was brought to bear, he repaid a certain amount of his money. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say a little more. Over and above that he had a loan of £2,750 from the Agricultural Finance Corporation to buy cattle, but over and above that he, in conjunction with three other friends, bought another farm of over 1,000 acres before he had started repaying his money. This farm was purchased by the Central Land Board at £13,600, and it was sold to Masaba Farms, Ltd., of which the hon. Member is a director, for £9,500.

An hon. Member: Why?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): An hon. Member asks why. He may remember that this Central Land Board was a body which was set up on its own, an autonomous body over which we as a Government had no control, the Coalition Government at that time. The money put down for this was only 10 per cent. of £9,500. They were given a further loan of £2,650. Now, the

point I want to make on this is that Mr. Muliro went further and challenged that my veterinary department were not good, for the simple reason that he bought cattle with money that he had been loaned, and I gather that a number of about forty died. Sir, today, this morning, Mr. Speaker, I myself phoned Kitale, and I spoke to the clerk in Kitale who has been working in that office for eleven years, who knows the position absolutely. The livestock officer was out on a job. This is what he told me. He said that these animals were reported ill, the livestock officer went out, blood was taken, and every single animal showed positive East Coast fever, and the animals he was dipping in one dip called

..... (Inaudible.)
which does not kill all the ticks, and anybody in farming should know that. Small farmers throughout the old land units know this. He said he would have nothing to do with this. When questions were put to his manager and to his representative on the farm, they argued and told a different tale. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as everybody here, who understands cattle, will know that if you do not dip your cattle then you will get East Coast fever, and it is up to you to see that they are dipped. It is no use the hon. Members coming in here, when we have lent them all this money, to stand up in this House and say that the department is no good. It is not up to the department to dip one's cattle. I have spent quite some time on this, because the young people who are coming into my department when they hear that they are being attacked in this House, by the hon. Members, then you must realize the effect that it has on these young vets, who have just come out of our Veterinary faculty and maybe our young livestock officers who have just come out of Egerton.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, he also attacks us—I am terribly sorry that he is not here, but he can read this in HANSARD. He also spoke about maize. He said that we were not getting on with the planting of maize. We have over 6,000 acre plots for demonstration, which are done by the farmers themselves all over the country, and a great number are in his area, in the western area and up in Kitale. Over and above this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is about one of the luckiest Members farming in the country, because he lives within a stone's throw of our research station at Kitale which does all our research on maize. I have now found out this morning that he has grown some of the best maize in the country, because he has been able to get hybrid seed from Kitale station and the seed company.

An hon. Member: What is he complaining of?

[Mr. Kamau]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would come to the point of the landless people. This point, Sir, is very serious, especially in the Central Province. I would appeal to the Minister for Lands and Settlement and I must, furthermore, thank the Ministry for how much they have done in settling a number of people and we must give credit where credit is due. This is where I would always say that Government has done well. We know how many people were just roaming about landless prior to our independence and, since we have had the freedom Government, the Ministry of Lands and Settlement has done their best to settle as many people as possible, and I would remind the Ministry that there are still many people who are landless in the country. What I would recommend to the Minister is that he encourages the formation of co-operative societies so as to give as many people land as possible, instead of allowing individuals to buy land as at the present moment. If the Government does this, I have no doubt that the whole of this country is going to be grateful, and there are dictators who are saying that Government has done nothing, "Look at the trouble they will create." I think, when the Minister speaks in the Cabinet he will take this matter very seriously, and I am glad to see that Ministers and Assistant Ministers are noting this very seriously, because this is the backbone of our country. People today—and I am sure the Government feels the eyes of the Government outside—need to be satisfied by the Government regarding the landless people, then there will be no trouble. If you ever promise an African that you will get him land free, whether it is genuine or imaginary, he would do anything to get land free. If the Government is aware that these landless people are treated properly I can assure the Government that there will be no trouble at all. Therefore, I appeal to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to bring this matter to the Cabinet and I hope that the Government is going to be stable.

Another point, Sir, is that I would appeal to the same Ministry that, during the land consolidation in Central Province—and this is very serious, I want it to be noted for the Ministry—it so happens that most of the people in the Central Province were deprived of their lands. They were just removed from their best land to other hilly or stony places and, even today, this has not been rectified by the Government. I will appeal to the Minister for Lands and Settlement to go into this complaint because I must say frankly that if, on this point, it is not rectified we will remain a very bitter point to the people of the Central Province, let alone giving the Government—parti-

cularly in the Kikuyu Land may give the Government trouble. If the Government knew that they consolidated land wrongly, when some people were in prison and they passed an Act which said that the land, after being consolidated, could not be sold—one cannot appeal against it. The remedy to this is only for the Government to listen to the grievances of those who have been wronged, by giving them land elsewhere. Free land elsewhere, because they were never been bought, and by doing so—that is to compensate, not to give—but to compensate them for what they lost. Otherwise, Sir, a very disturbing situation would be caused throughout the area, and, consequently—it may not come today, but sooner or later it will come—

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another point I would like to rush through—because I can see that my time is nearly up—is the drunkenness. Today, Sir, and I think this will come as a Motion in this House, we have seen, and we feel that our nation is being degraded because of drunkenness throughout the country, and especially the young people. In the reserve—people are drinking anywhere—and this House should see that legislation is passed prohibiting alcoholic drinks from being sold in this land, because it is ruining the lives of our youngsters.

Another point, Sir, which I would like to mention is that since we formed our Government, I should inform the Government that the people fighting for the freedom, who are now the party leaders in the country as a whole, in most areas they think that they are neglected by the Government. I think it is high time that the party should be reorganized so as to give the vote financially to the party leaders so as to maintain their offices, to maintain themselves and to maintain the dignity of the party, which is Kanu.

Another thing I would mention, Mr. Speaker, as I said, I would appeal to the Minister of Local Government to see that he approves the estimates of the Kiambu County Council, from 1964, their estimate has never been approved and the work of the Kiambu County Council is still fairly small. Another thing for which I would appeal to the Minister for Agriculture is to see that the cess from coffee is given to the Kiambu County Council, we could not see why it is only while the cess—when the Government was on the European hands all the cess was given to Kiambu and why not today. I appeal to the Minister of Agriculture to help us, that the Kiambu County Council is given the cess from the coffee.

My last point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, which I think most of the hon. Members will like, is that the

[Mr. Kamau]

Government should encourage home industries. By home industries I mean weaving and spinning, so as to train our womenfolk how to spin just simple clothing, to sew for themselves instead of buying the very expensive imported clothing. We have wool here, we have cotton here and we have known that if weaving and spinning is introduced—we know what Mahatma did in India—and the same thing should apply here. We should apply home industries and go even further to localize and refine skins so that I think hon. Members will agree that when I go out in a foreign country I am rather proud to wear my national dress.

In this way, I would like to see this House one day (Inaudible) and we must stand forward. We must wear our national dress and show the world where we come from. We must be African nationalists. Many of you are trying to (Inaudible) to be nationalists. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the Minister for Commerce and Industry to encourage all industries through (Inaudible) to tell these people to plant cotton for our dress.

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

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to talk for very long but there are three points which I would like to touch upon quickly. The reason why I only want to touch on these three points is that I gather that agriculture is very high in the votes to be discussed, so I will leave the questions that have been raised by hon. Members to that speech.

Now, the first thing I want to talk about, Mr. Speaker, is the problem of seeding clouds and making rain. Mr. Speaker, the aeroplanes which we are using, the rockets and the balloons, which we are using to attempt to force cumulus nimbus clouds to deposit rain can only operate if the cloud is of the right type. The cloud has to be of a minimum of 5,000 feet depth, and the easiest way to recognize these clouds is by seeing that the top of these clouds look like a cauliflower. Now, wherever these have been seen is where we have had success in making rain. We have had success at Bungoma two or three days ago, we have had success in Endebess, we have had success running from the other side of Githurguri right along to Kirinyaga, and we have also had some success at the back of Elburgon. The best success we have had is over an inch of rain.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the meteorological people, in conjunction with meteorological people in other areas in Africa, have attempted to make a long range forecast for us. Now, this is something very new. They have never been able to do this before, therefore, I do not say that it can be very accurate, and they say so themselves. But, they do say that we are in for a dry year. They also say that next year will only be a bit better. Now, why I am touching on this, and I want to say that our aeroplanes stationed in various parts of the country are at this very moment attempting to have better success, but they cannot be successful if the clouds are not available.

Now, the problem is, and I think the country ought to know, that there are certain areas in Kenya which I have seen with my own eyes, which are now virtually becoming famine stricken, and I think that this is not a subject of a dry spell which people think will disappear with rain. There are certain areas where this will not disappear. There is a belt, Mr. Speaker, running from Kitui up through the lowlands of Meru, into Samburu country, into Turkana country, and also the Kilifi and Kwale hinterland, where at this very minute, cattle are dying. It is no good people thinking that this drought is not upon us. There are people who are out of communication with Nairobi because they live in these distant and semi-agricultural, and nearly arid areas, who are suffering, and a committee has been set up of the Cabinet, to go into this immediately, and it met yesterday, and unless we can have good rains in the next fortnight, we are not going to be able to save very much in these areas, and these people will be on famine relief. It is up to us as a Government to see that they get famine relief.

This is not the worst of it, Mr. Speaker. If we do not get rain in some of the main producing areas, which produce and export out of their areas, we are going to run into a very difficult period later this year. Again, we have set up an exercise under the administration and agriculture and help, to survey the position and report back to us in a fortnight. There are areas now which are having to replough, ploughing in the maize which is dead with the hope that there may be a bit of rain in the later part of the year which may give them some crop. We are now, through the department of agriculture, advising people in different areas what crop to attempt to plant if any rains, which we do hope will come, at least in July or August.

Our position will be ever so much better if the rains continue well into the back end of the year. Nobody knows whether this will be so or not.

An Hon. Member: What about the meteorological department?

[Mr. Kamau]

workers, whom I thank very much, are working very hard because of the flow of the people to the hospitals and the health centres. This has proved that the people are very happy for the fruits of their independence and they are obviously enjoying it, and I would not tolerate anybody who would say that the Government has done nothing at all, because this has been throughout the previous Colonial Government that they have never done it, and therefore an African Government has been able to achieve its main objects.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I come to the speech of the Minister for Finance during his Budget Speech, it is obvious that it is one of the best budgets brought into this House by the Minister of Finance and I would call the Ministers in their respective Ministries concerned to say that in the years to come they will utilize their Votes according to what they estimate they had given to the Minister for Finance. We do not like to see, when money has been allocated to a certain Ministry to be given to the Local Government or otherwise, that at the end of the financial year this money is returned to the Ministry or the Treasury, because they have not spent according to the wishes of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I have to speak on the roads generally and in particular on the roads in my area, the Githunguri Constituency in Kiambu. When I went abroad, especially England, I found that the Central Government had taken the responsibility, together with the Local Government, to see that all the roads are well tar-maced. Today, the worst thing in Kenya is the state of the roads throughout the country. I hope hon. Members will join me when I say this. Some Members are shaking their heads and saying "No" and this is probably because there are good roads in their areas, the roads in their areas are improved. It is possible that the Overseas Touring Company buses as well as the municipal buses can go over the roads in their constituencies. This is all right, but, Mr. Speaker, in the remote areas in which we live we experience a lot of difficulties because of bad road. Take for instance, an area like the one in which I live where there is a potential economy and yet the people experience a lot of difficulties. We grow wattle bark, coffee, pyrethrum and tea and during the rainy season it is very difficult to transport these commodities. I would appeal to the Central Government instead of leaving this very heavy task to the local authorities, that the Minister for Works, Communications and Power should take up the responsibility for all roads in the country. This should not be left to the local

authorities. We have discovered that in the past this Minister has neglected certain areas. Some councils are even going to close down because of the inefficient running of this Ministry. I am very annoyed that the estimate of the Kiambu County Council for 1964 which was submitted has not been approved. All that I wanted the Ministry to do has not been done at all. In this case, who can tell me that this is an efficient Ministry? So I appeal to the Government to take the responsibilities of the roads generally all over the country. I would like to tell this House that the taxpayers are prepared to pay any amount of money provided that money is well utilized for the construction of roads in order to expedite the transport of their goods. I feel that this question of roads cannot be properly dealt with unless the Government takes complete control of the roads. If that is not done then the Ministry of Local Government must try very hard to improve its method of road construction, which is very bad at the moment.

Now I would like to speak on the condition of the hospitals in the Kiambu District. I am well aware of the need in this direction and I can report to the Minister for Health and Housing that the Kiambu Hospital is now very congested and, therefore, it is high time that this hospital was extended. The population of this area has grown to a large extent and the former building was extended. The population of this area has grown to a large extent and the former building was extended. The population of this area has grown to a large extent and the former building was extended. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you find that two patients have to sleep in one bed. Often, children who are suffering from infectious disease are made to sleep together. You find that sometimes two and even three children are put together in the same bed. I would appeal to the Minister for Health and Housing that the hospital in Kiambu should be extended to provide sufficient accommodation. I must thank the hospital staff for the work they are doing. They are efficient and hard-working but they cannot accommodate the number of sick people. It is therefore very necessary and urgent that this hospital should be extended to accommodate more sick people in the future.

Another point I would like to mention is this. I would like to say something on the economical side of my area. The area which I represent in Githunguri is a very good area for tea. We, at present, grow coffee on one side and the large part is devoted to the growing of tea. It is very good land for tea and, therefore, I would request the Minister for Agriculture to take interest in touring the whole area to see for himself the need of the people so that he can agree to extend the present boundary of tea in order to give more chance for the growing of tea. The Githunguri

[Mr. Kamau]

dwellers would like to grow more coffee and more tea. We know that very shortly tea is also going to fetch a good market, even better than that of coffee. At this stage I would request the Minister for Agriculture to visit the area, or send his team, to survey the area and then agree with the wishes of the people who would like to extend the present boundary to the new place where the people would like it to be. We already have a place where we would like to see the boundary extended to. This place is known as Gathiruni in Githunguri Division. We have reasons to believe that this should be the best boundary for tea because the coffee grown beyond that point has failed to yield good stuff.

I would like now to speak on loans and the basis on which they are given at the moment. I would appeal to the Government to extend the giving of loans to the very poor people. Our African people today are very badly hit because at the moment it is said that before one can get a loan one must either produce a title deed on land or some other security. Government will not otherwise grant loans to individuals. Here I would like to point out that the people of Central Province are badly hit because of the emergency and most of the people have come mostly from prisons and detention camps. When they came out of these prisons or detention camps, most of them found their homes were destroyed, their land was misappropriated, many of them were homeless and some were landless. So, a great majority of the people in the Central Province are poor. Today, if they want to do business of any kind they cannot do that because they have no capital at all. If they want a loan either from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or from the Land Bank they are told that they must first produce some sort of security or title deeds. I would, therefore, request the Government to go into this point and consider the cases according to their merits. If a person is able-bodied and can work to repay the loans, men or women, then the Government should give them these loans without the necessity of first to produce title deeds or some other security. Government must not be very strict on these points because if it continues to be strict then the people will not be industrious. So long as a person is able to work hard to produce the income with which to repay the loan Government must not refuse this person a loan.

Now I come to the subject of education. We know that today it is the intention of the Government to see that people are educated as much as possible. I would say that in the Central Province we were badly hit prior to the emergency

we had to make an effort to build our own schools. At that time we had over 300 schools of our own but most of them were destroyed during the emergency. Some were converted to other societies, some were regarded as teaching to the Mau Mau, which, of course, today is the result of independence and is glorified by the whole of the country. I would urge the Government, Mr. Speaker, to think very much of the children of the people who died during the emergency. There are so many in the Central Province and today they are just roaming about without education. There are widows with so many children who cannot be sent to school because of lack of money. I would ask the Government to make a survey of the whole of Central Province to see how many children there are who have suffered because of the emergency, how many children are roaming about without any education. Their fathers and mothers died during the terrible days of the emergency. I think our Government will remember these poor children because of the memory of what their fathers and mothers did for the country, and Government will give these children proper education. Government should also give them adequate care and treatment.

I must now say something about the spirit of the self-help Harambee secondary schools. Much has already been said on this by other Members. I would appeal to the Government to keep some money aside so that the Harambee secondary schools which are springing up in the country today like mushrooms can be given financial assistance. We may find one day that all these institutions are financially exhausted and that is the time when Government should step in and help with the money that it has kept aside for this purpose.

I would call the attention of the Government to the fact that they should keep alert, because at any time in such schools the parents might somehow be unable to assist themselves, the Government should be ready to assist by taking over those Harambee secondary schools and, through my experience during these past years in my constituency I know—we started one Harambee secondary school—that it is a difficult task which the parents are facing, and unless Government is prepared to assist financially later on, it may bring shame to the nation. I think it is high time that we, hon. Members, should mention this to this House so as to equip the Minister of Education for what is coming very shortly, and as it is our wish and the wish of the Government that we help ourselves, we would say that if "God helps those who help themselves" we would ask our Government to keep this in mind so as to help us when the time comes.

[Mr. Kase] controlled from the farmers, otherwise, Sir, if Government continues looking and laughing— When we ask them to go and see what is happening, they tell us that we have to wait, and it will soon be two years before they go. They keep saying next, and that week, they say they are going to Meru, and they carry on like that until they postpone it indefinitely. This public is going to be fed up with that, because they cannot tolerate losing crops through things which they are not responsible for, to lose lives through the mistakes of some human beings. We want Government to increase the number of game scouts, give them a small place to live. They should fence the animals in, because we are not interested in them, but we want our farmers to be protected from this wild life, otherwise Government is going to see one day—

An hon. Member: That is threatening.

Mr. Kase: I am not threatening anybody.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have talked at length on this, because it is very touchy and we want Government to do something about it. If they do not, they will soon decide to do so. They can get bows and arrows at any time, and they can adopt their own methods of killing elephants, and I think they will be dealt with when the time comes.

An hon. Minister:

..... (Inaudible.)
Shifja?

Mr. Kase: Now, Mr. Speaker, the Minister mentions the *Shifja*. He should be ashamed of himself. He should be responsible, and in fact, if the Government has failed to eliminate the *Shifja*, we should blame him because it is the Cabinet which makes most of these regulations, and I think he should be ashamed of himself.

Mr. Speaker, we have noticed one thing in these few days, and the Minister for Information should listen to this. There is the Minister sitting opposite me and (Inaudible.) and the Voice of Kenya says we shall be discharged. We should report on the Minister— No, Sir, we will leave that aside.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday there was a Kambu Back-benchers' election. Now, we want to know from the Minister whether this voice is the voice of the Minister for Information. We pay radio licences, Mr. Speaker, and this House is voting money for this Ministry, and we cannot afford that some matters are not put down. Even those who speak in Nairobi cannot be heard in the Voice of Kenya.

An hon. Member: What about the corner bar?

Mr. Kase: Now, Mr. Speaker, somebody is asking about the corner bar. It is usual and everybody knows that politicians meet anywhere they like. If a Member is incapable of meeting anywhere, that is his own fault. If the Minister for Information or the hon. Member who is shouting "corner bar" has a hotel you could go and meet there. Nobody is stopping them.

Mr. Speaker, we are told that Africa is ready for a revolution. Well, we are meeting to stop this revolution. Therefore, the question of shouting corner bar is not there. We shall continue to meet, in order to get this country into the proper channels. We cannot allow a few cliques here and there.

We cannot allow it. Whether I am independent or not we should ignore it. You know the way I am. You do not need to ask me. You consult the Pokomo where I am, they will tell you their traditions and as they are my traditions then I do not need to copy the others, the yellow, brown, green or moon colours, in order to form my own party. I am black, and I will continue to be black. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some people in this country that if you talk about China they are beat up about it. Why does one get like this when the Chinese are mentioned? Why also when the Russians and the Americans are mentioned? Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has become a place where if the Chinese are mentioned, a group of Members are upset, and this particular group of Members know themselves. We do not need to say. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the word Chinese is touched upon it is as if you are killing their fathers. If we are killing your fathers then do tell us, so that we understand, but because we are shouting American, and you go to America, or you are American then tell us where you are, because you cannot condemn one side and go to another side. On the other hand one cannot be that way or this way, they cannot lean to one side.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that in finishing I would like these hon. Members, as the Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry feels that this is not a country to carry on preaching the policies of the other countries. Somebody says that they go to China and tell us that they find something good, tell us what it is, but to go on blaming the Government is not good, and it is becoming capitalistic. You must show us the way in order that it does not become capitalistic. We do not have to listen to the unnecessary noises on the street. We want you to show, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government has a method. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were

[Mr. Kase]

in Britain recently. We saw people who are too capitalistic, and the Liberal Party is finding a way to reduce it; and we want to know a method whereby they can reduce the amount of money so that everybody gets their fair share. But it is no good shouting, since you cannot find a method. It merely shows that you are yourself incapable of finding a method, and you just want to create confusion. That is why, perhaps, we have the formation of congresses, and political parties that are formed in the name of trade unions, and some people are going to find their death one day. Whether they die a natural death or what, the people are going. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is the duty of this Government to seek out and find out these corrupted human beings in this country. We shall be happy if the Minister for Internal Security and Defence tells us that Mr. So-and-so is bad, and says, "Can I lock him up?" We then will reply, "Yes, you go and do that." We will take them to Manyani and put them in there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am bad then I should be arrested. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot leave hooligans making an unnecessary noise in this country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the Minister for Internal Security and Defence with all his intelligent forces should try to do something to find out who these human beings are who are going to ruin the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people have been going round the country and around in Mombasa. They go to these places, they meet up with perhaps a poor woman and he asks them if the Government has done anything for her. She replies, "no". He takes Sh. 500 out of his pocket and gives it to her. Where is this man getting this money from.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, could the hon. Member substantiate his allegation, because he has alleged some people go around in the Coast in big cars dishing out money to people and tell us who these people are?

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Mr. Kase did not say any hon. Member in this House.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this House wants me to embarrass any human being here—

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now understand from his explanation that he does not only mean people in the general public, but some people in this House, could he now embarrass these people naming them?

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Yes, I think that now he has mentioned this House, that he should substantiate.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this that in my first statement people who have no jobs, and I am wondering whether these Members do not have jobs.

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): No, you did say that you could embarrass some Members here and (Inaudible.)

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I say this House, we also have people in the gallery.

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): No, Mr. Kase, I will not accept that, because the Members of this House speak for the benefit of this House and not to the galleries.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw that remark. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country must know that people who do not have any jobs go round with money which they give to these men and women to confuse them, and this Government must know this, and do something to eradicate this.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, not everybody is good. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country, I think, needs the co-operation of this House, instead of preaching slogans which do not hold water. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Kamau: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to thank the Government, the African Government, the reasons being that since independence our Government has done, within the period of almost two years, it has done what the Colonial Government has failed to do over seventy years, therefore I must congratulate our African Government.

[The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) left the Chair]

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) resumed the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this respect, I would like first of all to thank the Minister for Health and Housing who has started to give the country free medical services and free medical education, of which the people have been longing for. Today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you want to know the reaction of the people of this country towards the Government, then all you have to do is to go outside and hear what the people have to say about the well-being of the Government by providing these medical facilities. It is all right, if I go to my own constituency, which is Githunguri, in Kiambu, where the people never used to go to the hospitals in big numbers because they could not get any money, today the hospital

[Mr. Kase] fault of this Government that there is *njaa* here; it is not the fault of this Government that people were left unemployed. If it is the fault of this Government, it is the failure of this House because even those who are saying "*Uhuru na njaa*" have done (Inaudible) nothing. They are Members of this House and it means they have failed to convince the hon. Members in this House to agree to their point of view. For an hon. Member of this House to go and address a meeting, to say "*Uhuru na njaa*," you people when you go out say "*Uhuru na njaa*," I think is senseless.

Mr. Oduya: Mention that hon. Member by name.

Mr. Kase: They know themselves; I am not a trade unionist.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think when an issue like this comes up it is better to clarify the position—

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Order, Mr. Oduya. That is not a point of order.

Mr. Oduya: I am coming to that; I am making a point of order. The Member here is trying to generalize. As far as I know, there is no trade unionist here except me, so does he now say that at one time I did go out and taught the people to say "*Uhuru na njaa*"? Does he think that (Inaudible.)

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): That is not a point of order. The hon. Member never referred to Mr. Oduya, so it could not be said he meant you.

Mr. Oduya: But I want to know who this trade unionist is.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order, after you have given a ruling for an hon. Member to stand without your permission? If he does so, would you not be in order to dismiss him from the Chamber?

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): He is completely out of order, but I think I will give him another chance.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will continue.

If an hon. Member in this House or in Senate believes that he has a system whereby we can finish all the hungry men, he does not serve a particular purpose to address a crowd. It serves a purpose in this country if he comes to this House with his plan, so that this House can

approve it. But it does not help—and I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that it does not help—for somebody to go and create unnecessary trouble in this country. Are we going to use our people as climbing ladders so that we can achieve our own ends?

Mr. Oduya: (Inaudible.) you are not qualified to (Inaudible.)

Mr. Kase: Now, he says I am not qualified. I believe I am as qualified as he is. I did not come here through another door; I came through the same Constitution which elected him here.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is high time Government looked into this. We must be told and Government must look into these human beings who go on creating unrest.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you think that this is not (Inaudible.) I think yesterday, when I was generalizing, speaking on the same item, you ruled me out of order. Is the Member trying to imply that the meeting, whereby some of us were elected to offices in the trade union movement, which took place in the week-end was intended to create an amount of confusion in the country. He is not even in a position to mention who this particular Member is, and if he is not in such a position, then he should withdraw the remark.

The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): I do not think you are in a position to tell the hon. Member to withdraw. The hon. Member has spoken in very general terms. He has not referred to any particular individual. If any Member feels that this is a general point of order, then it should be made very clear. It can only be a point of order if it either imputes some misconduct of a Member of this House, or it contravenes procedure here. Otherwise it is not a point of order.

Mr. Kase: I do not see why the hon. Member for Teso is becoming touchy about this. He has said "*Pilipili unayokula inakuwashaje*".

Mr. Speaker, he is not the only trade unionist in this country. As I was saying, Government must look into this congress. This union should be cancelled altogether.

Now, one of the few things, Mr. Speaker, which I would like the Government to tell us about is the future of the Tana Basin Survey. Mr. Speaker Sir, a lot of money has been spent on this Tana Irrigation Basin Survey, and I think it is high time Government looked into this. Having been in the area for a long time, the survey continuing for one year, I think there is

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a complete waste of money in some places. I remember one plane had to fly from Nairobi to Galole five times in order to send twenty nuts. I think the Government should look into this, as it is a waste of money, and they have been surveying for such a long time that we do not know what is happening now. They talk of things, but we want to be told what the future of this irrigation scheme is, because the present one is completely useless. Unless they go into the conditions of the running of the schemes and improve them—

Hon. Members: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, are we going to listen to these childish remarks, or are we going to speak as hon. Members in this House.

Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that Government should not continue surveying, but they should see into it that every cent is spent necessarily. I have seen, Sir, just this week when I was collected from Galole, one man flying to Galole and staying for two hours only, having hired a chartered plane of six seats. What he wanted to do was go and take a piece of letter to Galole. I think the Government is being unnecessarily extravagant.

An hon. Member: Are they (Inaudible.)

Mr. Kase: No, they are the civil servants of the United Nations.

Now, I think Sir, that the Government should go into this. If they want to continue with the survey the must see that the money being used is— After all I think this money is going to be paid back to somebody. If we are going to use money unnecessarily, just because somebody wants to use it, I do not think it will help us much. We want them to continue, but we want to see that every penny is used properly, otherwise some of it would be saved instead of charging the poor tenants there the £60 a year that they cannot afford. Therefore, I think the Minister will tell us what the Tana Irrigation Scheme's future is, and we want to know before then what is the plan of this scheme. We want to know how many acres it is, which areas it will cover, so that we can use the rest of the land. If they think they are surveying for the fun of surveying, then we would rather they give us that money and let us expand our ranching schemes which we are continuing with. We know we are capable of doing that, and we are not very lazy.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was a school master and I used to enjoy listening to rubbish.

Mr. Speaker, before I finish I would like this Government to look into the question of lending

money to the Tana River farmers. We are faced with one problem, Mr. Speaker. Government says you must provide a security. When you go there they ask what the registration number of your plot is. They have not registered that land. I think some proper arrangements should be made whereby whether somebody has land title deed or not— After all, it is not the fault of these people that they do not have land titles. If it was their fault, tell us and we shall register the plots ourselves. We know whose land it is, but Government will not lend any money to them because they say that they have not a land title deed. Either they speed up land registration so that the poor farmers get loans, or they devise some system whereby whether you have a land title deed or not, you will get your loans for agriculture. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is useless to lend any farmer Sh. 500. This is what is being given to my farmers. Sh. 500. I do not know what improvements can make with Sh. 500. I think this Government has to think seriously. Either they give a loan to a man so that he can progress agriculturally, or they decide not to give him one altogether. But, what is Sh. 500 per year? Then, they are asked to start repaying it the following month. They are given it in July, and in August, they are told that they must repay Sh. 250. Where will they get it from?

An hon. Member: By beans.

Mr. Kase: We do not all eat beans like you.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very serious. Hand in hand, and I have repeated this to the House. Government has found fit to save some amount of money to control all the wild life. Now, Mr. Speaker, when I speak about this some Members or Ministers think that I am wasting my time. The wild life is bothering us today. One day we cultivate and the following morning we find that the elephant has been around and ruined the crops, or a rhino has been around and ruined the crops. Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that we are going to kill them, but when the time comes, we shall kill and we go to prison. A few people did go to prison last year and they managed to kill a good number of elephants. We can manage to maintain the families of the imprisoned. We are not joking about this matter. We have men in prison, and we are looking after their families. We are prepared to continue if Government is not going to do anything. I do not need to hide matters about our planting, and if somebody wants to they can send a special branch manager, and I will deal with him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these things are very serious. We want a particular amount of money to be set aside so that this wild life is completely

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two things in which Government is failing. Today we have provincial administration. But what is happening? You get a district officer in a division; he starts up a project and before the project materializes, he is transferred. Another district officer comes tomorrow, he starts another one, and this amounts to nothing but confusion to the people. Sir, because of this, which is a real organized provincial administration, they must bring their reports for the Government to study and find out what they did in Kisii, or any given area, whether he should continue in that area or not. But, get our people running here and there is not going to help, and yet, one has become accustomed that some of the administrative officers are now becoming used to a given area and they would like (Inaudible) area, and that is why it is going to be very difficult to bring up areas, like—for instance—the Masai or the North-Eastern, where the accommodation for administrative officers is not as good as the accommodation which might be found possibly in Bungoma and, thus, it is for Government to spread the development.

Sir, I want to mention another point here, mainly on the development of Government departments. Everyone is wondering what is happening in Kenya today, we either agree that we have seven provinces, plus Nairobi, or we would have, but if we have all these as recognized provinces in the country, then we must bring up the standards of the newly-created provinces to the equivalent of those which have been there for a number of years. Without doing that, some people in some areas are going to think that they are very much neglected, because I have seen some of the construction going up in some Provincial headquarters and, when you compare such buildings—for instance, the house of the provincial commissioner for Kakamega with that of the Coast Province Provincial Commissioner's house, there are very, very big differences. It is up to this Government to (Inaudible) and make Kakamega a provincial headquarters, and (Inaudible) to look like that of Nyeri, to look like that of Mombasa, to look like that of Nakuru.

Today, Sir, we have (Inaudible) agriculture, some directors of agriculture who are holding some provincial agricultural posts but they are only in a very few provinces.

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

[The Acting Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) took the Chair]

There is one in the Rift Valley Province, in Nakuru, one in Nyeri, and we are left to wonder why the Minister for Agriculture considers such places to be awarded to the Provincial Agricultural Officer of Kakamega—it means more manpower of a given department in the field, but when we make such an amount of equivalent responsibility lower than another province, that means that we are minimizing the given province to another one. So this, even the police and some other departments are complaining of security problems, it goes with the rank of who is to be given police authority in the province. In some provinces, like Mombasa, they have an assistant commissioner of police, in Nyeri they have an assistant commissioner of police—in Nakuru and Kisumu the same—but in some other provinces they do not have an officer of the same rank. I think it would be better for Government to consider this and to make all the provincial headquarters of the same standard.

Sir, we have said quite a lot about communications and, with this, I want to concentrate on our Western Province. Western Province is very complicated, Sir, and it is carrying three places. One—Busia, is mainly served by Uganda and I do not know what the position will be now that the East African territories are splitting up, as far as the main communications are concerned, because the telephone exchange is at Tororo. Bungoma is served by Kitale and Kakamega by Kisumu. I had thought that it was understood that we should have our own network within the province, and this network should be for the administration, for the administrative officers to be able to do their job properly. Without that there has always been a problem for the provincial commissioner to be able to contact his district officers in Busia—it takes as much as a day, unless he sends a Land-Rover to pass emergency messages, because there are no telephone communications. If Government would come out and arrange such services, it would be very, very unfortunate unless they did because the (Inaudible) would continue. The Government position does not help most of the officers or the people, who are in the field, there must be a quick method of communications.

I would like to touch lastly on the industries and—before I mention that—I want to mention the insurance corporation which is being started by the Kenya Government. We have been told, according to the announcement, but we later found that the Kenya Government had called on twenty-two British companies to form a national insurance company in Kenya. Now, one wonders

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whether this company is going to benefit us locally or whether it will benefit the British citizen. Why was it not necessary for our Kenya Government to (Inaudible) to form another company. Why was it not necessary even to get the local companies here to come together and form an insurance company?

This is what is important, Sir, we might deceive ourselves that we are doing much for the country and yet every two cents we get, one cent is for another country and one is kept here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I have to end there.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very little to add, but I would first of all congratulate the Minister for Internal Security and Defence because his Ministry, I think, had tried very hard and his men have tried very hard to bring most areas affected by *Shifita* into line. However, we want him to go further and see that the farmers in the various areas are very well protected because, Mr. Speaker, for your information, last Sunday four of my farmers were kidnapped by *Shifita*, beaten up and luckily they managed to run away and drop themselves into the river, and they came back.

Such a state of affairs has discouraged the farmers on the other side of the river from continuing farming. If this is allowed to continue, Mr. Speaker, we will find that the people will experience unnecessary famine which they could have avoided. Therefore, I think the Minister should go further and see that those farmers in the particular areas should do their best.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): It shall be done.

Mr. Kase: I hear the Minister saying that it shall be done, but for such a long time we have told him and he does not seem to care much. However, I think if he decides to tell his men to protect these Tana River farmers especially, they will see that there is no famine in any of those particular areas.

The other thing I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, is the taking over of those Arab farms, and I think in places like the Malindi or Kiifi areas where these farms have been taken, this Government has won a good name because of this. I think it should continue taking some more farms, so that these Arabs can know that this Government is awake, not sleeping, because I remember this problem started long ago and yet I do not know why Government hesitated to take over these farms until we had the Minister for

Economic Planning coming to the Coast in March and finding the need to take over these farms. We want the Minister for Agriculture to take them over, but, Mr. Speaker, there is a tendency whereby one man can buy a farm in Kiifi and buy another in Malindi and another in Kwale, under different names. I think the Government should try to look into this, because if we are going to allow one man to buy three farms in different places under different names, we are going to be in a very serious situation. I think Government should be more careful now, because those who are rich will definitely try to take advantage. We can say, willing buyer, willing seller, but I think there is a limit to it, because, once we allow somebody to buy three, four or five farms of 800 acres each, it is going too far.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention here the rise in the price of beer. I would seriously advise the Minister for Finance to add another five cents on a bottle of beer. He fears that people will not drink beer if he adds some more, but I have noticed that since the day he announced the Budget proposals the drinking standard is not decreasing, it seems to be increasing. I think it is high time that the Minister for Finance looked back and added a few cents more—

Mr. Oduya: Because you earn £2,000 you think (Inaudible) Are you fighting for the workers or for yourself?

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, someone is asking me if I am fighting for the workers. He definitely knows I have workers in my place, otherwise I would be representing monkeys, and therefore the question of workers does not arise.

Mr. Speaker, if somebody cannot afford it, it is unfortunate, but it is not compulsory to drink. I want the Member for Teso to tell me whether it is compulsory. You can survive without drinking and I can quote a few hon. Members here who do not drink at all, like my hon. friend for Butere, but he is a surviving. So I think those who can drink are really rich; they can afford it. So I think, Mr. Speaker, the Minister for Finance should look carefully and see whether he can add a few cents later towards the end of this year.

Mr. Speaker, another thing I would like to mention is what was happening here during the week-end, which is something very serious. I am told that a meeting was held of workers, and that meeting somebody said, "*Uhuru na njaa*" Mr. Speaker, if we are going to have responsible men trying to plant vague ideas into our people's minds. I do not think it will help us at all. Why I say that is this. I do not believe that it is the

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, I rise to second this Motion because I feel there is much importance in this Motion.

During this period when we have the Budget Speech I think the idea here, Mr. Speaker, is that the Members should be given an opportunity to express their views on different matters which they cannot sometimes express during the normal sittings. Now, when the Members express these views they except the Ministers to note down these views so that when they go to the Cabinet meetings they may consider and probably bring some Bills to be passed in this House. It becomes useless when a Member speaks and when the Ministers are not in. It means that the Ministers are not interested to note the views of the public at large. The Ministers seem to be interested in what they think is right, what they discuss in the Cabinet, bring the Bills here, except us to pass the Bills and ignore the views of the Members.

Therefore, I would like to say that this is not the first time that the Ministers do not sit in the Parliament when Members speak. There have been occasions when during Question Time Ministers are absent and questions are not answered. Therefore, we Members feel that it is high time that it must be laid down in the Standing Orders that the Ministers must be in the House, especially when the Back-benchers speak.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I support fully this Motion, that this House now adjourns until such time that the Ministers will be in the House, so that when Members speak the Ministers note down all what the Members express. I am not satisfied to see only one Minister noting down all that we have to say. He may note down the points which concern his Ministry. There are points which are going to be raised which concern the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour, and so on, and they are not all here. Although there is one Minister now in the House, and one Assistant Minister, we are not satisfied with that, Mr. Speaker, and, therefore, I support the Motion that we do now adjourn until all the Ministers are available in the House.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I will now propose the Motion that the House do now adjourn. However, before I do that, Mr. Oduya, in view of the fact that there is one Minister and two Assistant Ministers present do you still want to proceed?

Mr. Oduya: Yes, Sir, because the Minister only came into the House when he was told that the House was to be adjourned.

(Question proposed)

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Munga): Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this Motion. For one thing, Mr. Speaker, the bell rung because there were only about fifteen hon. Members in this House. So, this question does not apply only to the Ministers but to the Members as well. There are about 130 Members of this House and there were only fifteen present. Hence, when some hon. Members talk about Ministers they have also to include the other elected Members who were not in this House.

Mr. Speaker, we have to remember that Kenya is not a very wealthy country and the hon. Members here are paid to do the work for which they were elected. Therefore, they cannot try to dodge this work by adjourning the House because we are elected to do a job for which every hon. Member has to be here to do it. We cannot for this reason just waste public funds by coming over here, being paid, and then just adjourning the House. There are several Ministers over here now who will take all the notes. One Minister can speak for the Government and usually, one Minister answers for the Government, and they are quite efficient in taking down notes. Whatever is said in this House goes into HANSARD and since we can read and write we do read the HANSARD. We follow what hon. Members have said here today, whether we read it this week, next week or next year. This goes in as a permanent record of which every Minister gets a copy and reads it. He does consider this and when it comes to answering for the Government on any particular Ministry, we are going to find that the points we have raised over here are covered.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I feel that since we have a quorum now and we have several Ministers and Assistant Ministers, as well as several hon. Members, some of whom were having tea while I was also having mine, I propose that we continue. I oppose the Motion, and move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Do you want the closure of this Motion, Dr. Munga? Is that what you are proposing?

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Munga): Yes, Sir.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You did say that you wanted the Mover to be called upon to reply, Dr. Munga.

In view of the fact that this is a procedural Motion and in view of the fact also that in any case this Motion is not going ahead when we are

[The Acting Speaker]

going to continue with our original business, I will put the question, that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

(Question, that the question be now put, put and agreed to)

Mr. Oduya: I think, Mr. Speaker, it should be made clear today to the Ministers who are present here that in future they must try to help us to avoid these inconveniences that arise in this Chamber.

Mr. Kamau: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Members of this House are doubtful on the question of "Ayes" and "Noes" by the fact that the sound made by hon. Members may not have been properly understood, and they feel their idea is contrary to the decision of the Speaker, who then is to judge the true position?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If it is a procedural matter, as this one was, and the Speaker says "I think", in other words he says he is not quite sure, then Members can stand up and ask for a Division. That is why I said specifically "I think" and Members did not stand up to ask for a Division.

In any case it would be a very formal Division. The question would be whether they want the Mover to be called upon to reply or whether we want to spend the rest of the day to decide to adjourn or not. If we want to adjourn then we must adjourn now; if we do not want to adjourn we proceed with the business and there is no Division. There is no point in spending an hour to decide whether we should adjourn or not. So, this is purely procedural I think we will proceed with the business.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, I want to make one or two points clear. The first is that if the Ministers are not going to sit in the Chamber while we are debating important matters like the Budget, or some other important papers that affect this country, all that we can do is to lead a procession to the President's Office or to State House, demanding the reshuffle of the Ministers and the Cabinet.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Oduya the subject of the Motion is the adjournment of the House and, therefore, you cannot speak about reshuffling the Cabinet.

Mr. Oduya: My second point is that the Ministers should have a Whip as we do, so that at least one or two Ministers should always be here while others are out. We must have Ministers present so that they can record what we

say about certain important things. Mr. Speaker, I think the Ministers should take this as the last warning so that we do not have such nonsense again. I think the Ministers are now aware of the danger that lies ahead if they do not behave.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will now put the question, which is, that the House do now adjourn.

(Question put and negatived)

Mr. Maslode: Mr. Speaker, I hope my time is correctly marked. I was talking about the crisis which faces us, particularly on the programme of education. We have a Government. It will be very unfortunate for this country—when I say country I refer to the Government—if our Government (Inaudible.) That is why we should have a popularly elected Government which will understand the problems of this country. For us to do that we have to include in our programme things that affect all the people.

We are doing very little in our agricultural programme and what I might say here does not help because we are concentrating on industries. When we talk of industries I would like to know how many places are we developing? Are we distributing these developments fairly all over the country? Or are we concentrating them in Nairobi alone? If we do that we are going to be faced with a danger. I would like to give one example. Today, the Karamajong in Uganda are much more enlightened on the question of past experience than our Turkanas District. If you go to (Inaudible.)

today you will find a big hotel there, a hotel which will equal any hotel in Nairobi. Many Members of Parliament have complained that we do not have anything in our own country. What have we done? Almost nothing. We deceive ourselves by limiting the construction of a few roads which lead to headquarters only. We have big roads which lead to Nakuru, but then these were built by the former settlers. We must not say that we are going to do big things for our country and leave it at that. We are deceiving ourselves. Let us look at Mombasa which was built by the previous settlers. That is developed. But what about a little beyond, what about Kilifi? This Government must change its attitude. It must look beyond Mombasa, beyond Nairobi, beyond Nakuru and beyond Kisumu.

We have tried to encourage self-schemes and these self-help schemes are not all doing well. Some of them are about to collapse. The fault is entirely that of the Government. There are

[Mr. Masinde]

The idea of the Commission was to buy all the Europeans out, and after buying all of them out, particularly in the Scheduled Area today, they would become state farms, whereby Africans in this country who wanted to own land, would become tenants on this land. At the same time, possibly Europeans who should have sold their farms, would come back again and become tenants.

Sir, here I think there is a very big contradiction on our Sessional Paper No. 10, which was dealing in detail on the land of Kenya, and African socialism. I think we all agree, in this country, that we are going to respect the ownership of property, and if that is going to be the case, as we all appreciate, and the Government appreciates, there is no need for an African to become a tenant in his own land. If it is a question of buying, the Land Bank, which now has millions I understand should be completely under Government. It is very unwise for us to say that this bank is a commercial bank, and for that matter, it must be independent. This is very wrong. It has to be a financial organization for the people of this country, the indigenous people of this country. I have no

(Inaudible.)
whatsoever in the world, and because of this, presumably the Land Bank is an independent body for which the main purpose is drawing up a transaction (Inaudible.)
which is always taken overseas.

Sir, the problem of this country has always been that we are talking a lot about development, but this development we are doing very

(Inaudible.)
If the Government of today cannot appreciate this problem, it is going to be difficult for us to change the idea of developing this country. Some time back I was sitting in the gallery here, and one Member of the then Legislative Council, Air-Commodore Howard-Williams, who was a European, used to mention pipe-water from Lake Victoria and apply irrigation to any

(Inaudible.)
I say that this was a genuine suggestion, but the Colonialist Government only saw fit to develop areas that they were going to use. They had to concentrate on the settled areas, and that is why you see (Inaudible.)
from Machakos.

Sir, it is time we developed our land which has not been used properly. Most of the Members of this House possibly have farms like myself, but unless you have money to develop that land, you will not get money from that particular land. On

these grounds, it is a pity that the Minister here suggests only a few pounds for land consolidation. It is unfortunate that the Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Land Bank cannot give an African, who does not have title deeds money to develop his area.

