

[The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development]

ideology that suits our country. We should be prepared to do so. If, Mr. Speaker, we cannot, if we must continue to borrow from other cultures, if we must continue to look for copies, for models from other countries, it will prove one thing: that we are incapable of self-government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have the greatest faith in the people of Kenya and in the Government of Kenya and we are not going to be misled over that kind of question. Mr. Speaker, we have been told here that some people still stick to scientific socialism, but let us examine whether or not they have rejected it. Those same people who speak about scientific socialism today, Mr. Speaker, will tell you that we should have the mass party organization in Kenya, that means they have rejected one of the cardinal principles of Marx, because Marx did not believe in a mass party organization. He insisted, Mr. Speaker, that it required a small *élite* revolutionary party which would, on behalf of the proletariat, organize a revolution. Now, Mr. Speaker, we have not heard one single Member here say that he does not believe in Kanu as a mass party, that he wants to reduce it to a small revolutionary group of a handful of people and leave the other people outside, so that he may act on their behalf. Why do they not speak up, Mr. Speaker? Why do they not say so if they objectively believe in Marxism and scientific socialism, why do they avoid that one?

Mr. Speaker, the other central teaching and recommendation of Karl Marx was that we should have a revolution, that you could not have the transformation in the society which was required without a violent revolution organized and lead by this little revolutionary *élite* party. Mr. Speaker, why has nobody stood up here and said that he does not believe that we can have a social transformation through peaceful means? Why have they not said that if they really do believe in Marx? Why have they not said that they believe in a revolution? They have forsaken Marx on two of the most essential issues. Mr. Speaker, why do they continue to use these terms? Because they have borrowed the slogans from great nations which have appropriated these slogans for the purposes of politics in the world.

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

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, what we have said here is that the instrument that shall guide us and shall be our vade-mecum and the means to the

social revolutions will be the mass political party. We have insisted, Mr. Deputy Speaker that in this country the social revolution we want can be carried out by democratic means; which means, Mr. Speaker, we have faith that this House, elected by the workers and peasants of the country, will, in fact, through legislation, transform this society to a socialist system. I believe therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is the real meaning of the word "Democratic" in our definition of African socialism, that we believe in democratic means in legislation action by the representatives of workers. Some people here speak as if they were elected by some capitalist groups. They should be ashamed, Mr. Deputy Speaker. All these Members here were elected by the peasants and farmers or by workers. This is a point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to emphasize, if my hon. friends near me will not become so excited. I want to emphasize that in this country the new story which is being peddled around, that there is daily conflict between the Government and workers, is really a red herring. It is an attempt to disorganize the country, because how, Mr. Deputy Speaker, can there be a difference between us? Kanu is a mass party and these people were elected through Kanu. The workers' organizations, Mr. Deputy Speaker, represent exactly the same people as we represent and let us face it, if this nation is to go forward, there is no question of conflict between the workers' and farmers' organization on one hand, and the other Government on the other hand. I view these two organizations, Mr. Deputy Speaker, as the two legs which are the carriers of this nation to prosperity. There is no question of whether or not they will co-operate, and there is no question, Mr. Deputy Speaker, of whether or not they should co-operate. These questions are irrelevant because if the body politic is to move to prosperity, the two legs must certainly co-operate. If they do not co-operate, there will be no progress and therefore these questions that have been put to us are entirely irrelevant. I think what we ought to be doing to the workers organization and it is stated in the new manifesto, is, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that in a socialist system the workers interest cannot be limited merely to fighting for a wage. Their interest must be broader, much broader, and we must get the trade union organizations to participate in the planning and development and implementation of the development in the country. We must get them into the co-operatives, we must get them into advisory committees, we must get them into joint industrial committees, so that they participate at all stages of development so that the

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question of any conflict with the Government or the industry should be eliminated. But we are not deceiving the workers, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we realize as a Government that it is the purpose or the duty of the Government to take action to protect the rights of workers with regard to rents, wages, these various things they have to face and all the others. This Government has started to take that action. We have just passed the Rent Bill in this House, many more will be passed very soon and this is the way I see our co-operation growing. Mr. Deputy Speaker I want to say only few words on why we call our socialism "African socialism". Many people try to read very many peculiar meanings into it. I do not know why, Mr. Speaker, any hon. Member here thinks that Africa has to import socialism or democracy from other countries. We do not have to import, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and we know that the Masai here could teach socialism to anybody in the world. They do not have to import it. Mr. Speaker we know—

Mr. Kamuren: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is it in order for the hon. Assistant Minister to call me Masai when I am not a Masai.

The Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know why the hon. Member is scared to be identified with gallant people such as Masai, handsome, beautiful, well-built people. There should be nothing but pride in being associated with the Masai.

Mr. Speaker, let me explain why we have called our socialism African socialism. It is because socialism is indigenous to the African socialist system.

The word does not matter, we did not speak English so we did not call it socialism. But there are African words for it, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, which are indigenous, it does not have to be fought. We call it African secondly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because we here in Africa today have to assert the identity and personality of Africa. There is no reason why we should not do so, that is indeed why we are independent, that is why we fought for it. We have, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, achieved that for which we fought and we hope for progress in that kind of socialism that applies to our own conditions in Africa. We are not trying to export it to other people. These are three good fundamental reasons, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know why anybody should not accept the term African.

I would like to emphasize, in finishing, Mr. Deputy Speaker, one point. Some people have spoken here, as when this Paper is passed, it will then be left to the Government to execute, which will then be left to the Government to do X, Y and Z. Let us face it, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that there can be no socialism unless we are prepared to sacrifice for it. I think we should be quite clear. We should not try to deceive our people that socialism will bring them things from Heaven easily. Every single person in this country, if we are to have socialism, must be prepared to sacrifice. I mean sacrifice in the sense that we must be prepared to work hard and to save and to invest. If we are not prepared to do it voluntarily, this Paper has declared that this State is entitled to enforce people to work, to enforce savings, to enforce people and even the Members of Parliament to pull their weight.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been told that there will be no socialism until all the means of production are owned by the State, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we have, and it is the recommendation No. 3, which the Members must read. We have made it quite clear that we recognize that there can be no socialist system unless a very large sector of this economy is publicly owned or owned by co-operatives and therefore directed for the public good. This we must accept. We cannot just pass a document like this and deceive our people. That development can take place without a large sector of our economy being owned by the State. That would be a lie. We would have to find another term for it. It would not be socialism. Socialism requires that a large sector of the economy is owned by the State, for the State to be able to direct the whole. What we reject, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Marxist contention that you can only have socialism when the whole and complete means of production of the whole country are owned by the State. We think that that way lies dictatorship and also tyranny.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these few words I commend very much that the Members should begin now to think of the implications and of the hard sacrifice, the hard things which they will be called upon to do by this Government in order to implement this Paper. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not actually take much time of the hon. Members, but I would just like to make, I think, a more or less general statement on this particular Paper, because I am sure that the House would like to hear what I say on the African socialism. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call myself a very happy man indeed and I think that

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of all the documents which have been produced ever since Kenya attained independence, this particular White Paper is a very important and a very historical Paper indeed. I am sure that this Paper is going to help us in our struggle towards the achievement of the economic goals. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to labour too much on many of the aspects of the Paper, but only to give our people one thing, that we must know that when we achieved the physical independence, when we actually had the physical power to get our independence, we did it with all our force, but you must know that when we achieved independence we had still to struggle for economic independence. We have inherited a system of economics set up in this country which is not of our own making. As such I want everybody to understand the way we were brought up in our education was not actually our own creation. It was created by somebody who was on top and who wanted to give us the necessary education which would go to make up for the economic system which we have in this country, and also the atmosphere in all fields was also directed and channelled in that way. Many of us, during the British colonial system in this country, and as such you must know that in our own minds it is never appreciated in our minds were channelled in such a way as our outlook in life was channelled in such a way that it only suited the Government which was in existence. Therefore, if you find that we are groping for the truth at the present moment, I do not think that anybody should blame anybody.