The main project here would have been for this Government to concentrate on land registration throughout Kenya, and in those districts where we have land complications, where we have no people. We place such areas in the Rift and yet we should get very many people who are landless and make use of them and then they will be earning. But, for us to say we work in industries, and the industries which are coming up in Kenya today, most of them are going to ruin the very important industry in Kenya which is cotton. Sir, there has been many announcements that factories here are staying open, that in Mombasa they will make shirts, and somewhere else make suits. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what kinds of suits will these be? If they are the suits we hear of which are made out of synthetic material, which on the other hand means that we are not going to be able to use our raw materials from this country, then the factories should be closed, because we might say that we are doing very well with the Japanese, but we are doing nothing but taking our money out of the country, unless the Minister of the Government says here that the Japanese are buying so much from this country, and that is why we should take their synthetic materials here. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that they are even in the process of providing synthetic foods which means our people have to look for something else. (Inaudible.)
encouraging very much in various districts. We will have no market. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that is going to be the case of the purpose of development here, and the majority of this country then the assistance will be (Inaudible.)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, very few people are employed in the towns. We now refer to the millions of people. If we want to be business people, who are able to buy land, then we have to work, also we have to work in order to further the development of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the same time we are being told that the world market for sisal has gone down. But, we do not ask ourselves why there are new factories springing up every day, to take our sisal, such sisal, and use it to replace whatever it can in the place of the synthetic material. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still do not believe that the world market is controlling the price of our sisal, because I do not see the reason up to

[Mr. Masinde]

date why the Kenya Government has not seen it fit to start a statutory board for the marketing of sisal. Instead we are in the hands of few commercial companies, such as Dalgetys and Major Floods and others like that. Why can we not have this statutory board which will be responsible for handling and campaigning for the market outside for our sisal? Instead of us relying on the private farmers, even if they do not make a profit, they are not interested. They are on behalf of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot has been discussed here about the development for the expansion of schools and particularly secondary school education. The Minister indicated here that it was very difficult for any country outside to finance such projects. He is trying his best to get some money from Britain. The reason for that, why they must give us loans or grants-in-aid is because the Kenya Government has decided to use the British motor-cars for the Government services. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether we like it or not it is explained clearly, but to be and at the same time agree and go outside the population of the motor-cars in this country, are we to use only the motor-cars which come from Britain? What about the manufacturers in some other countries, where there will be suitable steps to decide (Inaudible.)
What do we get in exchange with the Japanese? I think the Minister will be able to give us this, if he does not then it is unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I can come back to the secondary schools which I have already mentioned. Education is different and I think it is high time that all hon. Members in this House should forget the talk about primary education, because the Kenya Government, unfortunately, are very, very behind and slow to catch up with the programme of the educational problems in this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country has been short of secondary school education. Many secondary schools have been opened, and now there are more Asian secondary schools in this country. Therefore if the Minister concerned will tell us that within such-and-such a time we will have three primary schools in question, then let him first assure us when he is going to aid all the unaided schools and in particular those *Harambee* secondary schools. If we do not look ahead of that then our educational programme is going to collapse.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember yesterday where we complained again, and in fact it has become a chronic disease in this House, that even today when we are

debating a very important debate, we do not find any of our Ministers interested in this debate in the interest of the country, to come and listen to such speech as is being given by my hon. friend here, I therefore stand to move the Motion that the House do now adjourn, until that time when the Ministers assure the country that they will be sitting in the Chamber to listen to our deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is high time the country is made to know that our Ministers, although our hon. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta took the trouble to—

QUORUM

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, is there a quorum in the House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, there is no quorum. Please will you ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We now have a quorum. You may continue, Mr. Oduya.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that although the hon. President has taken the trouble to select a Cabinet which is supposed to help in the liberation of the country, it is shocking to find that when the debates such as this are taking place in the House, our Ministers only come for a short time. They only attend during Question time and after that they all go out. Now, when the Members are trying to put forward the problems of the nation, you will find that nobody is there to take down these notes, to consider what Members say. The excuse that has often been made by certain Ministers is that they do read the HANSARD. But I do not see that the Ministers are so keen to read HANSARD if they are not so keen to stay in the Chamber and listen to what we are saying about the problems of our nation.

I do not intend to go further on this subject, but I feel it is high time that we told the Ministers that we are disgusted and disappointed with their attitude. We must also tell the hon. President that if the attitude of the Ministers is going to continue in this way then he should reconsider the position of replacing some of these Ministers. The nation should be made to know that we do not have the people who are really out to serve the country. We are people who are engaged on private business.

Therefore, I move that the House do now adjourn until tomorrow or any other day when we have Ministers here who decide to sit in the Chamber.

[Mr. Omweri]

for Commerce and Industry if he would tell the House why East African Tobacco Company Limited had changed its name to British American Tobacco Company Limited.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oloitipili): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The British American Tobacco Company Limited belongs to an international group of companies whose membership includes the East African Tobacco Company Ltd. Recently, as a matter of policy, the B.A.T. Co. Ltd. decided that all associated companies should change their names to British American Tobacco Company Limited in order to project an international image—with the result that the East African Tobacco Company Limited became the British American Tobacco Company Limited (Kenya). The Member may also wish to know that the change is not only confined to East Africa but to all other places. For example, in Central Africa the old names have been dropped to B.A.T., Zambia; B.A.T., Malawi; B.A.T., Rhodesia.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, was this change of name agreed to by our Government and by the Registrar of Companies in Kenya?

Mr. Oloitipili: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the policy of the Government to agree on the changes of name of companies as long as they want to change their names according to their policy.

Question No. 2181

PRIVILEGES IN FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENTS

Mr. Jahani, on behalf of the Member for Taveta/Voi, Mr. Dingirira) asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power whether, in view of the fact that passengers travelling in first class compartments paid much more money for their fares, the Minister would in consultation with the appropriate authority state what privileges were available in these compartments which were not provided to passengers travelling in second class compartments.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The difference between first and second class fares is returned to the passenger in the form of greater comfort and more space, convenience, and— Mr. Speaker, Sir if hon. Members want me to answer this question, they should keep quiet.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): This is getting a little too much today, I do not know

what is wrong. I think hon. Members are quite excited about something or other, but you must keep silent if you want to hear the Minister. If you do not want to hear the Minister, then there is no point in asking him a question.

Carry on, Mr. Mwanjumba.

Mr. Mwanjumba: The difference between first and second class fares is returned to the passenger in the form of greater comfort and more space, convenience and privacy. A typical first class coach contains sixteen berths with only two berths per compartment whilst a second class coach may have up to thirty-three berths composed of five compartments of three berths and three compartments of six berths. The cost of hauling both types is the same and therefore the first class fare must be higher.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister consider giving the first class passengers better facilities in dining cars than other passengers, since they pay more than those in the second class?

Hon. Members: Answer, answer.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If the Minister does not want to answer that, he does not have to.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell us what privileges are available in the first class? He has never answered this question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, I have said the privileges which are in the first class; I think I have already answered that.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you have already answered that.

We will move to the next Order, Mr. Gachago. I believe you have a Personal Statement to make?

PERSONAL STATEMENT

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to make the following statement.

Yesterday, Wednesday, 16th June 1965, there appeared on the Order Paper an Adjournment Motion whereby Mr. Z. M. Anyieni, hon. Member for Maioge-Bassi, was to raise a matter concerning an allegedly unsatisfactory reply received to Question No. 696 on the subject of original price of land in Nandi Hills. As usual, this Motion was to come at the "End of Normal Sitting Day". As it might have appeared that the Government was not taking care of this Motion—which was not the case—I am sure the House is anxious to have, and is indeed entitled to, an explanation.

[The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement]

During my perusal of the Order Paper in my office in the morning, my immediate interpretation of the phrase "End of Normal Sitting Day" was 6.30 which has been the Order of this Parliament since it was formed. Unfortunately, somehow the recent announcement by the Speaker that the "End of Normal Sitting Day" would henceforth mean 6 p.m. had escaped my notice, for which I have nobody to blame but myself. For this Motion, therefore, all the time my mind was fixed to 6.30 as the end of the normal sitting day, after which, as I had mistakenly taken, the Adjournment Motion would be raised. Under this mistaken impression also I had taken it that the time 6 p.m. indicated on the Order Paper was an error, and I intended to raise it as a point of order.

As I had happened to go out of the Chamber, which is normal for all hon. Members, I was surprised to be stopped at the entrance at about 6.30 p.m. when I was trying to re-enter the Chamber in order to reply to this Motion, and was informed that Mr. Speaker was going out of the Chamber. I immediately saw the Chief Whip, hon. J. D. Kali, and tried to find out what happened, and he is the one who explained to me the timing implication and communicated to me the Speaker's recent announcement on the change involved. I immediately went and tendered my apology to the Speaker which I do hereby wish solemnly to extend to the House on behalf of my Minister as well as my own, and the Government in general.

I would like to assure the House, Mr. Speaker, that this happened solely as a result of a misunderstanding on the question of timing, and I do very sincerely hope that such a misunderstanding will not occur again. Under the circumstances, therefore, Mr. Speaker, a very careful study will be made of all points raised by hon. Members in the debate and, with the leave of the Speaker, a reply will be given in the course of this Budget debate or at a suitable time during the debate or in writing, as the House would prefer.

COMMITTEE OF WAY AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 16th June 1965)

(Third day of Budget debate)

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to comment very shortly on the speech which was given by our Minister for Finance. I would like to thank him for all the effort that he made with his Ministry in bringing us such a well-ordered speech, of which I have a number of questions and I think at this stage there will be no question of the Government saying that nothing would have been done in one month, four months, or six months.

It is now a long time since we have had Kenya as an independent country, and we have our own people in the various Ministries, and we now expect that whatever Budget speech comes before this House, it will be to the extent that we take into account everything that happens throughout Kenya. Because of this, Sir, I say that today there are a lot of things that we are still using. We are still following the very old pattern of development in this country. We have had much talk from various Members, including Members of Government business and this is a real shame for our Government, because if a Government is called a Government, it has to have a collective responsibility. If any Government has any collective responsibility, we would not have questions coming from the Government benches on what should have happened in such-and-such an area.

Sir, Kenya has always been, and it is even now, an agricultural country, and most of the problems, although some come from urban areas and some from the townships, small towns, are mainly in connexion with things that are the main aspect of this country, and that is agriculture. To start with, in the Minister's speech, he indicated that during this financial year, 1965/66, 1,000,000 acres of settlement schemes shall be completed. (Inaudible) have been going on to buy off more European farms, and we are very surprised at the real intentions, whether they are for a good purpose or not, but here we might misuse it because of ourselves failing to plant, because it was indicated here. Sir, that every project that the Kenya Government had in mind was only for

. (Inaudible) I think that is very wrong, for a very respectable Government and country like Kenya, to rely on what the foreign person would like this money to be spent on in this country. I think it would be better, and the Minister should change the pattern of these negotiations, that the way in which we spend the money should be entirely our own responsibility. That is where I touch, where the Minister mentioned the Stamp Commission. There is not much about this, but we understand it.

[The Acting Speaker]

agree with him. Let him finish his answer. It is perfectly in order for the Minister to say that the Member was a former chief.

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend, the hon. Member for Nandi South was a chief, and I was his legal adviser at that time.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Assistant Minister in order to suggest that he was my legal adviser and can he prove it?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think this is a type of allegation that requires substantiation. He has not said anything bad about anybody else. I do not think there is anything wrong in what he said, Mr. Choge.

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a respectable Member of the Bar, and there was nothing wrong in acting for the hon. Member for Nandi South. Perhaps he would be in a better position to know the specific cases, the time, when there were some movements of the Nandi people as alleged in the question. If the hon. Member would care to give us such information, we will institute the necessary inquiries, and find out how many Nandis have moved to Tanzania, and how many have gone to the Coast.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a long time since I asked this question. Could the Assistant Minister give us the number of Nandis who went to Tanzania and Uganda during the previous year?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He has said he cannot answer that question. There is no point in asking any further questions.

We will now take Mr. Somo's question.

Question No. 2178**COMPENSATION TO DODORI FARMERS**

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if the Government was prepared to compensate the Dodori farmers whose maize was burnt by the General Service Unit under the instructions of their inspector.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The answer is, No. The reasons are that a lot of people who lived in this area went away because they were afraid of the *Shitla* attacks at the time. There was danger that the crops they left behind would fall into the hands of the *Shitla* and, therefore, in the interests of the people and their security the district officer at Lamu ordered the crops to be destroyed so that they did not fall

into the hands of the enemies. This was done and now the hon. Member himself will agree with me that the security situation in the area has improved.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that when the people of Dodori were being attacked, the General Service Unit who went to Dodori on the next day, instead of giving these people a guard to collect their crops the district officer instructed the General Service Unit to burn the crops in the area?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, I am aware that the General Service Unit went after the *Shitla* and there was no other alternative for the security of these people of Dodori except for the action that was taken.

Mr. Kase: Would the Minister agree with me that it would have been better to have this crop harvested rather than to burn it?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the General Service Unit are not farm labourers and they have work to do. The local people themselves did not go to harvest the crops because they were afraid of the *Shitla*. We did not think it wise to let this crop fall into the hands of dangerous people like the *Shitla*.

Mr. Khasakhala: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Government did not protect these people at Dodori, and instead of protecting them they burnt their crops, is Government prepared to compensate these people whose produce was destroyed by the General Service Unit?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, the action taken by the General Unit was a form of protection for these people.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the General Service Unit went to Dodori the farmers were there. If they had adequate protection they could have harvested their crops. What has the Government to say to that?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the General Service Unit had not gone to that area on honeymoon. They went there to protect those people.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that our Government—we support it very, very strongly, particularly the armed forces—instead of protecting the loyal citizens of this country who had planted their crops, particularly maize, and we have a shortage of maize, why did the Government not see fit to send an extra platoon to protect these people while they harvested their crops? There is so much shortage of food. In

[Mr. Masinde]

view of this what is the Government doing to ensure that these people have enough food to last for a year?

Dr. Mungai: I have said before and I emphasize once again that the General Service Unit was in that area precisely to protect those people. They were the people who were being attacked by the *Shitla*. This is a very difficult job and the General Service Unit and the armed forces are doing extremely well. If there is a shortage of food in the country, then the Government will, as usual, always take steps to help with a supply of food.

Mr. Gacjatta: Mr. Speaker, since the work of the police and the General Service Unit is to protect life and property—

Mr. G. G. Kariuki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order (Inaudible.)

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oloitipitip): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek your ruling. The House has been very noisy this afternoon and I wonder whether it is not in order for you as Speaker in this House to ask any Member who makes noise during the conduct of business to leave the Chamber?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If I find that any Member is making persistent noises and does not listen to the appeal of the Speaker I will have no hesitation in sending him out of the Chamber. However, I do think that after all hon. Members are Members of Parliament and one does not usually send Members out. I only appeal to hon. Members to adhere to the normal procedure.

Mr. Gacjatta: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the work of the police is to protect life and property, could the Minister tell us the reason why these people should not be compensated?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, the General Service Unit and other armed forces are in that area, they themselves are suffering and ready to be killed in order to protect life and property of those people at Dodori. This is precisely what they are doing. Even the ones who have laid down their lives for the people. I say that these people at Dodori were being protected while this action was being taken because if the *Shitla* got hold of the crops they would only be strengthened and be strong enemies, fighting against the very same people and against our people in the armed forces.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We will now move on.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since this is a very serious issue, which is a very bad example for our Government to repeat, and in view of the unsatisfactory answers given by the Minister, I think the House will support me when I say this matter should be raised on adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Question No. 2183****EXAMINATION FOR DRUNKENNESS WHILE DRIVING**

Mr. Jahazi, on behalf of the Member for Taveta/Voi, Mr. Dingirira, asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence why it was that when a person was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol he was only sent to a police medical officer to certify his drunkenness and not to Kenyatta National Hospital for such examination by a medical officer there.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The doctors at Kenyatta National Hospital are very busy attending to the acutely ill and do not have much time to attend or examine people who are drunk. Therefore, the police have their own doctors who can be called at any time and, particularly, at night, to examine these people on the spot, because if the time passes, then there will be no evidence that these people were drunk because they will have become sober.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House what methods are used to examine somebody who is supposed to be drunk?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is rather a long way from the question.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know the difference between a medical officer in Kenyatta National Hospital and a police medical officer?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, they are both very well qualified, only one is employed by the Medical Department and the other one is employed by the police.

Question No. 2189**EAST AFRICA TORACCO CHANGE OF NAME**

Mr. Omweri, on behalf of the Member for Embu North, Mr. Mbogoh, asked the Minister

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the hon. Member is not satisfied in that chapter, he should come to my office and discuss this with me. It is then, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when he will be in a position to point out to me what sections are not well looked after by my office.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House how many African, Asian and European children were picked up last year?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a big difference between the children picked up and the children adopted. If the question is how many children were adopted, this is the answer. Twenty-two applications to adopt children were received this year. Eight officers of children to be adopted, seven adoptions were actually completed that is seven children have been fixed and the analysis of the seven children adopted are as follows, two Asian, three mixed, that is the mother, the father — you understand what I mean, and two Europeans. These figures, Mr. Speaker, Sir, seem to be equal in every year.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Minister consider the same legislation to force those particularly European women who are keeping dogs to adopt parentless children?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is irrelevant.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Minister's reply, where he mentioned that the number of Asians, Europeans and mixed, could he tell us now how many African children were adopted, leave alone the Europeans and the Asians—we are not interested in these.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kenya we have three main races—

Mr. Masinde: They are Kenyans.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they are Kenyans, what is the use of asking me about Africans then?

Mr. Speaker: Sir, let me reply to the question. I have said in my reply that there were two Asians, three mixed and two Europeans. The only tribe therefore I did not mention is the race you have talked about and I have reasons not for mentioning it.

Mr. arap Tooi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Minister the number of Africans, Asians and Europeans who applied to adopt these children?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be very willing to provide this, but I am sorry to say that I have not brought the analysis, but I

the hon. Member wishes to know that analysis, I could easily give it to him later on.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We will go onto the next question.

Question No. 2185

LEGAL AND STAMP FEES: SOTIK

Mr. Nyaberi asked why the legal fees and stamp fees were charged in Sotik Low Density Settlement Scheme as high as Sh. 1,096 when such fees had been published as ranging from Sh. 80 to Sh. 160.

If the Government would consider making the rate of such fees uniform throughout all settlement schemes.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The legal fees and stamp duty charged in Sotik Low Density Settlement Scheme are not as high as Sh. 1,096. The fees are Sh. 40 made up as Sh. 20 registration fee and Sh. 20 conveyance fee in every case. The stamp duty is charged at the rate of 2 per cent of the cost of the plot. The buyer is, however, required to pay 10 per cent down payment and a working capital. The working capital is to enable the settler to start off on a viable budget.

The conveyance and the registration fees are uniform throughout the schemes. The percentage rate at which the stamp duty is paid is also uniform, i.e. 2 per cent of the cost price of the plot. The 10 per cent down payment is also uniform, but the amount of the working capital varies from scheme to scheme in accordance with the scheme budget.

Mr. Nyaberi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply of the Assistant Minister, is he sincere to say that the amount is not as high as Sh. 1,096, whereas if I am a farmer who has bought land and the receipts here, I have them here?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think that is a question to ask.

Mr. arap Soi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Ministry consider abolishing the stamp fees completely?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the fees charged are in accordance with the law, and our Minister for Lands and Settlement is not entitled to change laws on himself. Laws are abolished or amended by the House and it is inappropriate for the Minister to amend a law on his own.

Mr. Nyaberi: Arising from the reply of the Assistant Minister would he tell the House how they arrived at the figures of 360, known as low density plots in the Sotik area?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not give that figure. I have read out all the percentages and we arrived at all figures in accordance with the percentages I have read out.

Mr. Nyaberi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from this reply, will the Assistant Minister tell me any other area in Kenya or in any province, which has this figure as high as Sh. 1,000, including capital, stamp duties, and the deposit, so much higher, as high as Sh. 1,096, in any part of Kenya?

Mr. Gachago: It is not my fault if the hon. Member or any other person does not understand his arithmetic. What I have said is that the percentages are as I have read, irrespective of what amount may be reached provided the percentage is the same, charged everywhere, and it is not a question of what figure is arrived at, providing the percentage is uniform.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether the stamp duty for smaller plots is a small sum, and for bigger plots is a bigger one, so that this percentage could be justified?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, the language is very clear here, that the stamp duty is charged at the rate of 2 per cent of the cost of the plot. This means that if the plot is small, it will cost less, if the plot is big, it will cost more.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Member who asked this question is ready to challenge the Minister and produce facts to show that these percentages are wrong—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is not a point of order, to start with. Secondly, you cannot speak for the Member who is present here, and can speak for himself.

Mr. arap Tooi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister deny in this House that there is no area anywhere in this country where the plot-holders of the settlement schemes are not charged more than Sh. 2,000?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot deny this provided the figure is arrived at as a result of the percentages allowed by the law.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell us whether he agrees with the House that Sotik Settlement Scheme falls under the low density of settlement schemes?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the question means, my understanding, and my reply, is that the Sotik Settlement Schemes are divided into seven low density schemes and seven

high density schemes, and the legal fees charged on these schemes are shown in a table and if the House is willing, I could read out the table.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think we have had enough information. We will go on now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Nyaberi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since I am not satisfied with the explanation given by the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement, will you allow me to move a Motion on Adjournment?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The point is, of course, you give your notice and the Speaker will decide. I would only like to remind you that we had a Motion on the Adjournment almost on the identical subject yesterday, and in any case, there are literally dozens and dozens of adjournment motions on the file and we cannot take more than two a week.

Mr. Gachago: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if it is the wish of the hon. Member to know exactly what happens and how we arrive at these figures, I would be prepared to spend time in my office with the hon. Member and explain to him administratively, beyond all doubt, because I think this question is more administrative than parliamentary.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Choge, will you ask your Question No. 2155 now?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2155

MOVEMENT OF NANDIS TO TANZANIA

Mr. Choge asked the President if he could tell the House what was the cause of the movement of Nandis from their area to Tanzania, Uganda, Shimba Hills and Masailand.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government is not aware that there has been any mass exodus of Nandis from their normal residential areas to Tanzania, Uganda, Shimba Hills or Masailand in recent years. Perhaps the hon. Member, who is a former chief of the Nandis—

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, is the hon. Assistant Minister in order to allege that the hon. Member is a former chief of the Nandis?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You should know better by now than to interrupt the hon. Minister in the middle of his answer, because you want some explanation or you do not

[Mr. Otieno]

time has been just put up without reference to anybody. I am afraid that it will remain to be so for a long time to come.

Question No. 2188

COMMERCIAL MAIZE PROCESSING, KIMILILI

Mr. Barasa asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry whether the Government would consider the introduction of a project at Kimilili to develop the commercial possibilities for processing maize?

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Ololipitip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. This is a vague question and my Ministry does not pretend to know the type of maize processing the hon. Member requires to have in his area. Indeed, Kimilili area, as many other areas in this country, is not without some facilities for commercial processing of maize. The Kimilili Trading Centre itself has a *posho* mill which adequately caters for the needs of the people in its vicinity. If this question is construed to mean that the hon. Member requires more of such mills in this area, then my Ministry is prepared to consider giving some assistance, provided the people in the area apply for it.

Any other type of processing would not be warranted in view of the present shortage of maize in the country.

Mr. Barasa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's vague reply and, apart from the Asian *posho* mill at Kimilili, is the Ministry prepared to convert maize into starch in order to—

Mr. Ololipitip: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand what the hon. Member means by starch, Sir, but what I know, Mr. Speaker, is that the *posho* mill is already at Kimilili and it caters for the area and, so far, my Ministry has not received anything from Kimilili as to the request for some additional mills and, as I said, as soon as the applications are brought to my Ministry, I will certainly assist the people there by giving them more machines so that machinery for maize will be there.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mbogoh?

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanambwa): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I just want to seek your ruling on this matter. If a Member puts a question to a Minister and the Member is not here to ask the question, what happens? Because Members make

questions when Ministers are not here to answer them, but when Ministers are here to answer questions and Members who ask questions are not here, what happens?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I see Mr. Mwanambwa's point, and I think it is desirable that hon. Members who ask questions should be present to ask them but, on the other hand, it might be that they are unavoidably absent because of the pressure of their duties. Naturally, he can authorize another Member to ask his question. If he does not do so, the written answer will still go in HANSARD and other Members can read it there.

Question No. 2177

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

Mr. Barasa asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services whether he would tell the House to what extent the National Youth Service was provided with external assistance in the form of monetary assistance and materials, and from which countries.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The only country providing aid in the form of money and materials to the National Youth Service is the United States of America. No other country has offered to provide aid of this nature.

In accordance with the Government's policy of non-alignment, appropriate assistance from any country is welcomed. If countries are not listed here as giving assistance to the National Youth Service it is because they themselves have not offered any assistance.

Under the agreement signed on the 16th June 1964, the United States Agency for International Development undertook to provide the National Youth Service with equipment, tools and materials worth \$991,000, which is equivalent to £346,850, and with supplementary foodstuffs worth \$150,000 which is equivalent to £52,500. In a continuation agreement signed on the 4th May this year, the Agency for International Development provided a further \$1,007,000, which is equivalent to £380,450, of which \$685,000, which is equivalent to £239,750, was again for equipment, tools and materials—

..... Members would be quiet and would not ask a question—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. If you want information I think that you must let the Member proceed.

Mr. Mwendwa: With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I think I will start again. It is a very small part, Sir.

Under an agreement signed on the 16th June 1964, the United States Agency for International Development undertook to provide the National Youth Service with equipment, tools and materials worth £346,850; and with supplementary foodstuffs worth £52,500. In a continuation agreement signed on the 4th May this year, the Agency for International Development provided a further £352,450, of which £239,750 was again for equipment, tools and materials, and was to enable the Kenya Government to obtain specialist staff to develop and implement a vocational trade training programme for the National Youth Service. It is the Government's intention to use this money to enter into a contract with the World Organization for Rehabilitation and Training in Geneva, whereby a team of such trade-training specialists will be brought to Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, the total amount of money in shillings, which we have received from America to date is Sh. 22,045,000.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell this House whether the aid provided by the United States Government was voluntarily given by the United States or was it asked for by the Kenya Government and are there any strings attached?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member knows the answer to that question before he asks me. Any aid we get in Kenya comes voluntarily. We cannot force any country to give us aid. We can get to every single country in the world to give us assistance including China and Russia. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country which was ready to give us the assistance, and we welcome it, is America.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister was carrying on a little bit too far. We have not got anything from South Africa.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologize for saying all the countries.

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that most of the people who are employed by the National Youth Service are assisted externally, would the Minister tell the House what percentage in money, the Kenya Government has set aside for the use of the National Youth Service?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand the first part of the question, because the people were making a noise.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Will you repeat the question, Mr. Rurumban?

Mr. Rurumban: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was what contribution does the Kenya Government make in form of money towards the National Youth Service?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not need to answer that question, because it is provided in the Estimates. The only thing the hon. Member should do is do his homework.

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister agree with me that the Kenya Government did not make any comment when America had bombed Uganda simply because of these aids from America?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a different question.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We will go onto the next question. I think we have had enough on this question, as far as I can see. This question, as far as I can see, only asks which countries have provided—

..... (inaudible.)

Question No. 2191

ADOPTION OF ADOPTED CHILDREN

Mr. Omweri asked the Attorney-General if he could tell the House if he is intending bringing to this House a legislation whereby abandoned children who are picked up should immediately be adopted legally by those step-parents who offer to do so.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I would refer the hon. Member for Wanjare to the Adoption Act, Chapter 143, of the Laws of Kenya.

To me, this Act gives a comprehensive cover for adoption purposes and seems to meet most situations. However, if the hon. Member has suggestions on the amendment of this Act, which would in his opinion, improve the Act, I would be glad to receive his comments in writing or discuss the Act with him at his convenience, in my office. It must be remembered that in cases of adoption the well-being and good care of the child that is to be adopted must be of paramount interest.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, referring me to the chapter mentioned, would the Minister tell this House whether it is his officers who are not applying this law accordingly, and they have not given effective service as far as the law provides?

[Mr. Masinde] industries are giving training while somebody is on the job and how many of these people are undergoing such training, including Government departments.

Mr. Mwendwa: I have nothing further to add to what I have said.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell us in a tabulated form—if that word is not correct, I think the Minister will know what I mean—the duties of this Central Advisory Board which the Minister claims is doing a lot for the country?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the work of the Labour Advisory Board is to advise the Government on all the matters relating to, firstly, the training of people who will be put into different jobs when they have finished the training, and secondly, to advise the Government on the policy matters relating to the Labour Organization of this country.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask the next question, I would like to mention that the word "Doduri" is a misprint. It should read "Dodori" instead of "Doduri".

Question No. 2178

COMPENSATION TO DODORI FARMERS

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if the Government was prepared to compensate the Dodori farmers whose maize was burnt by the General Service Unit under the instruction of their inspector.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Is there anybody here from the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence? I think we will have to wait until later on.

Is Mr. Dingirira here to ask the next question? We will go on to the next question, then.

Question No. 2186

ILLITERACY PERCENTAGE IN KENYA

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education—

(a) if the Minister would tell the House what the percentage of literacy and illiteracy is in Kenya

(b) how much money it would cost Kenya Government to provide primary universal education.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply

that there have been no surveys of illiteracy in Kenya but the best available information obtained from UNESCO, the Literacy Centre and the supervising officers of the last national elections suggest that illiteracy is between 60 per cent and 70 per cent. The figure varies over the country and is higher in the higher age groups and among women.

(b) The best available figures indicate that an extra £12-£14 million per year would be required to provide universal free primary education. However, more reliable calculations are being made and will be made public in the near future.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, could the Assistant Minister tell the House how many children would be in a position to get free education with this financial limit of £12 to £14 million?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year there were about 1,757,640 children of school-going age who were eligible for education. In the same year 1,014,719 children enrolled for Standard I. This, Mr. Speaker, compares with 57.7 per cent.

Mr. Ndile: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell me in this scheme of providing universal free primary education, what form of taxation would replace school fees?

Mr. Mutiso: It is not possible for the Minister for Education to know what form of taxation should be introduced, it is the duty of this House when they provide universal free education to indicate what form of taxation there should be.

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member, Mr. Oduya, has been addressing the Assistant Minister for Education as a liar. Is he in order?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He is completely out of order. We do not want to follow this up any further. But hon. Members ought to be more careful. Mr. Oduya, you do this once too often. One day I will have to make you withdraw.

Next question.

Mr. Somo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I ask my question, No. 2178, now since the Minister for Internal Security and Defence is in the House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Not now. We will come back to it later on. We will now take Mr. Godia's Question No. 2187.

Question No. 2187

UNIFICATION OF TREATMENT CHARGES

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Health and Housing if in view of the fact that Kenya

[Mr. Godia]

Government intended to introduce policy of free medical attention as soon as the economy of the country permitted, would the Minister consider the possibility of introducing legislation in the National Assembly to effect unification of charges for medical treatment in all voluntary agency hospitals and dispensaries.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government is now considering the question of medical charges in hospitals throughout the country, and it is hoped to make an announcement as soon as a final decision has been made on this matter. It is the policy of the Government to introduce a Comprehensive National Health Insurance Scheme, and the officers of my Ministry are in the process of preparing a detailed memorandum on this subject, following which I hope to make a policy statement in the House.

Mr. Godia: Arising out of the Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, is it possible for the Ministry to contact Members of Parliament inviting their advice before they go out and draw up the final policy?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the subject is determined between the voluntary agencies who run their own hospitals and the Ministry.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House whether he intends also to include the county council hospitals and dispensaries in this scheme?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I should make it clear to my hon. friend that county councils and the city council hospitals and health centres are already included in the first announcement. This announcement will only concern private and mission hospitals and other voluntary agencies. But the county councils, the district councils and the city council are already included.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, would the Minister appreciate the efforts that have been made so far by the so-called voluntary hospitals or agencies, and make sure that the same citizens are the ones who should benefit from the same institution and should be given equal treatment with the so-called Government hospitals?

Hon. Members: So-called?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure my hon. friend that Government is very much aware of the work that has been done by the voluntary agencies and appreciates that considerably. But, it so happens that some of the

citizens of Kenya can only go to private or mission hospitals while others have Government hospitals nearer to them. Therefore, the problem arises how to equalize the opportunities of all citizens to obtain free medical treatment.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the Minister is answering this question, could he tell the House what directive was given for the implementation of the first announcement which is now in dispute? Certain Members say that the directive from the Ministry indicates that this is only for children and out-patients, but does not include adult out-patients. Would the Minister tell us what directive was given for the implementation of the announcement?

Mr. Otieno: For the benefit of the hon. Members, Mr. Speaker, who are still in doubt, I would clarify this. The announcement was made both by the hon. the President and by my Ministry. This was to the effect that from 2nd June this year, all out-patient, not in-patient, treatment would be free for all in-patient treatment would be free only for children and not for adults.

Mr. Masinde: Arising from the Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, would the Minister assure this House that all county councils also implement the announcement, in view of the fact that some county councils complain they do not have money and as such they cannot implement the announcement?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it very clear again. I know that certain county councils have not implemented this announcement because of financial conditions. In my announcement I said a further announcement would follow to clarify the position to those who are still afraid. It has since gone to them individually, that there should be free out-patient treatment.

Government has already set aside £1.17 million to give to these poor county councils so that they can implement this question of free medical treatment.

Mr. Bix: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the Minister, could he tell us into what category do the *Harambee* clinics fall, because we do realize they have to be included?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not yet heard of *Harambee* clinics; none of them are yet functioning. As far as I remember, some are being built, but it has not yet become a problem. Where a *Harambee* clinic conforms to the conditions laid down and is in keeping with the planning of the Government and the county councils, it is possible that it will be taken over and included in the plan, but where a *Harambee*

[Mr. Nyaberi]

As regards these original Nandi prices I do not see why if we want to buy land the prices are so high. For example, if a speck of my area Sotik there a very ordinary farmer, a very poor man from the Government buys land for Sh. 1,000, which has been mentioned by hon. Members here. One can analyse this amount and say that about Sh. 360 stands as working capital about Sh. 500 is another deposit which goes also for capital but Sh. 160 may remain as legal fees. Now, Mr. Speaker, the President did mention, when we were in a meeting, that there are some areas in Central Province where they pay only Sh. 160 which is legal fees and stamp duty. But in some areas like Nandi and Sotik, where they say land is fertile, it is different. Fertility alone should not be the reason for land being bought at a very high price. I wish the Minister for Lands and Settlement or the Minister for Agriculture were here to tell us about this. We are not specialists, we are not men who can grade the soil and say why some soil can be graded very highly.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I support the Motion that something must be done in the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to set up a committee of

representatives from all these places and find out how farmers are buying land at very high prices. I think some of us people here earn, but the cry nowadays is to get the poor man resettled to get him land in the settlement scheme. How is the poor man going to afford to pay Sh. 1,000 and then after six months you hear, "Oh, yes, you have to repay the loan instalments." Then it will be only the people who earn who may afford to buy land in the settlement schemes or what in the old way used to be called, during the colonial regime, the White Highlands. So, Mr. Speaker, I entirely support the Motion and I think it is high time that a committee of inquiry was set up to investigate all settlement schemes and bring prices to something uniform for the whole nation and for the benefit of the poor. As such, Mr. Speaker, with these few words, I support the Motion.

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is now time for the interruption of business and this House stands adjourned until 2.30 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

The House rose at thirty minutes past Six o'clock

Thursday, 17th June 1965

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

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICE OF MOTION

IDD-UL-FITR AND IDD-UL-HAJ TO BE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

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

THAT this House, having noted the impracticability of the Government's move to gazette both Idd-ul-Fitr and Idd-ul-Haj as holidays for the Muslims only, calls upon the Kenya Government to declare both these Muslim religious occasions as public holidays for the entire country.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2167

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR WORKERS

Mr. Omweri asked the Minister for Economic Planning and Development whether he, in consultation with the Ministries of Education and Labour and Social Services would introduce a Bill for immediate formation of a "Central Board of Workers" to help planning of skilled manpower training within each job or industry.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Workers are already represented on a statutory board which concerns itself with the planning of skilled manpower resources. This board—the Labour Advisory Board—set up a Manpower Committee which includes worker representation and which was consulted by the director of the manpower survey recently conducted for the purpose of planning to meet the country's needs for skilled manpower.

One of the recommendations arising from the manpower survey is for the setting up of a National Manpower Advisory Committee which would include worker representation. This committee would advise, directly, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development on the whole field of manpower planning and training.

Government has this recommendation under consideration at the present time and, while a

statutory "Central Board of Workers" may not result from its deliberations, the hon. Member for Wanjare may rest assured that proper representation of workers will be allowed for in whatever new bodies are set up.

In this connexion, Mr. Speaker, I would invite the hon. Member's attention to that fact that, in addition to the Labour Advisory Board, workers' representation is already included in such bodies as the Apprenticeship Board which advises my Ministry on craft training given under the provisions of the Industrial Training Act; and the Advisory Council on Technical Education and Vocational Training which works to the Ministry of Education. Furthermore, worker representatives are among those consulted by my Ministry in connexion with this year's careers advice programme.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that lengthy answer, would the Minister tell us what this existing board is doing in giving planned syllabuses for various categories of the present set up of work which our people are doing?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really do not understand what the hon. Member means by syllabuses. If the hon. Member would be careful enough to look at the booklet which was published by my Ministry recently, I have put in that pamphlet all the advice and different names of jobs within the Government departments and so on for every school leaver, and it is up to the school leavers or any who are not—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have no right whatsoever to abuse me. If they do not want to hear what I am saying, they might as well tell me to sit down, and I will.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the Minister to try to mislead the House on a correct question, because actually what my colleague is asking is elementary here. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister should answer properly?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Oduya, you are completely out of order. You cannot stand up on a point of order, because you feel the answer is not what you want it to be. It is not a point of order. Whether you like the answer or not, it is for you to keep quiet and not to stand up and debate on a point of order.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Minister's replies, could the Minister, in view of the fact that he has already indicated in this House that there are already statutory boards which are undertaking where the workers are represented, give us an example of which

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Mr. Speaker, you get a lot of money being spent in this Ministry. You hear a woman's voice today, tomorrow you hear a different woman's voice, and the day after that you hear yet another woman's voice Mr. Speaker, these people employ women there at their own discretion. They change them like they change their skirts. They do so at our expense. I can prove this. This is a very serious thing Mr. Speaker and they are employed under the cover of part-timers. I understand that these women earn more than the permanent staff who are employed there. These things must be stopped. Mr. Speaker, if the Members are interested I will give them the names of the girls! I feel an inquiry must be made into this question.

As far as the question of federation is concerned I must say that it is a complete failure on the part of this Government, the Government of Tanzania and the Government of Uganda. But, let it be known that this has failed not through the fault of the man in the streets but through the fault of the leaders of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. This has come about because they are worried about who will be at the top, who will be the leader. Because of these things we now see the fruits of their folly. The ordinary man will now know the meaning of federation.

The Government of Uganda and the Government of Tanzania are going to provide everybody with passports. There is going to be difficulty to change money either in Tanzania or in Uganda. It will be very difficult for the fishermen on Lake Victoria because of this change. It will be difficult for people in Uganda to send money to their people when they know that some of it will be deducted because of the currency exchange. There will be a lot of difficulties, Mr. Speaker, because of this.

I hope the people of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania will rise against their leaders who are at the top, who are working for self-interest, and then we shall establish this East African Federation even if it means cutting their throats.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I swear I shall do all I can. If there is going to be a party which will try to bring about an East African Federation I will give it full support.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will now call upon a Minister to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyeko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Will somebody please second the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okelo-Odongo) seconded.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, the question I want to raise on adjournment is a question which, I think, has been discussed in this House so many times that there is really very little that I shall have to say. There is very little that has not been said before in this House, but because our Government has not yet taken heed of what we are saying I think it will be important for us to consider saying this same thing again and again, until Government will one day understand what we are saying and do what we are asking it to do.

Mr. Speaker, the question was with regard to the original price of land in the Nandi Hills and some other places. It is a well known fact that when the Europeans first came to this country many of them who owned the land did not buy the land. What happened is that many of them fought the Germans and the Italians and so on, and to compensate them for their services they were brought here and given free land. They were used as stooges to colonize the people of Kenya in this way they took away the land which originally belonged to the African people.

When we were fighting for independence, Mr. Speaker, many of our people were told—and this has been said again and again—that we should fight so that we can have our land back and our people fought and they were all behind Mzee Kenyatta, even when he was in detention, when he was in goal. But after he came out, Mr. Speaker, that land which the Europeans did not pay for, the Africans now are forced to pay for—for example there is land, Sir, which is very dry in the Nandi District. Some of that land is so dry that you can take an acre of that land, cultivate it for two years and you will never have Sh. 40 back, but the Government demands that the people of the area should pay Sh. 40 per acre. It should be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that this land originally belonged to these people, it belonged to the Nandi people, and there is no reason why, after you fought somebody who had taken your property, you have defeated him, then you should have to pay him for having defeated him. So, Mr. Speaker, what we would like to say is that we would like the Government—whoever is going to reply for the Government—to tell us how much the original Europeans who bought that land paid for it, and if there is no Minister

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now who is listening, if there is no Minister in this House to reply, and if any Minister standing up and saying that he is going to reply and giving us a reply which is not authoritative, then this is going to be a frightful shame. I am sure that it is not going to be the Minister for Home Affairs who is going to reply to this because he has nothing to do with this; as a matter of fact the people we are going to fight for are people of his own home. Mr. Speaker, it is not only in the Nandi District that this is happening—in the adjacent districts of Kisii and Kericho this is also happening.

Mr. Speaker, what really happened is this—that before, in those days—it was for the Kipsigis to show that they were men and for the Kisii to show that they were men; occasionally they used to fight, as is usual, and when the European came, the European came and settled in between. He pretended he was going to stop the Kalenjin from fighting the Kisii and the Kisii from fighting the Kalenjin. After he had left, he never had this land, now he is demanding that the people should pay. Now, Mr. Speaker, in that particular area, the deposit for a poor farmer who has decided to settle is Sh. 1,071. Mr. Speaker, how can you expect a man who has headed the word of the President, the man who is roaming the streets and who has obeyed the call of our President that he should go back to the land, how do you expect this man to pay Sh. 1,071, to do it unless we really do not mean that these people should go back to the land? Mr. Speaker, we would like the man who replies for Government to tell us how much the Europeans paid for the land. If the Europeans did not pay anything for the land, it must be realized that while many Members of Parliament here can afford to buy large tracts of land, these Members might have never afforded to be able to buy these large tracts of land had they not been elected, and some of the people for whom we are trying to fight, should come to this House and represent the people, so while we are here those people who are suffering outside have not had a chance of coming here, we as Members of Parliament should be able to say with one voice that it is the responsibility of the British Government to pay those settlers who want to go back and it is the responsibility of the Kenya Government to get a loan and give it to the people—as it was said this afternoon by the hon. Mr. Muliro—and then those people will be given five years in which to work on the land. Then, after five years, they start to pay for the next twenty years. I do not have to say too much, Mr. Speaker, because this is a straightforward Adjournment Motion, but we are not going to

allow a Minister to come here and tell us, "Oh! you see—those days, and what and what". We know that this difficulty is not understood very well by the rich ones, because many of them can get a loan. Many of them now have a loan and they are very good aspiring capitalists who are trying to stop and move by the true nationalist of introducing a system in this country whereby the majority of the electors will also benefit from the *Uhuru* which has been gained.

So, with those few words, Mr. Speaker, I wish to move. I hope that the Government will state very clearly that where the Europeans did not pay for the land, the African should not pay. Where the Europeans paid for the land, the African should pay as much as the Europeans paid in those days.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

Mr. Chogo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me the chance to air my views about these land purchases in Nandi Hills.

I am glad to speak about the people who fought the Europeans until the last man was killed in that particular area, these are the people of Nandi Hills. These people, when the Europeans first came, were the people who actually tried to prevent the Europeans from getting into the Nandi Reserve and most of these people were killed in this area and history reveals it and the man who was killed in this particular place was known as Somo the Nandi Laibon. These Europeans forced the Nandi people to go out of this area, leaving the land for the European; the white man did not pay a cent. When I asked the question which is referred to in this Motion, Question No. 696, it was revealed to me by the Ministry of Land and Settlement that these people got nothing, or there was no compensation given to these people by the European settlers—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Chogo, it was the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

Mr. Chogo: Yes, it was the Ministry of Lands and Settlement. Thank you for correcting me, Mr. Speaker.

These people obtained this land free. When the Europeans thought that the land was a bit fertile they paid ten cents, in some other places they paid fifteen cents, and for good land they paid one shilling and now, Sir, people are being asked to pay Sh. 40 per acre where the land is very rocky, hilly, bushy with the indigenous trees cultivate such as no farmer can dig that particular area.

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alone, they do not want it to come here because it will affect their fellow friends. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I warn this House that it is better for one to give Sh. 20 than lose all your money. The famous Swahili saying which is *Mitaka wote hudosa wote* which translated back into English means, "If you want all, you lose all." You will realize, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this is a true saying, because there are some people who will get hold of you, they will then ask you to hand over your money. If you do not hand over all your money they would kill you so they ask you to take off your shoes, your coat in fact everything you may have on has to save his skin. The question is why give them all these? So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, why do we not give them some money to begin with and these incidents might be stopped.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we have so many hungry men and so few people with money, then what is going to happen, is that the hungry men will rob the rich. Why then do the rich not give 20 per cent of their money to the poor, instead of wanting to be robbed 100 per cent? This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is African socialism, let us give a little to our people, but if we stick to it all, then we shall lose. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, who wants to hear any of this? They do not want to now, but one day they will listen. Right now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my party is coming up.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am now speaking of African socialism.

An hon. Member: What party is this?

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the K.P.P.P.—the Kenya Poor Peoples' Party. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking as the president my party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the question of difference in salaries movement, which has resulted in the shortage of teachers, I feel that people with this qualification or with similar qualifications are in different places. I feel that the Government, as far as African socialism is concerned and in order to make it practicable must standardize the salary. If the Cambridge boys come out here and want to teach, then the salary of the teacher and boy in the Shell Company should be the same. Of course, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the firms will say that they are entitled to give any salary to our employees, but we are not going to allow the firms here to be able to run the economy of the country. If we allow this then we are asking for trouble. They will have to be run under the Government here, or else they can go wherever

they want. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reduction in the salaries will stop this question of shifting from Government to private firms, and then earning big money in these private firms. That is what is being done here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of African socialism touches the question of land. All land must be used. Everybody must go to the land, clean the land, work on the land, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us be practicable. There are people in Butere, Mr. Speaker, Sir, who have ten acres of land, but how are they going to work this land. I will challenge the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, when he comes back, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will ask the President of this country to give him one acre of land, and also to give me, Shikuku, another acre, and then give the Minister £5 and also Shikuku £5, and then we will see who finishes this acre first. I will guarantee, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I finish my acre before him, because he can talk. Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us be practicable. It is useless telling these people to work this acreage by hand, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refuse to do it, and any man who thinks that he can dig 10-20 acres by hand is deceiving himself. I would also like to request the Government to be practicable. Let us say that every man must work two acres of his land by his own hand, and then the remaining acreage will be done by the Government with machinery. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is essential that every farmer must be made to form or join a co-operative society, who will get the tractor and do the rest of the land. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a complete must that the farmer should do two acres himself, first, by hand, and even these Ministers or Members of Parliament can even do one acre. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is one of the things which I would like the Government to do.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are the other men who are very lazy. He has land but he is very lazy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are lazy people, and I am not blaming the Government, but there are many people who have land but they do not want to work on the land. They spend their time from morning till the evening at a beer party. They are taking Nubian gin. In the evening they come home and demand food from their wives. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this African, according to African socialism, is completely out of the African socialism to drink from morning till the evening without doing any work, therefore this Government should institute a law here to the effect that any lazy man who goes on drinking from morning till the evening, who owns land, but has not done any work on it, should be caned and made to work. They should not be able to

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buy land, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because these people who drink, but do not work, are not failing in their production of children. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, who is going to feed these children, the Government? No. They must feed the children they produce and if they do not want to do so then they must be made the world by force in order to feed, educate and clothe their children. There is no question of anything free here.

Mr. Speaker, the other issue is this question of the promotions we have given to the civil servants. During the colonial times we had Europeans working as assistant secretaries, permanent secretaries, provincial commissioners, district commissioners and so forth. Here, I must give credit where credit is due. During those days the Europeans employed about seven people; there was the *shamba* boy, there was the cook, there was the table boy, there was the *ayah*, there was the *oto ya jikoni*, there was the *dhobi* and there was the driver. There was even the watchman. There were seven people, Mr. Speaker, working for one European. So, every European who has left this country has left at least seven people unemployed, seven African people unemployed. Mr. Speaker, those who are shouting about African socialism, those who have been promoted to the posts formerly held by Europeans have done nothing to support their statements. I am very ashamed of them, Mr. Speaker. If you go to the house of one of the permanent secretaries, or any of the so-called officers, you will see that there is no *shamba* boy, the whole place is full of bush. What do these big people do? They live on nothing but parties. They go to a party and eat well. When they come home they eat nothing else. They do nothing but accumulate their money and boast about it. They talk about their money in the bars. They have lots of girls. In addition, Mr. Speaker, I understand that some of these people buy the girls their skirts. This must be stopped. All the civil servants who hold the posts formerly held by the Europeans must live according to the same standard of their predecessors. They must keep the same number of servants employed by the Europeans. If they do not do this then we must reduce their salaries. I hope I have the support of African socialism in this House. This is what an African can understand. If all these things are applied this will make an ordinary man know that African socialism exists, but so far what I have seen is quite bad.

Mr. Maitori-Itumbo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member speaking in order to criticize the Ministers and other Government

workers? Why is he criticizing other people who do not have drivers when he himself does not have a driver?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I am afraid, Mr. Maitori-Itumbo, that is not a point of order. If you wanted to make it a point of information then you should have risen on a point of information and not a point of order. You could have replied to this point in your speech but you should not interrupt another speaker in the middle of his speech when he is giving the House information.

Mr. Shikuku: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I hope that I will get another minute because of this unnecessary interruption. The hon. Member for Kuria seems to be taking things very easy. He does not have a driver either. I know what I am talking about. I have three employees in my home and I am serious on what I am talking. Instead of having a driver I have employed one to sit in my home, to work there and get a living from me. If the hon. Members cares to do so he can come to my home and I will show him. Mr. Speaker, I am a practical man and I do not believe in making jokes.

May I come now to another question. I feel that unless these things are done, all of them from A to G, no African in this country will ever understand anything of African socialism.

I come now to the Ministry of Information. This Ministry, with all due respect to the hon. Minister opposite me, has become completely useless. These days if you want any news you must switch on to Tanzania, Uganda, and other countries. There it is where you get news. But you will never get any news from Kenya which is international and also informative. This place has become the Voice of Ministers; what they do here and there is reported. Mr. Speaker, the system adopted at the Voice of Kenya must be completely changed. When you disagree in this House, when you criticize, these things are never announced over the radio. You must say, "I support the Minister for Information" or "I support the Vice-President" or "I support the *Baba Taifa*" and then your name is announced over the radio. Some of us are not prepared to be stooges of the Ministers, Vice-President or President just to get what we say announced over the radio. The radio must be independent. There is no question of being friends with somebody just to get your stuff over the radio, Mr. Speaker, the people of Butere pay for the radio and they want to hear that what their man from Butere speaks is also announced over the radio.

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and they are ready and prepared to give out 1,000 acres and no more. Therefore I would request anybody responsible be the Minister for Agriculture, or the Kenya Meat Commission, that the Masai are not going to give that area up.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe my hon. friend will support this very seriously when I remember this, Mr. Speaker, I start trembling, so I should end my speech now, and I congratulate very highly the Minister for Finance in the way he presented the Budget, and I think we all wish him very good success in sharing out his duties.

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

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I reckon the last speaker who has just spoken has left a few minutes. Could I have that time?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza) No, every Member has thirty minutes.

Mr. Shikuku: Well, I will have to get on with it, then. I have about six points on the Budget. Firstly, I must congratulate the Minister for Finance for having presented such a reasonable, in my opinion, Budget, but which has failed as far as the question of the ordinary man is concerned in the country. I realize from the statement that the rich ones have actually been pinched a little, but the poor ones have not been given anything. I speak as the chairman of the Kenya Poor People's Party, and they have not been given any breathing space at all.

I will start with the question of maize, Mr. Speaker. You find that maize is the chief food, or *ugali* is the chief food in Kenya, but to my surprise, Mr. Speaker, you find that the price of flour has risen to such a price that the ordinary man in the street cannot buy it for his daily food. I do not see any reason why a small bag of *posho*, Simba or Jogo, should cost Sh. 2'50. This is because, Mr. Speaker, we have too many boards, and each board has to have people on that board who have to be paid, and their salaries must come from what is known as tax, which is put on the farmers, and farmers especially, would like to have more for their maize, and naturally the millers here would put up their price and then the ordinary man would be unable to buy that *unga* for his daily food.

I do not speak on behalf of the hon. gentlemen in this House, because some of them do not even eat *ugali*. They say that if they eat *ugali* their stomachs give them trouble. I do not worry about them, they can take care of themselves. I am talking of the ordinary man. I am of the opinion

Mr. Speaker, that all these Maize Marketing Boards should be abolished completely, and we should have one board, with branches, with one chairman. We have too many chairmen who have been created just to feed themselves because we have to appease some individuals, just because they do not have a political post, so they must be given a post as the chairman for this, that or the other. Mr. Speaker, if it is going to be that some people have to be appeased at the expense of the ordinary man, then these people will be surprised when my party comes up. At the moment, Mr. Speaker, I must warn those concerned that they see Kenya as a very big place, but when my party comes up, they find it is too small, because whatever the President of this country says today, whatever any Minister or Member of Parliament says today, no one is going to have confidence in this Government as long as their bellies are empty. The people with empty bellies outnumber those with full bellies. If they do not listen to this, I will always repeat in this House, Mr. Speaker, that the question of Paper, the question of giving people African socialism and calling it Paper No. 10, 20 or 50 will never solve the problem of this country, and the problem of this country is the question of *tumbo*. I am not going to waste any time on anything because all this that people say here is connected with *tumbo*. So, I will go directly to the substance of my speech.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this *tumbo* business is not a new thing, and I have said so time and again, that even in the time of Jesus—I am a Catholic. Mr. Speaker, I understand that you are too—despite the fact that Jesus was the Son of God, people did not listen. They did not care that he was the Son of God. He performed miracles, but there was a time when he realized that when he spoke to the people they were not listening, so he had to perform a miracle. He had five loaves, and two fishes, and he made more food out of them, and he fed the masses. Everybody was then very happy, and they said he was the Son of God, because out of five loaves and two fishes he made more food. From that time, Mr. Speaker, I have never heard of anybody in this world, or any denomination, saying that Jesus is bad, instead I see a lot of denominations saying that he is good, but the only reason they think Jesus is good is because he provided food.

Therefore, the Government must realize, when we talk of the Budget, that he has not made an effort to take care for the ordinary man at all. If he wants his seat to be called good and the President of this country to be called good, they must give him food. Once food is provided, Mr. Speaker, there will be peace, and in this world, if there is food in everybody's stomach, there will

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be peace, there will be no quarrels, there will be no Vietcong, there will be no Russia, United States, and everybody will be quiet and there will be peace.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am going to confine myself to the question of *tumbo*.

Now I come to the very important document which is known as African socialism, African socialism, which has been described in Paper No. 10, may I declare today that it is the paper for the educated, for those who are in power, and those who are rich, to remain where they are, but the paper is only intended to make the ordinary hungry man think that the Government is going to do something, and I am going to prove this, Mr. Speaker, and I will prove it this way. When I went to Butere I found it extremely difficult to explain to the ordinary man in Butere what African socialism means, because I could not. Why? There is no practical thing to be seen by the ordinary man or woman as far as African socialism is concerned. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, there is no African socialism, until, Mr. Speaker, the leaders in this country are prepared to sacrifice. There is no need for us to shout over the radio, and in the newspapers, about African socialism, when our Head of State, and I do not necessarily say the present President, but any future Head of State, earning Sh. 22,500 a month, tells me about African socialism, I will never agree with him at all. I totally disagree with that, and I disqualify that entirely. If it is a question of expenses, any future expenses could be controlled by feeding any visitors on African food whether the man comes from United States, Peking, or whether he is, who comes to eat with the President here, he should eat what the President eats. When I go to the United States, I eat what the Americans eat. They do not cook me *ugali*. If I start talking about *ugali*, they will ask me what I am talking about. Why should we spend money to buy drinks for them to celebrate at the President's house, the Vice-President's house, the Ministers' houses, or the Members' houses? Mr. Speaker, this is what is causing the salaries to be high.

You will find, Mr. Speaker, in the Tanzania Government the other day they declared that there would be no spirits served at any Government reception. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Government of Tanzania. Because these people do not believe in African socialism, they do not believe in applied African socialism, which was done by the Government of Tanzania. I issued a statement to the Voice of Kenya, and the Press about this, but nothing was reported about my support of what the Government of Tanzania did. Because they knew that was the truth, it must be

suppressed by the Press and the Voice of Kenya, but how long are they going to take before supplying the truth?

Mr. Speaker, I feel African socialism should be understood by an ordinary man or woman. We have eighteen Ministries which is in itself extravagant for a small country like Kenya. There are eighteen of them just to appease some political personalities who if left out it is feared they would cause trouble.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, why have we eighteen ministries in this country? If you looked at the salaries of the Ministers' then you would see that it would amount to about Sh. 10,000 each per month. This is an awful lot of money and we could easily cut this down. For instance we have the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, this is quite unnecessary, because the Minister for Finance was originally doing this job, and if he could combine these two Ministries and work hard, then it would work out. There is also the Ministry of Settlement which could be done away with. There is again the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, this could also be combined. Together with these Ministries combined and the offices of the Vice-President and the President, there could be only twelve ministries. With these combinations we would save about Sh. 60,000 per month which we would then be able to provide jobs for the unemployed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not see the reason for my hon. friends, the Assistant Ministers. I do not know what they do, apart from reading the questions which are drafted by the Permanent Secretaries or the Under Secretaries which are read here. The same goes for the Ministers here. I do not have anything against these people personally, all I am trying to do is to save money for the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am surprised in is that the Assistant Ministers do not deputize for the Minister, if they happen to go away, or do they? If they do not deputize for the Minister then what is the reason for having them and paying them money of the public? Mr. Speaker, Sir, this must be all done away with so that the amount whereby saved will be used for employing the unemployed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like now to come to another point. I have suggested time and time again, that we must try and practise African socialism, in order to show that we are prepared to help the man in the street in his troubles, therefore I suggest that there is a salary cut by ten per cent from the President to the labourer. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I brought this Motion, to the Sessional Committee, of which I am a Member, some of them wanted to talk about this

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our level best to see that we assisted the people of Kenya.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the time of the colonialists, we had only very few trained officers in the country but now for the information of the House, Mr. Speaker, and for the information of the Member—we have to establish in every district a trade officer to assist the local traders in the country, and I think it has been advertised in the papers that those trade officers will start

(Inaudible)

and I should think that is not politics, but it is some reality and the Members in the House, Mr. Speaker, should appreciate that it was done by the Minister for Commerce and Industry for the people in the country.

Sir, not only that the National Trading Company of Kenya, which is going to take over the trade from outside

(Inaudible)

Kikuyu are Africans, I am not a Kikuyu Sir, I am not siding with anybody, I am a Masai if anybody comes here and says, Kikuyu, Jalu, that time is over, Sir, we are a national people today, we are Africans, whether my friend Shikuku is a director, or my friend Anyieni is a director, he is still an African, therefore, there is no argument.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe the Ministry has done a lot and will do a lot in the very near future. I assure the Member, my friend Mr. Oduya, that last time I talked to him I told him that he should arrange a meeting of his own traders and that I would go there myself and I would tell them clearly the policy of the Government. It is not a question of

(Inaudible)

but whenever we go to any district we talk and ask and, I believe, we have

(Inaudible)

to the people and we are still here to do that. If the Member would only care to arrange a meeting for us, within two days we would be ready to visit his area. The money is there already, but if the Member wanted to know his allocation he could come to my office and I would tell him of his allocation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I start with my own people, the Masai. Let me start with my people in Kajiado, and I think that is not bad politics because we have all races there, Indians, also Jalu, in Kajiado. There is a lot to be done. The people of Masai have been neglected by the colonialists and they are out now, they are

helping themselves, but they only want this—to be helped by the Government. We are obsessed with the difficulty over water. Water is the major problem. We understand that the Government has allocated money for the Masai and I wanted really to congratulate the Government for what they have done, but we would like this to be implemented soon because the people have already ear-marked pieces of land for themselves, for their cattle, and as soon as the money is there the Masai will come up.

Mr. Speaker, what I wanted also to speak about with my friend, Mr. Oduya, is the question of loans. I am a borrower myself, I have taken some money from the Agricultural Finance Corporation, from the District Agricultural Committee. It was recommended that I have a moratorium of five years before I repaid the loan, but to my surprise, Sir, when I came to sign an agreement form—and I have taken this loan only from January of this year—I was told that I must pay Sh 9,640 next January. All I have, because I am a cattleman, is a borehole, and nothing else. It is all right for me, because I have enough cattle to sell and raise a bit of money, but how about the poor person, who has no capital to repay this loan? I wish that my friend, the Minister for Agriculture, was here to consider this case very seriously. The African should have sufficient time to utilize that money and to make a profit or something out of the money. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support what my friend has said because most of the people are now shedding crocodile tears because of the loans they took because they do not know where they will get the money from. This is a most serious issue, Sir. The Africans do not have enough capital. If it is the intention of the Government to assist the Africans I agree with the present speaker that sufficient time should be given to borrowers so that they utilize that money and repay the loan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just said that in my Ministry I believe it is a different case, but I am speaking of the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other matter which is very annoying is that we understand that Tanzania is now establishing its own currency—the same thing applied to Uganda. This is very sad, Sir, because I live just by the border of Tanzania and it is just next door. When I go to the Namanga shops, most of the Tanzania shops are there, perhaps I want to buy something there, but I cannot because I have a different currency. This is very serious, and, Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand why this decision was so hastily taken on our brothers. If we are to have African unity,

[The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry]

Sir, and most of our people are members of the Organization for African Unity, what is the use of pretending to say that they have African unity if, again, you go and create some small dominion or some small countries. I do not know whose fault it is, it might be—This is what I want to put to the Minister. If we are all out for unity and if we really mean unity, then we must find out—everybody in this House must find out—whose fault it was that Tanzania has taken the decision to establish its own currency, and the same thing applies to Uganda. If it is the mistake of anybody, be he in this House or anywhere, then he should be blamed. Mr. Speaker, I believe that if we are really Africans, I see no reason why Tanzania should separate itself from Kenya or Uganda. Yes, it is the currency now, look at the Masai, how many brothers of the Masai are in Tanzania? If I wanted to sell my cows to Tanzania today

(Inaudible)

concerned, the same thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that we are all brothers, and then I think that it is no good for us to separate ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether Tanzania took this sort of decision to surprise Kenya or Uganda or not, this is something that the Members should take up.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very serious. Unity for Africa is very important but

(Inaudible)

in the outside world or in this country, then there is no unity for Africa. If we start to change our currency, then tomorrow if I go to Tanzania, I will be kicked out. This is a very dangerous time for Africans. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call on the leaders of all countries, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya, to meet again and show light to the people and then tell us what has happened.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that is the most important aspect I wanted to speak about, and it may have been understood by the Members. Even the local people, who were just elected in Tanzania yesterday, everyone

(Inaudible)

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, we thought that we were going to federate within this year, but now there is a very big

(Inaudible)

of the unity for Africa, and I think our leaders, the Presidents and Prime Ministers of these three countries, should really think about what to do about this, because we take it as a very serious issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think those are the points

I wanted to touch, and I hope the Government will now work very hard, and I think work with the

(Inaudible)

I do not want to speak about that, because I have already given them a bit of my mind, and they know what I really want, but I would like to mention that there is an area which is known as holding ground, totalling 10,000 square acres. This is a very serious issue to the Masai. The Masai people, Mr. Speaker, do not remember having given out this area to the colonialist people, so to our surprise, just recently, we just noted that the police were going to evict the Masai who have been living there for years. Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious issue on the Kenya Meat Commission and this is what I would like to say. The Masai are very serious about it. They will never give an inch, let me be very fair. We value the importance of the holding ground for cattle to be slaughtered in the Kenya Meat Commission. We must keep the holding ground, although not necessarily 10,000 square acres. It is too much. Is it a holding ground, or is it a

(Inaudible)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1,000 acres is enough for a holding ground and the Masai, let me be very frank, will not

(Inaudible)

that area. It is their own country, Mr. Speaker, and this is the message given by my own people to give to the House, and the people outside.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. Member talking now as an hon. Member, or as a Minister?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. The hon. Member may speak in whatever capacity he wishes.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Oloitipitip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when my people elected me I was not a Minister. They elected me to represent them in this House, and I am not answering Ministry official papers in this House today. If I wanted to speak as a Minister I would speak as a Minister, but now I am speaking as a Member for Kajiado.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be put into black and white that the Masai have taken a division. That area was given out without their consent, they did not know anything about it, their Masai Council did not know anything about it, their local native council did not know anything about it, neither did their county council, know anything about it, but they are ready and prepared because they value the Kenya Meat Commission as an important asset of Kenya, national asset,

[Mr. Oduya]

use the Dar es Salaam harbours. This will benefit Uganda and Tanzania more than it will benefit Kenya.

I must also warn Kenya that if we sever this federation now we will divide the East African Common Services Organization and Kenya will suffer because Uganda and Tanzania will demand each their own shares. As things are at present most of the buildings are in Nairobi. You cannot break buildings and divide them. So, Uganda and Tanzania will demand cash. I do not want us to be so short-sighted to try to imply that Kenya cannot still be as strong as it is at the moment.

What about our products? When I go to Tororo and ask for some beer that is produced in Kenya I definitely get it. That is a small town, and the same thing of getting what I ask for will occur in other smaller towns in Uganda, including their own capital, the city of Kampala. But if a person from Uganda comes here and goes to the Kilimabogo bar, a bar which caters for the workers, and he asks for Nile beer he is sure not to get it. So, that means that we, the people of Kenya benefit from Uganda very much, more than Uganda benefits from us. It is for this reason that the question of federation must be considered very seriously and very fully.

There is another aspect to this question. The question of the border relationship is going to be very difficult for our people. It will be difficult to control. My people on this side of the Teso border speak Teso but it will be different on the other side of the border. This will now restrict the individuals, their movement and actions. This is where chaos will start. If my people stand firm and resist any cut-away of federation then I will go along with them. I must do this. Anyone who says that Oduya will be cleared off will not be wrong, because I am prepared to be cleared off with my people.

There has been a lot of talk about African unity. If African unity means that the Government, Members of Parliament and others continue to attack Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as other countries, then I say that we are cheating ourselves. We are being used by the big powers around us who want to use Africa as a satellite for their own economic achievement. This is not the way, and we must stand very firm in this hon. House, this place to which we have been sent by our people in order to guide their destinies and to protect them. We do not want to be committed to everybody's cult, we want a true pattern of African Socialism. No country in Africa is superior to the other, so

Africa must maintain its dignity

(Inaudible.) We, in this House, must urge our Government to bring about African unity. We are spoiling the

(Inaudible.) here and there, and then we say that Ghana is a bad country. Nkrumah is a dictator, and so on. When our people complain do we try to improve their condition? The standard of living of our people is so low and yet we do nothing to improve that. Instead of wasting our time and effort talking about other things we must try and develop our country. There is nothing to be gained in telling our people that Nkrumah is a bad person, that Ghana is bad. This must stop. Mr. Speaker, I do not like to mention anything against anybody, even if that person is bad. Probably Obote and Nyerere may be bad but that does not mean that I must talk about them. So long as they are Africans I must protect them. I know they are human and may make a mistake now and again and I can overlook this like a human being. But these leaders are Africans and we must respect our own leaders. Surely, we all know that human beings can differ, our leaders can differ, but we must always solve our difficulties at home and we should not make them public.

When this war which is now raging through Africa and Asia

(Inaudible.) countries, some people say (Inaudible.) Recently, when the Chinese Prime Minister was here he said that Africa was ripe for revolution and he was not wrong. He was quite right. Africa is ready for revolution, and that is a fact. The revolution I am talking about is this, and that is exactly what Chou En Lai meant, and we can use our own common sense. He meant that the revolution he was talking about was that the minority Government of the white people would lead to a revolution in Africa. Take Mozambique, Angola and such places, where the Africans are ruled by the minority whites. Why then should we question the Chinese Prime Minister's statement that Africa is ripe for revolution. Among all the independent Governments in Africa it is only Kenya that had to ask this question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chinese Prime Minister will not waste his time to answer something which he knows is elementary, something that even a child in China will know, that Africa is not completely free. So it is no problem to us to realize what type of revolution the Chinese Prime Minister was referring to.

There is also an economic revolution which some people have not understood. There will

[Mr. Oduya]

come a time when force will be used to achieve this economic revolution. Complaints have been made to the people in Kenya. We have been told that our Ambassador cannot go beyond a ten-mile restriction limit. This is not done by only the Chinese Government because we know that this same thing is practised in other countries as well. This does not apply only to the Kenya embassy but to all embassies. It is not a policy formulated for Kenya alone, it is (Inaudible.) So, it is no use complaining.

Mr. Speaker, let me now go ahead. What I want the Minister and the Government to do in this Budget is that we as farmers, as my friend, Mr. Muhro said a little while ago, would like the rules laid down in the colonial régime to be reorganized a bit so that loans to our farmers will be given on a long-term basis. This will be provided with tractors and all the necessary agricultural implements. The loans given should be given with a five-year grace and then should be repayable over a long-term period.

These loans should be repayable over a period of ten years. Then you will see that the whole of Masai, the whole of Teso, the whole of

(Inaudible.) is properly developed. We will also then be in a position to see that our country is achieving something as a result of independence.

Another thing I would like to say is this. The Minister for Commerce must now stop giving statements in the Press. We must see improvement in the Ministry of Commerce. We must see the Minister do something for our traders. He must have a definite plan as to how he is going to assist us. We have traders who are mostly Asian businessmen; there are very few African traders. We hear of the Minister going to address an Asian conference on trade. He tells them that the Asians should accommodate African traders. I think this is madness. How can the Minister who is an African ask the foreigners to accommodate the indigenous people into business? We want our people to be given proper loans and proper help. The rules previously in existence must be done away with. We should have loans with a five-year period of grace and only after that should be the loans be repayable over a long period of ten years. There should be training facilities which should also be provided. These training facilities should be started in every district so as to teach our people how to farm and do business. In this way we will be able to produce more than 3,000 people as traders who will be sufficiently capable to handle loans ranging from £20 to £25.

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muti) left the Chair]

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

We would like the Government to lay down a proper policy which will cover the six-year plan. We would like to know how many officers are required to do work in Kenya. We do not want to see an announcement in the Press that the Government is going to consider giving this, that and the other. We do not want to see Ministers getting individual concessions for certain areas. We want to see the whole of Kenya developed on an equal basis. We want to know definitely that for this year so much will be done for this area, that by the next year so much will be done for another area, so on and so forth.

Our President has announced that there will be free medical services for out-patients and for children. In order to give proper medical treatment we must have adequate medical facilities. In Bungoma and Kakamega there are not enough medical facilities to cater for the entire population. We would like to see immediate arrangements in order that the problems of the sick are alleviated within a very short period.

I would like to say to the Minister that when we talk of African socialism we should not make statements confusing the public. We should not tell them that our socialism is an African socialism, that communism is bad and is a different thing. We should not tell them that there are people who are misleading the public when they talk of communism. If we do that people will say (Inaudible.) by communism; they will say we have heard this and that about communism and communism is good. Then you will see that the people go to China.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Olointipiti): Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Minister for the way in which he introduced the Budget. I believe most of the Members have spoken on the matters I would have liked to speak. So, I shall not repeat these points.

First of all I would like to say that I do not collaborate with the Member who has just sat down, that the Ministry of Commerce is only out to give news to the Press and that nothing has been done.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, the Member is ignorant of what the Ministry has done for the people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry does work a lot and, since we attained our Republic, we tried

[Mr. Oduya] come to Busia but not mention it to the Press in Nairobi.

I am capable, in my own constituency, Teso, and so are my colleagues in the Western Province, of handling anyone who tries to bring confusion to the Western Province.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Mr. Oduya, you must withdraw that. It is most unparliamentary.

Mr. Oduya: I withdraw, Mr. Speaker.

I am compelled to say that some of these statements to the Press are not going to help the country at all. We find that we have a Parliamentary Group of this House where we can correct our differences and domestic matters that effect the individual Members. The Members are going to display to the public a lot of confusion which is not going to benefit anyone. Even the Budget which has been brought before us here by the Minister for Finance is not going to be useful to the nation when this confusion is still in the minds of the people. This must be stopped, and this is my last warning that I would be prepared to welcome any Member here. The Busia Members should address the Busia people and tell them that they should

(Inaudible.) the Vice-President, Mr. Odonga, to resign, and he should see that the people are told off properly.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will now go ahead to speak about what I wanted in this Budget. First of all, although we appreciate very much the call of the *Harambee* spirit, I think if it is high time I reminded my Government to look into the problem that confronts the small Teso area, as far as their boundary between Bungoma and Busia is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here you will find that mine are very few, but they are divided into two groups, two administrative centres. I think it is correct that the Member should appreciate this so that my people will be able to participate in the *Harambee* spirit with wholehearted aspiration more than it is at the moment. I have always put this matter to the Government, that the sooner they face it the answer is not forthcoming. I do not want to see in the future any clashes between the tribes who live in this area. All that I want is for the Government to study the machinery and explain that Bungoma District will come under one district commissioner and one county council or be given the right to live in

I am not going to allow it. Not just because my people cannot give me their brothers in the (Inaudible.) they are useful for many years, even before the European came to this country to lead and also the Somalis. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to push those things forward, I would like something to be done about the small

(Inaudible.) which are now posted in the Bungoma District, not because the county council in Bungoma is not capable of looking into their problems, but I think that in the *Harambee* spirit we would like these people to be under one administrative centre, one county council, so that they can give their opinions, disagreements, and they can also be fully represented.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a lot of talk about our economic development and so on, but here I would like to talk on the federation, I am very unhappy about the affairs of the federation. I would like the Members in this House to take this very seriously, what I am going to say about the federation. The matter of the federation is going to upset, particularly Kenya, in a more serious way. For example, one of the Members said that there should be a nation of the Western Province, that there should be a nation under a nation.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the hon. Member to refer in terms of Kenya as a nation, or is the Member

(Inaudible.) The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): I think that is not a point of order, Mr. Gichoya. Mr. Oduya

(Inaudible.) Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to be fair to my colleague, I would remind him that the English are a nation, and we are a tribe. So, we will not take time to seek why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, now may I continue with the question of the federation?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we go ahead with the federation, we go not as my friend said, but perhaps he has forgotten that some time ago we did pass a Motion here in this House which demanded the federation to be settled immediately. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to some difficulties which confronted our then Prime Minister, now the President, he did come to this House and make a very severe statement, that he was not opposed to the idea of a federation, but due to the lack of time, he asked this House to put off

(Inaudible.) which was (Inaudible.) by the House, and allow him ample time to make communications between the three countries, of

[Mr. Oduya] East Africa. At that time he was leaving for the Prime Ministers' Conference and that is why we agreed with the then Prime Minister. But, now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Budget Debate we are not being given any explanation about what is going to happen about the federation. When we speak of this, I would also like to remind the Members that a lot of public funds have been wasted on this federation issue. Our Ministers fly from here to Uganda and Tanzania, also leaders of the Government go to these places where there are these meetings discussing about the federation, and for these trips the public funds were used, and because of this we demand that as the idea of the federation is not coming into effect, as far as we know, then these individuals must return the public funds immediately. The federation issue is the main objective now. Some dangers may arise, if we are not going to implement the federation. It is, because we see from the speeches of some of our own Ministers,

(Inaudible.) in Uganda and Tanzania. The other day I read in the paper the speech of our own Minister for Finance and the Minister for Labour and Social Services, when they said that Kenya can go it alone, that Uganda and Tanzania can go their own way. I think this is very serious and this is a challenge to our own political stand in the country, and that we, as Members elected into this House, must

(Inaudible.) When one says, and some of the Members can understand about this through discussion of these things, when it is said that Tanzania is a poor country, and Uganda is a poor country, and therefore Kenya can stand alone. If some of us say that Kenya has the potentiality on the side of investments then I must say that this is sheer nonsense, because investment, as was referred to yesterday, is not coming to Kenya as it is but it is coming to Kenya in the hope that a federation will be implemented.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kenya, there are very few Ugandans and Tanzanians. There are very few who have employment here and who settle here. (Inaudible.) it is limited to their own outfits. We know straight away that in Uganda, in the private sector, in the Government circle we have a few of our people working in the country. (Inaudible.) in Uganda.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Uganda Government, for example, if we survey the political situation so that each country goes it alone. We in Kenya today will face a problem

Mr. Speaker, Sir, can any Member tell me that this is what the Government can do, that the Government can turn round and say, go, whether you are an African or not, that you are not a Uganda citizen but you are a foreigner. If you come from the Government or from the private sector that they are all

(Inaudible.) What is going to happen? What will be the position of the Kenya Government? Who would suffer, would Uganda suffer? Uganda will get

(Inaudible.) for her own citizens, and Kenya will have a problem. Tanzania will do the same. That is not

(Inaudible.) I know, but when Tanzania became independent just to prove it, that they tried to cheat some of our

(Inaudible.) and the Government were just

(Inaudible.) from the Central Province

(Inaudible.) we of Kenya know that all Tanzania is coming back. The Tanzania Government being

(Inaudible.) did ask these people to go back, and that they hope was to establish in Tanzania

(Inaudible.) We must appreciate this, that our own labour taking the

(Inaudible.) of our people and settling in Tanzania, and

(Inaudible.) Tanzania people. Where credit is due we must be fair.

Now, if we sever this political relationship, Mr. Speaker, I assure the Members of this House that we are creating a problem for Kenya. We say that the Tanzania people are foolish, they cannot get people to cater for certain services. I think all this is due to lack of understanding among ourselves. We must appreciate Tanzania for the work that it does to help Kenya citizens.

It is said that we have a bigger harbour in Mombasa and that it brings Kenya a lot of money. Now, Uganda uses the Kenya harbour but if there is a split then Uganda may use the Dar es Salaam Harbour. Now there are the railways which carry goods to Nairobi and Uganda. Later on Uganda may refuse to take the goods along the railway lines and may insist that the goods will be brought to its country by the Dar es Salaam harbour. Then, what will you do with the railway lines? It will be just a heap of *chuma*. *Bure*. So, the point now is for us to understand our position. That it is due to Uganda and Tanzania that Kenya is able to keep the Mombasa harbour. Things will come along the Dar es Salaam waters and Uganda and Tanzania will

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Matii): Order. I think Mr. Muliro has explained on what grounds he is saying what he is saying. If the hon. Minister, Mr. McKenzie, does not agree with him, he can correct whatever Mr. Muliro is saying when he comes to speak.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister for Agriculture has been standing up without saying as to whether he is raising a point of clarification or of order, he stands up before you have given him recognition, and he stands talking to Mr. Muliro. I think it would be proper, to maintain our Standing Orders, for him first to get permission from you before he can give his opinion and try to refute what the hon. Member is saying.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Matii): Yes, Mr. Anyieni. It was quite clear to me and also, I think, to Mr. Muliro that Mr. McKenzie had something to say Mr. Muliro made way, so I allowed Mr. McKenzie to say what he wanted.

Mr. Muliro: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I will not entertain any further interruptions from the Minister for Agriculture.

What I am saying is this, Mr. Speaker. If the Kenya Government is going to accept the Stamp Commission for the buying Europeans out of this country, in order to put Kenya into greater debt again, this House is going to refuse to allow it. The hon. Members in this House will refuse it. We do not accept our independence to be blocked by the British any more. I say so and the Minister, himself, on the Floor will say the following things: that Africans who are getting farms are being given a moratorium of five to six years as the Europeans were getting; that will discount my point, The Minister will have to tell this House that the Africans who are obtaining development loans are getting them for five to six years before they can start repayment, The Minister, when he gets up in this House, will tell us that the African farmers today get a rebate on the land they use, as the Europeans were getting before, in order to refute my allegations in this House. I am speaking on this from personal experience as an African farmer today in Kenya.

Another point I would like to raise is the question of African socialism. I would pray that every Member in this House should read that document properly, if he has not read it. The aspect I am happy about in the Budget is taxing the rich a little bit more than the poor. The rich in every society have the duty to support the most unfortunate elements in that society. Therefore, Sir, I fully welcome the Minister for Finance's statement on raising taxes for the rich

companies and the richer people, surtax, in order to provide a welfare society for Kenya. I am disappointed that he has not gone far enough; in fact, the land which is undeveloped in Kenya today should be taxed. If a farmer is not fully developing his land, it should have a land tax so that that money goes to help the poor people in this country.

Hoarding money for the sake of hoarding money and land just to keep it as a monument is not an asset to Kenya, it is an idea. Today, Kenya is buying maize from the United States, when Kenya has every potential for growing maize. When I come to this, Sir, I feel very disappointed. We used to export our maize to Uganda and Tanzania. Today, Tanzania gives us a few bags, and Uganda gives us a few bags, which they smuggle from Kenya to Uganda in the first place, and sell it back at a higher price. Today, we are getting yellow maize for horses. In America they feed horses, and in Kenya we feed human beings. Because the Minister for Agriculture is not directing the economy of the country properly, in order to produce more maize to feed our people, we are very disappointed. In this country the Europeans are not prepared to water their land in order to produce enough food for our people, and allow the Africans to take over the farms.

There is another point which (Inaudible.) All the mismanaged farms, Mr. Speaker, should be taken over by the residents on that particular farm. These people say (Inaudible.) develop the farms. It is for the Agricultural Development Corporation of Mr. Bruce McKenzie. That corporation is in this House. If hon. Members had known more about it, they would have defeated it before. (Inaudible.) I say they should be converted into co-operative farms.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention is on the schools. Today, the Ministry of Education is completely misguided. They have no policy whatsoever. They tell people, they tell every district, to start a *Harambee* school, without even thinking of the expenditure which is a very heavy burden, and the Government is not going to take over all those schools. If the Minister for Education advises the Permanent Secretaries how to spend money they should know that the recurrent expenditure in any development programme is very important, and they should have advised and guided the people as to how to establish these *Harambee* schools, at least one or two parties in the initial stage.

[Mr. Muliro]

When they are taken over by the Government, they will start another one. They will start a *Harambee* school. In my district Bungoma District, there are about seven or eight *Harambee* schools, and when I ask the people if they have the money for recurrent expenditure, they say that they have not.

Another point I would like to mention, Sir, is this question of confusion in Kenya today. We must have a clear cut directive today, not from the Ministers who are warning the country, but from the Father of the Nation. We want a clear cut directive, we want to have the national elections of our party, so that our party directs the lives of our political activity in this country. What we have today is every Minister talking whatever nonsense he can talk about, and all of them are afraid that if we have a general election today, none of them would be

..... (Inaudible.) I am making an appeal that to correct Kenya today we want to correct Kanu first. If we can correct Kanu, the (Inaudible.) in this Government will not stop. Today, I have been at a central selection board selecting students to go to Australia, and when I returned, I heard that people were voting in Room No. 5.6. When I asked what they were voting for they said they were voting for a chairman. We cannot accept this going on. This is a high degree of stupidity and idiocy, and we do not know what to do. If we want to be given a direction that we are going there, they say the Kanu elections should be made. Kanu elections should be banned. We want no more nonsense about this.

The final point I want to make is this. I am very disappointed about Kakamega County Council. I would appeal to the Government to write-off whatever (Inaudible.) there is which is creating a division in the County Council of Kakamega, so that they start with a clean plate and go ahead and see how they can plan the development of our district. We have been (Inaudible.) too much for our development, and I would like the Government to come to our aid and write-off that (Inaudible.) and then we can go ahead with the normal procedure as the rest of the councils are doing.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I fully support what the hon. Gichuru has put across here.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I say anything, I must take this opportunity to congratulate the four speakers in this House who have

spoken on this Budget debate, that is the hon. Muliro, who has just sat down, the hon. Anyieni, the hon. Gichuro and the hon. Khalif, for the contributions they have made to this Budget.

An hon. Member: How about the rest.

Mr. Oduya: The rest will ask themselves why I have not contributed much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have congratulated those Members, so I will carry on with what I have to say.

The question before us here has been awaited by the nation for some time, since we became a Republic. When we became a Republic, the nation was confident that Kenya Parliament and the Kenya Ministers would be able to look into the problems of Kenya more seriously than in the past, when we only had a Prime Minister. But, since we now have a Head of State, more is required. To begin with, we require unity among the Government circles, the Members of this House, and extend it to the general public outside. Although our Ministers, particularly the Minister for Finance, have taken the trouble to produce a document that is now before us here, I am not satisfied with the current political situation in the country. You find a group of Ministers in the Cabinet, and Members of this House, who have started a war in the Press to confuse the masses.

The other day we had a visit, at the same time, of the President and the Vice-President, to the Western Province, and the rumour-mongers, the chaps who are not ashamed of their barbaric activities, went to the Press and issued a statement saying that the Vice-President had not visited Bungoma and Busia Districts just because the President was at that time visiting Kakamega District.

Now, what I want to say is this. The President of Kenya is the Head of the Government and the Head of State. When he visited Kakamega, he only visited Kakamega as a district, and not the entire Western Province. So, when the Vice-President came, he came by invitation to come and visit Bungoma and Busia to create

..... (Inaudible.) That is the *Harambee* spirit. But, some of these awkward characters continued, in the Press, going to the extent of demanding the resignation of the Vice-President. They expected to speak for the Western Province. They wanted to show the world that they are the people elected to represent Bungoma and Busia Districts. It is a confusion that I must warn some of my colleagues that they must stop immediately. If anyone here wants to come and teach us in Busia, he should

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Order. I think Mr. Muliro has explained on what grounds he is saying what he is saying. If the hon. Minister, Mr. McKenzie, does not agree with him, he can correct whatever Mr. Muliro is saying when he comes to speak.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister for Agriculture has been standing up without saying as to whether he is raising a point of clarification or of order; he stands up before you have given him recognition, and he stands talking to Mr. Muliro. I think it would be proper, to maintain our Standing Orders, for him first to get permission from you before he can give his opinion and try to refute what the hon. Member is saying.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Yes, Mr. Anyieni. It was quite clear to me and also, I think, to Mr. Muliro that Mr. McKenzie had something to say Mr. Muliro made way, so I allowed Mr. McKenzie to say what he wanted.

Mr. Muliro: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I will not entertain any further interruptions from the Minister for Agriculture.

What I am saying is this, Mr. Speaker. If the Kenya Government is going to accept the Stamp Commission for the buying Europeans out of this country, in order to put Kenya into greater debt again, this House is going to refuse to allow it. The hon. Members in this House will refuse it. We do not accept our independence to be blocked by the British any more. I say so and the Minister, himself, on the Floor will say the following things: that Africans who are getting farms are being given a moratorium of five to six years as the Europeans were getting; that will discount my point. The Minister will have to tell this House that the Africans who are obtaining development loans are getting them for five to six years before they can start repayment. The Minister, when he gets up in this House, will tell us that the African farmers today get a rebate on the land they use, as the Europeans were getting before, in order to refute my allegations in this House. I am speaking on this from personal experience as an African farmer today in Kenya.

Another point I would like to raise is the question of African socialism. I would pray that every Member in this House should read that document properly, if he has not read it. The aspect I am happy about in the Budget is taxing the rich a little bit more than the poor. The rich in every society have the duty to support the most unfortunate elements in that society. Therefore, Sir, I fully welcome the Minister for Finance's statement on raising taxes for the rich

companies and the richer people, surtax, in order to provide a welfare society for Kenya. I am disappointed that he has not gone far enough; in fact, the land which is undeveloped in Kenya today should be taxed. If a farmer is not fully developing his land, it should have a land tax so that that money goes to help the poor people in this country.

Hoarding money for the sake of hoarding money and land just to keep it as a monument is not an asset to Kenya, it is an idea. Today, Kenya is buying maize from the United States, when Kenya has every potential for growing maize. When I come to this, Sir, I feel very disappointed. We used to export our maize to Uganda and Tanzania. Today, Tanzania gives us a few bags, and Uganda gives us a few bags, which they smuggle from Kenya to Uganda in the first place, and sell it back at a higher price. Today, we are getting yellow maize for horses. In America they feed horses, and in Kenya we feed human beings. Because the Minister for Agriculture is not directing the economy of the country properly, in order to produce more maize to feed our people, we are very disappointed. In this country the Europeans are not prepared to water their land in order to produce enough food for our people, and allow the Africans to take over the farms.

There is another point which (Inaudible.) All the mismanaged farms, Mr. Speaker, should be taken over by the residents on that particular farm. These people say (Inaudible.) develop the farms. It is for the Agricultural Development Corporation of Mr. Bruce McKenzie. That corporation is in this House. If hon. Members had known more about it, they would have defeated it before. (Inaudible.) I say they should be converted into co-operative farms.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention is on the schools. Today, the Ministry of Education is completely misguided. They have no policy whatsoever. They tell people, they tell every district, to start a *Harambee* school, without even thinking of the expenditure which is a very heavy burden, and the Government is not going to take over all those schools. If the Minister for Education advises the Permanent Secretaries how to spend money they should know that the recurrent expenditure in any development programme is very important, and they should have advised and guided the people as to how to establish these *Harambee* schools, at least one or two parties in the initial stage.

[Mr. Muliro] When they are taken over by the Government, they will start another one. They will start a *Harambee* school. In my district Bungoma District, there are about seven or eight *Harambee* schools, and when I ask the people if they have the money for recurrent expenditure, they say that they have not.

Another point I would like to mention, Sir, is this question of confusion in Kenya today. We must have a clear cut directive today, not from the Ministers who are warning the country, but from the Father of the Nation. We want a clear cut directive, we want to have the national elections of our party, so that our party directs the lives of our political activity in this country. What we have today is every Minister talking whatever nonsense he can talk about, and all of them are afraid that if we have a general election today, none of them would be (Inaudible.) I am making an appeal that to correct Kenya today we want to correct Kanu first. If we can correct Kanu, the (Inaudible.) in this Government will not stop. Today, I have been at a central selection board selecting students to go to Australia, and when I returned, I heard that people were voting in Room No. 56. When I asked what they were voting for they said they were voting for a chairman. We cannot accept this going on. This is a high degree of stupidity and idiocy, and we do not know what to do. If we want to be given a direction that we are going there, they say the Kanu elections should be made. Kanu elections should be banned. We want no more nonsense about this.

The final point I want to make is this. I am very disappointed about Kakamega County Council. I would appeal to the Government to write-off whatever (Inaudible.) there is which is creating a division in the County Council of Kakamega, so that they start with a clean plate and go ahead and see how they can plan the development of our district. We have been (Inaudible.) too much for our development, and I would like the Government to come to our aid and write-off that (Inaudible.) and then we can go ahead with the normal procedure as the rest of the councils are doing.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I fully support what the hon. Gichuru has put across here.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I say anything, I must take this opportunity to congratulate the four speakers in this House who have

spoken on this Budget debate, that is the hon. Muliro, who has just sat down, the hon. Anyieni, the hon. Gichoya and the hon. Khalif, for the contributions they have made to this Budget.

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[Mr. Muliro]

Today, Sir, you go to the African reserves and you find hardly anybody there. The agricultural officers and the veterinary officers in the field are not doing their work. You find the Africans today who are buying grade cows for milk lose on this because their cows die of anthrax, of East Coast fever and they do not receive proper assistance from these officers of the Ministry of Agriculture. I say this now, and have repeated it often, that Kenya's independence will never be meaningful until the economy of Kenya is predominantly in the hands of the African people. Whether people like it or not, if the worst comes to the worst, the Europeans and the Asians will have to run away from this country. However, the Africans of this country have no other home other than Kenya. Therefore, the emphasis by the Government, by the Ministry of Agriculture, by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and other Ministries engaged in the productive aspect of our economy must be on this particular point.

Sir, there is a deliberate policy by the Ministry of Agriculture, especially in the settled areas where Africans are buying farms. We have what they call field extension officers. Some of these Europeans have been failures as farmers, and they are the Europeans who are being paid money by the Kenya Government in order to assist the Africans to farm properly. I wonder how a failed European farmer can, after all, help the African to farm properly. We have examples, throughout the Rift Valley Province today. When I met an Assistant Minister for Agriculture he told me, "Well, they are the only people who have knowledge of large-scale farming, but I think students who have been trained at Siriba, students who have been trained at Egerton College, would be better people to assist the Africans to go ahead with farming than these ex-settlers who have failed as farmers. This, Sir, I say with every sincerity. I am not against the European farmer, I am not against a good European farmer, I am all for him, but some who have sold their farms today parade as settlement officers in various settlement schemes and what we see in these schemes is failure after failure. The African smallholder on the schemes today is making no money, sometimes he is told, "Buy this *ngombe* (Inaudible)

and the *ngombe* does not give milk at all. On one occasion, when we were touring the Western Province Settlement Scheme with the Minister for Economic Development and Planning, Mr. Mboya, he was faced with a number of Africans who had taken up small plots in the Western Province, and he was shocked when these people told him, "Well, this *ngombe* was given to me,

but I have had not even a pint of milk from it." They buy these *ngombes*. Sir, without any given record. If one is paying Sh. 800 for a *ngombe* the milk production record of that particular cow must be given to that African farmer before he buys the *ngombe*. But nothing of that sort is taking place on these settlement schemes. I feel that we must take a very serious step towards this.

Another point, Sir, today in this House we have passed an Act called the Agriculture Development Corporation Act, and this Act is to take the farms away from the people who are mismanaging them. This Act today is being applied very often against the African farmers, when, Sir, the African farmer in Kenya today has never been given a chance as the European farmer was given under the colonial régime, a European farmer during the colonial régime was given a moratorium of five years and over before he had to start paying back the loans, and today the Africans farmer, after six months, is told that he must pay or the farm will be taken away. Well, if this is the policy of the African Government, then I wonder where we are going, whether the African Government today in Kenya is interested in seeing the economy of the country controlled by the Africans or not. I know of cases in the Trans Nzoia District where the District Agricultural committee, which is predominantly European, has taken a farm from the Africans and leased it to Europeans because today, after some two years of Kenya's independence, the European is safer under the administration of our President Kenyatta. When they are the ones to sell the farms they (Inaudible) of the head of the Kenya Government, (Inaudible) and today, Sir, you come in through the back door, it cannot be the front.