This document is one of those results of that groping: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that we have laid the foundation, the foundation of what we know as African socialism. We have only laid the foundation, and as the last speaker put it very well, he put it that if anybody challenges the Government that it is the duty of only the Government to see that it implements what we call African socialism in this Paper, then I think that he is doing a great disservice to this country. It therefore needs the joint effort of *everybody* to see that what we have put down in this Paper is implemented, and in spite of everything that it is understood by all of the people everywhere. They must understand what has been put down here. When they have understood it, then we must actually try to channel also their minds to follow it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the present moment many people talk of what we call non-alignment. We have declared that we are non-aligned. That our Government is non-aligned. But, it is not

because we state that we are non-aligned, and our policy is non-alignment, it does not make him non-aligned. You must try to achieve that non-alignment. We have actually to work for it. It is a policy which we have laid down. At the present moment, we have found ourselves economically in the capitalist camp.

We rise to this challenge. We are certain that we are right while we are changing the capitalist structure. I must make it very clear, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that I am one of the most unlucky people who has actually struggled in the difficulties raised in this land, because first of all I was a teacher at a mission school, then later on a teacher in a Government school, then I was kicked out and had suddenly to go and make my way in business and then after business I have also struggled in politics, and I understand all our problems from the very roots where they begin, and I will tell the people that the system we have pursued in the economic field for some time has been capitalist, and that is what we have here. I may say that we are non-aligned, but we are not non-aligned yet. We are still swimming in the capitalist world, and that is why you find some Africans who understand it, and when you say that you come from the same part then you think that they are going communist.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last 30 years or so, our minds our bodies and all our actions have been bent to one side and now we want to try to move to the centre and to do so it would appear to the hon. Members that if we are pulled to the West then in order that we may pull to the centre then it actually appears as though we are going to the East. By the time we have altered our economic structure, to a socialist one, then we can call ourselves non-aligned, but not before that. This is what should be understood and this is what is wanted here, that we should not misinform our people. We must try to get that way, which is called our own independent way. I am not, Mr. Deputy Speaker, even a student. I cannot claim to be a student of Marx, like my friend the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning. I am not a student of Karl Marx. I do not know him, but one thing which I prophesy is that I can judge what the Africans need. I will always know what they require, and then I try to apply my own judgment, and when I have applied it, I stand by it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I did not go very far in my school days, as many hon. Members did, but also at the same time, I did not lose my head over anything which was told to me by some of the people who have helped us to go to school, and when they explained their ideas to me, I

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would consider how it would be best applied to meet our people's needs.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to take up the time of our people, but I would appeal to everybody here. I know that at the present moment I am in charge of Africanization, and it has already been laid down here very well indeed. You will find that if this Paper is adopted, I am sure it will effect the changes in the Africanization as quickly as possible, and that Africanization will not only be confined to one sector. The economic sector is where we want many of our people to be in positions of responsibility, in the economic field. We will need more Africanization in the economic field, and we will also need the changes of what it means all over the country. There are so many names in the Nairobi streets which are not yet Africanized. We must do something about it. Everything must be black, our own feelings, our own way of life. At the present moment, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must warn many of our Members that now it is time that we should try to tell them what we want to them to know, to get what is called mental independence. Many of our people are slaves in their own minds. They do not have the necessary exercise which makes them decide what is right and what is not right, and they try to use their memory of what their minds have told them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I said, I will not waste much time of the people who want to speak who want to contribute very valuable points, and therefore, I beg to support.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not take up much time of the other Members, but I would like to introduce these amendments to the Sessional Paper as long as the rule is left open that any additions can be made and any deletions can be made, and I am very happy that the Government accommodated that.

One thing I would like to say at the outset—unfortunately the Minister has left—is that it is basically wrong that some people think that others will not think. This misconception of things is one which brings confusion in our own contribution. One thing which is very clear, no doubt, is that our Father of the Nation made a speech on the Kanu Manifesto before we attained internal self-government and in one place he said that Kenya will be a socialist state. He said this in no uncertain terms, social-wise, because political freedom and equality before the law are not enough. Our people have the right to be free from economic exploitation and social inequality. These are the words of our Father of the Nation.

Now, if we look at the document as it is, there is so much trying to avoid commitment. The Government must commit itself in this document that we are moving towards social equality as based on this statement of the Father of our Nation, who is apparently the President of this country.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Not apparently.

Mr. Gichoya: He is the President of Kenya, and it so happens that the party which is now functioning in the headquarters is still the President, and the Secretary-General is here, and is the man responsible for its functions. However, Kanu exists, as long as the people who made Kanu are existing and leading Kanu as a party.

This document says that we are trying to create something of African origin. I agree. We must be creating, but the question is whether there are any changes in the African culture. In the past, as a matter of fact, we never had education. Now, an educated girl and uneducated girl, even if both from the same family, from the same parents, are different. One goes to a high school, and then on to university level, and the other does not even go to a primary school, so they are not at the same standard in human values, although they are human beings. They may be of the same age, perhaps the same family but when you analyse the quality of each, you find that the one who is educated has something more to add to our development than the other one. So, that is a change in our cultural life.

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

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

Now, in those days everything was on a communal basis. Communal ownership of property, the communal way of life, has already been changed. There has been a radical change, there is already individualism in this country, and these things must be accepted that they are in existence. There is no question of saying that because my father used to have ten wives, the modern community allow Gichoya to have also ten or twenty wives. Morally, in terms of the African way of life it is not wrong, but I have said that the African way of life has changed. A Christian would never have more than one wife. A true Christian would never have more than one wife.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagini): You are right.

Mr. Gichoya: I am happy that the Minister for Local Government has said that I am right. We have already seen a change in this African society, that life has changed.

Now, with all these changes which have taken place in the minds of the people— In the past it was very difficult for somebody to move from one place to another because communications were so slow and it used to take years and years. Now, this is being taken into consideration. We have to modify our African socialism. It is true that in actual fact socialism started in Africa, and today you can see socialism in its true perspective in Masailand, where there is communal ownership of property, living in *manyattas* which are sort of villages. This shows exactly the communal ownership of responsibility in Masailand where it does exist, but it is not so all over the country. Following the customs a daughter of Mr. X was a daughter of a clan when marriage considerations were taking place. She was then the communal responsibility, but who cares today who goes to get a wife from Mr. X's family? There is now individualism, and no question of one trying to avoid the company of others. A rich man wants to remain separate, but a poor man would like to have company. That is the difference. But, if these things are in existence, why then do we rule out the modification of the African society to match up with the modern society. We cannot completely close our eyes and say that we must go back to the Stone Age where they used to own things in a community. We have to accept the changes, but these changes must be modern, in such a way that the greater role in our activities is directed to the common good. Consequently, the man who is a custodian of the peoples' welfare has great responsibility. In the past, we never had such a thing. It was just a few years back that Africans came into the Parliament. We used to have tribes and circles of communities, and lived under one authority, that was the British authority. But, now we have created Kenya into a nation with economic conditions, because what is in my own district definitely cannot be equated with what is in the Turkana District. So, these things are being taken into consideration.

We feel that the first thing is that the African socialism, which is the Kenya socialism, as a matter of fact— In Africa, the Arabs are part and parcel of the African continent, and we accept that Africans are not of the same clan and same tribe. They differ from one place to another. An African in East Africa is quite different from an African in South Africa, as an African in Kenya is apparently different to one in Uganda.

In Uganda there is feudal society, and a good example is the Uganda Kingdom, and also Ethiopia, where there is a naked form of feudal society in a modern age. So, of course, we are very friendly with Ethiopia—

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): On a point of order, Sir, I think that remark made is very unfortunate when the hon. Member refers to Ethiopia as a friendly country.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid I did not hear the remark.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I was just stating that feudalism exists in Ethiopia as well.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As long as it is not considered offensive, it is all right.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to allow other people to speak on this, I have decided that instead of working in opposition, we should commit our Government in trying to explain what we understand by African socialism. There is no socialism for the Africans, and there is no socialism for the Arabs. There can never be socialism of the Europeans or Asians for that matter. The difference between socialism in one country and another is based on the circumstances, and how it comes about. In Tanzania, we have Zanzibar, which now calls itself a socialist state. Zanzibar has achieved its own socialism through revolution, and we could even quote other socialisms wherever they exist. But, here in Kenya we have decided, through democratic process of— Of course, Zanzibar achieved their independence democratically, because the majority of the people revolted against the minority authority that existed. So, Zanzibar achieved independence through democratic means.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we talk of socialism, our socialism is African socialism. Our Father of the Nation did define it, but what is given in this Sessional Paper is the quotation of other parts of the Manifesto, but not the real things expressed by the Father of the Nation. Consequently, I am compelled to feel that in order to make this Paper complete, the Sessional Paper No. 10, a new definition must be given. Let us change the introduction, and the new amendment that is here, on the African socialism, and its application to planning in Kenya, should be that

WHEREAS the African people of Kenya in the spirit of *Harambee* wish to conserve what is good in the African culture, political and economic institutions, recognize the radical changes within and outside Kenya and accept that the sum total of changed cultural approach,

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economic and political thinking guided by planned production for use and to the greatest extent the property basis being the public social ownership of the means of production, as opposed to commodity production for private profit the property basis being private ownership of means of production, Kenya people term this new philosophy "The African Socialism".

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, we would like to follow the amendment that the hon. gentleman, I suppose, wants to read to us, and I do not know whether the words he has uttered so far are a quotation from the amendment, or just his own words. I would like to follow the amendment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Of course, the hon. Member is entitled to speak to the question as a whole, as well as putting forward his amendment, but we have got very limited time. We have many Members to consider. Mr. Gichoya led me to hope that he would only take twenty minutes altogether, so I hope it will not be more than that.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think even after reading the amendment, and people have seen them—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There is no need for you to read formally the whole amendment, but you could go through them one by one.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, I see that the introduction, as it is, is made to give us a definite definition to our African socialism. What is given here is an explanation of what is supposed to be African socialism, but I thought it wise to have a definition, and it is here given. That is the first amendment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have accepted that the Africans are poor, and the Africans constitute in this country, the bulk of the population. If there are any benefits which could be calculated as democratic benefits, or benefits directed to benefit the majority of the people, then it is the African people who should really be taken into consideration. Today, very few Africans are in a position to afford to buy big acres of land, but the State can buy an estate and resettle the Africans who cannot afford to buy such an estate.

Of course, the Government has plans for settlement, but the method of settlement must be changed, changed to make it possible for the poor person to have a place under the sun. But the Sessional Paper does not tell us that a settler or somebody who can be settled in a particular

land should pay Sh. 102 in advance. It is here that I say the method of settlement must be changed to accommodate the poor people who otherwise cannot afford it. That is the quarrel I have with the settlement schemes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our document, which is an historical document, on page 2, paragraph 7, I propose that the first sentence be left out, and the word "It" in the second sentence be replaced with the words "African socialism". If this definition is accepted, obviously we are contributing to the African people and continent, and again we are always ready to accommodate other states in joining us. So I say that we should leave room in this document to incorporate one element showing specifically that we are prepared for the Federation of East Africa, as we cannot live in isolation, and at the same time we must have one Government for the African continent, for which the Organization for African Unity has been trying to work and which should possibly be incorporated in this document. I believe the Minister responsible for planning, who has many times dealt with federation, and many times dealt with the Organization for African Unity, will definitely accept this one without even querying it, accepting that it was perhaps a kind of omission, but not deliberate, but a mistake, and that it should be added to make it subparagraph (iv): That is, we add as follows:—

It must leave the door open for the East African Federation and or accommodation for union government of Africa in accordance with the spirit of Organization of African Unity.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to say, is with regard to page 4, paragraph 10. Now, if we are not antagonistic and if we accept that one thing is certain, that we are going to move from one particular type of economy, under which we have been brought up, and try to aim at our own sort of set-up of economy, I do not think there is any need for wasting more time telling others that African socialism will keep us politically from communism. We already have our own political party, Kanu. Here I would say that I do not know political differences we are referring to, because we are a one-party State. If we believe that we have a party and we believe in our own party, why should we speak of other parties? So, I think the best thing is, unless we have a guilty conscience, we do not mention these things. Perhaps that would be dictation from a particular circle. that, if you do not mention communism, you are going to get it in a different form or, if you do not mention capitalism, this could be the position. Let us have an independent Kenya, we have our own policies and we are not to be

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dictated to either by the capitalists in America or Communist Russia, if those two states can really be called true representatives of the two theories. So I propose the following amendment to page 4, paragraph 10:—

After the words "unfettered democracy" appearing in the ninth line, delete all the sentences that follow and add the following: Freedom of worship shall be respected under African socialism.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, here, on page 7, paragraph 20, I think somebody tried to fight a battle for nothing. How many people in this country actually understand these matters? My friend who was here is an expert, but when we are told that the African traditions are different from European traditions—and I would like to point out here that we have a tradition of Africans being squatters in one area, and in Europe they used to call them serfs—the only difference is that here in Kenya we call them squatters. Now another example is Buganda, where you find that a person born of a royal family is a member of the royal family. Is Buganda not a part of Africa? Are the Buganda people not Africans? Do not they not follow the African traditions? We cannot isolate ourselves to just mere small Kenya. If we talk in terms of African socialism, let us look at it with a wider perspective, on a continental basis, and for our own sake on an East African basis, because we are more concerned with East Africa directly than the African continent in general. It is erroneous to say that the African traditions cannot be compared with the traditions of Europe. If a landlord is a landlord definitely, whether black or white, both are landlords. Land owners, individual owners, which we are trying to create now—and here it is written clearly that title deeds and so forth, and land consolidation, brings things into individual ownership as opposed to communal ownership—will put us definitely on the same path with conditions in other places where capitalism stands or feudalism stands. The basis of capitalism is a feudal society, so if we are aiming at crushing the capitalistic society that has been created here, moving towards socialism as propounded by the Father of our Nation. Consequently, the question of saying that we do not distinguish this or the other, we do not have parallels, does not apply. We have already accepted the fact that capitalism does exist and it was on that simple basis that the Father of our Nation, that our people have the right to be free from economic exploitation and social inequality. Do those who really try to oppose

my thinking on this want to tell me that as soon as we achieved independence a new society was created other than the society that existed before? However, going ahead, I believe that in the best way— Let us leave that part and proceed. I therefore propose the following amendment to page 7, paragraph 20:—

In the fourth line after the words "not always respected", delete all the sentences that follow.

On page 7, paragraph 21, I say the whole paragraph must be deleted, and that is why we should adhere to Marxist theories, and if they have no parallel here, who is arguing that they should have? Who is saying that these things must be here? Take them out, delete it, then we will have a wholesome document, without referring to this and that. If it was a question of debating for argument's sake, then I agree with references here and references there, but this one I believe is an unnecessary addition to the document, so that one, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say it should be deleted completely.

Mr. Speaker, in paragraph 25 on page 9, the first sentence should be deleted. If we have accepted that in East Africa particularly we are all brothers, it must be accepted also that whatever language we use in our own dealings in Kenya, it should not be interpreted by the other parts of East Africa as something underrating their development. What is said is, "Similarly, the fact that other countries are more advanced is not a matter of jealousy but of opportunity." This would be interpreted by the people in Tanzania: the people in Uganda will go back to where we reached a deadlock on the Federation, where it was said that the Federation could not be because not all parts of East Africa are equal in terms of economic development. Some are highly developed by certain conditions. People are not complaining that Nairobi has had the concentration of industries, and there should be now a dispersion of industrialization; instead of just looking at the big cities, we should aim at developing the villages, the small towns in the rural areas.

So if that is accepted, why on earth should we have this sentence? Conditions, of course, differ from place to place, but let us not emphasize this much because we are better off than Uganda, better off economically than Tanzania. We should just leave it out. They know exactly that we are better off than they are but they do not feel jealous over it. I know the implications will be that the other part will feel that Kenya has become a stumbling block, Kenya feels that we are so small people that we are much more underdeveloped, although that

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could be true. But let us try to avoid it, let us be modest; that is more important. Let us be more modest, in order to help others as well, to make them our friends rather than our enemies. That is why I say that that sentence must be deleted.

I come to another point, Mr. Speaker, which is on page 13, paragraph 38. Here, again, our Government accepts going forward, committing itself and rejects completely Africanization. Here it says talks about foreign investors. We are told, "Foreign investors should therefore be prepared to accept the spirit of mutual social responsibility, for example—(i) by making shares in the company available to Africans who wish to buy them; (ii) by employing Africans at managerial levels as soon as qualified people can be found;". When you say, "as soon as qualified people can be found", it means you are giving these people an opportunity to say "Well, we can always convince the Government we do not yet have the manpower." Why can it not be left to them to determine whether the manpower they have is capable, whether the people are qualified or not? If they are not qualified, it is up to the company to make them qualified, but there should not be the situation where Africanization in these places of managerial positions should be conditional on "as soon as people are qualified". If somebody is in the service for a number of years or in a private company, for that matter, he knows the ins and outs of the company's affairs, but because by virtue of the existing conditions, whereby we say, "All right, we do not care where the skill comes from," the company says, "We don't care, these Africans are not educated, they have no long service in the company and, consequently, they cannot be put into managerial positions."