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

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mutai) took the Chair]

This, Sir, I feel is completely wrong. If a Minister for Agriculture is genuinely interested in seeing that the economy of this country is in the hands of the Africans, then let him give the Africans those facilities which the Europeans first of all received in this country. Recently, a group of Africans, with myself, bought a farm which had been owned by one European for eighteen years, but do you know, hon. Members, how much money was still outstanding on that farm? Sh. 121,000,000. Now, if the instalments were paid

[Mr. Muliro]

regularly for eighteen years, could Sh. 121,000 still be owing on that farm?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think that for the sake of the correct recording of the figures, that the hon. Member should give these figures again because the figure he gave was fantastic and was probably a slip of the tongue.

Mr. Muliro: Yes, Sir, I am sorry. It was Sh. 121,000 which was still owing on the farm which was in the possession of one European for eighteen years. I am sorry, I will withdraw the figure and, for the record, it is Sh. 121,000.

Now, that was so because they did not pay the instalments regularly under the colonial administration. They were making money from the farm, getting it sent to Europe in order to go and relax after leaving Kenya, but not paying for the land and, on the same farm, Sir, the former owner had never paid rent to the Kenya Government. Recently I was told by the Attorney-General's Office that I should pay that, I left the document there. I will chase up this European and find out where he is—in fact, he is still in Mombasa—before I pay the rent for three years when I was not occupying the farm. Some of these things are very depressing.

Another point in dealing with farming, Sir, is this. Recently, we had in Kenya what they call the Stamp Commission, the commission which is to buy out all the European farmers in Kenya, even the failures. If a European has failed to develop his farm and the Kenya Government has not told him, "Go out," let him sell it at the cheapest possible value to the local man. Why should these farms be valued at a very high price, which is paid by the British Government and then the taxpayers of Kenya, who are Africans, pay that money to the British Government? Did we invite the British Government to bring their settlers into this country? If we never invited them, let the good European farmer farm properly. If he does not farm properly, let him sell his land at market value and not say that he should be bought out, outright, by the British Government and then we should shoulder the heavy burden of paying the loan back to the British when we never invited them to come and colonize our country.

I know there are negotiations going on today, even at this moment—between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Land Bank, and the Agricultural Finance Corporation, that all the Stamp Commission (Inaudible) from Britain, let the Europeans be bought out—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Member would like to substantiate that the Ministry of Agriculture is in discussions with these people and the British Government and the Stamp Commission. This is not correct.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mutai): Mr. Muliro, will you say on what grounds you are saying that?

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, why I say so is that recently in the papers it was said that Mrs. Barbara Castle, the Minister in the Labour Government in Britain, has the money ready in England and the Minister for Agriculture was going to discuss with her how best European farmers can be bought out in Kenya. If—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Member, when he has finished speaking, would be prepared to show me where he read or where he saw that the discussions were with the Ministry of Agriculture, because I want to make this perfectly clear, because a lot of what he has been saying about the Ministry of Agriculture has nothing whatsoever to do with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, if the Minister is assistant, he will have the chance to be on the Floor of this House—

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): I want you to substantiate.

Mr. Muliro: Has there been no Stamp Commission in Kenya? Was the purpose of the Stamp Commission in Kenya not to buy out the European farmers, and was the Minister for Agriculture not the one to negotiate how best the European farmers would be bought out?

The Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Member to substantiate that the Minister for Overseas Development in Britain as he has said, has the money ready and is prepared to talk to the Minister for Agriculture in Kenya. This is what he said and I want him to substantiate this.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, what I have said is that the Stamp Commission was set up by the British Government, wanting to devise the best possible way of how they should buy out the Europeans in Kenya. That is public knowledge. The person to negotiate will be the Minister for Agriculture. If it is not correct, then the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Finance—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next Order?

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, in view of the very unsatisfactory reply. Please give me time to explain myself. Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is the Member for Machakos, and I am the Member for Wajir-North but how could he know anything about this situation? Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the very unsatisfactory way in which this question has been replied to I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Khalif, you will have to give notice.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Minister for Finance on 10th June 1965)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 15th June 1965)

(Third day of Budget debate)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I believe you have something more to say, Mr. Osogo.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House rose yesterday, I was speaking about the trade balance between our country and the country of Japan and I had stressed the need for banning Japanese goods in this country. I should not like to stress any more on this point, but I think instead of our Government negotiating with the Japanese Government to bring the building up of the Toyota cars in this country the Government should consider negotiating with the Japanese Government to bring experts into this country to exploit our mineral resources so that they can find some iron ore, smelt it here and then make the Toyota cars and the small parts here. But not to bring any of the iron scrap from Japan or any other country to this country to assemble or to make Toyota cars in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point to make on the remark made yesterday, by an hon. Member, on the leakage of Budget proposals. When saying this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism said yesterday that these were speculations of some of the traders in this country, but I am of the opinion that these were not speculations at all.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think, and I do not remember having said yesterday that this was a speculation, but I think it is fair to say that it was the hon. Member for Embu who said that this was speculation.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The Minister is perfectly right. In fact, I asked for this to be substantiated. I asked the Member for Embu to substantiate it I think you will remember it but he merely stated that some people had bought cars and I think he also said something about beer, and I said that all the evidence he had given (Inaudible.)

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Government should make sure that the Budget proposals should not leak at any stage, because I remember, myself on the eve, before the Minister delivered his speech, that was the 9th June, I went to fill my car with petrol, and I was told by the attendant, that I should have no fear about filling my car because the price of petrol was not going up. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this might be speculations, but also might lead one to suspect that the Budget proposals had leaked to some traders.

I think even in the hon. Member's constituency in Nakuru there have been problems of traders boycotting certain types of beer because the salesman of a particular brewery had refused to sell beer because he knew the prices were going up. So, I think the Government should make air-tight arrangements on the Budget proposals next time.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that I think this point of leakage is very important, especially for the Minister for Finance.

What Members have referred to here are more or less guesses which could be speculation that Members have said it before. It seems to me that if anybody would like to make a point of leakage it should be substantiated because this is a very important matter. It would be quite wrong if this view were repeated on while actually not a single case has been proved on this.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I think I agree entirely with Mr. Okello-Odongo. In fact, on further consideration last night I thought I had been too lenient with Mr. Mbugoh in not drawing him up for order a little earlier.

[The Acting Speaker]

It is quite true what you say, Mr. Okello-Odongo, and you, Mr. Osogo, as a Member of the Government, should be aware of the tremendous damage that this sort of statement causes the country and the Government, statements alleging leakages on the Budget proposals.

Unless hon. Members have very definite proof that A or B has said this, or A or B were, in fact, Members of the Government or some important person, I think such allegations are very undesirable. I would appeal to hon. Members not to continue with such allegations.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact I have not alleged that there were leakages. What I had said was that speculation such as that which took place last week before the Budget proposals were put forward were such that would lead to some people suspecting. That is all that I said, Mr. Speaker.

Another point I would like to come to, Sir, is the difference in the currency which was introduced here on the 10th. I think this is very unfortunate indeed in that people of my constituency are going to find it very difficult to pay dowry to people in Uganda. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Basamia in Uganda are from the same origin as the Basamia in Kenya and pay dowry to each other at present. But it is going to be very difficult for somebody from my constituency to cross the border only to find that his money is different from the money of Basamia in Uganda. This is going to stop certain men from marrying the people they would like to marry from across the border and it will stop them from paying dowry.

The same applies as far as buying fish is concerned. There are fishermen on the island of Sikulu in Uganda who bring fish to the mainland in my constituency in order to sell it. With the different currency, Sir, these people are going to find it extremely difficult to sell their fish and my people are going to find it very difficult to buy the fish with the Kenya currency.

I now want to deal quickly with a point on citizenship. I think it is high time our Government made a statement that all people with small business in this country, the *duka*-owners and other people owning small businesses and firms should be Kenya citizens. I think this is very necessary, Sir, I do not see why—I have no quarrel at all with big businesses, Mr. Speaker, but I certainly do have a quarrel, and unreservedly, too, with the small businessmen who are not going to be Kenya citizens by the 12th December this year. I think the Government

should come out with a specific statement, showing that anybody who is going to be a *duka*-owner or a holder of some small business should be a Kenya citizen, and if he is not willing to be a Kenya citizen, well, God should help him.

The last thing I have to say, Mr. Speaker, is an appeal to the hon. Members of this House. For goodness sake, we have already made the Kenya Parliament a sort of United Nations Assembly. We should not bring international politics into the Kenya Parliament. I think we have enough problems for ourselves in this country, to discuss about in this House; we have, I think, a lot of things to check up on and talk about. We have the problem of lack of rain and we are faced with famine. We should think more seriously about these problems which are facing our people rather than bringing into this House international politics which have nothing to do with the taxpayer, the people who elected us to this House. Hence, I would sound an appeal to all hon. Members in this House not to make Kenya a sort of meeting place for politicians to argue on who likes who and who likes what.

With these remarks and this sound of warning which I have made to my colleagues in this House I hope the atmosphere in this House will improve. I remember, Sir, yesterday, almost all the people who spoke on the Budget did not speak on anything directly concerned with what the hon. Minister for Finance has proposed in this House. Most of the hon. Members went out of the way completely, speaking of China, speaking of America, speaking of England, which has nothing to do with the Budget of our country. I think, therefore, it is high time that Members who will speak after I have spoken will concentrate on constructive points, on giving constructive proposals to the Minister for Finance and to the Government for consideration, rather than playing on international politics.

With these remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Budget.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if no one has yet congratulated the Minister for Finance I will congratulate him now for his very able speech which is very encouraging to everybody in this country.

I am not going to speak too long; I might complete my thirty minutes but on the other hand I might be under thirty minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in this country, in order that Kenya may be herself, in order that Kenya may attain her integrity in the nations of the world, our economic development must be properly planned. The emphasis must be laid in those areas formerly known as African Land Units,

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Assistant Minister what his Ministry is doing to encourage squatters in that area who have collected money to buy some farms somewhere else, because his Ministry is trying to push them out of the ranch?

Mr. Osogo: If the squatters in that area collect money to buy this ranch, I would only give that collection a blessing, that they should go on collecting, and when the ranch will be ready for an economic proposition we shall lease it to these people.

Mr. Choge: Will it not be in order for the manager of the ranching scheme to encourage the Nandis to form a co-operative society so as to take over the farms?

Mr. Osogo: It is more in order for the hon. Member to encourage his people to form this co-operative.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it right for an hon. Member to go and organize some squatters on a farm rather than the farmer himself, organizing its own squatters?

Mr. Osogo: Sir, I thought it was the duty of us here, as elected Members, to organize the people we represent to form co-operatives for their own benefit, and I think it is high time the hon. Member should know this particular point, since I understand he has been organizing self-help schemes in his own constituency. This is one of them.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you have a question by private notice, Mr. Khalif. Will you ask it now?

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what does the Government intend to do, in view of the fact that a platoon of the Security Forces raided a *manyatta* belonging to loyal Somalis at Gurar in Wajir District last week, thus burning twenty-nine huts and confiscating properties equivalent to Sh. 60,000, and what circumstances led this incident to take place?

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply last week dates, if we start on a Monday, from 7th June, to the 13th June. That is last week. The hon. Member, Mr. Khalif, does not say whether he had reported this particular incident to his local police officer. If he had done so, the officer would have instituted the usual investigation into the allegation. If a Member, as I have said, has not done so, I can offer him my own assistance and I will take

up the complaint now being reported before this House for investigation, and a report on the matter will be given.

As soon as such a report is available, we will give it, but the Member should have gone to the local police first.

Mr. Khalif: I have quite a number of questions, Sir, but the first one is this. Arising from that reply, does the Assistant Minister impute that he, as Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence, has not received any reports from the police in Wajir, that a platoon of the Security Forces raided a *manyatta* belonging to the loyal Somalis last week?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, loyalty is a matter of opinion and interpretation. I stated here last week dates from 7th to 13th June.

Mr. Speaker, an allegation that the Security Forces confiscated property worth £3,000 is a serious allegation, and I take the strongest exception to this, but I know, as a matter of fact, that a platoon of the Kenya Army went to a certain area, destroyed two huts, in which they were satisfied, and I am satisfied—*Shifita* were. *Shifita* are not loyal Somalis.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the Assistant Minister is now somehow accepting my allegations. Anyway, arising from his last reply, would he agree with me that in view of the fact that the *Shifita* elements have now been eliminated to a large extent—Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the last reply of the Assistant Minister, this is a serious matter, and it would be good for the hon. Members to keep quiet. Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister agree with me that the Government has found it fit, for reasons best known to itself, to authorize the victimization of loyal Somalis for activities undertaken by the *Shifita*?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: In the first place, no, but the hon. Member spoke of last week. The incident I have referred to was on 30th May. The hon. Member himself does not know that. We will not as a Government, punish loyal citizens of Kenya, but only *Shifita*. God help them.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister agree with me that the Security Forces, has made their customs now to attack the loyal Somalis and Borans in the Eastern and North-Eastern Region, burn their huts, and also

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: This is a very serious allegation. Can the hon. Member, Mr. Bonaya, substantiate that the Security Forces rob people? When they find that there are *Shifita*, only two huts were destroyed by the Kenya Army. It is not the practice of the Security Forces, to do any harm to the loyal Somalis, but it is an order from this House that they punish *Shifita* and they owe it to this country and I will repeat it that they should know and they will not only see the enemy but will rout them.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is there a limit as to how many hours questions should take because—I accept that the present question is important, but we want to know the limit because we seem to feel that we are not going to have exactly two hours on the Budget debate today, and we should know exactly how many hours are allowed for questions.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The Speaker has the clock very much in mind all the time, but sometimes the questions are very important and he has to let people ask them.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have never questioned as to why the Government should penalize the *Shifita*, but this question is in respect of the loyal Somalis. Now, Sir, in view of the fact that the Assistant Minister has consented himself to what I have said, is he aware that penalizing the loyal Somalis for the activities undertaken by the *Shifita* enemies amounts to, (a), the unpopularity of the Kenya Government in the area, and, (b), to the hesitation on the part of the local people to co-operate with the Security Forces?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a very good district commissioner in Wajir and the incident I reported, about the two huts, has been investigated by the district commissioner. He is satisfied that no one has been punished, and I must add that the Government is very keen that it should have the support, encouragement and co-operation of the local people. I would also beseech the hon. Member for Wajir North and also the other hon. Member for Wajir South and also Members in the affected areas to help to bring the necessary support for the security forces and the Government in popularising all Government moves in connexion with the elimination and exploitation of *Shifita*.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my last question is this. Although I do really appreciate what the hon. Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence says, would he agree with me entirely, that although it is up to the Members of

Parliament of the North-Eastern Province to persuade their people to co-operate with the Government, that if these sort of things continue by the Security Forces, it could amount to a total revolution in the area against the Kenya Government?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word "total" is a very powerful word when used in connexion with activities in that particular area, in fact, total. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must warn the hon. Member, to go and tell the people whom he thinks will come out on this total revolution that our Security Forces are ready, willing and prepared to meet a total revolution with total force.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance and seriousness of these allegations to our very efficient forces, and also in view of the impression that is given to this House and to the country that some faithful and loyal Somalis huts have been destroyed, burnt down and robbed by the army, could the Assistant Minister kindly agree that there is need for him to make a statement in this House clearing the allegation instead of ending with a note, as he has ended, which included hostility and bitterness between the Government and the Member who has raised the question here, because, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has already agreed that he is carrying out investigations immediately and we would like a clear statement to be made to this House to protect our army.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say this about the only incident which we know about. First of all, the Government or the Security Forces will not go out of their way to punish anybody who is innocent and loyal. Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only incident which took place was on the 30th May, when an army platoon went to an area and when they were satisfied that there were *Shifita* in the place, in fact they did this, they destroyed the huts, but they looted nothing. They took no property from any one. There is no question of confiscation but I must mention this to the hon. Member for Wajir North. He said some time last week, that between the 7th and 13th, and therefore if he can bring me the particular facts about time and place, if he can bring me the facts from the 7th to 13th, then I promise him that something will be done, to find out who did this, any army officer or any particular platoon who were responsible for this, we definitely will have the severity of the law meted out to this particular person.

[Mr. Mwendwa]

country and tell them that we have young people who could be of great use to them if they employed them. Whether these people will be taken on or not is not my shauri.

Mr. Mwiriro: Arising out of the Minister's reply, Mr. Speaker, would the Minister not consider using the Kenya Youth Service as the builders' brigade for building roads and doing most of the Government's contract work, instead of giving it to the Assaas?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is exactly what we are doing at the moment. If the hon. Members would care to go to the national parks they would see the amount of work that has been done by the youths on these national roads. We also intend to build national roads leading into the districts but this will depend entirely on the equipment which is arriving even at this moment.

I would say also to the hon. Members that if they would like me to take them to the stores where we keep our materials I would willingly do so, so that they can realize exactly what we are doing.

Mr. Odero-Sar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the eight youths were selected to join the Kenya Army, did they apply or were they just told to join the Kenya Army?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, these youths were taken through the Government machinery. I will be frank now and tell the House that I do not know their names. I do not know even when they were taken because I am a Minister dealing with the policy and this was done by the civil servants.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question, please.

Mr. Kamuru: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order (Inaudible.)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, I am afraid we cannot allow any more supplementary questions on this.

Mr. Odero-Sar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising to seek your guidance. Whenever a question is put to this House by any Member and then the Government decides to give that Member a written reply, and the Member feels dissatisfied with the reply, what course is open to that Member to pursue the question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): There are many courses open. One of them is to raise it as a matter on adjournment, another is to propose a substantive Motion to the House, but one cannot raise supplementary questions on a written reply (Inaudible.) of doing so. But all questions are not conducive to an oral reply and as we get a very large number of questions and they are increasing so much, I think sometimes the Government probably feels itself compelled to give written replies.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for any hon. Member to ask a Government Minister a question within the Government Bench?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am sorry, I do not quite understand what you mean.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: Can anyone ask a question, Mr. Speaker, while sitting on the Government Bench?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I see. Well, I think technically it is advisable to leave Government Ministers to sit on the Front Bench. I do not know that there is anything in Standing Orders which prohibits anyone else from sitting there, but it is normal custom that Government Ministers and, I think—if I may say so—the Deputy Speaker sit there. But other than that I do not think there is any law stopping him doing so.

Question No. 2162

TRANSFER OF EXPATRIATE OFFICERS

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the reply is given to this question, I would like to make a correction. I would like this question to read as follows:—

Will the Minister transfer all police expatriate officers from Moyale and Marsabit immediately, in order to improve the security situation there since there is no co-operation between African administrative officers and the European police officers in this area?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Was that your question?

Mr. E. D. Godana: That was my original question.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I see. If that was the original question, perhaps Mr. Argwings-Kodhek will answer it. However, that question is essentially different actually; I do not know whether the Minister is able to reply to it.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): In the first place, Mr. Speaker, when the questioner took my seat, I thought he had withdrawn the question, but it appears he has not only withdrawn it, he has drawn it out. But since is the operative word in the new version of this question; we are not aware that there is no co-operation between the police and the Administration, and, in fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, expatriate officers will be transferred from the Moyale and Marsabit Districts as and when local officers are available for transfer to those particular districts. The hon. Member should appreciate that my Ministry has a comprehensive programme of Africanization and this particular programme is being implemented steadily and also in the particular area.

On the matter which has the substance of the change in this question, concerning personal relationships of co-operation, I do not believe that the mere transfer of an expatriate officer from an area will automatically improve personal relations.

Mr. Khasakhala: Arising from that reply, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House how many of these expatriates are still serving the area mentioned, and in view of the fact the Member from the area who knows the area better than him—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): One question at a time, Mr. Khasakhala.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I might inform the hon. Member for Emukhaya, Mr. Speaker, that it was only yesterday I was in a meeting with the Rendile Member and he personally expressed gratitude that we have improved the Africanization programme; in fact, in one of the districts mentioned here we do not have any expatriate officers at all.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, we will not transfer or remove an expatriate officer simply because his skin happens to be not the type of skin which the hon. questioner has.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has carefully avoided my question—

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am seeking your guidance here. Arising from what the hon. Assistant Minister has just said, would it be in order for me to ask the Chair for the Member for Rendile to reconcile the fact that he appreciated the Africanization yesterday with the Assistant Minister and has today raised this question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No. Obviously, to start with, it is not up to me to ask the Member to reconcile the statements made yesterday and today, and, in any case, this question must have been asked weeks ago and he is entitled to express his views. Thirdly, that is not a point of order.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House how many expatriate officers are still in these particular areas mentioned?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, if the Member for Emukhaya would like that answer, he can come to my office first thing in the morning and make full use of my office instead of wasting the time of this House.

Mr. E. D. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very strongly refute that I appreciate the Africanization which the Minister said is (Inaudible.) in my area. In fact, I insisted on the fact that we would like European officers to be removed not only from Marsabit and Moyale but even Isiolo as well. That was part of my request. I did insist (Inaudible.)

Question No. 2154

HANDING OVER LAND AT NANDI HILLS

Mr. Choge asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry what plans the Government has to hand over to the Nandis the farms given to the Government by the tea company at Nandi Hills to develop on behalf of the Nandis.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, I beg to reply. I presume the hon. Member is referring to 1,700 acres of land presented to the Government by the Sereti Tea Company. The land is not suitable for tea, being mainly cattle land, and has therefore, been included in the Government Kamassgae Ranching Project to make an economic unit of 7,469 acres which is now being developed as a ranch. When the ranch has been fully developed and is a profitable proposition, it is proposed to dispose of this ranch and the claims of the Nandi people will receive priority.

I must, however, stress here that the land was given to Kenya for the benefit of the people of Kenya, but the land, being adjacent to the Nandi area, the Nandi people, of course, will be considered first when the time comes to sell or lease this ranch.

[The Acting Speaker]

Let us go to the next question. We will have no more points of order. All right, Mr. ole Tipis.

Mr. ole Tipis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there seems to be a slight change on the day's Order Paper because previously, Sir, any questions which were answered in writing were specifically stated on the Order Paper. This one is not stated. Are we diverting from the previous procedure, or what is going on?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think I explained this earlier on by saying that I am informed that this question was put on the Order Paper by mistake. It was an error, and once we accept that, then I think we have to accept.

Question No. 2170

NATIONALIZATION: NYALI BRIDGE LIKONI FERRY

Mr. Halala asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power when the Government would implement the Motion passed by the House in connexion with the nationalization of the Nyali Bridge and Likoni Ferry.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanjumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The implementation of the Motion passed by the House at the same time last year would involve the expenditure of a very large amount of Government funds and would necessitate the abandonment of new development projects for which all the Government's resources are committed, assisted by money borrowed or granted from many overseas sources. However, one of the main points made in the debate on the Motion was that there was hardship inflicted on pedestrians, and the Government has negotiated an addition to the present Government subsidy to the Nyali Bridge Company which would enable pedestrians to cross the bridge without charge.

The Government has also negotiated with the Mombasa Municipal Council the sharing of a subsidy which will enable foot passengers to travel free on the Likoni and Mtongwe Ferries.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell this House whether he agrees with me that since the time this Nyali Bridge was erected until this time, the owners of the Nyali Estate, who are the owners of the Nyali Bridge, could have already have returned the cost of the erection of that bridge more than ten times?

Mr. Mwanjumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not need to agree with the hon. Member at all, but what I would say is that whether Nyali Bridge

Companies have already perhaps been paid back, that question does not arise because the bridge still belongs to this company. What Government has done, I think the hon. Member should be able to be thankful for, because we could not have nationalized the bridges because of the high cost involved, but we have relieved pedestrians of charges across these bridges and ferries, and the Government will make an announcement soon as to when this will take place.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the procedure when a Motion has been discussed in this House and has been accepted and passed. The Government is authorized by the supreme body, which is this House, to implement the Motion which has been passed. Does the Government have any power, according to our Standing Orders to implement it in a different way as to wait until a question has been raised in this House only to disappoint the House by saying that they have taken a different measure altogether. Does it mean that Motions which we pass in this House will never take effect and the Government will never heed the supremacy of this House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): This is not a type of question that the Speaker should answer. This is a question for politicians. There is no further answer to be obtained on this, since the Minister has already answered it. I say we should now move on to the next question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since I moved the original Motion on this, I would like to move a Motion on Adjournment in view of the very unsatisfactory replies by the Minister for Works, Communications and Power.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2176

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE AFTER COURSES

Mr. Barasa asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services whether the Minister would tell the House what were the prospects of the members of the National Youth Service when they had completed their course—

was at the attention of the Government to absorb these youths in one or other of the armed services;

to provide them with openings in civil life, or

to leave them without a future?"

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. As has been frequently stated, the Government is unable to guarantee employment to every trainee in the National Youth Service, any more than it can to every secondary school leaver or to any other class of student or trainee.

I cannot stress too strongly that the service is a training operation, designed to make the men self-reliant; to increase their potential employability by improving their knowledge, skill and reliability; and to encourage determination to find a means of self-employment, particularly in the agricultural sector of the economy. In order to give the men sufficient time to benefit fully from the academic and agricultural training already being provided, and from the technical training now being introduced, I have exercised my powers under the National Youth Service Act and have extended the period of service from one year to two years.

Close liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Internal Security and Defence with regard to the possibility of recruiting National Youth Servicemen into the armed services, and, in fact, eight youths have already been accepted into the Kenya Army without their even completing a full year's service.

Mr. Speaker, it would be better if the Members would keep quiet, in order to enable me to continue.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If hon. Members want to hear the answer to the question then this buzzing that goes around must be stopped. Then Members will hear what the Minister has to say.

Mr. Mwendwa: To continue with my answer, Mr. Speaker.

As I have assured the House in the past, contact will be maintained with potential employers in commerce, industry and the Public Service. I must emphasize, however, that employment opportunities will largely depend on how much educational opportunities afforded by the advantage the youths themselves take of the National Youth Service, and on the reputation for efficiency and reliability that the service is able to build up.

Mr. Barasa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, would the Minister tell the House how many youths, according to tribal breakdown, have been admitted to the armed force?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, I am not interested in tribes. As there are only eight of

them and we have more than eight tribes in Kenya, I am not interested in the places from which they have come.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, there are some terms which are un-Parliamentary. I would like to seek your guidance on this. When it happens that the Speaker himself uses a term which we think is un-Parliamentary, who should ask the Speaker to withdraw?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid I have never heard the Speaker use any un-Parliamentary term.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you used the word "buzzing" and that is un-Parliamentary.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I merely referred to the murmuring that goes on. You know that there is nothing un-Parliamentary in that.

Mr. Kamuren: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, can he tell the House what are the qualifications required before one can (Inaudible.)

Mr. Mwendwa: The same qualifications other people have to possess to join the army.

Mr. Khasakhala: Arising from that reply, Sir, could the Minister assure this House that instead of recruiting new people to the police and the army, he will now get the people from the youth service, which is well balanced in Kenya?

Mr. Mwendwa: That is exactly my intention and wish, Sir, but I do not know whether it will be practicable.

Mr. Mallinda: Arising out of one of the replies by the Minister when he stated that efforts will be made to contact commercial and industrial employers to recruit from the National Youth Service, will he agree that it is unsatisfactory for his Ministry to contact, and what should happen is for his Ministry to direct that all employees should be recruited from the National Youth Service?

An hon. Member: That is discrimination.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in as far as employment is concerned, we are bound by some international conventions and obligations. An employer is free to choose anybody he wants to employ and, therefore, no Government anywhere in the world can force an employer to take a person he does not want. All that I am saying is that we will contact the industrial and commercial services which may exist in the

[Mr. Mutiso]

children who come from the urban areas and they are admitted into these schools, but formerly it was intended for the children who live in the towns.

Question No. 2164

SECONDARY SCHOOLS: WANJARE

Mr. Omweri asked the Minister for Education when the Ministry was going to open a Government secondary school in Wanjare South Mugirango Constituency to cater for the country's average 11 per cent Form I intake of the students who sit for K.P.E. in this constituency.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. No date can be given for the opening of an additional secondary school in Wanjare South Mugirango Constituency as the existing facilities for which the constituency's pupils are eligible compare favourably with facilities available in the rest of the country.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he tell this House whether the Form I intake, as he says the facilities compare favourably, compares well with the percentage which is given in the question?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, we have in South Mugirango Location about three schools and Wanjare Location has about six schools, and the total of the intake of pupils in 1964 who sat for entry to Form I, or who sat for K.P.E., were 121, and in Wanjare Location there were 215.

Question No. 2166

INCREASED SCHOOL FEES: KISI

Mr. Omweri asked the Minister for Education whether the Minister would tell this House why fees for Standards I and II in Gusi had to be suddenly increased in the middle of this year.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply. The education estimates for Gusi County Council were studied by my Ministry in consultation with officers of the Ministry of Local Government and it was apparent that the council would not be able to balance its budget on the basis of so low a fee as Sh. 30. Accordingly it was advised, and later, directed, that the fee should be raised to Sh. 50. Failure to raise the fee to Sh. 50 would have resulted in the council being unable to finance its services

for the current year. The delay in implementing the increase is entirely due to the obstacles put in the way by the council itself. I must also point out that Sh. 50 is by no means unreasonably high. The average fee in primary schools in the whole of Kenya is just over Sh. 60.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question does not complain of the amount, the question complains of why it was not done earlier so that the people would have been aware and could have prepared for the increase. Why was it done so suddenly, when they had already been told that the fee would be only Sh. 30?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said before, the council itself acted as an obstacle in the way of making this information known to the public. The 21st December last year was when my Ministry started corresponding with the provincial education officer in the area, and the council was advised that an increase of Sh. 10 must be effected in Standard I and Standard II, and the county council itself had refused to accept this suggestion until the Minister for Local Government had to force them to accept the suggestion as late as the 31st May.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that we pledged to bring free education to this country

(Inaudible.)

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is nothing free in the world. Every substance has to be paid for and if the country requires, and especially on the part of education, free education, then the people themselves must be prepared to pay for it and

(Inaudible.)

Mr. Bly: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may we know from you, Sir, as to who makes the school fees for the primary schools, local authorities or the Minister for Education, because we have to know?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You are asking me and I do not know.

(Inaudible.)

That is not a point of order.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the school fees in 1963 in Kisii District were Sh. 50 in Standards I and II, and, as a result, in most schools, there were about two or three pupils who enrolled in each class and, so, in 1964, the Government lowered the school fee to Sh. 30 in order to enable Kisii parents to afford to send their children to school? If Government is aware of this, can the Government now agree that the abrupt raising of school

[Mr. Anyieni]

fees from Sh. 30 to Sh. 50 is a deliberate move to keep the Kisii people behind educationally?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot agree with that charge, but one thing which is very evident is this, as I stated earlier, that comparing the school fees in Gusi with other areas of the country, they have been running on very much lower school fees as compared to other areas and, as the hon. Member alleges, this was a deliberate attempt—I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I cannot accept the view.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that such abrupt decisions lower the prestige of Government and make people feel that this Government is a Government that does not plan ahead, would the Assistant Minister assure this House that always things like this will be planned well ahead and people will be notified earlier to get prepared?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to repeat again what I stated earlier, that this impression which is being created in the House that the Government took abrupt action over this matter, and if you will permit me to read what I stated earlier, Sir, as far as the 21st December 1964, the Ministry of Education wrote to the Provincial Education Officer, Kisumu, advising him that the school fees had to be raised to Sh. 50 in Standard I and II in Nyanza Councils. Now, on 16th January, this year, the county education officer in Gusi stated that the county council refused to heed this advice. On 30th January, the Minister for Education through the Minister for Local Government repeated again our advice, as I stated earlier, requesting the direction to the county council, and on 1st February, the Minister for Local Government directed Gusi to charge the school fees at Sh. 50, and as far as 22nd February, Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Education told the county education officer in the area to resubmit estimates based upon Sh. 50 per pupil in Standard I and II, and on 17th March, this year, the county education officer reported this was causing some difficulty in that they could not accept this suggestion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, accordingly, it is very clear that we did not act abruptly as the Members are suggesting, but we have been trying to make this known to the Gusi County Council, but they were very slow in action.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We will go on to the next question, now.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the Members for Kisii District will be allowed to raise this as a matter of national importance?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid not.

Mr. Anyieni: Well, then, will I be allowed to raise this matter on adjournment?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Well, you must send in notice, because I think there are about 100 to be raised.

Mr. Balala, I am told Question No. 2168 has been given a written reply.

Mr. arap Too: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, are we entitled to have the written reply here as well?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, I think you had better ask Mr. Balala.

Mr. Khasakhala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this question has appeared on the Order Paper and the written reply has only been sent to the questioner, how would the other Members know what the reply is?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Apparently, the answer to written questions are given in HANSARD, and I think Members can read them there?

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like your ruling on this because this question has appeared on the Order Paper and it is reminding the House of what has passed in this House in substantive Motion, that this bridge was being nationalized, and if the Government wants to avoid—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We are referring to Question No. 2168.

Mr. Balala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this particular question, Question No. 2168, I am given a written reply to. When I formerly submitted the question, I asked for an oral reply instead of a written reply. I do not know whether it would be in order for the Minister concerned to answer this?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is for the Government to decide, or for the particular Minister to decide, whether it is going to give a written reply or an oral reply. There is nothing we can do to force him to reply one way or another, it is entirely his decision.

[Mr. Khasakhala] of the parties indicated in his reply per school in Sirikwa County?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, as the House is already aware, our system is not based on the constituency basis. If the hon. Members or the Houses wishes to know the breakdown on a constituency basis or on district basis, or in schools for that matter, I think I would be prepared to supply this in a written reply later.

Mr. Malsori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister agree with the House that he failed to answer this question? And, therefore, he should resign.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think that is a reasonable question.

We will now move to the next question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ole Tiptis: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the very unsatisfactory answers from the Assistant Minister I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I seek your guidance in what position the Ministers, be it an hon. Member asks a question which would not be very clear as the one that is now being discussed at this time, where an hon. Member says, "Kenya Preliminary Examination in Nandi South", and he does not really state whether it is South, as a constituency, or south geographical? May I have your guidance on this? May I know what defence would the Ministers have here in such cases, because a Minister might find himself unable to answer a question such as this one, in which it is not specified whether it is referred to geographically or constituency?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is entirely up to the Minister or the Assistant Minister to decide how he is going to answer the question. If the question is ambiguous and has more than one meaning, he can state this in his reply, and say that it is ambiguous and that it has two possible meanings, and he would like to answer one or both meanings. It is impossible for me, I am afraid, Mr. Osogo, to rule on that.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir,—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We are going to be very strict now. If Members are going to raise points of order, then we are not going to finish.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the hon. Member for Nandi South first of all stood up he wanted to correct this question to read Nandi and now the Assistant Minister has replied to his question concerning Nandi District, and Sirikwa County Council. What is the ruling about that because I think the hon. Member was given the proper answer?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): As I said, whether the hon. Member was given a proper answer or not a proper answer then that is for the House to decide, not for me or anybody else to say whether it was a proper answer. As far as any hon. Member trying to amend this question is concerned, if there is a typing error, geographical error, or an inadvertent error which one can reasonably correct, it is normally permitted, but if an error is to be corrected during the time of asking the question which might possibly change the nature of the question, as for example, if you ask for the number of persons in a particular area and then you want to change it to make the area wider or smaller, but slightly different in some way, then of course, the Minister may not be in a position to answer a different question, because he comes prepared to answer a particular question that has been given to him.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Assistant Minister himself has actually gone further to assure the hon. Members that if they want the figures up to the extent of giving the figures of passes in each school is there any necessity of the Members going on asking point of orders and so on?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): There will not be any more points of order on this question.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2158

BOARDING FACILITIES: DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER SCHOOLS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education if he could tell the House the reasons why the Duke of Gloucester and Duchess of Gloucester Schools which are managed by the Government do not have boarding facilities for pupils.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The Duke of Gloucester and Duchess of Gloucester Schools do not have boarding facilities for the pupils because—

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, as you know I do not always interrupt, but sometimes it becomes too much when the noise in the House goes beyond bearing, when we were actually listening could you give a very definite ruling that any nonsense in the Chamber would not be tolerated by the Chair even if it be me, Oduya, you can ask me to leave the Chamber, because it is just too much.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think your point is entirely Mr. Oduya, and I will continue to be strict.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Duke of Gloucester and Duchess of Gloucester Schools do not have boarding facilities for the pupils because the schools serve a large urban population and the great majority of pupils can conveniently attend as day scholars.

Although the enrolment at these schools is increasingly being integrated, it is not anticipated that it will become less convenient for the great majority of the pupils to attend as day scholars, and it is not intended therefore, to provide boarding facilities at the Duke of Gloucester and Duchess of Gloucester Schools at the moment.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that it is the wish of this House that these schools should have boarding facilities?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with that.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister justify the claim which has been put of the standards of these schools by the former runners, or rulers of these schools, or the people who have been running these schools that the standards are up to date and that facilities are available, would the Assistant Minister now justify the reasons why these schools can never be boarding schools since the facilities are up to date and these schools are even capable of being made into universities. Why should they not be boarding schools?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the hon. Member is almost out of the question, I think I can reply in this way. The reasons why the former rulers, as he put it, felt that these schools could not at the moment be converted into boarding schools were because it was convenient for the pupils, who normally attend these schools to attend as day scholars, without any problems, because it must be understood, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that normally these were Asian schools, and the pupils who attended were mainly

from the towns and being town dwellers, it was possible for them to attend on a day basis without any difficulty at all and that is why they were considered fit for running on this basis.

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the Ministry of Education fails to give satisfactory replies, may the President dismiss the Minister for Education and his assistants?

The Deputy Speaker: (Dr. De Souza): I am afraid that is outside the matter in question.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the current inflow into towns of children who come here for secondary education, and in view also of the Minister being unable to make these two schools boarding schools, would the Minister consider giving hostel status to these schools to cater for the African children who have to come into the town because the provision in rural schools is inadequate.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact that is exactly what is happening at the moment, for the pupils of Form V and Form VI there is a provision for hostels or anyone who comes from urban areas.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, in view of the fact that the Assistant Minister has indicated to this House that these schools were supposed to serve the urban people, would the Minister therefore assure us as to what are the facilities for the urban people who get transferred from time to time, who have been staying in Nairobi and their children have been attending these schools? How do they get continuity of their schooling if their parents are transferred?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not responsible for transferring civil servants, but should it be the case that certain parents are transferred from where their children were attending these day secondary schools, there is a provision whereby these children can be accommodated in the present hostels which serve this purpose.

Mr. Dii: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, may he assure the House that these two schools are only for the Nairobi Area and not for other districts outside Nairobi?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is not the case, I think, if the hon. Members could be quite attentive when the replies are given, they could avoid most of these repetitions. I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, that the schools at the moment have a form of integration and that there are some

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2162

TRANSFER OF EXPATRIATE OFFICERS

Mr. Godana asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if the Minister would transfer all police expatriate officers from Moyale and Marsabit immediately in order to improve the security situation there by co-operation between African administrative officers and the people in this area.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Is there anyone here to answer this question?

We will go to the next question, then.

If Mr. Choge is not here either, we will have to go on to the following question.

Question No. 2175

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS, ISIOLO

Mr. Bonaya asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry why the post of African land development officer had not yet been Africanized in Isiole District.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, the African land development officer in Isiole has been transferred to the range management division in the Ministry of Agriculture as an assistant range management officer whose duties cover not only Isiole but also Marsabit and Meru Districts. There is no African officer at present with the necessary experience or qualifications for this post, but there is already in existence a range training programme at Egerton College with the object of replacing expatriates and filling the existing vacancies in the range management division as soon as possible.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from what the Assistant Minister has said, in that there is no African capable of filling this post, has this post been advertised so that it was determined no African was capable of filling the post?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is capable of knowing the people who are qualified in this kind of matter, and there is no need to advertise this post since we know exactly what staff we have.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know what qualifications are required for this post and also may we know how many years' experience is required in order to fill this post?

Mr. Osogo: Sir, the post of assistant range management officer requires the same skill and equivalent training as an assistant agricultural officer or livestock officer. The division has nine vacancies out of an establishment of eighteen at present. Six of the present officers that are there are Europeans but we have sent a number of Africans to America on degree training towards this. I may tell the hon. Member and the House that we have ten people training in Egerton College who are likely to come out some time next year to take this post.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell me whether he has actually tried to get a local person to fill this post?

Mr. Osogo: If a person is properly trained from the local area, Mr. Speaker, I would assure the hon. Member that he will be posted in that area.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Next question.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, before I ask my question I would like to make a small correction. I would like the answer to be given as regards Nandi District and Nandi South.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You cannot make a correction now. The question is, "What is the situation?" If it is, then you must ask a question. If it is not, you cannot ask a different question.

Question No. 2153

K.P.E. PASSES, NANDI SOUTH

Mr. Choge asked the Minister for Education how many children had passed K.P.E. in Nandi South in 1962.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply. Administration of K.P.E. is wholly on county basis and, as such, such geographical areas as South Nandi are not used in our records of K.P.E. However, I give below figures for Sirikwa County. The county includes the five constituent districts forming the county, and this is the information the Member is asking for.

Sirikwa County: Total
Number of Pupils Passed: 2,407.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to hear from the Assistant Minister that Nandi South Constituency is not known. What I would like to know is how many pupils passed their K.P.E. in my constituency?

Mr. Mutiso: As I said before, Mr. Speaker, the schools we have in the country today are not based on a constituency basis.

As I also said earlier, the records that we have do show the number of pupils who sat for K.P.E. in the country as a whole. I have given figures for this.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Nandi South as such is a constituency and is known in the whole of Kenya—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order, Mr. Choge. You can ask that as a supplementary question but it is not a point of order.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising—

Mr. Kali: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to have to raise this point of order, but I feel that these days this Chamber is so strict, whereas in the House of Commons a Member is given time to explain his question. I think we are too strict and we should remedy that.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Assistant Minister's reply that the Sirikwa County Council is comprised of five districts, may we know from him how many children in each district sat for K.P.E. examination in each of the districts?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think if the hon. Member was listening he would have heard me when I said that the number of children who sat for the K.P.E. examination in Sirikwa County Council were 6,561. The total number that passed was 2,407.

Mr. arap Too: On a point of order, Sir, my question has not been answered, because I asked for the number of children from each district who sat and passed the K.P.E. examination. Sir, we have five districts in the Sirikwa County Council and I want to know how many children passed the examination in question in each one of these districts. Nandi District being only one of them.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think the position must be made clear here. I think the Speaker has said so often before that one cannot stand up on a point of order and say that you are not satisfied with the answer given. Other people have a right to ask questions. If persons are trying to force themselves to be heard on

supplementary questions by rising on points of order, as Mr. Choge has just done, that is out of order. A point of order is a point of order. A supplementary question is quite a different thing. You are given the Floor on a point of order. Everybody is made to sit down because it is assumed that you are raising a very important question, or a very important point. If it is not a point of order then definitely it is not a point of order.

Mr. Tanui: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise to seek your ruling. In this question it is clearly stated that the Member is asking to know exactly the number of children who passed K.P.E. in Nandi South. May I know your ruling on this, whether you have any power to force the Minister or Assistant Minister to stick to the particular question and not try to avoid the answer? In this case the Assistant Minister is quite aware of divisions, constituencies, districts and so on. The question here is very clear. I would like your ruling on this, Sir.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I understand you quite well, Mr. Tanui. Unfortunately, the Speaker does not have power to force any Minister or Assistant Minister to answer any question. It is entirely up to him to decide whether he is going to answer a question or not, and if he is going to do so, how he is going to do so. If the question is, in the opinion of some Members not satisfactorily answered, or not to the point, that is something for them to bear in mind. But the Speaker cannot force anybody to answer a question in the way some Members would like it to be answered. I think the Speaker has said this so often and I do not need to repeat it. It is merely a question of the House having that much less confidence, perhaps, or less support for that particular Ministry.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what the position is following your ruling: when a Member asks a supplementary question and that supplementary question is not answered at all, what happens then?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): There is nothing we can do about it. The Minister or Assistant Minister can decide whether he is going to answer that question or not, and if he is not going to answer it, there is nothing the House can do to force him to do so. He is entirely free to make his own decision.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, could he tell the House in simple figures the breakdown

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]
balance with Japan and it is high time, I think, Sir, that all goods from Japan should be banned in this country.

Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): I am very sure that most of the hon. Members who are saying, "Hear, hear," have National radios made in Japan, and this is a lot of money which has gone to Japan. Most of us already have Toyota cars, and this is a lot of money which has gone to Japan.

I wonder, Sir, if I will be allowed to continue next time.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, you will be allowed to continue tomorrow when the debate is resumed.

ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 16th June, at 2.30 p.m.

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

Wednesday, 16th June 1965

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

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2157

MASAI/WAKAMBA BORDER COMMITTEE

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he could tell the House whether he considers the Akamba/Masai Border Committee a satisfactory body for settling tribal disputes?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, Yes, Sir.

Question No. 2174

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS GARBATULLA

Mr. Bonaya asked the President if he would consider opening administrative offices in Garbatulla, Marti and Mudogashi in Isiolo District?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply, No, Sir.

Owing to large development funds that would be involved, the Government does not consider opening up a new administrative station at Marti at present; but the provincial commissioners for the Eastern and North-Eastern Provinces have included estimates in their 1964/70 Development Plans for the establishment of new administrative substations at Garbatulla and Mudogashi.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that from Isiolo, which is the headquarters of the Isiolo District, to Marti is approximately sixty to seventy miles and that we must consider building an administrative office at Marti?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have considered all the aspects of establishing administrative substations in the places mentioned in the question. The hon. Member for Isiolo should give the Government credit for considering that a substation will be established at Mudogashi and Garbatulla.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Mudogashi and Marti of Isiolo District are experiencing a lot of difficulty in contacting Isiolo, so that Marti must be entitled to have an administrative office.

Mr. Nyamweya: I do not deny, Mr. Speaker, that Marti is not entitled to a substation, but it is a matter of priorities. The hon. Member has asked for the establishment of three substations. The Government is prepared to establish two. Surely, two out of three is not a bad concession?

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Isiolo is a leasehold area and, in view of the fact that the Meru are claiming back Isiolo, being a leasehold area, would the Assistant Minister consider establishing a district headquarters at Garbatulla so as to please the Boran and, at the same time, the Meru?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the claim of the Meru people for Isiolo Township.

Mr. Khalif: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, is the Assistant Minister aware that Isiolo is a leasehold area and that Meru leased Isiolo to the Northern Frontier Province?

Mr. Nyamweya: To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, the Northern Frontier Province does not exist now.

Mr. Gaciatta: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since the hon. Assistant Minister is aware now that Meru is claiming Isiolo to be part of Meru, what is he intending to do?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I see your point of view, but that is not a point of order.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, would he not agree with me that the provincial administration of the Northern Province, which is paying an annual rent to the Meru County Council, would be saved money to that extent if the administrations decided to put up a new centre close to the place referred to, Garbatulla, so as to avoid this unnecessary expenditure?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of moving the district headquarters from Isiolo to Garbatulla is not the subject of this question.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir, I would like to raise this matter on adjournment.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): This is a very sad state of affairs, Sir, because I think these kind of points of order raised by hon. Members in this House should be ruled by the Speaker so that Members are given turns to speak. It looks as if this House is a kind of House built in the air and not in Kenya whereby the hon. Members are defending the one side and other hon. Members are defending on the other side. If one from a foreign country were to come to this House one would think that hon. Members in this House were not Kenya citizens, but citizens of other foreign countries debating in the Kenya Parliament.

To continue with the points I was raising, and I hope that there is somebody taking notes for the Minister for Finance, I think the Minister should have levied heavy taxes on spirits in this country. I do not know why he was very generous with people who drink spirits. We have seen that spirits in this country have been drunk very, very excessively and we have also seen that if the price of spirits was doubled—if, for example a bottle of whisky or a bottle of gin cost twice as much as it is costing at this time—there would be less drunkenness despite the fact that these spirits bring in revenue for the Government. I think that drunkenness costs the Government a lot of money because a lot of people are involved in a number of things due to drunkenness such as accidents and other things which cost the Government money.

May I come to another point—income tax? I have been calculating in my head—I must say here, Sir, that I am not an economist—to find out if the Minister for Finance thought of taxing each person who earned after a certain limit, say a person who earns above £300 a year, was taxed Sh. 1 in the £1. I have been thinking that this would bring in a higher income than the present system which only involves in employing a lot of people to handle the income tax section, and there are a lot of people in this section, Sir, who earn a lot of money. I thought that if this system could be adopted, whereby each employee could be taxed Sh. 1 in the £1, so that people who were earning, say, £5,000 per year would be paying Sh. 5,000 tax, and this amount would be collected from the employee by the employer, thereby lessening the amount paid to the clerks and the other staff in the income tax section, which is very heavy. I do understand, Sir, that this would create a lot of unemployment, but I think money saved there would enable this country to build other sections or other departments where these people who are working in the income tax section could be employed.

Let me at this time, Sir, come to the question of lotteries. I have never been happy with the way the lotteries are conducted in this country. I think the Government should put complete control over any lotteries in this country. I have, for example, the Jockey Club Lottery in my mind, which gets a lot of money and the chairman comes with a cheque of a few shillings and tells the Government: "Here is our contribution to the National Fund." I think these lotteries should be completely controlled and I think they should be nationalized by the Government. I remember a few days back a member of the Jockey Club, an Asian by origin, told an African member of the Jockey Club that there were no African horses running in this country and, as such, Africans should not claim big posts in such clubs. This, Sir, I think was very abusive to a Kenya citizen who has joined the Jockey Club and the Government should think very seriously of nationalizing clubs such as the Jockey Club.

There are a lot of lotteries going on in this country. For example, there is the Shell Drivers' Club which has organized itself widely, so that many people in this country take Shell petrol, but what have they done for this country? What contribution do such organizations make to the National Fund for that matter? I think we should consider at this time the idea that even a small lottery that is organized in this country should pay, maybe, half of what they gain from such lotteries into the National Fund, so that the self-help schemes, for example, could be assisted in this way.

I should draw the attention of the Minister for Finance to one small point, I have seen in the paper which I found in my pigeon-hole that he has listed new taxation proposals which he raised on the 1st April 1965. The country, I am sorry, was not aware of all these proposals he tabled to us recently, when he issued his Budget statement, and one would be surprised; in fact, I was surprised a week before the Budget when my wife told me that cooking oil had been raised by about Sh. 2 per kilo. Then I was wondering when it was raised, how it was raised and when I went to inquire from the shopkeeper told me that the producers of this oil—Madhvani—had raised the price. At least it should be made known to the people when these prices are being raised, and the Minister for Finance should tell us that he is always aware when such prices are being raised, because the *duka wallahs* can make their own prices at any time and exploit the masses, exploit the people by saying the price of such-and-such an article has been increased whilst the Minister for Finance may not be aware

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry] of this. I think when the Minister replies he should tell us what control he has over many of the *duka wallahs* who sell the most essential things to the ordinary taxpayers; we should be told what control the Minister has in ensuring that they do not raise the prices left and right to exploit the masses of this country.

I will come now, Sir, to the fact that I think our Government is being belittled by our friends, the Governments of the neighbouring countries. I do not intend to make remarks that would amount to it being thought that I do not like the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda.

It is to the contrary, Sir. What I would like to draw the attention of this House to is that a friendly Government, such as our Government, should at least have been spoken about politely in the Parliament of Tanzania the other day when hon. Members of that House spoke during their Budget debate on matters concerning our Government. I do not think at any stage in this House, we have been so hostile in our speeches to Ministers or Deputy Ministers of other Governments, and I think it was very unfortunate—if the papers reported correctly—that Members of Parliament of the Tanzania Government were so hostile to our Minister for Finance. I will quote what he said.

One hon. Member, a Mr. Mbegeh, stated that it was our Minister for Finance who knows the reasons for the failure of the federation of East Africa. I do not think that such an allegation should have been made by a friendly country such as Tanzania, which has been and still is very brotherly towards us, against the respectable Minister for Finance of our country. It is also reported in the Press, Sir, that very same Member said—and I quote—that it was a shame that an independent country was using currency bearing the head of another country's ruler. I was wondering whether such a Member knew very well that our present currency does not bear the head of any person apart from the East African symbols which were agreed upon by the East African Governments. Sir, here I think I may mention that it is not easy for money to be changed just like that, in one day, for it to come into conformity with what this Member says I agree. Mr. Speaker, the hon. Members are showing me coins which are in this country, but it should be remembered that coins could not be collected in one day and kept aside, so that new coins could be introduced. It takes time to do this and, obviously, it is not true that the East African Currency Board was bent on keeping anybody's head on the currency, who is not connected with East Africa at all I

am sure this is changing fast and in due course we shall have all currency, or we would have had all currency of our own designs.

Sir, I will come to a small point here in answer to what the hon. Mr. Gichoya said. It is unfortunate he called another Member primitive and walked out; he should have been here to hear what I expected him to say. He said something about rice-milling in Mwea-Tebere and I was waiting for him to say that the co-operative society of the rice growers in Mwea-Tebere collected Sh. 300,000, as he said, and has been refused by this Government the chance to own a rice mill. I was waiting for him to say this, and if he had said this, I would have stood up on a point of order and refused to accept this, because the hon. Member told us—and rightly too—that at this time rice is being milled in different parts of Kenya, in Nairobi, in Kisumu and Mombasa, which is true at this time. This is because rice growing in Mwea-Tebere did not start a long time ago, and the rice that is grown in Mwea-Tebere at this time is going to be milled in the area by a mill which is going to be built up by the Government in conjunction with the rice growers. I think the hon. Member of the area should have been in a position to know this, and he should be in a position to be organizing his people so that they collect more money to be able to build up this mill. Sh. 300,000 is very, very little compared with the price of the mill that we have in mind to build in Mwea-Tebere. But, unfortunately, Sir, the hon. Member is not here; maybe he will read this from the HANSARD.

I want to support very much the hon. Member for Majoge-Bassi on the remarks he made on Japanese goods. Sir, it is, I think, something very—I am sorry, I have no words to describe what I mean. I heard recently the Minister for Commerce and Industry talking, what I would call persuading the Japanese people to bring in more goods, that we were thinking of ways and means of how to balance the trade. Our trade with Japan cannot be balanced at all; it is just impossible because the other day when I was speaking to a representative of a Japanese company he told me that they are producing in their country a lot of things which we produce in this country, agricultural produce which are the only goods we can export. He told us that they would only import a few things to go and, well, throw them, or to re-export them from Japan to another country. But they were not prepared to import from this country any agricultural goods in large quantities to their country because they have enough for themselves. I do not think there will be any time at all where we shall have a trade

[Mr. Mbogoh] rotten because one trade union movement takes money from the East and the other takes money from the West.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, instead of generalizing on the whole machinery of the trade movement, I think it would have been more useful to the nation if the hon. Member had actually mentioned the trade union which received money from a particular country in the East or a particular country in the West, because the congress (Inaudible.) in Africa which is organized by the Organization for African Unity is not a foreign organization. I want this made clear.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I am not going to develop this any further.

Mr. Mbogoh has not mentioned any specific organization. At the same time, he has not accused any country. I do not want to take up this point in any great detail. If there is any hon. Member who wants to speak later, he can clarify the position if he so wishes.

Mr. Anyien: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, whatever we are discussing in this House will probably be printed in the newspapers and broadcast over the radio. All of us here (Inaudible.) was being financed wholly from the East or the West. People will want to know and the hon. Member should have made it very clear. We must be properly informed.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I think it is quite clear, and I am sure that every hon. Member knows what the hon. Member speaking means. I think I will leave it to the trade unions to repudiate such denials. I do not want to go into the question of the trade unions.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Members fear my speech because they think I will tell the people what secret deals they have with other countries.

When I was clearing that point, Mr. Speaker, I was saying that if the trade unions in this country want to be good trade union movements they must be non-aligned like me and have a Kenya trade union founded with Kenya money and not Chinese money or American money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members, when they hear America mentioned, shout, "Hear, hear," but when they hear China mentioned, they shout "Shame," and they make a big fuss about it. I think whether this money comes from

America or China it is the same thing; it is bad. The policy of this Government should have been not to nationalize everything but to encourage foreign investors. Since it did this people say something is wrong. For instance, the so-called East African Tobacco Company, has changed its name to the British American Tobacco Company. I do not know why such a change has been effected. Is it easy to take the money from this country because of this change of name? Or is it anything else? I think the Government must realize that these things must be rectified before the policy goes too far, chaps.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to call us chaps?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, he is not in order.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Member to keep shouting behind me, when I am speaking?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Mbogoh, they are not in order to shout behind you, but at the same time you are equally out of order to refer to them as chaps. You must always refer to hon. Members as hon. Members in order to maintain the dignity of the House at all times.

Hon. Members: Withdraw, withdraw.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two "out of orders" make one "order".

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You must withdraw, Mr. Mbogoh.

Mr. Mbogoh: I do withdraw, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, when certain hon. Members make noises like young boys, then we have lost the dignity of the House and it is not in order then for an hon. Member to refer to them as funny chaps?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You often find hon. Members talking. A certain amount of talking is allowed, but if I find that the hon. Members talk too loudly, then I try to stop them, in order to ensure that the hon. Members will hear the speech that is being made. I think hon. Members must observe a certain amount of silence in order to make sure that they do hear the speeches that are made by other hon. Members.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, when hon. Mem-

ber—
Mr. Obok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, did the hon. Member now speaking withdraw the previous statement?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You did withdraw, Mr. Mbogoh, did you not?

Mr. Mbogoh: I did withdraw, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members keep interrupting me all the time and taking up the time allowed to me. I do not like this nonsense of Members behaving like hooligans.

Mr. Obok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think it is very wrong for the hon. Member to refer to Members of this House as hooligans.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Did you say that, Mr. Mbogoh?

Mr. Mbogoh: I did not, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Members: Withdraw, withdraw.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Since I did not hear the hon. Member make that remark I am afraid we have to accept his word. We cannot force him to withdraw. He has given his word. If he had made that remark and I had heard it, I would not allow him to go ahead. Unfortunately, I did not hear him say so and cannot ask him to withdraw.

Carry on, Mr. Mbogoh. I will not allow any further points of order.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, but he did say it.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I said that I did not hear the hon. Member make that remark and therefore I cannot ask him to withdraw. I have given my ruling. We will have no further points of order on this matter.

Carry on, Mr. Mbogoh.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the East African Tobacco Company which has changed its name into British American Tobacco Company. I think that it is high time for Government to effect proper legislation on foreign companies which take money out of this country, and it is high time that such companies were open to Africans to become members and hold the biggest share so that even if the Government does not nationalize, Africans will always take the place of those foreign capitalists who have been taking the money out of this country without helping the Africans in this country. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I leave this there and hope that the Government will take note of most of the things which have been spoken about and I hope that, also, the hon. Members of this House will continue to behave and not to be like a bunch of monkeys when an hon. Member is speaking.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak at this time. I think that the House has been in the mood whereby I thought they were dancing twist and I think I should play another tune so that they dance a bit of a waltz. Normally, Sir, my speech makes the House a bit cooler and I should make a few observations on the speech which was made by the hon. Minister for Finance during the delivery of his Budget Speech.

I would like, Sir, to hit on the point where I think the Minister for Finance did not put a big emphasis on the taxation. I see that some hon. Members are leaving because I am playing a bit of a waltz—and I think the hon. Minister for Finance should have taxed very heavily the spirits in this country, and cigarettes. I remember, when the hon. Minister—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for an hon. Member to call others Chinese when they are leaving the Chamber, because this was mentioned here by the hon. Member for the primitive area, Mr. Kariuki?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I did not hear him, but it is right out of order. Did you say it, Mr. Kariuki? If you did, you must withdraw. If you did not say it, I will take your word.

Mr. G. G. Kariuki: I did not say it, Sir. (Inaudible.) primitive area.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): All right, you both withdraw.

Let us start with Mr. Kariuki first, will you withdraw the allegation calling anybody Chinese?

Mr. G. G. Kariuki: I did not say it, but we could never be sweepers like them.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I must appeal to hon. Members. Let us reserve a certain amount of dignity in this House. This is not a nice way, to behave in a manner that is less in conformity with the dignity of this House. Let us not have one hon. Member saying about another that he comes from a primitive area or another hon. Member saying that another hon. Member's people are sweepers. Every person in this country is as good as anybody else. I do ask hon. Members from making such statements which are not in keeping with the dignity of a Parliament. We are not a school, we are a Parliament, and we have to keep up that status and it all depends on our remarks and our speeches, it is we who get the dignity and we can lose that dignity.

Do continue, Mr. Osogo.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Minister wished, Sir, he could check the sale of cars sold during the week before the Budget, and he can come to this House and tell us whether they increased three or four times more than normal.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyok): On a point of order, Sir, I wonder whether the Member is continuing with his substantiation?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will make a ruling on that. I think what the Member stated, that there was a leakage, is a very strong word to use. I think he has already explained what he meant. He was merely trying to say that there were speculations. I think we should leave it at that. I do not think that the wording used was..... (Inaudible.)

He has already stated of what facts he bases his conclusions, and it is for the House to decide whether those facts contribute to the leakage or not. I think that is quite clear. When we ask an hon. Member to substantiate, we do not mean that he has to bring true points that have been given. He has only to say on what facts he bases his allegations. It is for the House to decide whether the facts are justified or not. It is not for us to say whether he was right or wrong.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): On a point of order, now that the hon. Member clearly understands that it was speculation, and not a leakage, is it not in order for him to withdraw what he said? Could he not substitute speculation for leakage?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think it is for the..... (Inaudible.)

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is a speculation or not, I have never been a businessman and I do not know, so I maintain that it was a leakage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I do not have to continue with that point, I know that in the country when the price of beer was raised, and it was said that 5 cents would be added to a bottle of beer, when I went into the country I found that some had added 50 cents to a bottle, and they had withdrawn stocks two or three days earlier because they knew that the price were going to be increased.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to dwell on that point. I will continue with my speech whether people shout or not. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are rumour-mongers in this House and in this country who are continuing to slander others just because they have been paid by foreign countries to do so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here and declare my interests as a true Kenyan who will never be intimidated or aligned. Whether people will continue to say American, British, Chinese or Russian, it is immaterial to me because I will stand a true Kenyan. Mr. Speaker, I will be buried in Kenya. Even if I am in Russia when I die I will say that I wish to be buried in Kenya because that is my home.

Mr. Speaker, an hon. Member who has just spoken was speaking in terms of *coup d'état* of the people, which does not exist. That is clearly a point that does not exist. Somebody has spoken about Embu. This is my area, and if the hon. Member has his own machinery to come and see the place, and then tell the Parliament that there is a *coup d'état* in Embu, he should be properly advised that Embu is not a battleground for cold war.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have seen that we who are elected pressed for an East African federation which was going further and further. It is now dying, and I have heard different people slandering Kenya because they say that Kenya is the one which is delaying the East African federation and they feel that Kenya should be blamed for that. Mr. Speaker, I do not think Kenya bears all the blame alone. If Members go to the other countries and show them how Kenya is rich, and how Kenya has left the other countries behind, when they go to speak, they say that Kenya is the only one which is delaying federation. Mr. Speaker, when there was a conference in Kampala, the Kenya Ministers who went there did everything quite fairly. Still, we hear that those people who were in Uganda, in Kampala, from Tanzania and Uganda, were still claiming that Kenya has a large share of everything in East Africa, and they do not dominate every other country in East Africa. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very serious thing and I think even if those people who want to break the federation break it, Kenya will have its own true share of investors, and it is probable that those investors who are investing in Uganda and Tanzania today will come and invest in Kenya. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is unnecessary for some hon. Members in this House to continue singing a song which is a year old, or ten years old. This is the time now when we should realize that we are developing our own Kenya and not developing a foreign country. It is true that a foreign country brings money to Kenya to develop Kenya and we should feel that this money which may be brought by a foreign country should be to develop Kenya where the masses of the people will reap the benefit of this foreign money. We do not want this money from

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the foreign countries to create personalities will then be on top, shouting for power. I know there are people who will continue to shout and shout, simply because they have that big amount of money in their pockets and so they feel confident. But, Mr. Speaker, we people who are living in Kenya and are not rich are hungry and for this reason we cannot shout. We cannot shout because we are not fed by any foreign country. It is wrong for some people to continue doing that in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, there was this question of arms being smuggled into this country. The hon. Member for Majoge-Bassi has dealt with this question at length. Honestly, I do not believe that anybody wanted to smuggle arms and bring them to Kenya, except that I thought the hon. Member was trying to start a factory to manufacture arms at Majoge-Bassi! Since this did not come to pass we can forget about it because now the Member for Majoge-Bassi cannot start a factory any longer.

Mr. Speaker, while continuing, I would like to say that there was one person in Kenya, speaking on behalf of the Kenya Government who was trying to fight something which was not his own. When the Premier of China, Chou En Lai spoke in Tanzania he said that Africa was now ripe for revolution. Whether he meant communist revolution, or whatever he meant, we do not know. In China they have not affected this revolution 100 per cent. China is still undergoing some sort of foolish revolution and to come here and say that Africa is ready for revolution when they have not completed their own revolution is bad.

He must clarify what he means by the word "revolution". He cannot just say revolution in general. This is a very wide word and I do not see the reason why we in Africa should be told that our country is ready for a revolution. It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, some cowards are shouting and they do not want to give anybody a chance to speak. While these Members were speaking, we kept quite and gave them a chance to speak. Now, Mr. Speaker, they will not allow a gallant man like Mr. Mbogoh to start speaking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some very funny fellows here who cannot—

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think this is very serious. Is the person speaking in order to describe some hon. Members of this House as "funny fellows"?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, he is not. I think you must withdraw that, Mr. Mbogoh.

Mr. Mbogoh: I said that, Mr. Speaker, but I did not refer to any particular Member. All right, I do not want it.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. Mr. Mbogoh, did you refer to some hon. Members as funny fellows? If you did that, you must withdraw it.

Mr. Mbogoh: It was a slip of the tongue.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, that is not all right.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what do you mean by a slip of the tongue?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, Mr. Mbogoh, if you refer to hon. Members as funny fellows, you must withdraw that.

Mr. Mbogoh: All right, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw and I will refer to hon. Members as hon. Members who are cowards.

We have a trade union in Kenya today which is more interesting than in any other country. Most of the people who are in the trade unions today are most aligned. Kenya being a non-aligned country, it seems that the whole of the trade union movement is affected and is a rotten machine which should be cleaned as quickly as possible. I am not speaking about one trade union.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. Mr. Mbogoh, I am sorry to have to interrupt you but I have an announcement to make which will only take a few seconds. Hon. Members will notice from the Order Paper that we are supposed to have a Motion for the Adjournment commencing at six o'clock this evening. Since the hon. Mr. Ngala is not here to take his Motion, I think we will cancel the Motion, for the Adjournment and continue with this debate until 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think normally we end Parliament at 6.30 p.m. and if there is a Motion for the Adjournment we start at 6.30 and go on until seven o'clock. Can you please give us clarification on this?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think hon. Members are aware that the Speaker did rule that because of the shortage of palatynists, who cannot afford the extra half-hour, we would have Adjournment Motions in future commencing at six o'clock and going on until 6.30.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in finishing this point on trade unions I would like to say that the trade union movement in Kenya is so

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Government not to give us some of the main means of production if we can go to see and get these answers

(Inaudible.)
from the capitalists because I do not think that the capitalists here— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it would be important for them to realize that for example, Uganda is not a communist state, but you will find that the Government has taken over some of the main hotels. We want to know that the money, whether it is Sh. 15 or Sh. 10, will remain here, and help the Government to provide services to the masses. Every time we come to this House, we tell the Minister that we want power in such-and-such a place, but he just tells us that he has sent people and they have returned and said that it is useless. How can the people use electricity when there is no electricity there? Even there

(Inaudible.)
In Uganda (Inaudible.)
in the country of (Inaudible.)
electricity is under Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand the hon. Minister for Economic Planning did reply to me when I spoke on African socialism. I said that if breweries and tobacco were nationalized, we would have more money to provide services. He quoted figures and said that the Kenya Government was getting £4.5 million in the form of taxes from the two companies, and if nationalization took place, the Kenya Government would not get anything more. Mr. Speaker, my son is in Standard II, and even if they told him this, he would not believe that there was any economic understanding in that, because unless somebody is trying to tell us that the East African Tobacco and the Kenya Breweries were set up here to give money to the Kenya Government, you would not believe it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been told that the people must not deceive anybody. We have been told here that a certain amount of tax of about 20 per cent or Sh. 5 in the £ would be charged. This is what is being charged in the East African Tobacco and the Brewery. So, I submit that the profit they are making is about 5 per cent or 10 per cent, or 95 per cent of the profit goes to London to give free education to the children of the British. Now, if that is nationalized, is that money going to go to Kenya, or is it going to go to Russia. That money is going to go to Britain which means that these Members who do not accept this are the agents of the British capitalists in our country, and the earlier they realize this the better.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that we have people all over the place. For example, one

man we must fight (Inaudible.)
communism in Kisii. They are not interested in communism. This is trying to introduce communism in Kisii District. So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I have heard somebody saying that they are determined to fight international communism. How can an African nationalist speak like that? He is speaking with the voice of America. If these people are determined to fight communism, they should enrol and go and fight.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will give me a few more minutes, as some of my time was taken up before.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is something that our Government has to do. Our Government did promise free education, but we do not expect the Government to provide all these things at once, but we would like Government to do something, and that is to reduce the school fees from Sh. 30 that they were charging last year to Sh. 28 this year, and carry on decreasing the fees until in about ten years' time Government will have enough to provide free education. But, it is incompatible with African socialism for school fees in 1964 to be Sh. 30 and then in 1965 to be Sh. 52. This is not moving towards free education. It is moving away from it.

Mr. Speaker, also in Kisii District, as far as land settlement is concerned, some people are paying Sh. (Inaudible.) for a few acres like twenty acres, but in a few areas, some people are paying Sh. 1,071. Now, I think this is very unfair. The Government should not try to be unfair to the Kisii people who are the most loyal people to the Kenya Government.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is that (Inaudible.) Kisii District, and they have allowed people to plant such things as tea, and I hope that the Assistant Minister for Agriculture, the hon. Osogo who is here, will see that something is done.

I would also like to say that people should not stay too long in the Civil Service Commission, because some of the people are trying to introduce tribalism there. They do not want to employ people from other tribes into this organization. I think these jobs should last for about one year, with people coming from all districts.

Mr. Speaker, the last thing I would like to say before I sit down is that there are a few Members here who recently did call for the resignation of the Vice-President from the Government. I would like to warn these people that they should

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know that Odonga is not a small man like Anyieni. They must know that the Vice-President is a big man in the country. He is a man who was born among the people and he knows the customs of the African people

(Inaudible.) that the Vice-President is going to become unpopular, and I must thank the President for having refused to listen to any of this nonsense, and having maintained the long friendship he has with the Vice-President. I would like to warn those people who demand the resignation of the Vice-President that they should come out and tell us who should be the Vice-President of Kenya.

Mr. Malinda: I did not say anything at all. I only made some gestures, how can any name come in?

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, I hear the hon. Malinda saying that he wants to become the Vice-President.

Hon. Members: Shame.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, I must tell the hon. Malinda that he is not even elected by his own people to this House.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that all those (Inaudible.) of African democratic socialism must give respect to the people. They are questioning the integrity of some of the Members of Parliament who have no respect for the people. I want to warn them that if they bring someone else into become the Vice-President, we are going to refuse him. The Vice-President must be elected by the people and the people must respect him.

I would like to finish by saying that we should be the stooges of our masses, and not the stooges of imperialists or anybody else.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I start speaking, I would like to introduce myself to some Members who do not know me.

Mr. Speaker, one of the Members in this House has called me a dog, another has called me something else, and another one is shouting "Shame" like a *toto*, but he is a Minister of this Government, and I am sure that it is about time the Members of this House behaved like men and not like small fellows who do not know what they are doing.

Mr. Speaker, I am Mbogoh, Member for Embu North, properly elected by the Constitution, and not a dog or anything else. Mr. Speaker, while I am here I feel that it is my time to speak about this Budget. This Budget was brought just

in time, but before the Budget came there was leakage already in the country, on what is going to be increased, and what is going to happen in this country. I found salesmen going round the country telling people that—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to be advised if it is not fair at this stage for the Member who is speaking to substantiate what he calls "leakage" because it is a very serious matter indeed, and if it is just a general accusation against the Government, I think it will be very unfair for this House.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes, it is true that to allege leakage of the Budget is a very serious allegation against the Government, and I am sure Mr. Mbogoh will substantiate, or he may substantiate it tomorrow if he would prefer. I think he means that there have been rumours.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, what I call leakage is the act of some people from Government circles telling the people of the country what is going to happen in the Budget, and that is what I mean.

Mr. Speaker, I will give an example of this. One day when the Vice-President was speaking at Tharaka he told the people that the Government was going to control the money going out of the country—

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Okello-Odongo): On a point of order, Sir, is the Member not completely out of order. When the Vice-President spoke, he said that, but he did not say that it was going to be announced in the Budget Speech?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think what the hon. Member is doing is trying to say what he means by leakage. Let him say what he wants to say and it is for the House to judge whether his allegations constitute them.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on another occasion, two weeks before the Budget, one day when I was sitting somewhere having a glass of beer, somebody came round and told me that they were absolutely sure that the prices of cars were going to soar very high, so they advised me to buy a car before Budget day. So, this could be a rumour or speculation, but at the same time, the following morning everybody was lining up at the car purchase centres, and I thought that the people must know something about it.

[Mr. Anyleni] radio. It must be made very clear, Sir, that it was one of Ministers from my District who arranged for the Vice-President to tour the area. Then we have some people who have.....

(Inaudible.) nothing to tell the masses, wanting to say "Oh! The Vice-President arranged this." Later on "How much money was wasted." Then the Prime Minister of Uganda had to come and the arms were given back. What a waste of time, and it almost strained our relationship. Why Sir, is this? The reason is this Mr. Speaker.— I hope the hon. Members will listen a little bit. When we heard that arms were coming, we heard through the paper that our Minister for Defence had got in touch with the Uganda Minister of Defence, then later we hear that these people had been arrested. What I feel, Sir, is that we have some people in this country who are trying to do everything to discredit Mzee Kenyatta, but the way to do it is to tell him that "You dear people do not want to use....." (Inaudible.)

I should like to state in this House, and state it very clearly, that we in Kisii District, the Kisii people as a tribe, have not now started to be loyal to the party Kaniu, and they will continue to be loyal to the President. It must be recalled that it was only in the Kisii District, where you did not have the Kaniu office, but in almost every other place you had the Kaniu office. Our people refused, they said that they wanted the President, but there are some elements who want to interfere with us and try to say..... (Inaudible.) to supply Kisii with arms. We would like to state very clearly, that if there are some elements who are trying to import some arms with the intention of overthrowing the Government, and to do that safely they have to take the Government attention away, to draw the Government attention to wrong places, these people should be discovered and I am sure that the President knows them by now and I do not think that these days he is listening to them very much.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we have these people who always say that there is somebody who wants to overthrow the Government. These people are the people who want to overthrow the Government, that accuses them. We have a party and we have a constitution that elections will be held in our party after every year. Then you find an election is held, for example, in South Nyanza, and in Murang'a, and then you find some elements in the disguise of supporting the President. They go there and stage a *coup d'état*. Then they come back to Murang'a and stage a *coup d'état*. Mr.

Speaker, the rumour went that they wanted to stage another *coup d'état* at Embu, but that the President might have told them that if they tried that he would accept.

Mr. Mbogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for an hon. Member to mention a lot of rumours in the House which are not founded?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): If they are rumours I think you should not..... (Inaudible.)

Mr. Anyleni: Mr. Speaker, I have given two places where the *coup d'état* was carried out and it failed, and, Mr. Speaker, I was..... (Inaudible.) and so, if the hon. Members wishes..... (Inaudible.)

if now they do not want to carry that *coup d'état* out, it is good for the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we say that these people are being dangerous, because I think that what they are trying to do is to start from that small place..... (Inaudible.)

then carried out. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very important, and also our President should know of these people, and see that they behave themselves and stick to the Constitution and bring unity among the people in order to create good will between the masses. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this day we fail to understand. We understand that when the Chinese Prime Minister visited Tanzania, he spoke of revolution in Africa. Then we have somebody in Kenya saying that he was speaking for the Government and that the Government is going to revert to a revolution. What people fail to understand, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is this, that the Government which the Mzee Kenyatta leads is a revolutionary Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mzee Kenyatta, himself, was by the British as the Kenya Government, convicted in the *Mau Mau*, and he never let our people down. He came up. Our people chose him to become the President of our Republic of Kenya. We know the Ministers, whom Mzee Kenyatta..... (Inaudible.)

They said that he would not be allowed to come here, even by those outside that were carrying on the struggle. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let nobody think that the Government which the Mzee is leading is that Government which is not revolutionary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if these are the results of the successful revolution which was carried out by the masses in Kenya, and the masses attained their revolution, then we must continue being revolutionary. The whole of Africa is not safe.

[Mr. Anyleni]

While we have gained our independence many of our people in other parts of Africa have not yet attained their independence. Mr. Speaker, Sir, for example, if this was an indirect matter on Kenya, then how is it in Tanzania? There are not people who are imprisoned, they were not sent to prison. These people are doing what the Government..... (Inaudible.) But they do not seem unsafe when the Prime Minister of China saw the facilities for a revolution, Sir. If there are some people who think that they are living a modern life,..... (Inaudible.) of the colonial Government, then these people should be ashamed of themselves, and resign from politics.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank my Government further. Let nobody make a mistake, some of us have revolutionary minds, but if some people..... (Inaudible.)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Government. For a long time we have been reminding our Government that they should give free medical treatment, and free medical attention to our people, and the step which the Government has taken shows that the Government intends to fulfil the promises they made to the masses when we were fighting the elections. On this our Government must be commended. I do not think that the Government found it very easy, but after a long round about way of thinking the Government felt that this should be given and we must therefore thank the Government for this. We only hope, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the hon. Members who are here will go to their people and tell them that although the President said this on *Madaraka Day*, it will however, take a few days to materialize. Therefore the people should be a little bit patient and this free medical service will be provided.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing which I must thank the Government on is sticking to the Constitution of Kenya. The Government must be congratulated for having registered the congress..... (Inaudible.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that there has been a lot of doubts that we have had a lot of valuers, who said that the Kenya Federation of Free Trade Unions, that the International Congress of Free Trade Unions, that the International Congress of Free Trade Unions was the one price of Nuttall, which suppresses the masses in Africa. It was incompatible with the wishes of our country, for the workers' union to agree with the International Congress of Free Trade Unions. At that time we

were told that..... (Inaudible.) Later on we should have listened to the voices of the people. Now, after the congress has been registered, here we must recommend the President.

I must say that it is very fortunate that the Government has accepted the congress. It is very important. For example, when we came here we said that the Government should be able to take over some of the main means of production. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the worker in Kenya works under the bands of the International Congress of Free Trade Unions from the benches of..... (Inaudible.) which controls the Commonwealth countries, then these people would get strong here and continue paying them with money from the East or the United States. This situation would create confusion in our own country, and so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to assure those that were sympathetic, that given time the congress is going to establish itself, and I think the leaders of this organization should enrol the President as one of the members of that organization. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President..... (Inaudible.) or the Americans and their..... (Inaudible.) in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to go a little bit further and say that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry must be looked into by the Cabinet. I say this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because we are creating such a bad trading policy with Japan that when we see so many Toyotas then it looks as if it is even..... (Inaudible.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, for example, the trade balance which we have with Japan is not very good. We are importing £12 million worth of goods, and we are only exporting about £3 million worth of goods. This makes it a total of £9 million difference. The Uganda Government has banned any more of Japan goods coming into the country, and also Tanzania has also banned any more of Japan goods, but in Kenya, it is the only country which has not banned them. Any Member of the Cabinet, or any Member representing them should look into the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and find out, so that we can have a report. I would rather that we do not have any cars but the cars from Britain, because Britain is our friend. I own a car which is made overseas. I understand they make them here, but..... (Inaudible.) for their goods.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must without saying much, repeat that it would be very unfortunate for the

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and I am very happy that our President did give us free medical services. But it happens that (Inaudible.) made by the President. When we go to our hospitals we are told to produce money. You go to the local authority clinics and you are asked for money. I am talking in terms of the Swahili broadcast. The people were told that the President said they were to have free medical treatment. Now in the hospitals and the local authority clinics they say that the free medical services are for children. What the President said and what I say is the same thing. If there is a tape recording of the message then you will know that I am right. There are people who are creating blunders about this free medical treatment. It is now said that that facilities are only available for children and not for adults. Some people (Inaudible.)

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Member who pass through back doors (Inaudible.)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) Order, order. No, I do not think it is proper for an hon. Member to refer to another hon. Member as someone who has come in through the back door. I did not hear what the hon. Member said, but hon. Members must be careful not to use such remarks.

I have ruled Mr. Oduya out of order. You may continue, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, my time should be nearing the end—

If it is a matter of exact explanation that these people should be told, then these people who do not have the services of any other country should get proper services from the Kenya Government. In terms of hospitals and treatment, or county council clinics for that matter, the people should be encouraged. These things should be made very clear so that the people responsible for these services can show their responsibility to the people. Anybody who is responsible to the Central Government should find out a proper answer for his own services in terms of medical services.

The other thing I wanted to say is this. My people are being cheated. We were told that we would be given a scheme for rice. The rice that is grown in Mwea/Tebera is taken here and there, some of it is taken to Mombasa and some to Kisumu for processing. Our people have contributed, our people have co-operatives. If we are sincere to the principles of African socialism then

we must encourage co-operation. We have over Sh. 300,000 to establish a mill locally so that we do not buy what we have already produced in our own area at the higher rate. Mr. Speaker, from the remark that has just been made I am happy to realize that one of the consumers would like to have my services. We are the producers. Mr. Speaker, and we would like to process the rice completely and then sell it to other people. Mr. Speaker, the freedom we asked for from the British people is denied to us. We want the freedom to develop ourselves. Why should we deny our people the right to develop? Why should we give the chance to Asians to organize certain Africans who could command one business matters?

Why not give the money to our African people to help them to establish these factories instead of helping other people to (Inaudible.)

Kirinyaga? This is the contradiction of the principles of self dependence.

Mr. Speaker, I would request the Minister to do something. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the—

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) I am afraid your time is up, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of recent times Kenya has been very much in the papers, overseas and locally. There have been a lot of rumours and counter-rumours. For this reason I must now congratulate the Government and the Attorney-General for having declared that anybody who carries out or who propagates, or who gives out false propaganda will be prosecuted and taken to court.

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) left the Chair]

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) resumed the Chair]

However, I must say that the Attorney-General has come just a little too late, after a lot of harm has been done to our country, by those rumour-mongers. I do not know whether they were sent to create these rumours, or they spoke about these things quietly in the night, but they have done a lot of harm to the reputation of our country, overseas and locally.

Mr. Speaker: When I went to a club for the Afro-Asian Conference a lot of people came to me and said, "What is wrong? Now you people do not want your President. What is this?" I said, "No, the people want the President, but we have elements who are trying to create rumours. They

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want to discredit the President. But the President is very much wanted." Mr. Speaker, it is true, the masses want the President and somebody is going to use these false rumours to overthrow the Government. I think, Sir, that such rumours, if the Government cannot take a strong hand now, such rumours will do harm.

In the first place we started with some rumours about arms being imported from communist countries. Then we continued on this subject until a time came when the hon. Member who brought the idea said he had no more evidence to give; as if he had already given some evidence! This became a mere rumour. When we first came to the House we were satisfied there was nothing, but I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, that overseas there were several headlines, various items concerning this matter in various papers. Someone thought that there was some person who was trying to help the Government. Even these papers questioned the wisdom of some of the Members of this House for having brought the matter to this House instead of going to the Government so that the Government could make an announcement of having arrested the (Inaudible.)

So, Mr. Speaker, I think any Member who thinks that to create such rumours is to demonstrate loyalty to the President and the Government, I think that is like betraying Christ with a kiss.

Mr. Speaker, we understand that there was also a rumour that there were arms coming from Russia, and that these arms were intended, probably, for the Vice-President and the so-called communist group in our country. Then later, Sir, we heard an announcement that these arms had been ordered by the Government and that Government had sent some personnel to meet the arms at Mombasa and dispatch the arms, and that there were some Russian instructors who were going to instruct them on the use of the arms. But, Sir, some people had carried a rumour to the countryside saying that the arms were not coming to the Kenya Government, they were coming to an individual. What does this mean? It may mean that these people wanted to say that they were trying to protect Government. Sir, but how can you say that you want to protect your Government when you are trying to say that your Government is so incompetent that a mere Member of Parliament has been able to know that there is a Russian ship bringing arms without the Government itself knowing? That is a direct discretion of Government. So, Sir, I would like again to say it is very good that the Government now has said "No more such rumours"

We are (Inaudible.) that there were arms situated in the Central Government and those arms belonged to an individual, but later on we came to know that, if there was anything at all, that was Government stores and whatever was there was Government property. But, Mr. Speaker, the fear we have is this: that there are some individuals who are probably on the payroll of some overseas spies who would like to know the fighting strength of our nation and, as such, they want to find out whether there is what, where there is what— Then they bring it up and explode it and say there is somebody who has kept some arms somewhere. There is no Government in the world and, above all, that it cannot be a Government led by Mzee Kenyatta, which cannot know when there are so many arms. This rumour also was completely untrue.

There came another one, Mr. Speaker. Somebody in my place, and here I must tell the people, the people should be able to know, this thing called (Inaudible.) started in Central Region. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the Kisii and the Kikuyu are more or less one tribe. So, some Kikuyu came there and so, Sir, he gave an oath to one man in Kisii District, and they sold him these second-hand arms which were very old. As soon as that man got it, that man ran to Nairobi to report that (Inaudible.)

arms to Kisii. This is really wrong and they know that this is wickedness which cannot be accepted even by a wicked man. Sir, this man was arrested there, as the police will tell you, those arms have never been used and, if you shoot them, they cannot shoot, they are all old things which probably somebody (Inaudible.) What is interesting, Mr. Speaker, is that a Member of Parliament showed sense in bringing a thing like that to this House. We are not being unfair. How many (Inaudible.) have been arrested in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces and how many Members have brought those cases to this House?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that such people have lost political fame and, as such, they want to catch little things in order to advertise themselves, as the Attorney-General put it.

Then, Mr. Speaker, there was another instance and this time I was out of the country, I was in Canada, and the Uganda Government was trying to ship some arms. Some Uganda officer made a mistake—the passed with those arms through Kisii. Then there has been Kisii, Kisii, Kisii on the

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being the (Inaudible.)

These things were made very clear to everybody, and we accepted that land belongs to us, and the Europeans who came here and settled in Kenya did not settle of our own concept, they just merely chose the weapon of the strong man, the survival of the fittest. That was the *status quo*, but in Kirinyaga District we managed to kick out the European settlers from Tana River, right to the other river which borders Embu and Meru. That was done by the later chiefs (Inaudible.)

whose names stood as the fathers of the Kirinyaga District. A mother is a bee, that is what we say in Kikuyu, and if the Member does not know the customs and traditions of other people, that is what is known in Kikuyu, that a bee. The father is what we talk of in Kenya. Consequently, we talk of our Fatherland, mine being Gichugu.

Now, Sir, we said that it took an officer to drive out the Europeans, and we took an oath, it was a primitive oath during those times, but I think it was very correct, and we managed to tell the Europeans that the land is ours, and they acknowledged it. We must live in dignity and rule ourselves

..... (Inaudible.) sovereignty that we should be free, but the conditions of granting our own independence were such that the people who never sweated for it, the few Members of the former Colonial Legco, did sell our own integrity. They accepted to buy what ought to have been left to us freely, namely the land. They said that they were prepared to sell their own dignity, their own respect, in order to get independence, and this should take this form, that the land of the *Mzungu* is guaranteed. There would be no taking over of acres by the Kenya Government after getting *Uhuru*. These were the conditions within the Constitution, that they guaranteed that they would give us the land of the Europeans, that the Europeans would be bought off, and the brothers in Kenya would be paid who are not prepared to stay in this country as citizens. If that proposal had been brought before this House, tabled in this House, the Member for Gichugu would have been the first person to tell the British people that we have the right to rule ourselves.

So, humiliating arrangements were made, and we find ourselves today eating back our own words. We told the people *Uhuru na Shamba*, and my people died, and not a single European

can claim an inch other than the district commissioner himself, not a single European who managed to have a place, and establish anything which he can call his own. Yet, we say *Harabee*. We took an oath to fight for the land and *Uhuru*. My people died for the land, but the humiliating element today is that we are told that there is no land to be given freely. If we, the people, in this House, did advocate the free land before the Kenya African Union, on the strength of the Kenya African Union, we attained *Uhuru*. Now, these humiliating arrangements were made by our own leaders in this country and the British Government. Let us now have a sovereign state and change the conditions. We are told that if we

..... (Inaudible.) we would never get grants or loans, as if we are completely aligned up to this moment with the British people. We are internally and externally supreme, and we have the right to decide who should be our friends and who should be our enemies.

Leaving that, Mr. Speaker, I will come to this point. It is practicable to buy all the land owned by the foreigners, and

..... (Inaudible.) the illegal squatters who have been squatting on the land. There are also a lot of legal squatters. These squatters were the

..... (Inaudible.) and their land was taken and given to another European. So, accepting these humiliating arrangements, this House would

..... (Inaudible.) what is our own. What ought to be done is that the Government should buy the land, but I say here that the so-called illegal squatters and legal squatters must be settled on those lands.

We were told here a few days back that we have no plans for class society. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the policy of the Government through the so-called

..... (Inaudible.) is to create a class society

..... (Inaudible.) in this country as if there is an African socialism. In Kenya and in London, I mention the two places which are very

..... (Inaudible.) to the Members. Socialism must be scientific socialism. These people who are cautious here do not as a matter of fact, understand what is socialism. However, they are responsible people in the Kenya Government and we are entitled, by virtue of what we have achieved, not matter how little it is, to question the validity of certain

..... (Inaudible.)

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which are being forced onto us to accept them. African socialism can mean two things. You accept what the Father of the Nation says in the *Kanu Manifesto*. There is no need to read further than that. When it comes to the question of socialism, we are talking in terms of the economic position of this country. We are not talking in terms of the African capitalistic standard, as it was in the past, but in terms of the African way of life. These are the things which ought to be developed to the highest climax. These things are not compatible. When we talk of capitalism, it is capitalism in terms of

..... (Inaudible.) and not otherwise. Scientific socialism is bound to move your way of life in terms of culture. We are looking at what is good from the West. As a matter of fact I am dressed Western, and I am speaking the Western language. These things do not change anything in terms of socialism. I am the Member for Gichugu who was brought up in a primitive society during the colonial period. I am still the same man, but with modern understandings.

That, Sir, is the connotation in which (Inaudible.) That is the action the Government should take through the Father of the Nation, no more, no less. If anybody wants to know why it is, clause by clause (Inaudible.) and in all the institutions. That is what our Father of the Nation wanted to say. If he had said, "this is the way I would like the nation to be" then that is different. When we have in the Ministry of Planning experts from the capitalists countries, people who have been unable to plan for their own countries, but are trying to plan for us, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not

..... (Inaudible.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we want to make a shirt or a coat it is better to go to an expert on coats or shirts. That man can teach us something. We must accept to learn from the previous experience of others.

Consequently, a simple fact is obtainable, namely, go to the socialist countries who have established their own standards. They have practised planning in America. In America, an American black, should be given in terms of planning (Inaudible.) In America, Sir, there is no planning, there is no equality although we are told that there is democracy. They do not know what is democracy. There are millions of African people, people descended from Africans who have no right to live like human beings. Even ambassadors from the coloured areas sent to white

areas (Inaudible.) They cannot even have a cup of tea because they are not white. Here we are told this is a democratic civilization. I say, Mr. Speaker, "to hell with that civilization". After all, an American here, unless I am told to the contrary, should submit to the President of this Republic. He should submit to my President. Even (Inaudible.) Kennedy should come here (Inaudible.)

We have a problem here. A people entrusted with the responsibility to enrich that colonial heritage, namely, the Common Services Organization of East Africa. Here I must give credit where it is due. The British Government did give us something, they gave us a beginning in terms of the federation of East Africa. However, today, I speak with humiliation because the song we used to sing, (Inaudible.) ya Africa

..... (Inaudible.) cannot be sung any more. The people who started it, Mzee Kenyatta, Obote and Nyerere are no longer singing the same song. Today it ought to be destroyed. Today our Ministers speak in the Central Legislative Assembly meetings as if they are tuned. Our people cannot calculate the disintegration of East Africa. In terms of economy, Sir, in the long run we have to be the sufferers.

Today, our milk from Kirinyaga, sent to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries is turned into butter. We have to say, No, Sir, we can get butter from anywhere where we get the best conditions. In order to avoid buying butter from their own brothers, who are going to suffer, we (Inaudible.) Today, these people with (Inaudible.) I call them fools, because they have no foresight.

In the past you could get investors from outside. The investors used to invest in Nairobi, or in Kenya for that matter. There was a market available in terms of East Africa. Today, whatever you buy from Japan, the Toyota, have no market in Uganda. If we were a federation, these things would not have been. There would have been a market all round. There would have been a general market in East Africa. Mr. Speaker, Members are shouting and I have come to the conclusion that the man who has not even made his maiden speech is trying to shout me down.

Hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, there have been a few cases in my own district. We have been told,

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of mine tends to think this is terrible, it is not terrible because it would only amount to improvement of national roads, it would only amount to a good road being constructed from Nairobi centrally to the corner tip of Kenya.

Sir, improvement in the conditions of other roads in the area will also serve to the betterment.