This House, through this Paper, should deliberately make it clear that, whatever happens, these managerial positions must be held by Africans, immediately, and each company should try to find out how best it could take Africans on in managerial positions. The question of saying, "as soon as qualified people are available", is all the same, it is a colonial slogan. What is the reason for that? The whole thing must be Africanized. Put it after ten years for the whole thing to be Africanized, put it after five years, but do not keep us in suspense when the facilities are available. When are they expected to be available?

Mr. Speaker, I thought the best thing would be to put that these foreign investors should employ Africans at the managerial level, full stop, and no more. Then we could add something about

providing training facilities for Africans. That is all. Why should we commit ourselves, that the condition for getting these people into managerial positions must be that we get the qualified people? The Kenya Government claims that it does not have qualified people for every position. When the same disease spreads to the companies, what is going to happen? All the time people will be saying, "Well, our Government is not doing anything for us, we are being neglected," and that is wrong. So I propose the following amendment to page 13 paragraph 38 subparagraph (ii): that all the words after the word "managerial levels" be deleted, excluding the word "and".

Mr. Speaker, there is something I want to add on page 19, paragraph 57. Here, I say let us also try, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to augment the income of this country by preventing, as far as possible, the outflow of foreign exchange. It is only in this country where I see that decisions are never made to prevent the outflow of money from this country. I was shocked to understand, Mr. Speaker, that even today we are dealing with South Africa. Through where? Southern Rhodesia. A very good example of this one is the Kenya Theatres. I challenge the Minister—any Minister, for that matter—who says that there is no money which goes out of Kenya to South Africa through Salisbury.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Substantiate.

Mr. Gichoya: Yes.

So, these things being as they are, I suggest that the Government must put controls over the outflow of foreign exchange. There is no question of saying that we have a free market, a free market for everything. Here we have been confounded with so many foreigners coming in here. They come here to put a plant in the country. If they can do so, all the better. But it is not a question of ours being the only place for the marketing of their goods, and whatever we get by investment from other places, it goes straight back by the other door. Today, in the settlement schemes we have settlement officers who are expatriates and had no further training before to make them qualified settlement officers because we never used to have settlement schemes in Kenya. They are the people who used to be in this country, but now they are called expert expatriates.

The money coming from England to buy out the European settlers goes back in the pocket of the brother settlement officer, back to the same bank, straight to London; from London it goes

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back to London. Unless something is done to prevent this outflow of money from our country, we are bound to find ourselves living in a fool's paradise, where you will find big mansions owned by Kurji Manji, the other person, and yet his money does not stay in the country. The building is there and the rent from it goes straight to Bombay. The other money goes straight to London because the owners of those buildings, those mansions, are staying in London or in Bombay or New Delhi. I therefore propose the following amendment to page 19, paragraph 57 that a new subparagraph (iii) be added as follows: "Control the outflow of foreign exchange."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few words and in order to allow others to speak, I congratulate the Government for taking us away from a vacuum where we have always been told African socialism is coming. I believe the amendments will be acceptable to the Government. Thank you.

Mr. Kagga: Mr. Speaker, I very much welcome this Paper because, although it has not gone far enough, as I would have like it to go, I think it has opened a door for us to create or to enter on to our road to socialism.

I think it has provided a very good ground for debate in this House, which has enabled the Government to have views and suggestions which will enable us to build our socialism on the right foundations. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is also going to be the foundation of our Kenya socialism.

Mr. Speaker, in supporting these amendments, I think that the proposed amendment to the introduction is only trying to make the definition more clear than it was. Principally, I have no quarrel with the definition which is provided by the Minister for Economic Planning and his Assistant Minister. I think it is a very sound and beautiful reading, and I believe that the definition does not matter very much, but what is very important is the application of what we put in this Paper.

I do not mind, Mr. Speaker, calling our socialism African socialism, Kenya socialism, Kikuyu socialism, or even Luo socialism, but I believe that whatever prefixes we use, must be socialism and not capitalism, and I believe that the Government is really intending to implement socialism as applied to our own conditions and environment, but not to bring capitalism under the cover of socialism.

With this, therefore, I think, if the Government accepts this amendment, it will make it more

clear and more understandable, because when we say that the word "African" in African socialism means African traditions, and so on, one wonders whether this is going to be Kikuyu traditions, Luo traditions, or any other tribal traditions because they are so much different and no two different tribes have the same traditions.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that any kind of socialism, any form of socialism, must have three important objectives. One is that it must eliminate exploitation, and that is laid down in the Kanu Manifesto very clearly. Secondly, it must provide a fair and equal distribution of the wealth of this country to all people of Kenya. Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, it must make it possible for every person in this country to have food, to have education, and medicine. I believe that the Paper before this House, if it is applied properly, will meet these three objectives.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I do not have much quarrel with the definition and I think the proposed amendment here is only going to make it more clear because we must be very clear, when we talk of African socialism, whether we are suggesting that we go back to the old society before the advent of the British in this country, or we go from where we are today, because it appears as if the definition given is trying to suggest that the old African society which was here before the British came into this country is still in existence. But we must agree that most of this has been completely destroyed and there is very little that is left, unless we suggest here that we are going to demolish everything that we have here, that we go back to our old traditions and we start building our socialism on that. I believe that this is not the suggestion, and if it is not, Mr. Speaker, then we must be very clear that we are only going to conserve that which is left and that which is good and build on what we have here today.

Mr. Speaker, it is not enough for one to say that the conditions that existed in Europe, and which made Marx write his theories on socialism, do not exist in this country, unless one is going to say that Kenya is still in the 1900's, because the conditions prevailing in Europe in the nineteenth century are the conditions that were imported into the colonial countries by the imperialists, when they came and colonized these countries. The conditions of masters and servants or slaves that existed in Europe were imported here, and I would like to give a few examples. If we are talking of the time before the British came here, I could quite agree that our conditions were very much different, but I will not agree with anyone who tries to tell us that the conditions in Kenya today are so much different from

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those which existed in nineteenth-century Europe. We have in this country settlers who came and grabbed the whole of the land that was available in this country and made the owners of the land as squatters or servants on their own land. These people were made propertyless, and they were servants of the settlers. This is the same today. The coming of independence has not changed anything. The Africans, the owners of this soil, the majority of the people of this country are still slaves of Europeans in their big estates and settlement. This shows exactly that we can borrow something from Marx because we have this particular condition that is very, very much the same.

When we come to industries, here, Mr. Speaker, I think the conditions are even worse than those which existed in Europe during the time of Karl Marx, because in those days—

Hon. Members: Question, question.

Mr. Kaggia: You may question me, but I will teach you.

In Europe, Mr. Speaker, the industries or the property were owned by the Europeans, and they exploited the servants, who were Europeans, so a master could have at least a little mercy for his servant because he belonged to the same colour, but here it is worse, Mr. Speaker; we have property and industries owned by foreigners, by our exploiters by our former masters, exploiting Africans. The conditions are worse. We have all these workers who are working under very difficult conditions, who have to fight every day for an increase in wages, who have to fight and negotiate with the employers who have no mercy for working Africans. Therefore, I only wanted to correct this misunderstanding and say that the conditions are almost the same and they must be corrected. Just to say that because we are independent, we are free Kenya, these conditions does not exist, it is just wishful thinking. The conditions exist and they must be corrected, and I hope that this is the intention of this Paper, to correct these anomalies.

Mr. Speaker, in section 101, the Paper says that something should be done to see that people own moderate-size plots. This is what we have been urging in this House many times. We have been complaining that some people—those with money—are allowed to own big stretches of land while many ordinary people cannot get a piece. I am glad that the Government have accepted this and I am sure that they are going to do something to see that a sort of ceiling is made to ensure that the few people with money are not

going to take over whole of the land and leave the poor African without anything, because, as I have said many times in this House, if we have 20,000 rich Africans taking over all the land that was formerly owned by Europeans, then we shall have achieved nothing, we shall have only exchanged white settler exploiters for African settler exploiters and I think this Mr. Speaker, is contrary to what we have promised in our Manifesto.