Before I exhaust my points, Sir, I would like—because the Minister for Finance is here—to establish the fact that, unfortunate as it is—that practically nothing was set aside for development projects in the area during the 1964/65 Development Plan, yet for the third time the North-Eastern Province is excluded in the development plan. Sir, somebody from the Front Bench is saying “*Shifja*”, but if the North-Eastern Province, which is comprised of loyal Somalis, should be discriminated against only because a few disloyal elements exist there, then we should be told point blank. Is this a continuation of the Colonial Government plan to neglect the North-Eastern Province? If it is, Sir, then, we should be told, so that we can tell our people, the Somalis, that this Government is for negligence, only to neglect the Somalis. Sir, there is nothing to hide because, in the long run, the truth will be discovered. If it is the intention of this Government to neglect the Somalis because there are some *Shifja* elements in the North-Eastern Province, then the loyal Somalis in the North-Eastern Province should be told, so that they can think of what they should do next. Sir, we are capable of determining our own future and it is not—not, I say—upon the Government of Kenya, upon any individual, upon any tribe, the Kikuyu, the Luo or anybody else, to determine the future of the Somalis.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is in order for the Member to say that the Government of Kenya, which is a popular Government, has no right whatsoever to determine the future of its own citizens, Somalis, unless Somalis are not citizens of Kenya?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): No, Mr. Gichoya, I did not get the impression that the hon. Member said the Government had no right to do this. I think he was expressing his opinion on the activities of the Government in his own area.

Continue, Mr. Khalif.

Mr. Khalif: Sir, there is no point in trying to reduce my time because I have a lot of points to raise.

The Somalis have determined their own future in deciding to remain in Kenya and to co-operate with the Kenya Government and now it can always in future if need be determine its own future, in spite of the fact that Kenya is comprised of so many tribes. Sir, that is a straightforward statement, it does not need any substantiation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other thing I would like to say before my time is up is about the establishment of the

..... (Inaudible.)
the so-called Northern Frontier District. This, Sir, would serve to strengthen and bind the economic stability of the district. For economic reasons, Sir, the old Northern Frontier District should be made into one province.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other last thing which I would like to say is about the health facilities, that unless something is done, the province will face great difficulties. What we need, Sir, is nine dispensaries, three in each district, two more provincial hospitals—one in the Mandera District and one in Garissa District, and three qualified doctors to be posted in the province. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, these dispensaries are the responsibility of the county council. I thought, Sir, that this Government promised to provide all facilities needed for the improvement of health in the area. They obtained the facilities in the region, so as to store up until the needs for such facilities are faced. It is no use for this Government to throw back this responsibility to the local people. It is up to the Government to set aside a substantial amount of money for the development of the area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that Government did spread a lot of leaflets to the local people so that they might be convinced that they would be better off in Kenya, than in Somalia. It is now clear, since independence, that all Government has done in the North-Eastern Province was only to establish one secondary school stream. One stream, Sir. In Kenya they have spent a lot of money in Kiambu, in Nyeri, and the North-Eastern Province has been neglected. Sir, this negligence which the Kenya Government has shown to the Somali in the area is even worse than the negligence which was shown by the Colonial Government. Oh yes, it is, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure, and I would like to make this statement, that the development was growing in the North-Eastern Province during the late times of the colonial régime, and I would like to say that had this Colonial Government lasted up until today, we would have had in the North-Eastern Province better and more advanced development projects than we have now.

Hon. Members: Shame!

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members shout shame, although that they have no interest in the North-Eastern Region, and have no wish of visiting the North-Eastern Region. In view of their own cowardice, Sir, they will never dream of going to the North-Eastern Region. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, they will do better by keeping quiet.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of information, I would like to inform the hon. Member that within this two-year period the Kenya Government has been able to establish one secondary school, only one, whereas the Colonial Government has lived there for seventy years and they have done nothing.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to inform my ignorant Assistant Minister that if the Colonial Government, which thought it best to develop the area later—

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati): Your time is up, Mr. Khalif.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few things within the limited time that is given to us in connexion with what is happening in Kenya, and particularly within the Kirinyaga District.

Sir, the first thing I would like to say in connexion with Kirinyaga District is this. Many times our people have been told by our competent Minister for Commerce and Industry that we are going to have a factory for canning food-stuffs. At the beginning we are told that it will be done by the Russians, later we find that somebody else is doing it, not the Russians, but the Yugoslavians. I also hear, as a rumour, that the Eastern bloc with all their beautiful (terms and (Inaudible.)
having presented before the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, were told that we are Western, and consequently, we either get things from London, New York or (Inaudible.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the result as it stands is this, that what the Minister for Commerce and Industry stated, and also our Father of the Nation, when he was at Mwaa/Tabere said, “You, the people of Kirinyaga, are going to have a factory.” One factory for the rice, and the other one is a factory which the Government is proposing to establish at Sagana, to cater not for Kirinyaga alone, but also for Embu, Meru, Nyeri, Murang'a and Kisumu. Now, Sir, the very principle that we are going to have it, is still (Inaudible.)
in the minds of the people, and, Mr. Speaker, Sir,

we have now been claimed laughing stocks as representatives and Members of the people of the Kirinyaga District, by having told the people that there will be a factory built here, and also there is going to be a factory built there, according to what we have been told by the Government of Kenya, my own Government. But, imagine my surprise, to be deceived and told that these are just mere peaceful soothing words which get the people behind him, and not implementing anything. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, two things support it, the Government of Kenya support it, but the Member for Gichugu (Inaudible.)
by his own people, when he tells them that the Government has promised you this and promised you that. These are the things, Mr. Speaker, Sir, which have to be examined very carefully, very attentively by the Minister concerned in order to utter a word for support that this thing could be done. Keep quiet and tell us, when you are sure, that you have decided to establish this one. When you have the money, materials to do it, then you can tell us and also tell us that you will start building it on such-and-such a date.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has come about that we have been promised quite a number of things by Ministers and nothing has been made practical.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, many people say that the Government today is a Government of Kenyatta. I say that the Government of today is the Government of the people, led by the Father of the Nation, Mzee Kenyatta. It is not personal property. It is we who own it, it is we who have made our President the President. Consequently, it is our own Government.

Now, Sir, I have put that as a statement in order to explain a point here. I have been stating in the past, and I continue to state so, that if the set-up of our machinery, whether a Civil Service or a political set-up, is wrong, I as a representative of our people, elected by the people, have the right to criticize it, and make suggestions. It is the biggest weapon given to me by the voters, and consequently, Sir, every Member of this House, unless he is a fool, who is elected by the people, has the weapon given to him by his own people, and he has to put to this House what he thinks is correct for the national growth, but he will not be told that he is pocketed by this or that. In the past, and I have been saying this, the land was ours. I am a student of the Kenya African Union philosophy, which is (Inaudible.)
to us as followers. We fight for two things, the visible one being the land, and the invisible one

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is up to the Government to decide whom it wants in the House and whether someone should be present or not.

Mr. Some: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, could we be told (Inaudible.)
if that is the case?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You do not have to be told. It is for the Government to decide what it wants to do.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I was interrupted I was trying to congratulate our men in the security forces for having fought under very difficult circumstances and having, to a certain extent, been able to wipe out the notorious elements of the *Shifita*. This brings me back to the fact that I must remind the Government of ways and means to eliminate the *Shifita* activities.

I would rather suggest four or five things which could, if implemented, mean the end of *Shifita*.

Firstly, the establishment of Home-guards, or if that is not possible, the increase of the Tribal Police strength; secondly, to encourage the *Shifita* to surrender by giving jobs to those who have already surrendered and confiscating the properties of the present *Shifita* elements—because it is known locally who are *Shifita* and who are not *Shifita*, and every chief could give the names, and details of those who are *Shifita*—and it is up to the Government to discourage people from becoming *Shifita*, to confiscate the properties of all those present *Shifita* and, also, to compensate the owners of the properties looted by the *Shifita*.

This also brings me to the fact that I should advocate for blood money compensation for the seven people killed in Wajir last year by the men of the General Service Unit.

Sir, a stricter control along the Somali/Kenya border would also help the *Shifita* activities to be eliminated.

Finally, Sir, I would suggest that the Government should establish diplomatic relations with the new and more friendly Government of Somalia Republic as soon as possible and persuade her not to issue firearms to *Shifita* elements. Sir, the Somali Government should also be persuaded to expel all the *Shifita* in her territory. This Government, Sir, should insist on the handing over of the two outlaws who murdered the Isiolo District Commissioner, Mr. Wabera, and Chief Galma of Isiolo.

Sir, having finished with the security problem of the North-Eastern Province, I would like to go into the next most essential problem, and this

is development. The people, having tendered their co-operation to the Government and this having been acknowledged by the Government itself, it is the immediate duty of the Kenya Government to develop the province as in accordance with both the Kanu Manifesto and the African socialism based in Sessional Paper No. 10. Very little has been done in the North-Eastern Province. We need more and immediate attention. It is up to the Government to prove that the Northern Frontier District is better in Kenya than in Somalia, as it used to be said in the colonial times.

To prove that the Northern Frontier District is better in Kenya than in Somalia could be done by providing more educational and health facilities, and facilities in other fields. Education is our main problem in the North-Eastern Province: illiteracy is our biggest problem. Unlike other parts of Kenya it is hard to persuade the people to undertake self-help schemes in view of the ignorance which exists in the area. Sir, in the North-Eastern Province what we need is funds immediately to build schools so that we will have enough schools to cater for the educational needs of the people. As far as education is concerned, Sir, special training is also needed, which should be allocated for the training of youth in different fields. We also need educational scholarships based on lower qualifications, so that our students, who have lower educational qualifications, could also participate in this field.

Another most essential service also, Sir, is water facilities. The area being semi-desert, water is badly needed. Thousands of livestock die every year due to lack of water. Priority should be given to the establishment of permanent water-holes in the North-Eastern Province. Water facilities should be extended so that the system of water pipes is introduced. Many things could be grown, I am told, in the North-Eastern Province if water was available.

Another thing I would like to mention in my Budget Speech, Sir, is the question of livestock. Livestock is the only wealth, and this should be noted, of the people in the area. What we want is better prices for our livestock, Sir, ways must be sought for exporting our livestock because we are not agriculturalists, we do not cultivate—all we depend upon is our livestock; if a market is not found for our livestock, then we could dream of no other alternative.

At the same time we need more and better facilities in terms of veterinary services to improve our livestock.

There are very few Somalis, Sir, in the Administration. This is contrary to the pledges and promises of the Kenya Government prior to the time

[Mr. Khalif]

when we accepted to live harmoniously with the other tribes in Kenya. The Kenya Government promised the Somalis all sorts of things, including administration in the North-Eastern Region which would be run purely by the Somalis. Sir, at present, although Kenya has been independent for the last two years, all we have had are Somali district assistants. The fact that we do not have a Somali district officer and district commissioner indicates the hesitation on the part of the Government not to improve this matter.

Sir, since we have become independent it has been apparent that police and army recruitment has been taking place, nevertheless, these recruitments have not been extended to the North-Eastern Province. The reason for this I do not know, but I believe that the reason is the Emergency in the North-Eastern Province. This is a very lame excuse. I wish that the Government would extend the police and army recruitment to the North-Eastern Province.

Unemployment is another project, Sir, which, although the other parts of Kenya have been enjoying, was never extended to the North-Eastern Province. Sir, it is up to the Government to tell us—the people of the North-Eastern Province—point-blank whether it is the intention of the Government to discriminate against the residents of the North-Eastern Province or not, because the moment we know that we are being discriminated against, that it is the Government's policy to discriminate against us, then we shall resolve the right way to handle the situation.

Sir, the Civil Servants Commission was in existence even before independence. Nevertheless, even up to date it is unfortunate—and I say it is unfortunate—that the North-Eastern Province is not represented in this, and this amounts to the fact that candidates from North-Eastern Province could be discriminated against at any moment. Sir, I appeal to the Kenya Government to put one man from the North-Eastern Province as a representative in the Civil Service Commission.

Sir, we want Somali traders to be given loans. It is unfortunate to state that it was only during the colonial times that the Somali traders did receive loans; not one Somali trader has received a loan since Kenya became independent. This, Sir, is a shame and the Government should take this matter very seriously.

Sir, we also want the Government to establish a ginnery and a meat factory at Wajir. This is all we advocate in terms of commerce and industry.

Sir, in view of the lack of adequate facilities and personnel in the Somali broadcasts of the Voice of Kenya, the Somalis in the North-Eastern Province are tempted to tune their radios to the Mogadishu station which, in the long run, would only amount to destruction as Mogadishu radio beams propaganda against Kenya. This, Sir, is a result of lack of adequate facilities in the Somali broadcasts of the Voice of Kenya. What we need, Sir, in this field are three men and four women musicians who are trained in musical instruments. We also need an increase in time.

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

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) took the Chair]

We want the Somali station time to be increased from one hour to four hours, because Radio Mogadishu broadcasts for six hours, and unless Kenya can compete, then the Kenya Government should not blame the residents of the North-Eastern Province for tuning to Radio Mogadishu, which beams propaganda. Sir, it is always good to listen to Somali rather than Swahili for the Somalis.

Sir, we advocate for the removal of grazing boundaries, as these continuously penalize the Somali grazing nomads.

Mr. Speaker, I would not like to speak long on this, but I would like to go to the question of casual labourers. Now, Sir, this is very unfortunate. I say it is unfortunate in view of the fact that the casual labourers in the North-Eastern Province, working either for the Government or private firms, receive an average wage of Sh. 50. This, Sir, I feel, cannot and will never cater for their individual needs. Sir, a wage of Sh. 50 cannot even cater for one's own food. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the Government will increase this money to, say, Sh. 150 per month.

Sir, another thing which the North-Eastern Province lacks is improvement of roads. Sir, in the North-Eastern Province the roads are closed for six months in a year. This is due to the deteriorating conditions of the roads in the province.

Mr. Gichoya: And the negligence of the people themselves.

Mr. Khalif: It is also due to the negligence of the Government in respect of the improvement of roads in the North-Eastern Province. Sir, we need immediate and considerable attention to be given to our roads. What we really need, Sir, is the Government to tarmac the Nanyuki-Isiolo-Wajir-Mandera Road. Although a colleague

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I personally, as a Member representing a constituency, would also wish to speak, but I do not think that unless the time is extended I would be permitted to speak, because there are so many Members who wish to speak. Instead of adding to the twenty minutes, it should be reduced to fifteen minutes. If a Member cannot put across what he has to say in fifteen minutes, I do not see if he is given twenty or thirty minutes, that he will say any more, it will be merely a repetition. As many Members have already spoken, Mr. Speaker, they will be repeating what the other Members have said.

Therefore, I think it is wise, Mr. Speaker, instead of us suggesting that we should add to the twenty minutes already allotted for this time, we should reduce it so that everybody will be able to speak for at least ten or fifteen minutes. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is on these lines that I strongly support this Motion.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Sir, is it in order for an Assistant Minister not to accept the decision of the House?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to move the closure of this debate. There is a technical part which I would like to raise, because if we delay this—and do not start now, it means that we shall lose some of the time for the Budget debate today, which will take at least two hours. As we shall be having the Adjournment debate at 6 p.m. we shall not have the full time for the Budget debate.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to move the closure of this debate, and I would like to say a few words on the next Order.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I will put the question of the closure, and the House can decide whether to close the debate or not.

(Question put and negatived)

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say much, but I want to say that twenty minutes is not enough time. Mr. Speaker, this is the only time during the year when Members have the right to mention everything, their constituency, foreign policy, and everything else. So, I think the thirty minutes which we had before should be retained. In other words, I am trying to move an amendment that instead of twenty minutes we should have thirty minutes

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I should say this, but I think I have the agreement of the Vice-President to say that the Sessional Committee will discuss the extension, and it will be brought here as a Motion another day. So, I hope that will satisfy the hon. Members.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very fortunate that my friend, the hon. Anyieni, has introduced this amendment, because I do not know whether it would have collided with the Government or not.

Sir, it is fortunate, following Mr. Anyieni's speech, that the Government has assented to this amendment. Now, Sir, it is upon the Government, the Government only, to attach importance to the Budget Speech of which every Member will be accorded with half an hour. Reducing that half an hour to twenty minutes would only mean that—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): The Vice-President has already indicated his acceptance to the amendment, so there is no need to make a long speech.

So, I will now propose the amendment.

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

(Question, that the question of the amendment be now put, put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

Resolved accordingly:

THAT speeches in the debate on the Financial Statement on the Annual Estimates be limited to thirty minutes.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now beg to move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply put and agreed to)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to waste the time of the House. I have accepted the amendment and, therefore, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onoko): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that we have only five days can the Mover be called upon to reply.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Yes.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I want an assurance from you because tomorrow the Vice-President may bring in a Motion altering the time from five days to ten days.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Hon. Members must understand that the Vice-President has given his word and stated that it will last for five days.

Mr. Kamau: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if I call it "shame"—Previously when we were debating Mr. Speaker, said that he would not like to hear that word "shame" again. The word "shame" has been spoken once again just now and I would like to know what is the procedure?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): An occasional word of "shame" is allowed but if it comes through a deliberate number of people, shouting deliberately that a person cannot be heard or is in any way stopped from speaking freely then it is overruled.

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I still do not understand when and how it could be judged that the word "shame" is said deliberately and when it is not said deliberately. When someone says "shame" he means it. So, how can you say when it is not deliberate?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): An occasional word of "shame" here and there is not stopped but when a group of people or one or two people say that word very persistently and regularly that it disturbs one hon. Member's speech, as happened just now, then I thought that it was getting too far and I had to stop it.

Next order.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

(Order for Committee read)

MOTION

THAT MR. SPEAKER DO NOW LEAVE THE CHAIR

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 10th June 1965)

(First day of Budget debate)

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to present various matters in my constituency. In the first place, Sir, I would like to point out the fact that although during the colonial times 87 per cent of the residents of the North-Eastern Province supported secession from Kenya and unification with Somalia, if

public opinion were to be assessed today it would be found that more of the residents in the North-Eastern Region supported Kenya and were not for Somalia. This, by itself, Mr. Speaker, indicates that there has been a change of heart. This indicates that the change of heart with regard to the stand of the Somalis in the North-Eastern Region is a very definite one and, for that matter, Sir, it is, as far as I am concerned, up to the Government to acknowledge this change of heart.

Sir, the security forces in the North-Eastern Province have worked very successfully only after the local people tendered their co-operation. Before I go on, Sir, I would like to point out the fact that it was the Colonial Government which deceived the Somalis and that now, after a few years the Somalis have learned the truth. They have realized what Kenya looks like and are far away from being cheated any more. That is why they have tendered their co-operation to the Government of Kenya.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate—

QUORUM

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I have two things to mention. One is that we do not have a quorum. The other is that we do not have a Clerk in the House to mark the time of speakers.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): As regards your first point, yes, we do not have a quorum.

As regards the second point, that of the Clerk, I have been told that Mr. Coelho has to work all alone. The Other Clerk, Mr. Kimani, has resigned. Mr. Coelho cannot be here all the time as he has other work to attend to as well. He has gone out for a little while.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, will these minutes be counted?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, they will not be counted.

Mr. Khalif: Thank you, Sir, that is all right.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We have a quorum now. You may proceed, Mr. Khalif.

Mr. Somo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order on this very important Budget debate, when Members are expressing their views for the Minister for Finance or his Assistant Minister not to be present?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the past few weeks, while answering Question No. 2113, I did give an undertaking to furnish this House with the percentage of the present headmasters in schools in the country today, and on this line, Mr. Speaker, I beg to state as follows.

In reply to a supplementary question asked by the hon. Specially Elected, Thomas Malinda, in the House of Representatives, I undertook to provide the percentage of African headmasters in all our secondary schools in 1965. As there are 181 maintained and assisted secondary schools, thirty-eight of which are headed by Africans, it can be therefore seen that the percentage of African headmasters in our schools is 21 per cent.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when an important question like that which was asked by the hon. Mr. Ngala-Abok is raised in this House, is it in order for an hon. Member to take the opportunity of such a question to defend his defeated friend in coming (Inaudible.)

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. We will move on to the next Order.

MOTION

The Vice-President (Mr. Odunga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

That speeches in the debate on the Financial Statement on the Annual Estimates be limited to twenty minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our meeting in the Sessional Committee we found that as many Members should be given chance to speak or to express themselves on this very important Budget Speech, and as such we know that the days are limited to only five, therefore if we give the Members more time than this then I am afraid that very few Members will be able to express themselves generally on matters which are very vital to the country, and as such the Sessional Committee requested that the House do agree with us that the debate should be limited to twenty minutes. Of course, twenty minutes is just the maximum, and if some Members actually prepared themselves, and only expressed themselves in five minutes then it would be highly commended.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will therefore not waste the time of the House. We want to start this debate as soon as possible, and therefore I beg to move.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have the intention of rejecting what the Sessional Committee has done, but I am compelled by the position of a Member of Parliament in this House to say that twenty minutes is so short a period that one cannot put a case before the Members clearly in terms of the implications of the Budget. What I would like to request the Vice-President to do, is to request the Sessional Committee to go back and consider extending the five days to ten days, or to seven days for that matter. Ten days would be far better. I say this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because in the past we have been accustomed to a kangarooed method. (Inaudible.) but because of the maturity of the Members, by the mere fact that we are in a position to know what the rights are of the Members of Parliament, and what the duties are of the Members of Parliament, I feel that twenty minutes is a way of running away with the whole Budget without the Members knowing the effects of the Budget statement on the country.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, personally I reject this Motion, because in twenty minutes nothing can be done, and unless we are told to come to the House and accept the Budget as it is, as used to happen in the issue relating to the amendment of the Constitution. In this we were told that mention one single amendment on the whole Republic of Kenya will have agreed

(Inaudible.) on 12th December. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, here to facilitate the whole establishment of a Republic we allowed that thing to take place. Now, we are told that also on the

(Inaudible.) all the implications that Kenya will have in relation to the other parts of East Africa, what the ordinary man who is here in this country, we shall give twenty minutes as the maximum. This is a sheer, sheer way of treating the Members of this House unfairly. People with no materials just coming to this House to shout, talk and then go. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I personally think, that if other Members reject that twenty minutes is too short and that we should have thirty minutes, then I, as Member for Gichugu, Sir, should be allowed one hour. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when it involves things in connexion with my own mother, father—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you have made your point, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: So, Sir, with these few words, I reject the twenty minutes and ask the Vice-President, without committing him to any time, to go and reconsider the whole thing with the Sessional Committee so that we have adequate time, whereas we have a number of days to (Inaudible.) the position. We have been told today, Sir, that we are having free medical attention, free medical services, but wherever you go, in my district you do not have any of those facilities.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You must confine yourself to the subject in question.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I mention *dava* for the hon. Member for Kiharu. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is this, that in no way can we understand the implications of the Budget under sections of the Government. We need more time to elaborate where we find difficulties. It is not just a question of taking everything as it is, because the Government is (Inaudible.) I say that there are certain things which ought to be examined and not just merely accepting and taking these things for granted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words, I reject the twenty minutes.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the limitation of speeches to twenty minutes is very, very unfair to us, because we know very well that it may happen that some people may not even take ten minutes, and therefore to limit us to twenty minutes in this particular important debate, I feel that I shall oppose this Motion, and I shall stand by it, and oppose this Motion.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, looking at this Motion as it is, and working out this twenty minutes, and say two hours per day, then by the end of the five days only forty Members will have had a chance to talk or to speak. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are 129 Members, and although I do not think that the whole 129 Members will wish to speak, at least 100 or say 80 Members will want to speak. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I suggest is this, that instead of limiting us to twenty minutes then extend the time to thirty minutes and the five days to ten days, having regard, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the number of Members that are in this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with those few words, I beg to oppose the Motion as proposed and propose the amendments as I suggested earlier.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have much to say here, but I wonder if I am in order to move an amendment to this Motion. I will be able to give you the notice later. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem here, as we have experienced in this House on a number of Bills, is that most of us feel that we do not get the opportunity to talk over some of the problems which arise on particular important debates, like the Budget debate, because of this, Sir, as it has been expressed by some hon. Members I am also supporting them and also supporting particularly the proposal by the hon. Malinda that we extend it to ten days, although I would prefer fifteen days, instead of five.

It is very important in this House, and it is equally important as the Budget debate. Because of this, Sir, I feel that every Member here would like an opportunity to tell the Government what is happening in every part of Kenya, and the only way of Government getting suggestions from every part of Kenya is by the Members who represent various constituencies in this House being able to contribute in this Budget Speech, so that Government will be able to know where it is important to do something as regards a development programme.

Because of this, Sir, I beg to oppose the Motion.

Mr. Kibuga: On a point of order, Sir, I would like to seek your guidance as to whether we are allowed twenty minutes or thirty minutes, or any amount of time? How many minutes, under Standing Orders, are we allowed?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Under Standing Orders, (Inaudible.) minutes is allowed, but it is for the House to debate that question now.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion because I personally feel that there is a bit of confusion among the minds of the hon. Members because when the hon. Members, and particularly those who have spoken, Mr. Speaker, have indicated that at least every one of them wishes to speak, and if, taking into account the number of hon. Members here in this House, which is 129, all of us are given more than twenty minutes to speak, it means we shall be here for more than three or four weeks debating this Budget. Of course, Mr. Speaker there is nothing wrong in that, but under the Standing Orders, as you stated, there is a limited time, and unless it is amended by this House, I think it is equally wrong for us to say that the time should be extended, unless the extension is facilitated by the amendment of the Standing Orders.

[Mr. Ngeli]
Board and the recently set-up (Inaudible.)
Kenya Marketing Board which have different
terms. I am looking into this and very soon I
shall tell this House what I have laid down.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE
BANNING OF MEETINGS: SOUTH NYANZA

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think you have a question by private notice, Mr. Ngala-Abok? Will you ask it now?

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do have a question by private notice and I understand that the Ministry responsible for Administration is going to answer it. However, here is my question.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister for Internal Security and Defence explain to the House the circumstances which led to the banning of all public meetings in South Nyanza, and when he intends to lift the ban?

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyanweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The ban on public meetings in South Nyanza was instituted after there had been a bitter rift between various leaders in the Kanu branch in the district. It was considered at that time that if public meetings were allowed, supporters of various factions were likely to clash and the clashes would have resulted in disturbances which might have caused bloodshed and a breach of the peace. The Government intends that as soon as the situation has been normalized, public meetings will be permitted as usual. We hope that the hon. Members from South Nyanza and Kanu branch leaders in that area will facilitate the creation of a peaceful political atmosphere necessary for the progress of the general welfare of all the people of South Nyanza.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, do I understand from that reply that when a small group of revolutionary Members of Parliament show that they are leaders of Kanu, Government succumbs to these smaller groups and thus put the whole public at a disadvantage by banning public meetings without dealing with the revolutionary Members of Parliament?

Mr. Maitord-Numbo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like the hon. Member to substantiate that hon. Members of South Nyanza are revolutionary?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order, I think that remark was unnecessary, Mr. Ngala-Abok. You must withdraw it.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I think that if the hon. Member disagrees with any Member of Parliament he is entitled to that disagreement but I do not think he is entitled to call any Member of Parliament a "revolutionary" in this House. You must withdraw that word "revolutionary" Mr. Ngala-Abok.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to withdraw but, Sir, may I put the question again in a different way?

The administration officer in charge of the district knew very well that the meeting which was held there did not discuss elections and when the Members from that area claimed that—

Mr. arap Soi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I may be wrong but I seek your guidance. Since this only refers to Nyanza why then at a public meeting which I held in the Kericho District was—

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. There have been far too many points of order. I am sure that by now hon. Members know better than to interrupt a questioner who is asking a proper question and trying to give some information. I think there is too much of this and I shall have to be more strict in regard to points of order.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House why the district commissioner did not report to his Ministry that there was no meeting for election and that there was no cause for dispute except a few people claiming that they had taken over from somebody, and yet the public was so quiet and so peaceful? Will the Ministry, therefore, say that public meetings are now allowed in the interest of the public who have not had a clause to hear to the Government's African socialism policy, free medical treatment and many other Government plans?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is very much concerned with the orderly progress of the people of South Nyanza and it is for that reason that the Government did not wish to boost the political ambitions of any person in that district; that is why the meetings were banned. I have already indicated, Mr. Speaker, as soon as those hon. Members and local Kanu officials desist from promoting their own political ambitions, meetings will be permitted.

Mr. Makokha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister not agree with me that by

[Mr. Makokha]
banning meetings the Government drives these people underground and they hold meetings at night and in bars which is more dangerous than holding meetings publicly?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any hon. Member thinks that he can hold a meeting at night in any part of Kenya without being detected, he is risking, I think, a little too much. The Government is aware of the political situation in South Nyanza, and as soon as the situation improves, the ban on public meetings will be lifted.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while not trying to make any political capital out of this question, would the Assistant Minister please tell the House whether, if a meeting is arranged for a re-election where the two groups are invited to attend to participate in the election, the Administration is going to give a licence for such a meeting, so that the district can decide who are their leaders?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as and when the application is made by the representatives of South Nyanza to hold a public meeting, it does not matter who makes the application; the application will be considered in the light of circumstances prevailing on the date the application is received.

Mr. Odera-Sur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that banning these meetings arose because certain Members, who are not the Kanu office bearers in South Nyanza, just went and claimed that they were the leaders of Kanu branch in South Nyanza and did so deliberately to bring disorder in that district, what has the Government done about those people who have deliberately interfered with this question in South Nyanza?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be wrong for the Government to interfere in matters relating to party organization. All that the Government did in this particular case, when the situation became so bad, was to stop those Members—either the guilty or innocent parties—holding meetings in South Nyanza. That was done for the purpose of maintaining law and order in the district as well as keeping those irresponsible leaders, who are prepared to mislead the people, out of the way.

Mr. Kall: Mr. Speaker, can the Assistant Minister, for the information of this House, draw a line between the ruling party and the Government?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government Chief Whip should really be ashamed to ask me the difference between the Government and the ruling party. Of all the people in the House, the person who should know the party machinery is the Chief Whip.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister give us an assurance that the Government is aware that there are some elements which want to carry out *coup d'état* and to try out effective ways and practise these *coup d'état*, they have carried out one *coup d'état* in Murang'a in South Nyanza—

Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, (Inaudible.)
the hon. Minister who has no respect for himself has just shouted "shame".

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It has been ruled very many times that the word "shame" is out of order and we do not want anybody to use the word "shame".

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister give us an assurance that Government is completely aware that there are some elements who wish to stage a national *coup d'état* and to practise these *coup d'état* they have tried one in South Nyanza and one in Murang'a and they want to carry out another one in Embu and some other places?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is prepared to prevent any form of *coup d'état* if the proper meaning is given to the phrase of *coup d'état*.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): We will now go on to the next Order.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE
ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government having failed to answer this question properly, and yet seeing the reaction of the House on the matter, I wish to raise this matter on adjournment.

Mr. Mhogoh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I need your guidance on this point. It seems that during question time only a few people have been allowed to ask questions and to slander and throw mudslings at others. Mr. Speaker, what do you think of that, because in future I think, if it is allowed like that, it will be a setback to the dignity of the House.

[Mr. Godia]

tell the House what programme the provincial information officer of the Western Province had arranged to educate the people of Western Province at local *barazas*, schools and markets about nation building by us of self-help schemes.

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Njeru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The function of educating people in the process of community development and self-help schemes is not conducted by the Ministry, but by the community development division of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. However I gather from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services that in the Western Province the community development division employs one senior community development officer, three community development officers, eight assistant community development officers, plus all the Local Authorities employed as community development assistants.

This, Sir, is charged with the responsibility of holding local *barazas*, lecturing at schools and market places, so that people may be drawn into the nation's plan for community development and self-help schemes. I have a provincial information officer based in this area, and his specific job is to give the widest possible publicity to schemes that are organized by self-help groups and to inform the people through the medium of the Press, radio and television of the progress that has been made.

I am given to understand by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, that they are satisfied with the publicity given by the Ministry to self-help schemes, and community development.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, Sir, in which he referred to publicity on development self-help schemes in the Western Region, and he also referred to television, is he aware that in the whole of the Kakamega County Council there is not even a single set and there are no arrangements so far being made to facilitate the television system?

Mr. Njeru: Of course, I am aware of that, and there are other parts which are covered by television, but I hope shortly we shall introduce the same thing in your area.

Mr. Malsori-Imumbo: Mr. Speaker, arising from the former reply of the Assistant Minister, when all he informed us in the House was reading as hearsay I am told is he in order to work on hearsay because he is not aware?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He can reply on the information that is supplied to him by the Government.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, could he tell us specific programmes which have been laid down by the provincial information officers of the Western Province, and in his reply could he tell us the strength of his staff in Western Province to justify his reply?

Mr. Njeru: The Ministry is doing all it can to see that news from every province is broadcast, and is also used in television. If you want any programmes at all, of course, you just go and ask the senior information officer and he will give you the programme.

Question No. 2161

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement what arrangements the Minister has made in helping to organize all farmers in the new land settlement schemes to work on a co-operative basis.

The Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Angaine): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Commissioner for Co-operative Development has seconded to the Department of Settlement an assistant commissioner for co-operative development, six co-operative officers and thirty-two co-operative inspectors for the sole purpose of establishing and fostering the growth of co-operative societies in settlement schemes. The Department of Settlement's policy is to establish one co-operative society for each settlement scheme, and so far seventy-five settlement co-operative societies have been registered and a substantial number are in the process of registration. When settlement operation has been completed, there will be approximately 120 societies in the settlement area.

In the Ol'Kalou area, the Department of Settlement is in the process of establishing a number of farming units based entirely on co-operative farming principles.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, will the Minister tell this House the procedure of registering a settlement co-operative society?

Mr. Angaine: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am giving this booklet to the hon. Member so that he may study it.

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, in which he states that there are seventy-five co-operative societies registered in the settlement schemes, and in view of the fact that most of the settlement schemes still hire tractors, could the Minister tell the House what assistance he has given these seventy-five registered co-operatives in the form of tractors, so that it can assist them to plough their land without referring to the private posters?

Mr. Angaine: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although that question really is for the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing, we do loan a lot of money to the co-operative societies in order to enable them to buy tractors and any other kind of machinery they require—

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government says the people should form co-operative societies and then Government will assist them so, since most of us have been approached by the people who have formed their co-operative societies, would the Minister inform the Members of this House whether he is prepared to accept those people already registered to be allocated with farms on a co-operative basis?

Mr. Angaine: The answer is, Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from one of the Minister's replies, is he aware that in a place like Muhoroni, and Songhor area, where we have co-operatives in the settlement areas, the people are experiencing a lot of difficulties in getting milk quotas on account of paying Sh. 200 per gallon deposit? What action is the Minister taking to help these people?

Mr. Angaine: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of that but if the hon. Member would bring that as a genuine case to me I will see what I can do.

Question No. 2165

MARKETING BOARD STAFF: TERMS OF SERVICE

Mr. Omweri asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing whether the Minister would state the status and terms of service of the marketing board staff members, whether or not they were considered civil servants.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngel): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The staff of the marketing boards are not civil servants. Their terms and conditions of service vary from one board to another. These boards are empowered to prescribe the terms and conditions of service applicable to their employees.

However, I am at present looking into this very question and shall be able to give full information to the hon. Members of this House, with respect to the four boards which are in my Ministry, in the near future.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, is he implying that he is going to look into the Ordinance empowering these marketing boards to employ their own staff on their own terms, applicable to the applicants, so as to bring it in accordance with the present terms of service of the civil servants?

Mr. Ngel: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two of my boards employ almost the same terms and conditions as the civil servants.

I have indicated here my willingness to examine the differences between the terms of service of the civil servants and the employees of the marketing boards, and as soon as I have the statistics and everything ready I shall report this to the hon. Members of this House.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from the Minister's reply that the boards are not having similar terms, can he tell us exactly the basic principles which necessitate different terms in terms of the various boards in his Ministry?

Mr. Ngel: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is a very wide one and unless I prepare a full report, after examining the condition of each member of the staff of the board, I cannot give the (Inaudible). However, if I may say so, I have said here, that the terms of service of the members of the staff of the marketing boards have been drawn up by the staff and prescribed by the marketing boards themselves. That is why I am going into the question of examining this to bring their terms of service into line with the terms of service of the civil servants.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this set-up was due to the largeness of the Ministry of Agriculture, and certain responsibilities were left to the particular organizations and the marketing boards, and since now we have a special Ministry in charge of this particular section, would the Minister accelerate his investigation so as to bring the staff of all marketing boards into line with the other civil servants, as other Ministries are doing?

Mr. Ngel: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have indicated my mind on this but if I may go a little bit further, I would like to say that two of the boards are on equal terms with the civil servants. It is only the other two boards, the Matze Marketing

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to the case already mentioned about Masai tribal policemen killing the Kisii and the two other Kisii where Masai *Aforan* were arrested, would the Minister accept that his Ministry failed to prove and in that case showed inefficiency by not finding the exact person, and the court of law had to say that the police could not find the murderer and therefore this was the failure of the police and his Ministry for failing to prove the fact?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no, not at all. The police did their job and they arrested these people and if he knows the Constitution, then he will know that the police cannot interfere with the court of law.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in accordance with Standing Orders that I may be allowed to ask a special question with regards to this question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, you have to give notice.

Question No. 2159

MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Education whether he would tell the House what justification his Ministry has to grant permission to Cambridge School Certificate failures to manage private secondary schools?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. My records do not indicate whether or not persons who have failed the School Certificate examination have been approved as managers of secondary or other schools, as the requirements for school managers do not necessarily include personal academic qualifications. Schools managers must essentially be responsible individuals or organisations, with resources, energy and organizing ability necessary for running a worthwhile educational institution.

Question No. 2172

LOW STANDARD OF EDUCATION UASIN GISHU

Mr. Tuwei asked the Minister for Education that in view of the fact that the standard of African education in Uasin Gishu District is very low what is the Ministry doing to make the district catch up with the other districts in the country during the seven-year plan?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the

following reply. Under the Education (Entrustment of Functions to Local Authorities) Order 1965, it is the responsibility of the Sirikwa County Council to prepare and submit plans for the promotion and development of primary education in Uasin Gishu and to implement such plans as approved by me in consultation with the Minister for Local Government. I can assure the hon. Member of my intention to do everything possible to see that any such plans as might be submitted by the council are given every support and full consideration. But it is essential to note that an account must be taken off the council's ability, with the aid of Government grants, to afford the proposed services.

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the few schools which have already been built in Uasin Gishu, and as such the children have to walk long distances, would the Ministry at the moment instal or introduce a system of introducing buses in which the children can be transported to the schools?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not hear the question very well. Could he repeat it?

Mr. Tuwei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the schools that have been built already in the Uasin Gishu are so far that the children have to walk long distances to get to such schools would the Minister in due course bring in a system which the children will be taken to the schools by bus?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the educational system of this country is one throughout and the question of introducing buses in one particular area cannot be possible at this moment.

Mr. Muruli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister assure this House that he will not hold down the advancement of other districts in order to give the people the (Inaudible) to catch up with them quickly in education?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the present moment in Uasin Gishu alone we have about eighty-four schools and these schools, Mr. Speaker, Sir compared to other less developed areas, are quite sufficient for the time being.

Question No. 2151

ROAD ALIGNMENT NANDI SOUTH

Mr. Choge asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power firstly whether the Minister would urge Sirikwa County Council to realign Kapumo-Serem Road and some other roads in Nandi South?

[Mr. Choge]

Secondly, whether the Minister could tell the House when Eldoret-Kapsabet Road will be tarmac-ed?

When would the realignment of the Kapsabet Chevakale Road take place?

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. My Ministry has no plans for the realignment of the Kapumo-Serem Road and it is extremely unlikely that Sirikwa County Council would be able to find funds for this work. Certain other roads in Nandi South, for example the Chepkongoni—Ibanja, Kobujoi—Kibwareng and the Kundoss River—Kapsas Roads, etc., are however, included in Phase 2 of the Tea Track Development Programme. Negotiations have recently been successfully concluded with the International Development Association for loan finance for these roads and construction of them is to be phased over a three-year period starting shortly.

The inclusion of the Eldoret-Kapsabet Road in the revised Development Plan 1965/70 is at present under discussion and it will depend on the amount of money which will be allocated for roads and the priority given to the road whether it will be included.

The realignment of the remaining section of the Kapsabet-Chevakale Road between Kaimosi tea estates and Chevakale is included in the International Development Association Loan Trunk Road Development Programme and I am hopeful of work on the road starting in the last quarter of 1965, subject to land acquisition proceeding satisfactorily.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he tell the House the reasons why Sirikwa County Council should wait for the tea authority to do the roads for them and yet the people of Nandi South pay the taxes to the Sirikwa County Council?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money for developing the roads does not come from Sirikwa County Council at all.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask that question again, Sir, because I think that it has not been answered. I am stating the fact that the people of Nandi South pay their taxes to Sirikwa County Council not the tea authority, why should the Sirikwa County Council wait for the tea authority to do the roads for them?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never said that the tea authority made roads for Sirikwa County Council at all. The tea authority roads are under my Ministry.

Mr. arap Too: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell us how much money would be required to tarmac this road from Eldoret to Kapsabet?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of actual figures, I cannot give them at this moment, but I could give them if the hon. Member requires them, but I thought that all the hon. Member who raised the question is interested in and the hon. Members of this House are interested in, is to hear that we have included this road in the Development Estimates 1965/70, and that we will carry out the job.

Question No. 2169

MEMBERS OF TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD TRIBUNAL

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power who are the members of the Transport Licensing Appeal Tribunal and who appointed such members.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The members of the Transport Licensing Appeal Tribunal are appointed by the President and are as follows: Mr. T. A. Dennison (Chairman), Mr. K. P. Shah, Mr. G. A. Otum, Mr. D. N. Githegi. There is one vacancy to be filled.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, arising from that reply, would the hon. Assistant Minister agree with me that some of the people who want transport licences are discriminated against because they have no people to represent them within their respective provinces?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member says there are no people to represent them, but I have mentioned four people.

Mr. Kali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, following the reply by the Assistant Minister that the members of this board are appointed by the President, can he assure this House that the present members were really appointed by the President?

Mr. Bomett: Yes, Sir.

Question No. 2160

EDUCATING PEOPLE ON NATION-BUILDING

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism if he would

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in a position to give the information at the moment, but if the hon. Member is interested I can find out and write to him later on.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister says there are some refugees in Kenya from South Africa who claim to be freedom fighters. What does Government do to make sure that some of these are not spies who have been sent here?

Mr. Matano: This is one of the difficulties that Kenya is facing at the moment, Mr. Speaker, to try to identify the genuine cases of refugees from the pretenders. At the moment our Ministry is trying to deflect these people to Dar es Salaam where there is a committee outlined where these people have to go and get themselves identified. If necessary, they get their help there but we do not do anything for them here.

Question No. 2156

MASAI COMPENSATION TO AKAMBA

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence whether the Minister was aware that the Masai had not paid Kamba for their cattle which were stolen during the 1960 Akamba/Masai clash.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The answer is, no, Sir. I may add that perhaps the hon. Member for Machakos South is not conversant with the facts of this case. The old Kajiado County Council deposited the sum of Sh. 20,780 with the District Commissioner, Machakos, in 1963 to be used for the payment of compensation to the Akamba for the loss of their cattle in the 1960 clash.

Since then the district commissioner has settled all certified claims lodged with his office by the Wakamba, and the Government, therefore, is not aware that the Masai owe the Wakamba any compensation money. In fact, the District Commissioner, Machakos, still holds the balance of Sh. 835, which has remained unclaimed by the Wakamba people for a long time. I may instruct the district commissioner to render this amount to the Treasury, no person having claimed the said money. The money was paid to the people of Makueni Division through the divisional district officer in charge of that division.

So, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member had taken some trouble to check the facts, this question would not have been tabled.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the reply by the Assistant Minister, Mr. Speaker, to the effect that the amount which the hon. questioner was after had already been paid, is he aware that it is probably due to the fact that Machakos County Council is finding itself in trouble, financially that is why it thinks it should get some extra money somehow from the Masai?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think really that question arises because whether the Machakos County Council is insolvent or not does not really affect the payment of compensation by the Masai. If the Machakos County Council wants the Masai to subsidize their services, that is a question to be dealt with between the Masai leaders and the Wakamba leaders.

Mr. Somo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in this question what does he mean by the word "Kamba"—that means rope?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order.

Mr. ole Tipsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is he aware that to the contrary, the Wakamba themselves still owe the Masai some money which they have not paid to the Masai and that, instead of asking the District Commissioner, Machakos, to reimburse or to pay the Sh. 800 back to the Treasury, this money should be paid back to the Kajiado Masai?

Mr. Nyamweya: If the Masai warriors have any claim against the Wakamba that should be submitted in the usual way.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would the Assistant Minister tell the House the Government's policy on these tribal clashes when, for instance, there is a terrible clash. Is it fair for the Masai to be penalized in general or just a few individuals?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Adhere to the particular question.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has just said that the Sh. 800 which is remaining in the Machakos County Council will be sent to the Treasury. Does the Government consider it fair to take money which belongs rightly to the Masai people and give it to the Treasury in view of the fact that that is not in the form of taxes, and if that is the case, Mr. Speaker, would the Government consider giving the money back to the county council where this money was contributed from?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be that the hon. Member for Majog-Bassi is not also aware that when fines or compensation money is paid to the Government and that money is not claimed within the time specified, that money generally goes to the general revenue of the country.

Question No. 2163

MASAI MURDERING KISII PEOPLE

Mr. Omweri asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence whether, in view of the repeated murders committed on the Kisii people by the Masai, the Minister would tell the House what the Government would do to—

- (i) bring the Masai murderers to justice, and
- (ii) give compensation to the Kisii dependants of those murdered at their own homes.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. If a Masai murders a Kisii, he would be taken to the court of law, tried by the Kenya laws and justice would take its course. If a Kisii murders a Masai, a similar action will be taken, so will be done with any individual in Kenya, whatever, tribe, race or background he may happen to belong to.

The second part, no such a murder has taken place on active service in the Kenya Government service, and, therefore, the question of compensation does not arise.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, dealing with the first question, as the Minister says that the murderers would be dealt with according to the Kenya laws, would the Minister tell this House what his Ministry has done to get those murderers who have committed such offences or such murders in Kisii areas on the Kisii people, while in their own homes?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the police do carry out investigations and, where they catch the murderers, they are arrested and taken to the courts.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, the Minister has just said that the Government will not pay any compensation because the murders are not on active service on the side of the Government; would the Minister explain why Government has not compensated the father of a young man from my place who was shot by the Tribal Police and the two tribal policemen were arrested then, but they were not given sufficient punishment, and up

to this day the Government has not intimated that they are going to compensate the parents of the boy who was shot.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Anyieni, I am afraid that that is another question. I think we are talking here about Masai and Kisii.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to make my position clear, the two tribal policemen were Masai and the person who was shot was a Kisii.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Right, I apologize.