In sections 101 and 102, Mr. Speaker, the Minister for Economic Planning has tried to tell us that we should concentrate on development of land but not on the transfer. Here, Mr. Speaker, he argues that transferring does not increase wealth or assets, but I must point out that transfer, as far as the land in this country is concerned, is more than transfer; it is a transfer from a foreigner to an indigenous citizen of this country, because all the wealth that is being dug out of all these big farms, as they are owned by foreigners, is going out from the country. If this land were transferred into the hands of Africans, it would not be only transfer but it would mean that it has transferred the land, and also the money that has been going out to England is going to stay and be invested in Kenya. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I stress very much that the Government must go further and see that this transfer comes very quickly and on the proper lines.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad about section 103, and I congratulate the Government on this because they have accepted one very important thing that I have been saying in this House. I have been scolded by Ministers in this House because of this. They agree and admit in this section that the settlement scheme has been wrong. The scheme was designed by the British colonialists and for the benefit of the European settlers. I congratulate the Government for accepting this fact, and I am glad that I was able to continue pressing on this matter until the Government agreed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Paper should have gone further and suggest what to do to correct this. If I remember it was only the other day when I suggested that the Government needed a bold Land Policy, and the Assistant Minister for Settlement told me in this House, that there was no need for such a policy, because we have the settlement scheme. It is the wrong settlement scheme and the Paper should have told us what plan there was to get a proper scheme. In the same section, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government says that the benefit which the public is going to get from the settlement scheme is not anywhere near the amount of the debt incurred which the Government is going to pay.

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This is true and this we are saying very openly and I would like to see the Government planning and getting a better plan which is not going to cripple our Government with debt and so on. I hope that the Government will continue on this Paper and make specific plans to bring about the change.

I would also like to congratulate the Government on section 108, where they talk about idle land. I would like to add on this, that here we have many *shambas* which are not being developed. Some of them are just too big for their owners to develop, and so I think the Government should do something about this. Just because a European settler owns some land then it should not be left to him just to say, or do whatever he wants to do with it, and the Government must see that the owner is using it, and the Government should say that if he is not using it then it should be taken away. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of these farms are farmed by absentee landlords, who are just waiting to be bought out by the Government, who have no interest in the farm, and are just sitting in England until the Government gets a loan from England to buy their land. I think the Government must be very positive here to say that this land must be used for the benefit of the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I have such a little time left, but I would like to say something about that most controversial thing: nationalization. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad because the Government has accepted this as one means of distributing wealth and distributing it to the people. I would like to say that those people, I think they should be ashamed now who have been always waiting for Kaggia to mention nationalization, and then say, "That is Communism?", I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that this Paper is going to help us to understand that even the Government, which they claim to support always and sometimes blindly, has accepted this fact. I am glad that the Paper says wherever a service is vital to the people the industry should be nationalized. I think this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is all right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, where I differ with the Government is in the timing, and what I was going to say, was that if we only say that nationalization is needed so badly but that whenever the time comes this and that industry will be nationalized, it will not be much. I think the Government should have a goal, so that we can work towards that goal. It should be laid down that the Government should do everything possible to see that in two or three years such

and such industries will be nationalized. There are two main difficulties have been brought out in the Sessional Paper regarding nationalization and I would like everybody to note this, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Government accepts nationalization, as the means to bring money into the Government coffers but qualifies it with two difficulties. One is the finance to buy out industry. The second one is the lack of manpower. I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the Government is capable of solving these two difficulties.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I think the Government is becoming too timid to change its own Constitution, because one clause in the Constitution imposed on us at the Lancaster House Conference when Kadu and the Colonial Government insisted that before anything could be nationalized, prompt payment must be made, must be amended. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that there are very few countries who can give prompt payment whenever they want to nationalize. I think this clause should be changed. The Government should be in a position to pay compensation on their own terms, because if we retain this clause, then tomorrow the Government may decide that this commodity is vital to the people of Kenya, but Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is so difficult to make prompt payment and therefore you cannot nationalize. It means that we are going to allow ourselves to be tied by our own Constitution. I think this is wrong and I also think that the Government is failing in its duty, if it does not change that clause which is tying us up unnecessarily, so that whenever the Government feels that one industry is due for nationalization it can go ahead without delay. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that it is very important for the Government to amend this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now like to speak on this lack of manpower. This is a threat which is made by so many capitalists and whenever you try to nationalize this or that you are told you have not got the manpower to run the industry. The Government can do anything to accelerate its programme of training, and recruitment, and we should not be afraid of nationalizing anything. If you decide to nationalize today, and we agree that we pay the compensation on our own terms, then the Government can do anything to recruit people from overseas and at the same time training our people to run the industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that now my time is running out, but the other thing I would like to say, is that the hon. Member for Kilifi told us that the one way of building a nation is that

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some people should own big *shambas* when others have none, and in that way they are building the country. I think that this is wrong. It is wrong because we, as hon. Members of Parliament, or Ministers who earn salaries, should not buy big stretches of land, because by doing so they are depriving the people who cannot earn a salary. I think this is wrong, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We should be happy with the salary we get and let the Government utilize the land for those people who cannot earn a salary. To buy big *shambas* when others are starving is not building the country. In fact, it is demolishing the country.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the other thing I would like to correct is this. Some people are going around saying that I advocate free things. We have promised our people free education, free medical services and also we promised our people land. I think it is wrong for the Government to try and ridicule me saying it is Kaggia's policy. It is not Kaggia's policy. It should be our policy. Instead of fulfilling our promise you go and buy land for yourself and say, "Kaggia is promising free land." The Government must use this Paper to see that our people get land, free education and free medical service. When one asks, Sir, as to who is going to pay for these services one seems to think that we are so very ignorant. When we were promising free education, we were only trying to help the people who could not pay fees, and we are trying to see that their children get education. Unless you abolish fees, you cannot guarantee a poor man's child education where there is no such provision. If you cannot make education free, the poor will not be able to send their children to school. You can tax me and others who have money to enable the man who cannot afford to send his child to school, to do so. There is no reason why people should try to ridicule us; what we are saying is that the society must try to provide free education for all to ensure that those who were not able to pay school fees would be able to send their children to school.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to second the amendment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time to call upon the Mover to reply, but first of all I have to propose the question of the amendment.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Now we should dispose of the amendment before the Mover replies to the debate as a whole, and I have suggested to Mr. Mboya that the best way to deal with it

would be for him to reply to the amendment first of all; then we will put the question of the amendment, and then, whichever way it goes, he will be able to reply to the debate as a whole.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Standing Order No. 15, I would like to move that the discussion of this debate be now adjourned.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, I am afraid that an hon. Member cannot move an adjournment of a debate unless he is on his feet speaking in the ordinary course of the debate. It may seem odd, but it is not actually a matter which can be raised as a point of order. Adjournment of the House is a point of order, but adjournment of debate is something which an hon. Member can only move in the ordinary course of speaking to the debate. I will now call upon Mr. Mboya.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since I will be replying to the main debate, I will not take much time in replying to the amendments proposed, except to say this, that I have listened very carefully to both the Mover and the Seconder of the amendments and I find it difficult to understand the motive and purpose of the amendment. The Seconder of the amendment has not only spoken about the amendments but also spoken about the Paper. Those matters which he has raised which concern the Paper I will deal with in my main reply. As far as the amendments are concerned, nothing has been advanced in support of the suggestions made.

The first amendment which we are asked to accept, with the greatest respect to the Mover, I have read and re-read, and the more I read it the less I understand it.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House will agree that the most important thing in producing a Paper such as this is so that it can be understood, and if the amendment is merely to make it less understood, then, Sir, we are not serving the purpose of the Government or the House. It will need a lot of interpreters for the general public, if we were to accept this amendment. Apart from that, the Seconder of the Motion has rightly pointed out that, in fact, the Paper, as now drafted, is quite all right, and that the amendment proposed is perhaps merely putting on some touches. Now, Sir, I do not think it is necessary for any embroidery on this Paper.

As far as the other amendments are concerned, the second one deals with provisions, there is a subparagraph making provisions for East African

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federation and for union government. With respect, Sir, these are matters which are fully covered in the Kanu Manifesto. The purpose of this Paper is to interpret the Kanu Manifesto in so far as the economic policies of the Government for Kenya are concerned. It does not neglect those provisions of the Kanu Manifesto which already stipulate that we might move forward to federation, and we will support the Pan-African movement, and in this case, the Organization of African Unity. Consequently, the purpose of the amendment appears to me rather vague, to say the least. It is an unnecessary exercise, and, in fact, it would be redundant and completely out of keeping with the full effect of the Paper as an economic policy paper. Consequently, Sir, the Government cannot accept this amendment.