Dr. Mungai: I understand the hon. Member to say that these two tribal policemen were arrested and taken to court. The police did their job by arresting them and the courts of law have to carry out their justice. I do not know the case and I am sure you can get the records of the court which would show why the judgment which was passed was passed in that manner.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister tell the House whether he is prepared to set up a commission to investigate whether the Masai are aggressors against the Kisii or the Kisii are aggressors against Masai?

Dr. Mungai: No, Sir. From our records we know that there has been aggression on both sides. My Ministry will attempt to do the best they can to stop aggression on both sides, not only to investigate, but to take action, as they always do.

Mr. ole Tipsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister agree with me that the murders referred to by the hon. questioner are not only confined to the Masai people, but to the Kisii as well; murdering the Masai, and that the Government will punish these people irrespective of what tribe they belong to?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer the hon. questioner to my reply to the question which was exactly what he has repeated.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, the hon. Member, alleges here that there are Masai murderers who have come (Inaudible) some Kisii, the hon. Member is also claiming that there are some Kisii who have gone into Masai land to murder Masai. May he now substantiate that, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because according to facts it is not like that?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think it is a general allegation and we do not want to go too much into that.

[Mr. Choge]

Is there any educational allowance being given to the administrative officers who have the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in this Ministry?

Mr. Nyanweya: Would the hon. Member for Nandi South repeat his question.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir, is it in order for an hon. Assistant Minister to discuss with another Minister and then ask an hon. Member to repeat his question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. Hon. Ministers should normally pay attention to the Members asking questions, but it sometimes does happen that they have another important point to discuss.

Mr. Choge: Why is it that during the colonial time—

Mr. urup Sol: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your ruling. Does this mean that the Assistant Minister is to discuss with another Minister first before listening to the question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I think we should not be over sensitive about these things. We are not here to dictate to a Minister with whom he should talk or with whom he should not talk, or what he should do. It is up to him to decide what he is going to do during question time and if the hon. Members do not like it, they (Inaudible.)

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister has denied that it is not a question of pay that made these officers leave or quit the Service, is it not true that during the colonial times the administrative officers, such as the assistant provincial commissioners used to get educational allowances, and how they do not get it and yet the Government wants people with degrees to take over the jobs?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that the officers in the jobs are not leaving because of being underpaid. What I said was that the hon. Member had said that officers are being mistreated by underpaying. I said underpayment is not mistreatment, that is only a matter of the English language. However, I would like to answer the question that the expatriate officers were entitled to expatriate allowances. This, in other words, meant they were on some inducement for the purpose of helping them to live in the standard which the Colonial Government thought the people who had come out here wanted. Now, since we have had our independence, we all know that our officers in the field

and at the headquarters do not get inducement allowance or expatriate allowance. Hence this difference occurs.

Mr. Bala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the reply to part (b) of the same question, would the Assistant Minister tell the House when the Government is proposing to replace some of these sub-chiefs who are unpopular and whose Services are not required by the masses in this country?

Mr. Choge: On a point of order, Sir, I am the one who is asking the question, and I said that the question should be dealt with separately.

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Order. It is the Speaker who decides who is going to ask the question.

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Office is looking into the question of carrying out an exercise which will wipe out some of the sub-chiefs who are no longer required.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister agree with me that the reason why these administrative officers leave administration and join other firms is because when it comes to the question of promotion tribalism is allowed to play a greater part?

Mr. Nyanweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not be prepared to accept that suggestion.

Question No. 2173

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN ISIOLO

Mr. Bonaya asked the President—

(a) why the election of Provincial Advisory Council had not yet been done in Isiolo Leasehold Area and yet the nomination of the candidates was done in November, 1964;

(b) was the President aware that the candidates who were contesting the seat were still campaigning that one of them had spent about Sh. 10,000.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The necessary regulations providing the legal framework within which elections in Isiolo and elsewhere in the province could be held were passed by the Regional Assembly in November, 1964, but were later found to be invalid. The council was asked to pass the regulations again. As this had not been done until recently, the elections at Isiolo have not yet taken place. However, the Provincial Advisory Council has now

[The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office] passed the enactment which enables them to pass the necessary regulations. When the council, therefore, next meets, which may be next month, the regulations will be passed and the elections at Isiolo, Machakos and elsewhere will take place.

The answer to (b) is, No, Sir. The district commissioner in Isiolo advises us that the area concerned is so small that it is unlikely that any candidate could have spent £500 campaigning in the very short time since nomination, unless he was disposed to extreme extravagance.

Mr. Bonaya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that one candidate, Mr. Abdi Mohamed Say Say has been arrested? This person could have been likely to win but he was arrested simply because his opponent would have lost the seat.

Dr. Waiyaki: Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I cannot agree or disagree with the hon. Member; whether or not this man has been arrested I do not know. But whatever has caused his arrest, surely, must be within the laws of the country.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, I have two questions to ask but will take one at a time.

The first is this. Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, how is it that a nomination day could have been selected when the Regional Assembly did not pass the enactment to enable an election to take place in Isiolo?

Dr. Waiyaki: Mr. Speaker, the nomination day was not dependent on this enactment; it was the regulations that were dependent on the enactment.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, the second question is this: Would the Assistant Minister agree with me despite what he said in reply to hon. Bonaya, that the purpose for which the elections have been delayed up to this time is that the Government favoured one candidate against the other until such time that the other candidate was imprisoned, or was arrested and jailed?

Dr. Waiyaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must take very strong exception on behalf of the Government to that kind of statement. This Government is not interested in favouring one candidate against another. The only thing that we dislike in the Eastern and North-Eastern Regions is the *Shitja*.

Mr. Kibungu: Arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, may I know whether it is always necessary for the Provincial Advisory Council to pass an enactment before a nomination day is declared by the Government?

Dr. Waiyaki: All provincial councils; Mr. Speaker, were asked, as long ago as October 1964, to pass necessary legislation for voters' elections. This is the law and so it is necessary as the hon. Member says.

Question No. 2171

LIBERATION MOVEMENT OFFICERS IN KENYA

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for External Affairs how liberation movements or offices were established in Kenya for political organization of countries still under colonialism?

The Assistant Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Matano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Any liberation movement or political organization is regarded as a society and must apply for registration in Kenya in accordance with the Society Act. This is the normal procedure for all organizations seeking registration. No distinction is made between external organizations representing colonial territories and the indigenous ones. In both cases the same rules apply equally and the Registrar of Societies determines the suitability of granting registration if he is satisfied that the application meets all the requirements as stipulated in the Society Act.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister inform this House how many offices of liberation movement are so far established in Kenya?

Mr. Matano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are only two at the moment which are registered in Kenya: one is the Mozambique Liberation Front and the other is the National Movement of Camerouns. As far as other countries are concerned they do not have such political organizations in Nairobi. In fact, only small numbers of refugees from countries like South Africa, Sudan, Rhodesia and Angola are known to exist in Nairobi. These refugees sometimes call themselves freedom fighters, but as far as we know they are not politically organized in Nairobi. We do, however, have reason to believe that these liberation movements are based elsewhere in Africa.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House how many of these organizations have been refused by the Registrar from countries where this liberation movement has been (Inaudible.) and have been registered by the Kenya Government?

[Mr. Anyien]

Mr. Speaker, in the present Motion it is not possible for the Government to viligize the Somalis. If people build houses everywhere how can the Government give them tractors to cultivate the land. We want people to build houses near the roads so that the Government can try to do something for the people. This can be done in the districts around here but I do not think this can be done in the North-Eastern Region.

It must be remembered that the reason why we have the *Shifita* in the North-Eastern Region is because it was a creation of the Colonial Government. This is not a creation of the Kenya Government. This was deliberately done by the Colonial Government who decided to leave the Somali people behind. Are there any Somali people with degrees in education? The colonialists left them behind and because they have been left behind they now look over the border and think they want to be the same as their brothers on the other side. I would like to reiterate one thing. More than once our President has made it very clear that even if the Somalis brought bombs and other weapons the Kenya Government would still not yield one inch of land to them. Cannot these people listen to these words? Mr. Speaker, on this issue we are all united and if there is one hon. Member here, may he be from Somalia, from Kisii, or from anywhere, who thinks that the Kenya Government is going to give these people any land he is entirely wrong. Government is not going to give away one inch of land to anybody to whom it does not belong. So, the Somalis who are acting as *Shifita* should stop their activities.

Therefore, I would like to say that instead of viligizing the people the Government should set up schools and educate more and more people. This will improve their standard of living. In this way the Somalis who are in Kenya will have a better standard of living than the Somalis who are in Somalia. We may even have more Somalis coming to live here in order to achieve a better standard of living. They will increase the population of our country and help us in this way.

I would like to say one more thing and this is that we must be determined to help the Government. I am sure the hon. Members from the North-Eastern Region are doing everything to help the Government. I would like to say at the same time that the Kenya Government should also try and listen to some of the advice which is given by the hon. Members who represent these areas. The Government should encourage these people to be

the true leaders of these people so that when they speak to their people, the people will heed the advice given to them. Government has asked the *Shifita* to come out and surrender but in this connexion I would like to say that this is not enough. It is not enough for the Kenya Government to ask these people to surrender. If they do so and have no jobs then they will roam about the streets aimlessly and will, in a while, return to their *Shifita* activities. If Government is asking them to surrender then Government must find something for them to do. They should be kept busy because it is said that the devil finds work for idle hands. This will keep them away from their evil ways.

With those few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that those hon. Members who are convinced that all Somalis are not loyal, are in a way trying to say that the Kenya Government is incapable of deciding who is a *Shifita* and who is not. One hon. Member said that he does not trust any Somali. If the hon. Member really thought that every Member of Parliament from Somalia was a *Shifita* I think, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The hon. Member withdrew that remark, and so we cannot discuss that point any more.

Mr. Anyien: Then, in that case, I will also not continue with it.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that an assurance must be given to the Somalis that the Kenya Government is now spending a lot of money on the *Shifita* activities and that Mzee President has said that if the *Shifita* activities stopped then this money could be used for development of this particular area. So, the hon. Members should go and tell their people this. Even if we continue saying this we will never give one inch of land to them.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): For reasons I have already given, it is for the convenience of the House that I adjourn it now, and allow the remaining forty minutes of this debate for debate to continue on another day.

The House is now adjourned until Tuesday, 15th June 1965, at 2:30 p.m.

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

Tuesday, 15th June 1965

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

[The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I have received the following message from the Senate to the House of Representatives:

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL
(BILL No. 67)

That the Senate has agreed to the said Bill without amendment on Friday, 11th June 1965.

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya—Annual Report 1964.

(By the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko) on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. McKenzie))

Standard Agreement on Operational Assistance between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the United Nations and Agencies.

(By the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Onyko) on behalf of the Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya))

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2152

RESIGNATION AND TRANSFERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Mr. Choge asked the President whether he could tell the House why the present administrative officers were trying to leave the Administration and join other private firms.

Would he also tell the House whether it was the policy of this Government to transfer sub-chiefs who are poor from their areas to some other good areas to prevent them from resigning from the Service?

Would the President tell the House if it was the policy of this Government to continue the services of sub-chiefs who were known to be taking people's money?

Could the Minister tell the House why a sub-chief in Nandi District should continue when people do not require his services any more.

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It is not unusual for administrative officers to seek employment with private firms. Civil servants have got the right to look for employment wherever they wish and according to their aptitudes. A few officers have applied for what they consider to be better jobs in private firms and, at the same time, many young men have left private firms to join the Government, including the Provincial Administration.

(a) It is not the policy of Government to transfer sub-chiefs from any area in order to stop them from resigning from the Service.

(b) No, taking people's money illegally is a criminal offence and any public officer doing that would be liable to dismissal from the Service. Should any hon. Member know of a sub-chief or any public officer doing that, he should report at once and disciplinary action will be taken immediately.

(c) The Government was not aware that a sub-chief in Nandi District was being retained in the Service against the wishes of his people. Administrative officers constantly watch the behaviour and suitability of their chiefs and sub-chiefs and, as soon as a situation like this develops, the necessary action is taken. If the hon. Member has any complaint about any sub-chief, he should report this matter to the district commissioner of that area and action will be taken.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are four questions, and I think I shall deal with each question separately. With regards to question (a) Administrative officers. Is it not because of the mistreatment being experienced by these officers such as underpaying them but they find it very difficult to live with the salary they get due to tribalism in promotion?

Mr. Nyamweya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, underpayment is not mistreatment.

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, would it not be in order for the hon. Member to declare his interest in this particular question?

The Acting Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think it is (Inaudible.)

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that is a way of trying to prevent me from asking this question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Speak up, Mr. Otiende, I did not hear what you said.

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member from Wajir North speaks at me, calling me *mijingo* and *pumbafu* I heard him say so.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Khalif, did you say that?

Mr. Khalif: I did not say that, Mr. Speaker. On the contrary—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. As I said before, if hon. Members are alleged to have made offensive remarks which I have not heard, and they deny having made them, I cannot take them as having been made. However, I cannot have these remarks across the Floor like this. They cause too much offence and they interfere with the course of business.

We will now proceed.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, as I was saying, I think Government should adopt what measures are suitable to finish the activities of the *Shifita* completely so that we have some money for other services. This is one of the best ways to do it and those who have suffered from *Shifita* activities will bear me out. Somebody is saying that it has been stamped out. Who has stamped it out? When was it stamped out? Only recently we heard of *Shifita* activities and yet an hon. Member comes here and says it was stamped out. When was it stamped out?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think if Government was really sincere to ask for views of Members this is what it should do now: put all Somalis into villages. Look what they have done to Garissa Town? You know, these *Shifita* can walk anywhere and, therefore, they can cross the river very easily. They have been able to cross all the way from Garissa to my constituency. How many miles is this? Supposing they had been put into villages and given passes this would not have happened. But these troubles are taking place because these horrible people have been left alone to move around wherever they wish. Mr. Speaker, I think the Government should accept what I have suggested. The hon. Member for Teso says it was untimely, it was too late. However, this notice of Motion was given a long time ago and, therefore, it is not the fault of the Member concerned.

I say, put the *Shifita* into villages. Finish those bad elements which are there, and yet they will go back to their old system. If you leave them to

wander around as they are doing at present we will continue to have trouble for years and years. This House will be a witness to what I am saying. I have lived with Somalis since I was born and I know their mentality.

I think the Government must be strict and put them into villages. It should not worry about the talk that will follow. The first thing to be done is definitely to put them into villages.

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

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like the contents of the Motion to be made clear through you. Does this Motion actually seek from the Government that all the Somalis should be penalized or does it only seek that the people who are known to be *Shifita* should be penalized by being put into villages? Mr. Speaker, the Members who have spoken seem to be mixing the points; they have been saying that all the Somalis are—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I cannot as a matter of order interpret the terms of a Motion to hon. Members. It is open to hon. Members to decide what are the terms of a Motion as it appears on the Order Paper. Hon. Members read and interpret as they think best. It is not for the Speaker to interpret the terms of the Motion to hon. Members though the meaning of this particular Motion seems to me clear enough.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Member who has just sat down for it is understandable, Sir, that if the people you represent were being harassed by any particular community you could not help but speak in the way the hon. Member who has just spoken has done. It would be illogical for a Member to come to this House and not speak of the problems of the people who elected him to this House.

However, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member is just walking out because he feels that I may have to raise arguments which will be too strong for his contentions. I think that is one of the reasons why he has walked out.

Mr. Speaker, we know that in this country the Colonial Government did villagize the *Kikuyu* people for about seven years to ten years, but nobody can tell this House that that did finish the *Mau Mau* movement in this country. I think it did not finish the *Mau Mau* movement in this country. If any hon. Member thinks so that he does not recognize that the hon. *Mzee* Kenyatta who was called a *Mau Mau* is still leading the Government today. So, the *Mau Mau* movement was never defeated.

[Mr. Anyieni]

I would like to say that we should have supported this Motion, but the area in which these conditions prevail cannot allow—

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member in order to imply the *Mzee* Kenyatta is a *Mau Mau*?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Oh, no, Mr. Komora. Mr. Anyieni did not say that Mr. Kenyatta is a *Mau Mau*, he said he was called a *Mau Mau*.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, let me make it clear, so that our papers do not make a mistake about it, I did not say that *Mzee* Kenyatta was a *Mau Mau*. What I said was that *Mzee* Kenyatta was convicted as leading the *Mau Mau*, that he was convicted as being a *Mau Mau*, that he is the Father of the Nation and is the Head of the Republic today. So, *Mau Mau* was never defeated.

Let me come back to my point. We would have been right in supporting a Motion like this, but this area, Mr. Speaker, is an area which is a very dry area. Now, if the hon. Members would like the Government to accept this Motion they should try to find out the population of the Somali people, the property in the form of animals, livestock which the Somali people own. How much money would it cost the Government to water the animals in that particular village (Inaudible.) How much money would it cost the Government to feed the animals of these Somalis? If Government is not going to water the animals and feed them then it means that the Kenya Government will have to destroy all the animals of the Somali people. Then, how much money would the Government spend on feeding all the Somali people who are without property? Mr. Speaker, there is no other way of Government getting the money except asking people, whom even the hon. Kase represents, and whom even the Specially Elected Member, who does not represent any particular constituents but this House, the hon. Mr. Komora—

Mr. Komora: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Member for Majoge-Bassi in order to suggest that I am not representing any constituency? I am here (Inaudible.)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. The hon. Member is quite correct to say that the Specially Elected Member does not represent any constituency, but if any hon. Member does that with the intention of being offensive towards Specially Elected Members on that ground then he is out of order.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my point very clear. I was not trying to be offensive, unless the hon. Member is trying to waste my time in making such accusation in which case, Mr. Speaker, I hope you will give me a few more minutes. It is true that the hon. Member does not represent any particular constituency except the Members of this House who elected him. I did not want to be offensive towards him. That is laid down in the Constitution.

The point I was trying to make is that if Government was to feed all these Somalis in the villages it would cost a lot of money. Government has no other way of making money. The day we made *Mzee* Kenyatta the President of the Republic we did not give him a hammer and stones from which he can make money to feed these people with. Money has to come from the Budget and from borrowing. If the hon. Member is actually saying that he wants Government—Suppose the Government accepted this Motion and then another Motion was brought here and the hon. Member was asked to agree that his people at home, his father and his brother, should pay about Sh. 200 in order to feed the Somalis in the villages, would the hon. Member agree? He would never agree to this, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Komora: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Anyieni: I will not give way, Mr. Speaker, because the hon. Member has no information to give me.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be very difficult to villagize people in a dry country. It is almost impossible to do so. No Government would accept such a Motion, and the Kenya Government will not accept such a Motion because it will be a very expensive exercise. If, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Members who are saying that the Somalis should be (Inaudible.) in order to say that they are loyal, this is all right. But to say that we should villagize them is wrong, because this will be a very great expense. Even all the *Kisii* people, the *Teso*, the people from *Kilifi* will have to pay extra taxes in order to implement this. We are not here to work just for the Somalis. Mr. Speaker, villagization is all right and we could accept this. There was a Motion in this House recently by the hon. Member for *Migori*, the hon. Mr. Okwanyo, where he told the Kenya Government that it should villagize the people so that they would have a vast piece of land for cultivation. Government did that and supported the Motion.

[Mr. Oduya]

But at the moment I do not think, again, that we, as Members of this House, should try to bring in this sort of inconvenience by urging the Government to take drastic action that is not warranted at this time against the Somali people. The Somalis have proved without reasonable doubt that they are loyal to this Government. This Motion could have effect only if the Member concerned move it at the time when the *Shifita* activities were strong in the area, but since the Somali people are now living peacefully, although we have one or two *Shifita* going around, loitering about in the country, I mean that that alone cannot be used as an excuse to penalize the majority of the loyal Somalis who have declared their loyalty to the Government. Today in this House we have the Somali Members who speak for the Somali people and, if there is any difficulty at all, they are the right Members to bring a Motion of this kind to this House.

But I do not think that it is going to help any one of us or any Member trying to qualify to speak for the Somali people (Inaudible) represent. It would have been most useful, Mr. Speaker, if my hon. friend who moved this Motion could have brought a Motion which would definitely ask the Government to help the people he represents in his own area, rather than bringing a Motion which is not very useful to the people he represents. Knowing very well the difficulties which the people in the Laikipia District experienced, I do not think my friend should have taken most of his energy and to waste his time in going on talking about the Somali affairs, which are known to our own Government. I know very well that the Somalis are nomads, Mr. Speaker. These people being nomads, if they are going to be brought under villagization, and the area is a sort of semi-desert, it would be very difficult for them to look for water for their own animals. So, if my friend is suggesting that the Kenya Government should send money to establish water schemes in the area, build better houses for these people in villages and, also, to carry out irrigation schemes, if that is what he is aiming at, he should make it very clear so that we know the position, instead of mixing up things. What I should have advised my friend to do, before he goes further, is to just withdraw this Motion, so that we could have something better to discuss in the Chamber. This, Mr. Speaker, cannot be compared with the previous emergency in the country because I know my friend had this in mind when he moved the Motion, that the previous Government, the Colonial Government, managed to control the

emergency in the country by villagizing the people, but you cannot compare the state of affairs with the Somali with that which prevailed in the colonial régime. During that time, the emergency that existed was not like the one at present which concerns the *Shifita*. So far, there are only a few *Shifita*, but in the previous days we had, of course, a lot of confusion in the Central Province, where my friend actually lived in those days; although now he lives in Laikipia as an ambassador of the Central Province. So, I do not think it is wise to suggest that the same situation or the same action which was taken by the Colonial Government against Central Province area could also be applied by the present Government to the loyal Somalis at this stage, because I know in the old days the people went to the forest, the people who were around the towns here were terrorised by the situation and the activities which prevailed at that time, so at the moment I do not think our Government experiences any difficulty at all in this area. Government has provided sufficient and adequate protection for the people living in the area, although you cannot avoid those who come at night, like the unfortunate affair which happened in Isiolo at that time when some of the Kenya Government Ministers were there; but those are some of the things which just happen suddenly without anybody's knowledge. So, Mr. Speaker, without going further, I think the Motion has only been brought here just to take most of our time which would have allowed us to discuss some of the more important Motions dealing with the development of the area, including the Laikipia area, which I think is the most (Inaudible) even my own Teso area is better off than that area, so I think, in future, we should be given an opportunity to debate proper and very useful Motions which will urge our Government to consider the development of the areas, like that of Laikipia, which require water, irrigation, industries and so on.

I think Motions like that, when brought by my hon. friend, Mr. G. G. Kariuki, I will definitely appreciate.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We cannot tell hon. Members what other Motions they should have brought instead of the one they have. It (Inaudible) that any Motion or any speech by any Member is a waste of time. It is a matter of opinion and you are entitled to express your opinion on it.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it very clear from the start that I support this Motion wholeheartedly.

[Mr. Kase]

Sir, there is nothing shameful about it. No Teso has died in these *Shifita* activities. No Kisi working there has lost his life in these *Shifita* activities, but I have had my people killed by these *Shifita*, some of them buried.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member has said that if we put the Somalis into villages, then we are punishing a bigger group for nothing. If that argument was to be valid, it was in 1963 I think when the area was declared an emergency area—I want somebody to do the mathematics. How many were *Shifita* then, and how many were not *Shifita*, and why did we then penalize the rest? If that argument was to be valid, Sir, the whole area was put under an emergency and, therefore, even those who call themselves loyal came under the emergency.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, is that the hon. Member is making interjections for nothing. I must say this, that my friend, Mr. Oduya, has tried to say something. I am among those people who was taken round by the Minister for Internal Security and Defence. We went around all the General Service Unit areas, in both the North-Eastern and in the Coast Province I wish to say this, Sir, that any person pretending that he can easily control people who are nomads is deceiving himself. It is cheaper to control them, it is cheaper to patrol an area. You know that these people are living in that village, you know that those are living in that village, therefore you can patrol in between, but what are you going to do with one house there, and one house there, and one house there? I think the only solution is to break these small *manyattas* which they have, bundle them all together and put them into proper villages and fence them like Garissa Township. I think this would help the Kenya Government. If they become criminals, the same should be done.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult when you find that a number of *Shifita* walk into a *manyatta* where there are Somalis, and these Somalis are threatened that if they do not give them food, they will be finished. But if they were in villages, Mr. Speaker, these chaps would not find it easy. When the emergency was at its height, I remember, one man decided to villagize all the Kikuyu. This was much cheaper to finish the emergency, rather than leaving them with their small places. Now they are back to normal, they are going back, but at this moment I think it is high time the Government took no risk, because if they let them live in *manyattas* like this, I guarantee it will continue and continue forever.

My personal opinion is, I doubt the loyalty—if I am not out of order—of any Somali. I doubt it.

Mr. Anyeni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member says that he doubts the loyalty of any Somali. Is the hon. Member actually saying that the hon. Members who represent the Somali people in this House are not loyal? If that is the case why has the Government allowed disloyal people to be Members of this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As I have said on many other occasions, Mr. Kase, you must never make allegations against the whole community or the whole tribe because there can never be justification for that. You must withdraw your statement that you doubt the loyalty of any Somali.

Mr. Kase: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw.

Sir, I happen to have a constituency which borders the North-Eastern Province. You find these people can walk fifty miles or even sixty miles in a day, anywhere they like, and I think if they are put into villages this would, in fact, help them much more to get medical services, education facilities.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We cannot allow loud conversation across the Floor of the Chamber.

Mr. Kase: As long as Government keeps them in *manyattas* it will find it extremely difficult. Why should we waste a lot of money all the time on security in the North-Eastern Region when a clear short-cut is here? Government has been asking us which is the best—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order, Mr. Otende, have you anything to say?

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otende): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this young man—

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for a Minister to refer to another hon. Member as a "young man"? I think this is cheapening.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order, Mr. Otende, you must refer to hon. Members as hon. Members.

What is the point you wanted to raise, Mr. Otende?

Mr. Komorn: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I heard the Member for Wajir North making some utterances across to the Minister for Health and Housing that he is *pumbafu* and *shenzi*. Is the Member for Wajir North in order to make such utterances?

The Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otende): He said *pumbafu* and *shenzi*.

[The Minister for Finance]

I would like to say that the banks have been quite helpful. They do give me from time to time confidential reports of the money going out of the country, and the money coming into the country in total figures and as I have said, in a reply to a question not so long ago, the inflow has been very steady, and at that time I felt that there would be no need for control, because it is true, as Mr. Alexander has said, that control will to an extent curtail the inflow of capital. There is no doubt about that. I did try to make it very clear yesterday, in the evening, that strictly speaking quite a number of people will not, perhaps, be unduly worried, because all the money coming in, anybody who wants to bring money into the country for business—any capital—it is a given what we call the approved status. It simply means that we know how much money you brought in, and therefore if you wanted to take it out we would know exactly how much you should take out. When that capital has earned interest then that interest pays tax, and therefore we feel that companies that take this approved status will be given the opportunity of taking away their property after I have taxed about from it, in the form of tax.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of my friend, Dr. Waiyaki, as to whether we could force the foreign banks to return the money that people have put in the curious places, is impossible. You cannot control another country. If you do not want them to control us then how am I going to control them? If these people have put their money in Switzerland, our people, then I cannot force, and no one in the world can force Switzerland to give the necessary information. There is no question of negotiations. It is a question of secrecy. You cannot do this, how can I know that he has money there in the first instance?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of how exactly the whole thing is going to be worked out. I am going to issue to each Member a copy of the paper that I have handed over to the banks explaining how the whole thing should be done, and therefore I will make sure that these instructions will be in your pigeon-hole some time today. I would like to say that as far as the exchange control is concerned, when I had the feeling that sooner or later we were going to have three currencies I did not take any chances. I went to Great Britain and the Bank of England lent me two experts on control exchange and they have been working here secretly. Now I can talk about it. They have done a very good job of work, and now I would like to take this opportu-

nity of thanking them, and also I would like to thank the Bank of England for being so generous in giving us this assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of setting up the central bank. I have just received a letter written this week from the International Monetary Fund confirming that they have agreed to lend us an expert on central banking. I cannot remember his name but he was born in Poland, and he is held in very high esteem in these matters. He will be here at the beginning of next month. He is non-aligned. He has no national status. He is not a national of any country. Therefore he is just the right person for us. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have every chance of stepping up the central bank. I hope, before the end of the year, if we can get the staff and so on. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if anyone questions the small figure of £7,000 which I mentioned here to meet the expenditure which is sure to arise, I would be satisfied now that as we have this gentleman coming out to help us, we shall have to pay him, and also we shall have to pay the extra staff. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think on the question which Mr. Alexander raised on the question of laying emphasis particular to the wouldbe investors. I think we have already started. In my speech yesterday I did go to a lengthy explanation and we hope to also prepare a paper which we could hand out to these investors, which I will carry around with me when I travel so as to assure the people that although we have control, it is just to enable us, if we find after a year that it is not necessary then we could remove it, but it will have to be proved first that it is not necessary. But, I think that the assurance is that we do this to these people who want to invest their money here. As someone said that if everybody when they speak could lay emphasis on that if you bring in your money you will be given this approved status and if you want to take it out then you can take it out. I think this would help the country very much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one point which Mr. Osogo raised which I would like to touch on, and that is the question of his own insurance company where he is insured. I would like, to assure him that the Government is taking care of about 146 Africans who still continue contributing and are ready to continue contributing, because what the arrangements are that we are making is that our National Assurance Company is going to take them all over, and the insurance companies here, at the beginning, did not want to carry this on, because they thought that perhaps certain moneys are missing, or money may have gone to Rhodesia and so on. I have

[The Minister for Finance]

assured the Kenya Assurance Company that if there are any shortfalls when they do all their arithmetic, the Kenya Government will make it good, so that these 146 Africans who are insured, this company will not lose any money on.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, and the fact that I am going to hand over a bit of paper explaining the whole exchange control telling exactly what we are going to do, I would like to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for Committee read)

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

IN THE COMMITTEE

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

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Clause 2 agreed to)

(Schedule agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee do report to the House its consideration of The Exchange Control (Amendment) 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 EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered the Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill and approved the same without amendment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

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

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

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

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

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We must go back to Order No. 10 now.

Hon. Members, I am afraid there is a little bit of confusion here. I did hear this morning from Mr. Nyamweya that the Government is not in a position to reply properly to this debate today, and Mr. Kariuki, the Mover of the Motion appeared quite willing to allow the conclusion of the debate to be deferred until another day.

Next on the Order Paper, Order No. 11, is a Motion by Mr. Mbogoh, but he is not here to proceed with it. I think the best thing is to proceed a little further now with this Motion, Order No. 10, before we come to the end of the time allowed for it. We have had twenty minutes on it on a previous day, which leaves us an hour and ten minutes including reply. I think perhaps if we allow hon. Members to speak on it for half an hour, say until about 12 o'clock, I could then allow Government to speak and the Mover to reply another day.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is very unwise for an hon. Member in this House at this stage to suggest that the Government of the people of Kenya should think of taking very drastic action to the Motion on loyal Somalis into villagization homes, which I do not think is going to help at all. But, what I think is that the situation in the Somalia area, at the beginning, was a little bit hot, before the Government actually brought the *Shifita* under control.

[The Speaker]

for hon. Members to say that it will be ineffective without some further assistance by other legislation, but when hon. Members go further and suggest other legislation or executive action to achieve the same object, they are going too far for debate on an amendment Bill. I think you are getting too far outside this Bill, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think now I will give the Minister an O.K. with all those reservations, but I am very happy that at least we are moving ahead and not going backward.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to support the amendment.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the money system on which we operate is a very simple Currency Board system, and this, in its most elementary form, is a straightforward money exchange system. It is no more than that. It cannot perform the functions of a central bank. What it does do is to guarantee that for every Sh. 20 of East African currency anybody, at any time, can obtain £1 sterling. I have always had my doubts as to the extent this Currency Board system could be used for currency control. My doubts are certainly not removed by this current legislation. I believe that until we have our central bank it is going to be impossible to deal with all the loopholes that people will think up to overcome this particular legislation.

The legislation before us does permit of the free transfer, unencumbered, between the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. As I read it, residents of these countries will not need to complete any formalities in order to transfer currency between them. Also, as I read this legislation, it would seem to apply only to Kenya residents. In fact, in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons, paragraph 3, it says, the purpose of the odd amendments in the Schedule is to strengthen the Exchange Control by making them apply to the actions of Kenya residents. Now, I believe what may arise out of this, of very considerable interest, will be a substantial flow of currency between the three East African territories. For example undoubtedly there will be residents of a territory who will be inclined to believe that the currency in another territory is likely, in the final result, to be more stable, and will transfer their money to that territory, for it genuinely to remain there. That, of course, will be to the considerable benefit of the country, the East African territory, to which this currency is transferred. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that Kenya will pride itself in this advantageous position. I believe that a considerable amount of currency

will come into Kenya from the other two territories because it will be believed that when we get our central bank, and when we create our own currency, the existing currency in relation to the others is likely to be the most stable.

What this leads to is some method by which our Government can make sure that those funds are put to the use of Kenya, and are not used by the banks to be repatriated against commitments already entered into by the banks on a Kenya account before the date of this legislation.

The other interesting possibility that will arise, if I am correct in my assumption that the legislation in each of the territories is related to the residents of those territories, is that this same transfer of currency that I referred to, may well be used to push money from one territory to another, from a resident of territory A to a bank in territory B for it then to be transferred out of the East African territories in the name of a person who is not a resident of the territory in which the money finally finds its place and from which it is transferred. This I would see as a very serious loophole. An example, a Kenya resident who can freely transfer his surplus cash to Fanzania and in Tanzania finds that this same legislation does not apply to him there, and the money finds its way out overseas through this loophole.

Mr. Gichoya: This is shameful.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, that is quite a stupid remark as I am entering into quite a serious discussion in seeking information on what I believe could be a very serious loophole in legislation—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, can the hon. Member substantiate, when I said it is shameful that there must be a loophole, he said it was a foolish remark? Could he withdraw his remark?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members who make interjections are liable to get rude retorts. However, I think from what Mr. Gichoya says it is probable that Mr. Alexander misunderstood the purport of his interjection. He was actually supporting your own argument, Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member was supporting me I certainly withdraw, but I would ask him another time, when he wants to support me, to be a little more convincing.

Well Mr. Speaker, I have dealt with that part of what I understand to be the legislation. I have put it forward in order to try and be entirely helpful, and also in order that the Minister can

[Mr. Alexander]

help us on this to decide whether there is possibility here that we have not seen. Before I finish on this particular theme, I would like to say that it would have been very useful for the Minister to have let us have, as Members of Parliament, the instructions, the subsidiary legislation, perhaps, that he is issuing, particularly to the banks so that we might have a complete understanding of what is in his mind in regard to the power that he is given under this legislation. In various places it says, "except with the permission of the Minister", and I understand from what he has said that he has already, at any rate, told the banks what these permissions are in respect of certain matters that he has already anticipated. Could we, Mr. Speaker, have these put in our pigeon-holes so that we are as well informed as the banks? That would be most useful.

The other aspect, Mr. Speaker, is this question of the implications of currency control. It has, I believe, been proved in all parts of the world that have introduced currency control, that in the net result—and I say, the net result—it has been found usually to do more harm than good. The harm is done, Mr. Speaker, in respect not of the currency that is in the country, but in respect of the finance that does not come to the country, because it is believed that it will be harassed, it will be captivated in such a way as to restrict its freedom. Now, I do know that the Minister, when speaking yesterday, was at pains, and I thank him for being at pains, to explain the certain dangers that some people may imagine would not exist. I would, particularly ask him when making Press statements, when authorizing the publicity about these matters, to lay more emphasis on this for external consumption than on the actual implications of this Bill for local consumption. I do realize that politically this Bill has certain loud attractions. But, do not let this completely cloud our approach to the wider issues in these measures, and we must be telling the world in words that have only one meaning, exactly what they can do from outside Kenya to bring their money here and to be sure that we will not then, as it were, discriminate against it; because let us have no illusions about this: nobody owes us a living, and if capital is frightened to come here there are many other places for it to go. We need it. We need it desperately. We need it to build up all our industries in this country, we need a tremendous injection into the tourist industry. Now, this is all money that the world is demanding in every corner of the world. We must, Mr. Speaker, make quite sure that we tell the world, the Press, in

headlines that convince people, that we are in no way going to restrict the freedom of action of those from outside who bring their money here.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Kibuka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, in view of the urgency of this Bill, may I move that the Mover be called upon to reply

(Question, that the question be now put, and agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I were to try to reply in the order in which questions have been asked, I would like to reply first to the hon. Mr. Jamal, and assure him that, although in the meanwhile, we shall allow people to send their premiums to outside insurance, such premiums will not have the exemptions that they have had before as far as income tax is concerned. People who insure with the local companies will have their insurance policies exempted from income tax but those that go outside will not.

The hon. Ngala asked several questions which I did answer yesterday, and if he had listened to my broadcast last night and this morning he would have found out that all the worries that he has do not exist. There is no question of being afraid that things might go wrong at this stage. He was worried and wanted to know what we are talking about when I said that the main purpose of the amendments to the Act are really to enable sterling to be declared foreign currency. I think if he had done some homework he would have discovered that the Schedule, as it has been, particularly on the Exchange Control Act itself, of which I think Members have a copy; he would have discovered that there is a list of about forty-one countries where our money could have been sent without much control.

Therefore to control everything in order to insulate as much as possible at the moment. All these countries go outside and the only scheduled territories are Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda where money can freely flow about.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Dr. Waiyaki did ask me if I could give figures of the outflow, but he forgot one thing, the figures of inflow. Although it is not possible to give exact figures of outflow, because there are many, many loopholes, there are many, many ways in which money can get out, and therefore until we have our central bank, which we are going to have, I hope, pretty soon, we shall not be able to avoid money going out through the various loopholes. At the moment we have instituted this exchange control which I hope will help to a very large extent.

[Mr. Gichoya]

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk of problems that confront Kenya we do it with a good intention, a good intention to awaken the Government so that it can see the dangers that confront the country. In the past—until this Bill becomes law completely—

Mr. Muliro: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should not say I was away: I have been reading this Bill thoroughly through the whole night. My point of order, Sir, is this. In view of the urgency of this Bill going through both Houses of the National Assembly today, I would call upon the hon. Member to reply, so that we finish this and it goes through the Senate and the Senate finishes it today.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muti): No, Mr. Muliro, I think hon. Members are showing such interest in this Bill that they should be given a little more time.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, let me enlighten the Member. The Senate will sit in the afternoon for your information, and this Bill is going to pass through this House this morning. That is for the information of the hon. Member, Sir, and let us have the opportunity of explaining what the (Inaudible) ought to be, so that the Minister will be in a position to translate the will of the House in the best way. There has been a practice by the so-called investors in this country to misinterpret what our Father of the Nation said, that he does not care where the technical know-how comes from, and consequently, instead of Africanizing the private firms, these commercial firms say "Kenya says this". The implications are obvious. If we have not accepted nationalization, which means also limiting the outflow of capital directly or indirectly, we have not said to the (Inaudible) firms. "Please employ as many Africans as possible, that in every key position the man who earns a substantial share of the income of the firm is an African." This Bill cannot rightly safeguard our interests, as we see. My own views on this is that the Government of Kenya should instruct private firms to start a crash programme of training African personnel so that even if we cannot fully control the amount that has been earned in Kenya, we shall be in a position, through the personnel, to retain something in this country. That is one point which the Minister for Finance should understand, and should aim at getting it effective.

The other thing, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, is this. When the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing answering a Motion which had been put here for the establishment of a co-operative bank—I was the first person to say that a co-operative bank is not an answer only, if we are to cater for the common man in this country, if we are to prevent the outflow of money from this country. The answer is a reserve bank of Kenya. Very unfortunately it seems, Sir, that I was far ahead of the Ministry of Finance in knowing already that the East African Governments which had already told us there would be a federation of East Africa, we came to learn last night that very unfortunately federation of East Africa is a dream. Consequently each country among the East African territories is planning for its own banking system, for its own common market—not a common market in the East African sense—but a common market with other countries—outside the East African countries. This is a very sad story which, Sir, would necessitate the exchange control in East African territories, between Uganda and Kenya borders, (Inaudible) Uganda and Tanzania, it would be very complicated if we do not have a common currency, a common market, a common organization whereby I feel safe in Uganda which is valued equally in Uganda, it is also valued equally in Tanzania. But in order to establish different currencies, one must (Inaudible). This is the criterion. You can never have things on a par, having a shilling in Kenya and the shilling with the same value in Tanzania. There must be a difference between one and the other. Consequently, we are going to face it very bitterly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I say that one measure has been taken to regulate our currency. The other one is the establishment of a reserve bank of Kenya because we cannot have it now, unfortunately. Whether you have an agricultural bank, a co-operative bank or a commerce and industry bank, they should be mere branches of the reserve bank of Kenya. One side would be dealing with currency production or the reserve of our currency, the other with commercial transactions. If these things can be implemented by the Finance Minister immediately, then we shall be in a position to have Kenya currency which is completely different from that of Tanzania or Uganda, which has its own protective machinery—namely, the reserve bank of Kenya—and from there we shall be sure.

[Mr. Gichoya]

Today, even after this one is passed—which is very good—who is going to do it? The Ministry of Finance? But the Ministry of Finance has to work through a particular bank. Is there any bank within East Africa or in Nairobi today which has been empowered by the Government of Kenya to be the custodian of our currency? These are the things which are obvious. It is not the Minister who will be dealing with it or the (Inaudible) office, but there should be a bank responsible today, as a temporary measure, to take care of these steps of curtailing the outflow of currency. Then, of course, we can pay those people who work for us certain commission but, at the same time, I still fear that with unlimited personnel in terms of the banking system among the Africans we are still faced with a dilemma. But all the same it is better to try and fail, because through failure we shall succeed tomorrow; instead of just saying that we have no technical know-how, we have no manpower, we can never try; I believe in the trial-and-error method. Try, succeed or fail. When you fail, tomorrow we shall get an answer.

The other thing I would like to know from the Minister is this. We have to limit what an individual should take from Kenya to Tanzania or to somewhere outside East Africa, for that matter, so long as we are still using the same currency. I have posed that question on the simple understanding that when I was in India I was conditioned to taking not more than 150 rupees with me. That was the maximum one could take from India to outside the country, if someone did not bring with him more than that much. If he came with 1,000 or Sh. 100 for that matter, he had to register that he had come with so much from his own country.

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Muti) left the Chair]

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

Consequently, if I wanted to go back with this amount, I should be given a chit, with no problem, by the Reserve Bank of India. I would like to know from the Minister how much an individual is entitled to carry with him from East Africa.

I heard a story here today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that somebody was not actually arrested but was more or less on the point of being arrested here in the National Assembly, coming in with a heap of money, of notes, hidden somewhere, and unfortunately the Serjeant-at-Arms took it very innocently, although that man had a certain

intention with the money. If that man could put notes in his pockets here and there, suppose he did that when going out of Kenya. It would mean that so much money would have been taken out of this country without knowledge because of that individual. Here I am taking one thing into consideration, that if you bank your money, before you send it outside Kenya you will have to get the authority of the Ministry of Finance, but quite often people can put notes in all their pockets and walk out very nicely, or they can even put the money under the heels of their shoes; the shoes can be made to look like an ordinary pair of shoes.

An hon. Member: How much can be taken?

Mr. Gichoya: You can fold a lot of Sh. 100 notes and if you go to the extent of (Inaudible) your own notes, Sh. 1,000 notes—That can be done by the Government of the country and we are capable of doing so if we are also capable of establishing our own banking system, our own currency in this country. So we can even have a Sh. 200,000 note, one single piece of paper, so long as it is fully backed by the reserves we have; it is legally backed, so it will have its own (Inaudible).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another thing I want to know from the Minister is this—and I shall expect him to be categorical—whether private firms will have to be instructed to Africanize managerial positions. Whether they like it or not, there must be reflection of Parliament: black faces. There should also, Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gichoya, remember this is a Bill to amend exchange control, and I do not think what you are saying comes within its scope.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your guidance. We are trying to avoid the taking away from Kenya of Kenya money. There are so many ways of taking Kenya money from Kenya to another country. The officers who are employed by the Kenya Government may not be Africans. Consequently, if they come from India or the United Kingdom, their salaries will also be a part of the currency of this country, but it has to go to those two places. I was trying to find out a way which would not bring embarrassment to this country but would make this Law very effective, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members must bear in mind that when we debate a Bill for amendment of an existing Act, we are restricted to the actual amendment proposed. It is in order

[Mr. Shikuku]

whether they are clear or not, then they must go off and have their lunch and then have a second look at the Bill, and I think they will understand it better.

I think the outflow of money from this country has been going on for quite a long time, even before I was born it was going out—that is thirty years ago, Sir—and I think that anybody who thinks there will be fear by investing in this country, because of this Bill, is not correct. I have travelled around the world, and in every country you will find that there are restrictions as far as currency is concerned, so we are not doing anything new here, Sir. It is just ordinary, and there is no need for anyone to panic about it, because it is universal, and we are only trying to confirm with the universe by getting this Bill through. That is why we are here and we are going to make sure that it goes through this morning. Unfortunately, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, as we are talking here, probably some clever boys are doing their best to try and get as much as they can before the Bill becomes effective, but as I understand from the Minister for Finance, he says he is dealing with them, although without the approval of the House, so I hope he has managed to stop any outflow.

May I come to a point which has not been touched on, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker. This is the question of the banks we have here. I hope when the Minister stands up to reply he will let us know how he is going to control this question of banks here, because you will find that there are foreign banks here, and if foreign banks have our currency, and can also communicate direct with any of the outside world, and how the Minister is going to control that is something I would very much like to know, because we have had here the Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda—and I am not saying that they are doing this—who could get money direct from here to any part of the world. Now, I would like to know the Minister's restrictions, or how he is going to be able to try and limit the outflow through such banks.

The other channels are these private firms, Sir, who have firms overseas, which also have headquarters elsewhere and are getting a lot of money from this country and channelling it to those other various countries. I do not know how the Minister is going to control that. This is the sort of thing we would like to know because there is no point in passing a Bill just for the sake of it, where there are going to be other loopholes through which the money is going to flow out of this country. So, I would like to know more about that.

The other issue is this question of people investing their money in other parts of the world. This rumour has been on for quite a long time, and some time ago I happened to come across a friend of mine who told me that they have a lot of big men from Kenya who have a lot of money in their banks, because there is a lot of security and so on. I do not know how the Minister is going to find out about these people, but if he should find out who they are, I think he should restrict any flow of that money into this country so that they lose that money. We cannot have people being citizens of this country when their money is outside. That money should be restricted by stopping it from coming into this country again. We should give notice that anybody with money outside the country, especially an African, should be asked to bring his money here, because there are so many unemployed people who would like to be employed so that they can take part in (Inaudible.)