The other one is an amendment by which it is suggested we should add certain words, merely to affirm that there will be respect under African socialism for freedom of worship.

Mr. Speaker, these are fully covered in the Paper as it now exists. The words may be different, but when you look at the Constitution, especially the relevant clause which we have quoted, you will find that these words are already very clearly defined and stated. Now, I do not see what it would add to the Paper to include these words as now suggested.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Sir, I see the Minister is not even pointing at the deletion, but is only talking in terms of addition, which is altogether quite a different context.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the hon. Member understands what I am doing. I am rejecting the deletion and I am rejecting the addition.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The hon. Member is quite right, because, Mr. Mboya has not yet referred to the fact that he also proposed a deletion.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member had been patient enough to let me finish what I was saying on this particular part of the amendment, he would have been able to follow what I was doing. I started off by saying that the addition is unnecessary, and I would like to end by saying that the deletion is unnecessary. The deletion would merely help to confuse the issue, and as now drafted, the words that are provided—make the issue quite clear and a change does not see to be merited at all.

What is important here is that the amendment does not reject any part of the actual principles

and ideas contained in the Paper. It is merely an attempt to state them in a different form. Mr. Speaker, if we were in this House to engage in discussing, word by word, sentence by sentence, phrase by phrase, how we should have worded various documents that come before the House, we would have—each of us—constituted ourselves into one-man drafting committees. I do not think, Sir, that that is particularly necessary.

The other amendment suggested is that in the fourth line, on page 7, paragraph 20, we should delete all the sentences that follow, and I try to understand why these deletions should be made, and all I can find is that the hon. gentleman feels that it is wrong for us to have stated in this particular paragraph our own conclusions regarding the state of things in the country and those that we have especially inherited from colonialism. Now, Sir, it is a debatable point, if I understand his intentions—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Sir, is it not out of order for the Minister to try to give a different interpretation from what I put forward?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not in order for hon. Members to misrepresent what other hon. Members have said, although it can, of course, happen that they misunderstand what other Members have said, or that they put their own interpretations on what other Members have said. I do not think that there has been any actual misrepresentation here.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, the question here really is this. These are the sentences which he wants us to delete, "Even so, African traditions have no parallel to the European feudal society, its class distinctions, its unrestricted property rights, and its acceptance of exploitation. The historical setting that inspired Marx has no counterpart in independent Kenya." Mr. Speaker, this constitutes our conclusion. Now, if the hon. gentleman does not accept the conclusion, we reserve the right to disagree with him. Consequently, the Government does not accept the amendment.

One page 8, paragraph 21, the hon. gentleman suggests that we should delete the whole paragraph. The reason, as I understand it, is that the hon. gentleman feels that it is unnecessary for us, in explaining our system to explain to the people of this country the difference between Marxist socialism and capitalism. Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know exactly why anyone should take offence, when we try to explain to our people the difference between these two systems and their relationship—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is he explaining paragraph 21?

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, when the hon. gentleman moved this particular amendment, at certain points he was at pains to tell us that Kenya was not living in isolation. If that approach is accepted, then surely it must be agreed that in explaining the system which Kenya adopts, it is necessary to show where it differs with other systems? Why, therefore, shall we delete paragraph 21? Is it in order to keep the people in ignorance, so that later on they can be taken advantage of? The Government rejects this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, we are also asked, on page 9, paragraph 25, to delete the first sentence, and here I believe the hon. gentleman was labouring under a misunderstanding or misapprehension. He suggests that we should delete the sentence, "Similarly, the fact that other countries are more advanced is not a matter of jealousy, but of opportunity." But, when he spoke to this amendment he was telling us that this amendment seeks to compare Kenya with Uganda and Tanzania. Nobody has ever suggested that Uganda and Tanzania are among the developed countries of the world, nor are they more developed than Kenya is. When we talk of development countries of the world, in comparison with underdeveloped or developed nations of the world, we clearly understand the meaning of these two phrases, and I would have thought that the hon. gentleman would have understood this quite easily. All we are saying here is that there are countries which are developed, and instead of wasting our time in jealousy of them we should seek to work hard to come to the same level. We seek, also, to exploit those chances, experiences, and opportunities, which co-operation with them would give us in order that we, too, may move forward. That is all we are saying in a nutshell. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government insists that the sentence should be retained.

Now, the other one is on page 13, paragraph 38, and here we are asked, in subparagraph (ii), to delete all the words after the words, "managerial levels", excluding the word "and". Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman quarrelled with the additional words, that is "as soon as qualified people can be found". Mr. Speaker, I have some sympathy with what he says, mainly that it should be made explicitly clear to business enterprises and firms that we want Africans to be taken into managerial jobs, but to leave (ii) out of context is highly dangerous, because (ii) is not the full explanation of Government policy. To pretend

that manpower problems do not exist is merely to adopt ostrich tactics, but it does not eliminate the problem. What is more, in this Paper, one finds that, in fact, not only do we say there is a manpower problem, but we also say that there must be training opportunities and apprenticeship schemes by these firms to bring the Africans to the point where they can take up these opportunities. Mr. Speaker, I do not see that we should quarrel very much about this. Government does not accept the amendment.

Lastly, one page 19, paragraph 57, we are asked to add (iii), "control the outflow of foreign capital". Mr. Speaker, again I have sympathy with the hon. gentleman in what he seeks to achieve by this amendment, but I would like to suggest that he has not read the Paper as extensively as he should, because if he did, he would realize that we have discussed these problems, and that we have not only suggested the setting up of the Central Bank, but we have also suggested the taking of certain measures and steps, both through such measures and other measures, to ensure that the extensive or indiscriminate outflow of foreign exchange, is in fact, put at an end. We have discussed foreign exchange quite fully, and therefore, Sir, Government does not believe that there is a case made for the addition of this new subparagraph.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government rejects all the amendments.

(Question of the amendment put and negatived)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I now have to propose again the original question, the debate on which Mr. Mboya will now be replying to.

(Resumption of debate on original Motion)

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in connexion with one word which was used to me by hon. Mr. Gachago and was echoed on this side by hon. Mr. Malu, "*chakula*". I want to know what is "*chakula*". It was directed to me.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You say there was something offensive in that word?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had better make it clear. These people are using the word "*chakula*" in connexion with the speech of the Vice-President in Western Province when he spoke of communism, and the people here are attributing that thing to me.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. I would leave that alone. It is a very remote implication of offence that people should say "*chakula*" when they see you. It might even be complimentary. If you connect it in your mind with a speech

[The Speaker]

which the Vice-President recently made and which received some publicity, even that is a matter of argument as to whether you agree with it or did not agree with it. You cannot take offence merely from being referred to as "*chakula*".

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in replying to this debate I would like in the first place to take this opportunity to thank all those Members and those of my colleagues who have taken part in the debate in helping to clarify the issues raised in the Sessional Paper. I think it is right that we should have given the House a full week in which to debate this very important policy Paper. I regret that not every Member was able to speak and that not all the ministerial statements were made, but I think it is most important that this debate should be brought to a close, so that the country knows that this document has the full authority of Parliament as well as the Government.

The first thing, therefore, that I want to say is that I am struck by the identity of views expressed by most of the Members who have spoken during the debate; in fact, when I consider most of the speeches made, I find that not a single Member has produced any arguments that would dispute the thesis or the principles and ideas that have been put forward in the Paper. When the policy of the Government, as presented in the Sessional Paper, is approved by this House today, Mr. Speaker, a major step will have been taken towards achieving political unity and economic progress for our country. The Government, the Party, Members of Parliament and the people of Kenya can then, I hope, concentrate their energies on creating African socialism in Kenya, on implementing the policies outlined, and on striving in full co-operation for the higher standard of living the people want. The Constitution, the Kanu Manifesto and this Paper on African socialism show us the way to a better life. It remains for us—that is, the Government, the party and Members of Parliament—to lead the way along that path as quickly as possible.

However, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this at this point. Some Members have suggested in this House—such as my hon. friend who has just left the Chamber, the Member for Kandara, and other Members who spoke yesterday—that this Paper on African socialism represents a new philosophy of Government, that embodies ideas that they have been fighting for a long time. But, Mr. Speaker, this assertain, or this allegation, cannot stand any serious examination because it is wrong. It is noted already in the Paper itself,

and emphasized in the remarks I made during my speech, that this Paper is built on the Party Manifesto and on the Constitution. It is absurd for any Member, therefore, to get up in this House and try to suggest that at last the Government has come to think as they have been thinking. It is absurd because those Members do not seem to appreciate that this Paper is an explanation of the Kanu Manifesto itself, point by point. The principles embodied in those earlier documents—the Manifesto and the Constitution—are faithfully followed in this Sessional Paper and we have simply spelled out in the Sessional Paper those important party principles that have guided the Government ever since it has been in power since 1963. Mr. Speaker, if some hon. Members now find that they can agree readily with the Sessional Paper, I suggest that it simply means that they have been good party members all along, but perhaps without knowing it. I think, however, that there are some who have forgotten party principles laid down in the Kanu Manifesto, and that old principles expounded in the Manifesto now look new to them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, without labouring the point any further, perhaps I should merely say that I welcome these wayward individuals back to the fold.

During the course of this debate, this House has heard many Members of the Government—that is, Ministers and others—indicate how African socialism is being put to work in the different Ministries. Other Members of this House have spoken in support of the Paper and have made as well several very valuable points. I can assure the House that these suggestions will be very carefully considered by the Government. I shall return to these suggestions later in my speech, but first I want to take up directly, and without dodging issue, the three questions which I feel need further clarification. It is here that disagreement has been voiced or implied. I am referring, Sir, to the differences implied in the definition of African socialism in Kenya as against scientific socialism and, secondly, to the differences implied as to the nature of classes in our society and, thirdly, the whole question of nationalization in development.

I welcome back my friend, the hon. Member for Kandara.

It has been suggested in this House that the Sessional Paper No. 10 should have been entitled "An Economic Appraisal." This was suggested by the hon. Member for Trans Nzoia. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Ministry will be publishing very soon—in a few weeks' time—an annual economic survey. I hope Members will read that factual document carefully because it sets out in detail the economic progress we have achieved during

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our first year of independence, but that economic survey is not a policy paper; it does not chart our course ahead; it does not define the kind of system we want for the future; it does not identify the African traditions we cherish; in short, it is a factual appraisal, not a policy paper on African socialism and its application in Kenya. Mr. Speaker, that is what perhaps the hon. Member for Trans Nzoia was referring to. An appraisal would merely deal with those factual questions, but when we come to deal with policy and deciding which way we should go in the future and what of our traditions should be reflected in our future policies and programmes, we are not dealing with an appraisal. I think, Sir, there was perhaps a confusion here in the English language. I, therefore, do not apologize for using this title of the Sessional Paper.

African socialism as defined in that Paper is not scientific socialism, communism or capitalism. It is a system tailored to the needs of Kenya, based on important African traditions and consistent with the high values we place on freedom of conscience, human dignity, social justice and political equality. I regret that the hon. Member for Gichugu is not here.

African socialism is a system which differs from scientific socialism. Apart from what the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development has already said this morning, I would like to add that scientific socialism insists—and this is a very important point of difference—on state ownership and control of all—and I repeat all—productive resources, including farming, land, business enterprises and shops. In contrast, Mr. Speaker, African socialism permits a much wider role for private ownership; it relies on a wide range of sensitive control to influence and guide the use of productive resources, not just on public ownership; in fact, we allow for varied forms of ownership and state ownership, subject to the criteria set out in the Paper; and, finally, it embraces the African traditions of political equality and mutual social responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, even those Members who have spoken here, as it were, to persuade us to accept scientific socialism, in their own behaviour, in their present way of life, reject it in practice because many of them own some piece of land, own some property, engage in some business and do many of the things which scientific socialism would not permit. Their five-acre plots would become state owned and controlled and farmed on their behalf. I think that there is a serious

misunderstanding, but I think also that there is another point which ought to be made.

Currently, it has become the habit of some people, when talking of communism, to speak of scientific socialism and it is a catch phrase that is often used and which is synonymous with communism. As my hon. friend, the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning pointed out, we recognize Karl Marx as a great scholar and we enjoy reading his works; we think there is a lot to be learned from what he wrote and the studies he carried out. What we reject is the idea that what he said more than 100 years ago should become a blueprint for Kenya, that the studies he carried out in a different setting should be used to determine the kind of society that we are going to have in Kenya. We read Karl Marx, just as we read other books by great historians and writers, and from all of them we seek to learn and search for knowledge. We seek to see where Karl Marx made his mistakes and avoid those mistakes. We seek to see where he went right and see how that can be applied here, but, Sir, we are not converted scientific socialists or Marxists, we are African socialists.

This Paper explains the important role that planning will play in our development and it provides as well for controls that are neither excessive nor weak, but which will do the necessary job of seeing that plans are implemented, that land and other resources are fully and properly utilized, that no man exploits another and that wealth and incomes are equitably distributed.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps I ought to emphasize a point which does not seem to have come out quite fully in this House during the debate. What is the purpose of all this talk about socialism? Is it merely to debate the question of who owns the means of production, because that is what perhaps Karl Marx was thinking about? He regarded this as the critical factor, but in our society, what is the driving force, what is it we are searching for? I think this is what Members ought to be asking themselves. What is it we are searching for? Why is it that we are committed to certain things? I believe that the reason is that we are all dedicated to the idea that in this country every human being, every person, every citizen, should enjoy certain minimum standards, opportunities, and should benefit by any development that takes place in our society. We seek to see that no person just because he occupies a certain position, will use it to suppress the rights, the opportunities and the lives of other people in our society. This, in very simple terms, is what we want to do.

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The question then is how we get there and that, Sir, is the purpose of this Paper: to define how we get there. We are not interested in just ideological arguments or some dogma imported from outside, we are interested in the practical question of how fast we can give to our people those things which they aspire to, and which we have declared ourselves to work for, and which they have elected this Government to help them achieve. Mr. Speaker, that is what we want to do and that is what we seek to achieve by the measures that we have defined in this Paper.

Mr. Speaker, there were arguments about tradition. I think the hon. Member for Trans Nzoia even suggested that there was no such thing as African traditions and he wanted us to to agree with him that each tribe has such varied ideas, varied traditions, that we could not talk of African traditions. Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree with the hon. Member for Trans Nzoia on this. Surely, there are certain elements in the traditions of all the African tribes which bring us very much close together as a people. Two of these we have chosen to highlight in this Paper: political equality and mutual social responsibility. I cannot think of a single tribe in this country where there has not been, whatever the varying forms or degrees, the idea of mutual social responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am reminded of the case of a principal of a school who came fresh from Europe to teach in an African school, and suddenly found himself faced with a problem. One day one of the students went to him and said that his mother was dead, and he wanted to go home, and so the principal told him to go home. However, the next term the same child went to see him and said that his mother had died, and he wanted to go home, and so the principal said, "But, your mother died last term," and he replied, "Oh, this is my other mother who is dead." Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot think of a single African child who has not more than one mother. These are the things which we are talking about. They are the things that cut across tribal groups and differences, that bring us together, that make us talk about African traditions in the concept we have put forward about the mutual social responsibilities. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is any Member in this House who is not proud of these traditions then, of course, he has turned his back to the very Africanism that he preaches, and he cannot pretend to represent any more the constituency from where he comes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a question of political equality we guarantee in Kenya, which I suggest is matched in a few other countries throughout the world, but the hon. Assistant Minister for Finance when he spoke tried to suggest that we, the Government, were not aware—in this Paper—of the fact that there are failings, for example, in the United States, of the fact that in the United States, in the Southern States of the United States there is inequality and discrimination, based on nothing but colour. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opening speech I referred to this very fact. But, Sir, it is necessary also, when we show our rejection of this discrimination to extend very fully our rejection of the opposite of this discrimination, which again, I have explained in my speech and also in the White Paper. In the Soviet Union, for example, there are 250 million people, but many Members in this House do not know that out of 250 million people only about two million are members of the Communist Party, if not less. The reason is not that the other millions do not want to join, the reason is the concept of the party of the *élite*, which will rule on behalf of the proletariat, for the proletariat. She will reject the idea of a mass party and therefore reject the idea of each individual, whether educated or not educated, poor or rich, being regarded as equal. They reject the principle which we have framed in our Constitution of universal adult suffrage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not afraid to say that this discrimination in the Southern States of the United States is wrong, morally wrong; it has never been right, and it ought to be condemned, but if we say that then we should not also lack the courage to say that the idea of rule by a party of the *élite* is equally wrong. We cannot pretend to be non-aligned if we do not have the courage to speak on this matter fully without regard and on merit alone. That, Sir, is the position we have taken in this Paper and which we take in our own approach to these matters.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to repeat many of the points which I have already made, but I would like to turn to the problem of classes, and here I would like to take issues with my friend the Member for Kandara. I would like to say immediately that I very much appreciated his speech this morning, the candidness, the frankness, the sincerity and the way he delivered it. But, Sir, I do want to appeal to him on one thing, and that is that we should not easily get carried away by seeking to exaggerate certain situations. Nobody in this House needs to be convinced that there is poverty and misery in our country. Nobody in this House needs to be told that there are millions of poor people who need to be lifted