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the last point is the question of money which is being used through land settlement, this question of willing buyer and willing seller, and the purchase of land here. What happens, Sir, is that when a farmer is being bought out as is so stated, he will not actually see the money. What happens is that the Government gets a loan from the British Government in pounds sterling, brings it here, and then buys with that very money, the farmer will only use a little bit of money to buy such things as Wakamba curios, and probably a monkey skin, and the rest will go back in pounds sterling. It is not changed into our East African money so that we can have some money. I think the Minister for Finance should take into account the question of purchasing of land here, and we would like to have some money from these people. We only see this money coming in and going out again.

With these few remarks, without wasting much time on it, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): In congratulating the Minister for Finance, Sir, for this very necessary Bill, I would like to make a few observations.

Firstly, I think we are looking forward to the Minister bringing two more Bills of this nature into this House, one to amend an Act which allows ex-farmers in this country who abandoned their farms, and had them sold, to receive the money obtained from the sale in South Africa. I hope that the Minister will amend this section. I have corresponded with the Attorney-General over this issue and he said legally we cannot control this money, we cannot keep this money

[The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry]

In this country I have suggested that this money should be taken by the Kenya Government and kept. If the owner wants it he will come and look for it, and we should not look for him. The Attorney-General said that according to the law we cannot do that, so I think the Minister for Finance will look at this point and amend that particular law so that our Government is not to look for somebody who has run away to give him his money.

Another Bill that we are expecting the Minister for Finance to bring to this House is a Bill establishing a Kenya National Bank. There are banks in this country, and probably in many parts of the world, but here we have Banks of India, whereas we do not have a Bank of Kenya in India. We have a Bank of Baroda, and I do not know who Baroda was, that are not necessary in this country, and we have a Barclays Bank, and I also do not know who Barclays was Sir. I think, Sir, with all the savings—and it is true that the people of this country have now gone into banking in a big way—and many people—even old women—will be found in banks with their bank passbooks, trying to draw or invest money or sending money to these banks. I think all Kenya citizens should be asked to withdraw all their money from these foreign banks and start banking in a national bank to be introduced by a Bill passed in this House.

If the Minister says that he has no money to start such a bank, he should ask all of the Kenya citizens to withdraw money from these foreign banks and start up this bank with this money as a capital so that all citizens of this country save money through our national bank and then the others will close up, wind up, and then go away automatically. That is a good weapon, I think, to use.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, probably when the Minister stands up he will tell us what some of us—and I must declare that I have insurance with the Manufacturers' Life Insurance who have wound up and closed their business here, but they still draw premiums from me—Probably the Minister, when he stands up to answer, will tell us how we people who have insurance with such a company which has no office here—this is now in Canada, I understand—how we are going to get our money. Whether we should withdraw our insurances now from such companies and insure with other local insurance companies?

Another point, Mr. Speaker, which I would like the hon. Minister to answer is, at this time, Ethiopia accepts our currency. In the Bill it is

not stated how Ethiopia is going to be dealt with. The Indian *dukawallas* and anybody, for that matter, who wants to go away with money, could carry a bag of Kenya money in a sort of pillow or anything and go to Ethiopia to change it; without passing through the normal channels here, he just goes to the airport, he is carrying a pillow and it is probably full of money, he goes away to Ethiopia and changes it. Probably the Minister may be in a position to tell us how we are going to deal with Ethiopia, because I have personally changed Kenya money in Ethiopia. If Ethiopia has been warned not to change our money, maybe the hon. Minister when he stands up will tell us what dealings he has already arranged with the Ethiopian Government.

Sir, another point I would like the Minister to answer is this. What I understand by the Bill, in the Schedule on page 185 I think it is, is that this £700 in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons, this £7,000, is going to be used for employing more manpower to help the administrative work involved in implementing this Bill. I hope, Sir, that the Minister will be kind enough to employ somebody from my own constituency in this exercise, because I know, Sir, that in the Ministry there is nobody from my constituency working there and probably I may take this opportunity to apply for one of my constituents to be employed in this Ministry to help in this exercise.

I hope also, that when the Minister replies he will assure us on what happens at the airport, because I remember I was too late to change my money in the bank into foreign currency; what I did was I rushed to the airport before the plane took off, I changed my money and went away. Maybe the Minister is going to explain to the House what arrangements he has made with such people who would change money easily at the airport and take off on planes.

Lastly, Sir, I may repeat again that we are very, very pleased and I am sure the country will be pleased by the steps the Minister has taken, at the right time, to introduce this Bill and I hope he is going to introduce the Bill creating a national bank and amend the Act. I have said, which will stop some of these oil companies which have headquarters in South Africa but are here from taking money to South Africa. We do not want Kenya money to go to South Africa and I think the hon. Minister is going to consider this very seriously.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Gichoya: Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity of congratulating the Minister once more, the Minister for Finance, for accepting the call of the public.

[Mr. Ngala] and begin to preach his own interpretation, apart from the interpretations of the hon. Mr. Gichuru. If this happens, then this country's economy will be affected. Then, instead of protecting the economy of the country we shall destroy it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some people here who are so pro-this, pro-that and pro-the-other and when other people speak they have so many things to say. I want to emphasize that we are the true nationalists of this country. We are interested in protecting the country when somebody sets out to destroy the economy of the country. We feel very strongly about this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the enemies of Kenya are shouting about things all around us.

Sir, I support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also rise to congratulate the Minister for Finance for introducing this very important measure during this period of our development. There is nothing more dangerous than fearing fear itself, and I think, Mr. Speaker, the Minister for Finance has thought fit to introduce these measures regardless of whether or not there are fears which exist amongst some Members, that this Bill might be interpreted to mean something different from what it actually states.

Mr. Speaker, on many occasions in this House Members have appealed to the Government to control the outflow of money from this country and the Government should be congratulated at this moment for having seen it necessary to take these measures, measures which the House has been pressing for on several occasions. I think, therefore, that it is entirely wrong for any Member of Parliament to try to imply that this Bill will be wrongly interpreted by the Members of this House. We all know that nobody who really has the interest of Kenya at heart will, in his own way, go along to try and confuse or misinterpret the intentions of this Bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the only thing I want to say in this connexion is that we have been pushed into this position in view of the fact that some of the East African Governments, our friends, have seen it necessary to perhaps decide to introduce their own system of currency. Therefore, we could not help, when there are people who have connexions in Tanzania and Uganda, and in Kenya as well, and knowing the fact that we have at the moment a common currency, and also the fact that Tanzania is to have its own currency, introducing this legislation in order to prevent the outflow of capital which would be as great as it has been before.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Government was very wise in taking this action and I hope that from now on we shall see a lot of changes in the country. We know that although Great Britain is a friendly country, it also has a colonial power which intends to extend colonialism to various parts of Africa and other parts of the world. This colonialism was mostly to help improve their own economy at home, build their industries and their factories and to this effect a lot of money, and a lot of

(Inaudible.)
from people of this country did help to develop the industrialization of Great Britain and we hope that that money, now it has been stopped, will circulate inside the country, and we will expect to see great changes, particularly in our own agricultural field on which we depend very much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to say much in this respect, but I would like to congratulate the Minister and hope that from now on we shall work with one face and believing that now the months of promises since the Kanu Government was put into power has already been achieved in that now there will be no outflow of money in this country and the money which is already in the country, therefore for those people who want to invest I cannot see any reason, Mr. Speaker, for them failing to invest in this country because we have taken these measures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one thing which I would like to make clear to the hon. Members, and that is that there is nothing wrong in taking these measures, because we are an independent country and the countries of the world which want to co-operate with us will only respect us if they can see, and if they do see, that we are able and can run our Government effectively without leaning to one side or being, perhaps, so soft in taking measures which might embarrass some friends of ours. We know that there is nothing which is 100 per cent right throughout the world, and the measures which our Government will take may perhaps injure some relationships with some people, but this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is not an excuse, if it is through an interest of our country, and therefore I think we can only respect it if our friends and other Governments see that Kenya can stand on its own feet and can stick to its own guns, and it is on this fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I very strongly support this Motion.

The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office (Dr. Waiyaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you. I think I ought to emphasize the importance of this Bill to our country, because I believe that apart from the free medical services that were offered

[**The Assistant Minister, Vice-President's Office on Madaraka Day to our people, nothing so far has been as important as this. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, emphasizes our independence from all sides. It also serves as a unifying force, and to that aim I would deprecate anybody in this House who would tend to want to harp on differences to promote their own political position. I was gratified, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to see this morning Bills pass very quickly, because every Member here realizes the importance of this Bill, but to hear anybody standing up and attempting to take political advantage, to seek his own personal salvation in this House is a shame. The hon. Member for Kilifi South is not here at the moment, and I would have liked to have said this when he was here, but it is wrong to use this as a political weapon and I must deprecate it very strongly myself, because it is not approved. Whenever we have a very fine unifying factor like this, when we should show our people that we can emerge victorious over our differences. Anything else will just not do. I hope that when the Minister for Finance comes to speak he will tell us what actual amounts flowed out from this country since independence or at least since May, 1961, because we are interested. It will help our people to understand exactly what has been involved and show them how much the Government has put back our country on the right road by introducing this exchange control.**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be very pleased if the Minister for Finance, who has done a terrific amount of service now to our nation by introducing this new Bill, would tell us whether it is possible to induce Kenya citizens to tell the Government how much money they have in foreign banks, because it is common rumour that there are people in this country who have, in fact, some money in foreign banks, such as Switzerland. Therefore, it is possible, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to further improve our economy by demanding that Kenya citizens bring that money back into Kenya further I would be very happy to hear from the Minister for Finance to see whether this exchange control would have any effect on calls for citizenship by non-citizens who have hitherto sat on the fence, because it might mean that some people who have not taken out citizenship will now find that they cannot take their money out so easily will now tempt them to become citizens by applying for citizenship merely to protect themselves.

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

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Minister for Finance, because today, I would say, would be a historical day in Kenya,

because whatever money matters are discussed in Parliament, it is a controversial issue, but today the Minister for Finance in the Kenya Government has broken the record of the world by his Budget Speech. He has taken a few minutes rather than a few days. I also have to thank my hon. Members for supporting this Motion because it is what the country has been looking for, to see that the economy of the country is confined within the country.

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

[*The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Mati) took the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to this effect it is true, although some people try to say that the hon. Member for Kilifi was possibly creating a political motive on this. I agree entirely with such a statement. I would say that never
..... (Inaudible.)
because it may happen that when we go out and try to tell the people what good intention of the Government had, somebody may go and tell the people that we have been telling you, that one day we shall take the money of the foreigners such (Inaudible.)
and therefore the money is in our hands.

To this effect, it would ruin the economy of this country. The best thing to do is to interpret exactly the (Inaudible.)
outside the good intention of this Government which will the economy of this country, and not exploit any individual's property.

Therefore, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel it is high time, as my hon. friend, the Member for Nairobi South, Dr. Waiyaki, said, that it is the duty of the Minister for Finance to (Inaudible.)
because we know today there are some people who are rather reluctant to become citizens of this country because of one reason or the other. We would employ the Minister for Finance to go into details of the finance of this country and see that every single penny, or single cent, is not sent out of this country without his knowledge, the reason being that anybody sending money out, with the Bill passed this morning, will have a consultation or obtain permission of the Government.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these few remarks, I support the Bill.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I do not think I should take much time on this, because the Bill here is quite clear and the intentions are very clear, and if anyone doubts as to

(Question proposed)

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me now to express the feelings which I wished to express before, I would say that I am very glad to see that the Government is beginning to realize what it stood for at the time of election to this House.

It is true that we are going to do as far as possible many of the things we have told our people. It is most unfair, Mr. Speaker, for any section of the Members to think that others are claiming too much when they say that the Government should control the outflow of money or the Government should introduce fair Bills, so that the people could benefit from the fruits of independence. Such steps as the introduction of this Motion will give an assurance that the Government has in mind the promises that were made to the people. It is difficult to fulfil these promises unless steps are taken to concentrate and circulate money in the country, to make sure that the people of the country use their own money which is earned through the sweat of the taxpayer, through the sweat of the people.

So introducing a Motion like this is to assure the world that the country is not against investment, the country is open for those who want to invest in this country to do so. But they must realize that they are coming as our friends, they are coming to help the people of this country, to become friends of its people and its Government, and not that the Government is going to rob them of whatever profit they may make. However, if a country is independent like ours, no country so independent can afford to see that money earned in the said country or profit made in the country is allowed to go and be invested in many different countries. So this should be clarified by the Minister when replying, that the country is not going to control the money in such a manner that it will hinder the feelings of those who may want to invest money in this country.

(Inaudible.)
as it is in other countries that money made out of this country must be reinvested in the country, and anyone can earn and make sufficient money in this country, provided that the people of this country will benefit.

So, Mr. Speaker, I wish to support this Motion very strongly and congratulate the Minister for Finance for having taken this step.

Mr. Jamal: Mr. Speaker, I must admit that I had very little time to go through this Bill. The Bill is very short as the Minister has said.

Now, one or two things that I would like to find out from the Minister pertain to the insurance companies. At the moment we have very large British insurance houses operating in Kenya and they collect thousands of pounds by way of premiums. This money is not invested by these insurance companies here; they make no loans available to people to buy houses or to invest in any other cause. The money is invested in the United Kingdom. I would like to find out from the Minister whether from midnight last night this insurance premium is going to be retained in Kenya.

The other point which I would like to find out from the Minister is the position of those people who have taken out policies expressed in sterling. There have been some insurance companies in this country which have allowed people to take out their policies in sterling. However, there was a stipulation in the policy that whenever exchange control was to be introduced in Kenya the people would have to pay their premiums in the United Kingdom. Now, I would like to find out from the Minister whether this restriction is also going to apply to those people who are Kenya citizens and who are non-Kenya citizens and who have taken out policies with East African insurance companies expressed in sterling, whether these people will be allowed to transfer their policies to the United Kingdom in order that they may pay the insurance premium.

I would like to congratulate the Minister in bringing this Exchange Control Bill, although we have been forced to bring this Bill by the actions of Uganda and Tanganyika. Nevertheless, this Bill is very welcome, and I congratulate the Minister.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my friends in congratulating the Minister for Finance in bringing such a Bill into effect. The Bill, I think, has an overall support in the country and in the House because it intends to protect the economy of the country. At this stage of our development we need to protect the economy of the country. We also need to forestall any possible flight of capital from this country. Reading the Bill I see that it intends to do these two things which are very much needed in the country. Therefore, without a lot of words I support the Minister for bringing this Bill here.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Minister to make it quite clear that this Bill is not going to embarrass or bring about any fear to people outside this country, people who wish to invest their capital here, or also wish to take out a certain amount of the interest for shareholders or people who are concerned with the business

[Mr. Ngala] outside this country. I would like to know how the Minister is going to tackle that, so that the fear can be removed from the minds of those people who will, after this Bill has been passed, spread unfair propaganda and try to spoil the name of Kenya. The Bill is not intended to spoil the name of Kenya; rather the intention is to protect the economy of Kenya. If there is any genuine nation outside Kenya which intends to help us economically I am sure it would appreciate our present stand.

I would also like to know why in this Bill, at page 185, it has been necessary to have a further expenditure of Sh. 140,000 on the implementation of this Bill. Of course, the paragraph says that this is due to administrative work in the Treasury. Now, I would like to get the breakdown of the additional administrative work which warrants the further expenditure of Sh. 140,000. I would think that the existing Treasury section of control would be capable enough to deal with the introduction of the new measures brought by the Bill without further expenditure. I think it is unnecessary that this expenditure should have been included in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would like also the Minister to explain to us how the changing of sterling into foreign currency will be effected. Why has it been necessary to do that? Of course, I think the Minister wants to bring us into line with Uganda and Tanzania in introducing the Bill, but would it not be possible to have the Bill effective without that change? I would appreciate some explanation on this. Although the Minister is the only expert person here on these matters who can explain to us exactly what has happened.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to warn Members of Parliament that after we have passed this Bill it would be very dangerous for Members of Parliament to misinterpret the intentions of the Bill to the public all over the country when they make speeches over the week-ends, and give a totally wrong intention to this Bill. If Members of Parliament hold meetings on Saturdays and Sundays and make speeches which are entirely contrary to the intentions of this Bill, contrary to the intention given by the Minister for Finance, then, the effect will be to frighten foreign countries, frightening those people who wish to invest money here.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: (Inaudible.)

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, of course, I agree with the Member for Kisumu when he says that good intentions cannot be misinterpreted. Mr. Speaker,

Sir, if the Members give good intentions in line with the Bill now before us, those good intentions will never be misinterpreted or will never be misunderstood. But if they take the opportunity of this Bill to shovel some other rubbish that they have during the week-end—

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Mr. Ngala to explain why he has called me the Member for Kisumu when he knows very well that I am the Member for Homa Bay? What is his intention in doing so?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, he was not in order.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was confused for the moment. I do realize now that the Member is a Member for Homa Bay.

Mr. Speaker, what I am trying to say is that things should not be taken lightly, because we have had a very clear explanation from the statement offered by the Minister for Finance. He says that the only intention for introducing this Bill is to protect the economy of the country. The economy of the country has domestic capital as well as capital from foreign countries. There is also the intention to forestall any possible flight of capital from our country. These are the only points. In connexion with usual gossiping of Members during the week-ends I would like to make it quite clear that Members should not over-emphasize this aspect and spoil the soup. If they interpret it in their own way, then they will spoil the soup and achieve the effect of destroying our economy, because this idea will be carried to countries overseas.

With these few words of warning, very serious warning, I would like to make it very clear to the Members—

An hon. Member: Shame on you!

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, when Members say, "Shame on you", I would like to make it clear that there is nothing shameful in repeating the exact intentions of the Minister for Finance; there is nothing shameful in saying that Members must not misinterpret the real intentions of the Bill. Mr. Speaker, this has happened before. Very recently we passed unanimously in this House Sessional Paper No. 10 on African Socialism. Immediately we went out of this House many people misinterpreted it in their own way and confused the whole subject. It is for this reason that I am warning the Members today. This law is a normal law, it has been accepted and will be incorporated and there is no need for anybody to hold a meeting in a remote place

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as usual Government has made their usual practice of steamrolling very important Bills here. We had a good number of days, and if Government knew that it was necessary for this Bill to be passed first to enable this House to debate the Budget, we ought to have come here on Tuesday, and heard the Budget Speech. Since this is the case, I do not see any reason why Members should be deprived of their day for Private Members' Motions so as to take Government business. If we still have time between now and end of July, I do not see why we should not come on Tuesday and debate this Bill. Because of this, Sir, Government does not have any reason whatsoever, and if hon. Members here are going to accept giving up the Motions they have presented to this House to give way to the Government, who have most of the days in this House, it will be very unfortunate for ourselves.

Because of this, Sir, I beg to oppose the proposal.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to correct this, because this was a very big secret. We had to keep it a secret, the question of exchange control, because if it had leaked out, money would have gone out. Therefore, I had to keep it until last night to make sure that exchange control came all of a sudden, and as from today, nobody can send money outside without permission.

All I am seeking, Sir, is the authority of Parliament, because now I am doing it without the authority of Parliament, so I want the authority of Parliament.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion wholeheartedly, and to say that the (Inaudible.) The Member for Lurambi was confused in opposing this Motion. It is an important Motion, Sir, and as the Minister for Finance has said, we need to give the authority to the Minister concerned to do this legally. Because, for instance, Mr. Speaker, if this Motion does not go through and this Bill is taken today, then people who have money in this country can easily transfer the money and the Minister for Finance will not be able to prosecute them or control them.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that this House would have wasted any moments in passing a Motion that requires the Parliament to enter into the debate that will control the whole outflow of currency from this country. Our country has been continually removed of finance by clever businessmen and foreigners and for this reason, Sir, we should not waste any time in passing this Motion that has been called for by the Vice-President, so that we can enter into the discussions that will stop completely the outflow of currency from this country.

Mr. Speaker, with this remark I would request that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply, put and agreed to)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going the hon. gentlemen for realizing the importance of this, but I would only like to draw the attention of the hon. Member who has just gone out, who actually said that today should have been the Private Members' Motions. In actual fact, probably he has not read the Standing Orders. We have Standing Order No. 139, which says that unless the House otherwise orders, the debate on the Financial Statement on the Annual Estimates shall take precedence of all other business, and until disposed of shall be set down each day as the first business of that day.

Therefore, the Private Members' Motions coming today are just as a favour.

Therefore, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is also a consequential Motion, and I beg to move.

THAT the business of the Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 67) be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order No. 23 (Government Business) to permit the said Bill through all its stages taking precedence over Private Members' Motions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is self-explanatory and follows after passing the first Motion, and therefore, I would only request the House to support the Motion.

I beg to move.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Motion as it stands and also add, for the information of the people who perhaps did not attend the Kamkunji meeting, which had 10,000 in attendance, that the meeting passed a resolu-

[Mr. Gichoya]

tion to the effect that money in this country must be controlled. Consequently, I am happy, Sir, to see that the Minister for Finance did listen to the Kamkunji resolution (Inaudible.) credit has been given where it is due.

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

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, without wasting time, I will congratulate our Government for the good intention of delivering the goods of independence, and I wish to assure the Government that the actions being taken with effect from Madaraka Day are pointing out to our people that not very far ahead we shall be able to fulfil quite a number of the—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ngala-Abok, you are running ahead a bit. The question before the House now is simply in what order we take business. You will have an opportunity to discuss the merits of this Bill when we come to it, if the House allows us to come to it.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, I just wish to thank the Government for that and I support the Motion.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Speaker, I rise only to say that I think today is a very great day for Kenya, and I can assure the Minister for Finance that I will accord him every respect that is required to be accorded to a human being if he can continue doing his work. I am saying this because I am one of the workers in this country who is really suffering—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We are discussing the order of business, Mr. Oduya.

Mr. Oduya: I see that there is no time to be wasted Mr. Speaker. All I will say is that we should call upon the Mover to reply.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply put and agreed to)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:—

THAT this House agrees that the period of the publication of the Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 67) be reduced from fourteen days to one day.

This is for the same reason.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Kall: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this morning's sitting has been rather interesting because of the speed of the passage of this important Bill, and I would appeal to the hon. Members to make as short speeches as possible, as they have been doing, so that we can go through this Bill. I think that there is no need to use so many words for something which is so important. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, I would agree very much with the Minister for Finance reducing this to one day, but as a matter of fact I thought he would say to one minute, because we are just going on with it right away and I do not want to waste any time. So I beg to support the Motion.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question that the Mover be called upon to reply put and agreed to)

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

BILL

First Reading

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Order for First Reading read—Read the First Time—Ordered to be read the Second Time today by leave of the House)

Second Reading

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill be now read for the Second Time.

The reasons for this measure were explained fully in my Budget Speech and I do not think I need add anything at this stage, other than to say that the main purpose of the amendment to the Act is to enable sterling to be declared a foreign currency.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago) seconded.

Mr. Gutuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, when a Minister fails to reply to a question because he does not know what the position was, is it in order for this House to have the Member concerned— On my last question about the delegation to the United Kingdom, the Vice-President did say that he does not know anything about it, but we have a Member who was in the United Kingdom here. Is it not in order for us to be told by the hon. Member whether he went privately or officially with his delegation?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No. Not if the hon. Member means that he can ask questions of other Members. In question time, all questions are directed to the Minister concerned and no one else. If the hon. Member concerned felt disposed to assist the House by way of a supplementary question, he could do so, but he cannot have a question put to him.

Question No. 1069

NON-AFRICANS PURCHASING LAND

Mr. Godia asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement:

(a) To tell the House the number of non-Africans who had purchased land in Kenya.

(b) How many of the non-Africans were Kenya citizens.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The reply to this question has already been supplied to hon. Members and I think this question has been answered, but in case the House is interested, I will reply again.

The number of non-Africans who have purchased agricultural land in the former Scheduled Areas since Internal Self-Government is 509 and of whom 44 were Kenya citizens. These figures are made up as follows:

Individuals who were Asians were 144, and Europeans were 278. Europeans who were Kenya citizens were 44. Asian companies which bought land numbered 50, and European companies were 118. No companies comprised of Kenya citizens have bought land. The total is Asians, companies together with the individuals, 194; Europeans, companies together with individuals, is 396 and the total of Kenyans is 44.

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the Assistant Minister's reply, can the Minister tell the House why the Ministry found it necessary to sell the land to non-Africans when, in fact, many Africans are landless?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an open market of land in this country, and all this land was not necessarily sold by my Ministry—it was sold in the open market, from individual to individual.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell this House how many of this group of individuals had land elsewhere before they bought this land they now have?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the hon. Member means, can he state clearly what he wants to know?

Mr. Makone: How many of these people had land elsewhere and sold this land and bought land now?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Did you follow the question, Mr. Gachago? The question is, how many of these people who bought land had previously held land?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a person wants to buy land from another person, the person, the selling land does not concern himself as to whether the man who wants to buy land has some other land elsewhere. If the hon. Member wants to know how much land each individual has, then that is a different question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We must go on now.

There is one further question for which I ask the House to accept a rather unusual procedure. Dr. De Souza put in a question which I tried to arrange for the Ministry to answer before he takes the Chair, which will be on Tuesday. Of course, when he takes the Chair he cannot ask the question at the same time. We were not quite sure whether the Minister would be ready to answer it, so it is not on the Order Paper. However, the Minister is now ready to answer it. So I propose that Dr. De Souza should ask the question orally and the Minister will reply.

Will you ask your question now, Dr. De Souza.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the importance of this question, Question 1069, I would like to raise a Motion on adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2198

GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARDS M.P.S ON VISITS

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my gratitude both to you and to the Minister, the Minister for Labour and Social

[Dr. De Souza] for permitting me to ask this question at such short notice. The question is as follows:—

Is the Minister aware that when I, as Member of Parliament for the Nairobi North-West constituency, went to Rinda after being called there by the estate workers, I was met at the estate by the Kiambu District Labour Officer, who told me that Government instructions were that he should not meet or discuss or assist labour matters with Members of Parliament as they are politicians?

Secondly, is this Government policy and, if not, what are Government instructions on this?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services

(Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I have caused an investigation to be made, Sir, into the allegation made by the hon. Member for Nairobi North-West, and must assume that he refers to a meeting which took place between himself and the Labour Officer, Kiambu, and the manager of Rinda Estate on or about the 10th February this year. From the report I have received I can only conclude that there was some misunderstanding between the hon. Member and the Labour officer.

As to Government policy on relations between civil servants and Members of Parliament, I would like to read an extract from a talk given to the Civil Servants' Union by Mr. Ndegwa, the Permanent Secretary, Office of the President. This, I think, actually reflects Government policy and instructions, certainly as far as my Ministry is concerned, and I quote: "There must be a greater understanding between politicians and civil servants, but the fault is not all on one side. Civil servants, too, must re-examine their attitudes and their behaviour towards members of the public and, particularly, towards political leaders who have been elected to represent constituencies in Parliament. These people are entitled to courtesy, respect and help from all civil servants. They have a right to question civil servants about the Government's programme of work in their constituencies, and the more they know about it, the better will be their contribution to discussions of national policy in the National Assembly. Of course, they have not entitled to give civil servants orders. Only Ministers and senior officers can do so, but there can be no harm in their making helpful and constructive suggestions in the spirit in which they are made."

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for the reply, but does the Minister agree with me that it is the right of workers as voters to call upon their Member of Parliament to assist them when they have grievances against their employers, and will the Minister instruct his civil servants now to co-operate with the Member of Parliament when he goes there in pursuance of his duties to assist him to arrange a settlement?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services

(Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, as the Minister for Labour and Social Services, would be grateful, in fact, thankful to the Members of the Assembly here, if they can help my labour officers to settle the disputes between the managers and their workers, even before they come to my office, and I can assure the hon. Members that I am going to give instructions to my officers to give as much help to the National Assembly Members as possible.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We must go on now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

Dr. De Souza: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are other Members rising on this particular question, so I would like to raise the matter on adjournment when you come back.

MOTIONS

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:—

THAT at this day's sitting the House orders that Order No. 8 with all subsequent Orders on the Order Paper shall take precedence over Order No. 7: Ways and Means—Budget Debate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has been necessitated by the urgency of moving the Bill on Exchange Control, and we have considered this in the Sessional Committee and we found that if the House could agree with us, we would today take that Bill as requested by the Minister for Finance, in his speech yesterday, that we take that particular urgent Bill in its three stages today, and complete it, and if we complete it, then if we have any time left we can leave it for Private Members' Motions which were left last week to be continued with. So, I think the Members themselves will have ample time to study the Budget Speech and be ready to begin to debate it next week on Tuesday.

Therefore, this being a procedural Motion, I beg to move, Sir.

Mr. Lorema: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the former Leader of the Opposition to call Kapenguria a small and unimportant place?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. It is not actually out of order for hon. Members to define places as important or unimportant. It is quite normal to do so, I think. However, in this particular case the hon. Member did not say that. What the hon. Member said was that the Regional Assembly appeared to have deemed that place unimportant.

Next question.

Question No. 2149

BUYING FISH PLANT AT KIWAYU ISLAND

Mr. Somo asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife to tell the House whether the fishing plant of Kiwayu Island was bought by the Coast Provincial Advisory Council, if the answer was yes; for how much.

The Assistant Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Mohamed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The fish processing plant on Kiwayu Island was purchased from the previous owners by the then Coast Regional Assembly for £5,700. Negotiations are still in progress between my Ministry, the Provincial Authorities and other interested parties as a preliminary to establishing a marketing organization to deal with the catch of coastal fishermen and particularly those from the Lamu area.

A Bill will shortly be presented to this House which, if approved, will permit the Kenya Government to establish statutory marketing boards where these prove necessary.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell this House when was this plant purchased?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot give the exact date when this plant was purchased, but I can say that this was purchased last year, before the new Constitution came into being, when the Regional Assemblies were responsible for the development of fisheries.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister give us an assurance that when the fishing statutory board is started, co-operative societies of the people at Kiwayu Island will be given the agency or sub-agency instead of Government, picking up middle-men from the blue?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is getting outside the question.

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although it is a different question, I would like to reply. We are of the definite view that co-operative societies will be, and should be, encouraged, but, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it might be a little time before these are organized and I am sure our colleague, the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing will assist us in organizing the co-operatives so that the co-operative societies will be placed in the agency arrangements.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that since last year, when this plant was being purchased, up to this moment the plant is still closed and these people have nothing to do while they are (Inaudible)?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, it was then visualized by the Regional Assembly that the fish marketing board would be brought about, but due to certain legal snags the marketing board has not been established and, as I said earlier on, a Bill will be presented to this House for the organization of the marketing board. In the meanwhile, the plant is being maintained only until the estimates or negotiations go through. This plant will be used to the best possible extent.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the plant which is at Kiwayu Island is a rotten one, and that the European sold the plant to the Kenya Government and left the country and went to Somalia where he has opened a new plant?

Mr. Mohamed: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not true, because the plant belonged to a company which still exists, the company is Lamu Fisheries Limited. The plant did not belong to an individual, and as I said earlier, Sir, as soon as our negotiations are through, this plant will be put to the best use.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will go back now to Question 2137. Is anyone able to answer this for the Ministry of External Affairs?

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Yes, Sir.

Question No. 2137

OVERSEAS TOURS BY POLITICIANS

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Minister for External Affairs if he could tell this House who selects the:—

- (a) Members of Parliament.
- (b) Party supporters.
- (c) Women progressives to go on overseas tours.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Minister for External Affairs, I beg to reply. Invitations to visit foreign countries may either be officially addressed to the Government, or on a purely private basis, to certain specific individuals in their non-official capacity or to the party.

In the case of official Government invitations, the selection of the members of the delegation may be done by one or more of the following: the President, the Cabinet, a Minister or by the Speakers of either/or both of the Houses as the case may be, depending in each case on the official importance attached to the proposed visit. Invariably, it has been the practice of the Government in the past to include one or two Members of Parliament specially suited for certain delegations. The other consideration of importance has been to make the composition of delegations as representative as possible. To this end, no distinction has ever been made as to whether the selection should be confined to M.P.s. party supporters or to leading ladies in public life. Delegations of a specialist or professional type are, of course, more restrictive in their composition to suit the circumstances of a given situation.

Regarding private invitations to individuals in their non-official capacity or to the party, the question of selection either does not arise or if it does, it is not the responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply given by the Vice-President, would he tell this House why these visits have been confined to two provinces only and not extended to all the provinces of Kenya?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that is the case, or if the hon. Member has noticed that, I must say that the Government is not aware of it.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Vice-President tell the House under what category the Members of Parliament and others are selected for overseas tours, also under which category was the recent tour to Britain of Members of Parliament selected? How were they selected, and who selected them? They went neither as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Group, nor did they go as private or Government delegations. Under what circumstances were they selected, and what did they go for?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I confine myself to Government delegations. Any private delegation, as I have said here, which is arranged privately, does not concern the Government and

therefore I am not responsible for them. If anybody is aware of any Government delegation which has gone overseas the selection of what was not right, well he could actually point it out to me.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Vice-President tell the House whether the recent delegation to the United Kingdom was official or private? If it was official will Vice-President tell us how it was selected?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Member clarify this case, because there are so many delegations going to Great Britain that I am not quite sure which case he is referring to?

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking of the recent and, in fact, the last Parliamentary delegation to London. This delegation was led by a Member here, Mr. G. G. Kariki. I want to know whether this delegation was official or not. If it was official, I want to know how it was selected?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot actually say whether it was official or not, but you know you must understand that there are certain visits to Great Britain which concern even the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and so on. If it is something which concerns that, then it is not strictly Governmental, it is something which concerns the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Kenya Branch.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that there are some Members of this Parliament who have gone round the world now on delegations and there are some of them who have never moved an inch from this country, can the Vice-President then tell this House whether there are some Members who are unsuitable to go for any delegation?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think a similar question was asked of me in the meeting of the Parliamentary Group and I made it perfectly clear that at the present moment our practice is, as we put it, that if there is any country that approaches us and says they want a Parliamentary delegation to visit the country, we will always refer it to the organization and the organization will select those people who have not gone out of the country, and I do not think that there has been any case where any other country has requested us and we have not brought it to these hon. Members' knowledge.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We will go on now.

EASTERN COUNTIES STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT
Mr. Oselu-Nyallick: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

That in view of the serious unemployment problem accorded by the Government to the 20,000 students employable in the Western Provinces, the Government from the Eastern Counties this House request the Government to consider the various reasons leading to such a state.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2117

DIVERSAS EVIDES BY PROFESSION

Mr. Mbugho asked the Minister for External Affairs who objects

(a) Members of Parliament to be members of the Party supporters

(b) Women people to be members of the Party

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is there no one here from the Ministry of External Affairs?

We will move it at the next session.

Question No. 2118

ORGANIZING POSTS OF CHIEFMAN, KENYA MEAT COMMISSION

Mr. Mbugho asked the Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry:

(a) When the post of the Chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission will be Africanized.

(b) How many other posts need to be Africanized in the said board.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The post of the Chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission is now held by a Kenya citizen. The chairman is always chosen from among the members of the commission every year, and at the end of every year three members of the commission retire by ballot. If the present chairman retires in this manner, then he ceases to be the chairman, and the Minister appoints the best Kenya citizen among the members most suitable for the job.

The answer to the second part of the question, Sir, is that the commissioner has now undertaken a programme of Africanization which is turning out to be satisfactory. All the posts will eventually be Africanized as soon as we have suitable men for the job. I am sure the hon.

Member must be aware of recent advertisements in the local Press by the commission for the purpose of the commission.

Mr. Mbugho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the hon. Member of the House how many Africans are on the board, and how many of the members of that board now?

Mr. Osogo: May I know from you, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Member is asking for the names of the members of the board?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He said members of the board, and that is what his question referred to.

Mr. Osogo: Sir, I would not be able to give the exact number, but from the knowledge I have, the Chairman, Assistant Chairman of the board, and the Chairman of the African members of the board, and the three European members of the board.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister of the House whether the posts in the Kenya Meat Commission?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Speaker, would the Assistant Minister of the House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Only one question at the moment.

Mr. Osogo: The policy is where the imbalance has been taken care of to Africanize with Kenya citizens.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, does he agree that we were told by the Vice-President in this House that the posts in the Civil Service will have to reflect the picture of the House here, namely Africanization, which is the policy of the Government? Is there any change in that?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the policy is to Africanize and to rectify the imbalance that has existed. However, Sir, a board membership is not Civil Service at all.

Mr. Lorema: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, do I understand from him that the exclusion of Asians from this board is because the majority of Asians do not eat meat?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not agree more with the hon. Member.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask my question I would like to make a small correction which is that the word "Kaptunio" at the end of the question should read "Kaptumo".

Question No. 2150

BUILDING VEGETABLE FACTORY AT KAPTUMO

Mr. Choge asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry if the Minister was aware that there was a very fertile land in Nandi South for growing vegetables and that he should consider building a vegetable factory at Kaptumo.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am grateful to the hon. Member for giving me this information about the very fertile land in Nandi South. I shall request the Executive Director of the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation to visit the area in the very near future and to contact the hon. Member for such arrangements.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the answer given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, would he indicate as to how soon the executive officer is going to visit the area?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said I will ask the Executive Director to get in touch with the hon. Member for making the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, could I suggest that I should be next week so that I can make necessary arrangements?

Dr. Kiano: I consider the hon. Member, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to be able enough to negotiate with the director as to the most appropriate date.

Question No. 2086

KENYATTA DAY CELEBRATIONS AT KAPENGURIA

Mr. Lorema asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if the Minister 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. I have the honour to inform the hon. Member for West Pokot that the committee which allocated funds for Kenyatta Day celebrations last year, allocated these funds on a regional basis.

The distribution from regional headquarters was decided by the then Regional Assembly. Therefore, the only body that could give a

satisfactory answer to the hon. Member's question is the present Provincial Advisory Council of West Pokot.

Mr. Lorema: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, is the Minister aware that he is trying to evade this question?

Mr. Mwendwa: No, Sir.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, would the Minister tell the House why his Ministry did not advise the then Regional Assembly to allocate some money to Kapenguria for the Kenyatta Day celebrations?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Constitution I have no powers to advise the Regional Assemblies.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply that under the Constitution he is not empowered to advise the Regional Assemblies, I would like to know from the Minister who else, other than a Minister of the Kenya Government, has the power in terms of Kenya of which the Regional Assemblies are (Inaudible).

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, the Minister who was in charge of the Region of Assemblies was the then Assistant Minister for the Minister for Labour.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister agree with me that it is lack of true nationalism for a place like Kapenguria, where the Father of the Nation was tried, that the citizens of this area should not be able to see any arrangements made by Government in order to celebrate a day which is special to the nation?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily agree with the hon. Member that Kapenguria should be a place which should be respected. However, as I said before, Sir, the funds were distributed by the Regional Assemblies and, therefore, as Minister for Labour I had nothing to do with the Regional Assemblies. The only Minister who could give the right advice on the Regional Assemblies was the Minister in charge of the Regional Assemblies, whom the Members know.

Hon. Members: Who is he?

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister not agree with me that the Regional Assembly then which was responsible for distributing the funds deemed Kapenguria a small and unimportant place and that is the reason why no money was given to this place?

Mr. Mwendwa: Yes, Sir.

EASTERN COUNTRIES STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT

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

THAT in view of seriousness and hardships accorded by this Government by refusing to employ young men who have been educated from the Eastern countries, this House calls upon the Government to state categorically reasons leading to such actions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2137

OVERSEAS TOURS BY POLITICIANS

Mr. Mbogoh asked the Minister for External Affairs who selects:—

- Members of Parliament.
- Party supporters.
- Women progressive to go on overseas tours.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is there no one here from the Ministry of External Affairs?

We will move on to the next question.

Question No. 2139

AFRICANIZING POST OF CHURMAS,
KENYA MEAT COMMISSION

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

- When the post of the Chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission will be Africanized.
- How many other posts need to be Africanized in the said board.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The post of the Chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission is now held by a Kenya citizen. The chairman is always chosen from among the members of the commission every year, and at the end of every year three members of the commission retire by ballot. If the present chairman retires in this manner, then he ceases to be the chairman, and the Minister appoints the best Kenya citizen among the members most suitable for the job.

The answer to the second part of the question, Sir, is that the commissioner has now undertaken a programme of Africanization which is turning out to be satisfactory. All the posts will eventually be Africanized as soon as we have suitable men for the job. I am sure the hon.

Members must be aware of recent advertisements in the local Press by the commission for various posts in the commission.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell the House how many Africans, how many Asians, and how many Europeans are members of that board now?

Mr. Osogo: May I know from you, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Member is asking for members of the board or staff of the board?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He said members of the board, and that is what his question referred to.

Mr. Osogo: Sir, I would not be able to give the exact number, but from the knowledge I have, there is no Asian member of the board, there are quite a number of African members of the board and about three European members of the board.

Mr. Ochwada: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell the House whether the policy is citizenize or Africanize?

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, would the Assistant Minister tell the House—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Only one question at a time.

Mr. Osogo: The policy is where the imbalance has been taken care of to Africanize with Kenya citizens.

Mr. Gichoya: Arising from one of the Assistant Minister's replies, does he agree that we were told by the Vice-President in this House that the posts in the Civil Service will have to reflect the picture of the House here, namely Africanization, which is the policy of the Government? Is there any change in that?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the policy is to Africanize and to rectify the imbalance that has existed. However, Sir, a board membership is not Civil Service at all.

Mr. Lorema: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, do I understand from him that the exclusion of Asians from this board is because the majority of Asians do not eat meat?

Mr. Osogo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not agree more with the hon. Member.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask my question I would like to make a small correction which is that the word "Kaptunio" at the end of the question should read "Kaptumo".

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The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am grateful to the hon. Member for giving me this information about the very fertile land in Nandi South. I shall request the Executive Director of the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation to visit the area in the very near future and to contact the hon. Member for specific arrangements.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while appreciating the answer given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, would he indicate as to how soon the executive officer is going to visit the area?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said I will ask the executive director to get in touch with the hon. Member for making the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, could I suggest that it should be next week so that I can make necessary arrangements?

Dr. Kiano: I consider the hon. Member, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to be able enough to negotiate with the director as to the most appropriate date.

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The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I have the honour to inform the hon. Member for West Pokot that the committee which allocated funds for Kenyatta Day celebrations last year, allocated these funds on a regional basis.

The distribution from regional headquarters was decided by the then Regional Assembly. Therefore, the only body that could give a

satisfactory answer to the hon. Member's question is the present Provincial Advisory Council of West Pokot.

Mr. Lorema: Arising from that reply, Mr. Speaker, is the Minister aware that he is trying to evade this question?

Mr. Mwendwa: No, Sir.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, would the Minister tell the House why his Ministry did not advise the then Regional Assembly to allocate some money to Kapenguria for the Kenyatta Day celebrations?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Constitution I have no powers to advise the Regional Assemblies.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply that under the Constitution he is not empowered to advise the Regional Assemblies, I would like to know from the Minister who else, other than a Minister of the Kenya Government, has the power in terms of Kenya of which the Regional Assemblies are

(Inaudible.)
Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, the Minister who was in charge of the Regional Assemblies was the one who was to advise, but not the Minister for Labour.

Mr. Anyieni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister agree with me that it is lack of true nationalism for a place like Kapenguria, where the Father of the Nation was tried, that the citizens of this area should not be able to see any arrangements made by Government in order to celebrate a day which is special to the nation?

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily agree with the hon. Member that Kapenguria should be a place which should be respected. However, as I said before, Sir, the funds were distributed by the Regional Assemblies and, therefore, as Minister for Labour I had nothing to do with the Regional Assemblies. The only Minister who could give the right advice on the Regional Assemblies was the Minister in charge of the Regional Assemblies, whom the Members know.

Hon. Members: Who is he?

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister not agree with me that the Regional Assembly then which was responsible for distributing the funds deemed Kapenguria a small and unimportant place and that is the reason why no money was given to this place?

Mr. Mwendwa: Yes, Sir.

Friday, 11th June 1965

The House met at Nine o'clock.

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

PRAYERS**COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR**

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that His Excellency, the President has assented to the following Bills:—

No.	Title	Passed Third Reading		Date of Assent
		House of Representatives	Senate	
12.	The Broadcasting Receiving (Licensing) Act, 1965	20-4-65	5-5-65	4-6-65
13.	The Landlord and Tenants (Shops, Hotels and Catering Establishments) Act, 1965	29-4-65	7-5-65	4-6-65
14.	The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act, 1965	27-4-65	14-5-65	4-6-65
15.	The Trade Disputes Act, 1965	12-5-65	28-5-65	4-6-65

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that I have received two messages from the Senate. The Senate has agreed to the Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, on Tuesday, 8th June 1965 without amendment.

The Senate has agreed to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill on Wednesday, 9th June 1965 without amendment.

PETITIONS

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this item—Petitions—appears every time we come here to the House, and yet there seems to be nothing pertaining to it. Could you advise us under what circumstances, and how, petitions could be brought to the House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The same point was raised about a fortnight ago, Mr. Ngala. Standing Orders do provide for petitions to be laid before this House by Members and you will find the actual procedure in Standing Orders—I do not think I want to describe them here—but they are not completely unknown. I can remember in my time in the former Legislative Council probably two or three occasions when a petition was presented to this House by a Member. It can be presented without notice, so that it appears on the Order Paper to allow for that possibility though it is certainly a rare case.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT speeches in the debate on the Financial Statement on the Annual Estimates be limited to twenty minutes.

MEASURES TO REMEDY MAIZE SHORTAGE

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

THAT in view of the great shortage of maize having been experienced in this country over the past two years, caused by the Government's reluctance to offer suitable and equal prices to African maize growers, but yet turning to the United States for the purchase of unsuitable maize: this House calls upon the Government to cease forthwith further purchase of rotten maize from the United States; and further this House expresses the feeling that the Government should remedy the imbalance by offering the appropriate price of Sh. 47/50 per bag; it also urges the Government to recognize that the time has come when all middle-men in the production and marketing of African produce should be eliminated to make room for the immediate establishment of facilities which enable African producers to mill and distribute their produce through properly constituted African co-operative societies.

INQUIRY COMMISSION TO UNITE TESO

THAT regretting the division of the small Teso tribe into two administrative units, which is contrary to the spirit of pulling together expressed in the President's call of *Harambee*: this House calls upon the Government to institute a commission of inquiry to study the feelings of the people with a view to re-uniting this tribe in order to eliminate the danger of hostility and clashes which may occur between the Teso living in Bungoma and their Bukusu co-residents.

COTTON GINNERY FOR TESO

THAT in view of the fact that the Teso are amongst the best cotton growers in the whole country; this House urges the Government to acquire for them a loan to facilitate the erection of a cotton ginnery before the next selling season, and also to provide training facilities locally and abroad for Teso people who will run the ginnery, so as to remove the prevalent practice whereby all their cotton is sold elsewhere whether locally or overseas.