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to a higher standard of life, who deserve living in better conditions. Is this something new for us to be preached to about? Is this something we want to go into every village to convince the poor man that he is poor? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member when he says that it must be corrected, I agree with him entirely, and the Government does not have to be told that today, because right from the start when we formed our party, and when were elected, we committed ourselves to correcting these things. The question is not whether we are going to correct them. The question is whether we are going to play upon the misfortunes of the millions of our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfair and it is the crux of the matter in trying to implement these policies. The crux of the matter is that the recognition of the efforts that are being made, when a person knows that already 1,000 landless families are being settled by this Government, every month, when someone knows that in five weeks more than 20,000 families were settled at the beginning of the programme, and that it is continuing. What is the use in going on negatively to make it appear to the public as though the Government forgot them ages ago, and is doing absolutely nothing about them? That, Sir, is the sense of responsibility which Members have in this House. Whether or not we succeed as leaders will be determined by our ability to determine how far we go in trying to exploit the misfortunes and miseries of some of our people. But the question is not whether the Government is doing nothing or whether the Government has forgotten these people. This is the only difference between me and the Member for Kandara, because he speaks as if the Government is doing nothing. He speaks as though he is the only one in this country who thinks about the landless, about the poor. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. gentleman in question is someone to respect, and I personally have no hesitation in giving him the highest credit in this House, for the sacrifices which he made at the most difficult hour during our struggle for political independence. Whatever he may do today, will remain in history, that he was among the few who sacrificed so much that we may become independent. But, Sir, let this history not be marred, let this record not be marred, by some unnecessary adventures. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that the whole of this House, and the country, would agree that in the hon. Member for Kandara we have a person of intelligence, and action who can help this country to move forward, and all we need is to call upon him to

co-operate with all of us to move forward. We cannot all be wrong and only one person be right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us take this day as a day for rededication. Let us agree here today that we want all of us to move forward. Let us all here agree that each of us here has a contribution to make, that each of us can make a contribution, and let us all go forward together with the Member for Kandara making his contribution, but also acknowledging that other people have a contribution to make, that other people feel just as hesitant that have done nothing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is big enough, I know that, and he is capable of taking the right steps, if we forget personalities and if we think of where we have come from, and the great tasks that lie ahead, service to our nation and to our people. I entirely disagree. Who defines this. This holier than thou attitude cannot work.

Mr. Speaker, the other question I want to deal with very briefly is nationalization, and all I want to say to the hon. Members in this House is that it is a waste of time for us to appear as though we are fighting over nationalization, because we do not have to fight over nationalization. The principle has been accepted, and it is very clearly laid out in the Paper, very clearly laid out in the Kanu Manifesto. All that we are saying to the hon. Members is that these are matters which require serious and careful consideration, that when we embark on it, we will have considered fully the consequences. That is all we are saying. We have never said that we shall not nationalize some firms. If it becomes necessary to do so, we shall do so today, regardless of cost. We have said so in the Paper, we do not have to be reluctant about it. But, Mr. Speaker, it is short-sighted for anyone to say that another country did it, because this is what annoys the Government, for Members of this Parliament to keep saying, "but Uganda did this", and "but Tanzania did this". Are we going to be told what Uganda and Tanzania did? Why cannot the hon. Member tell us what he thinks is the problem and tell us how he thinks we should approach it, and tell us how he thinks we should solve it? Why must the Member paraphrase his statement by "Uganda did this"? Somebody goes to the Western Province, he sees there is a need for a hotel, and instead of saying that we need to build a hotel, he says that Uganda has built hotels all over the country so why do not we. Mr. Speaker, these are people who become disgruntled. Why not come back to this House and say what is wanted, and we might agree with it, and say that it was most embarrassing when visiting the Western Province for us to find that

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we could not get a decent place to stay? We understand that language, and you will get the reply from the Minister for Tourism, that this matter is in hand. This is the kind of approach that we want. It is not a question of going about trying to undermine the Government in order to achieve certain things. These things can be done without trying to undermine the Government.

Mr. Speaker, there are many things that I would have liked to say in this debate, but I feel that the less I read the notes and the more I read the better, because I feel there are things which I ought to say because they come from the bottom of my heart.

Mr. Speaker, in this House, when I look round today, we see that in the past few months there has been bickering, there have been accusations and counter-accusations throughout the country, and I would like to conclude by just saying this to the Members in this House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in these past few months we in this House, have perhaps been more guilty than any other person inside or outside of Kenya in creating confusion, division, rumours and tension. We have among ourselves promoted groups, and personality interest. It is here, therefore, in this House, that we must make a fresh start. The challenge is not so much to the man in the street. It is not the man in the street who goes about calling different leaders names. It is not the man in the street who starts talking about Government being weak or doing nothing. It is not the ordinary people who approach different foreign embassies or countries for support: indeed, Mr. Speaker, these embassies have no direct contact with the man in the street. It is not, Sir, the man in the street who calls some leaders communists and others capitalists or imperialist stooges or neo-colonialists. It is not the man in the street who is worried as to who will succeed Mzee Kenyatta. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we had an impartial jury in this House today to pronounce a verdict of guilt or innocence on all these matters, I have no doubt that the jury would return a verdict of guilty on Members of this House. The man in the street is being used, exploited and taken advantage of whenever any of us feel he wants to attack another Member, another leader or the Government itself.

No one in this House can pretend that he does not know what the Government is trying to do because all of us can find this out for ourselves. No hon. Member can today pretend that he does not understand the problems we face as a newly independent state striving to get on its feet. We all know the critical shortages that

we face. But Sir, why do some of us adopt this "Holier than thou" attitude in dealing with our country's many problems? Mr. Speaker, here in my opinion lies the problem in Kenya today. The people are not to blame but as one Member said "let us not in this House think that we can play with their intelligence and patience without limit". The people are bound to come to a point where they will say "enough is enough". I do not know whether there is in this House any person who is deliberately trying to lead Kenya to the point of public revolution. I do not believe that any of us would be so unpatriotic as to act in such a traitorous manner. I believe that all of us here fully appreciate the faith, trust and confidence that our people have placed in us. Are we going to let them down through petty bickering and excessive concern for destructive personal or tribal ambitions? God forbid, Sir. I am myself humbled by the weight of the responsibility and trust placed upon us by our people. Let us all unite and dedicate ourselves to the service of the nation. Our people deserve the very best we can give them.

Mr. Speaker, here is an opportunity for all of us in this House, all Members, not just Cabinet Ministers, to start afresh, to think of what the country needs, instead of going around in the villages and public meetings trying to arouse people against leaders, against the Government, by pretending to be the champions of their interest. Instead, let us help our people to move forward by helping them to work also for their self-improvement.

This Paper, Mr. Speaker, creates an opportunity. Let us use it, and let us hear less from now on of people going round at public meetings asking people to vote whether they want free education. Should they need to vote for free education? Let us not use this cheap meaningless approach which can only be interpreted as an effort for individual ambitions, but not in the interests of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to end with that appeal to this House, because it is here where all the confusion has started all the time.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is now time for the interruption of business. The House is adjourned until Tuesday, 11th May 1965, at 2.30 p.m.

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

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2081

EMPLOYMENT OF MAGISTRATE AND HIS WIFE

Mr. Ndile asked the Attorney-General whether he was aware that a certain senior resident magistrate and his wife were both employed under the same roof in Nairobi. If so, did he approve.

REPLY

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): I am aware that the wife of a senior resident magistrate was appointed a juvenile magistrate in Nairobi by the Judicial Service Commission. The views of the Director of Personnel were obtained before this appointment was made.

Question No. 2088

MONEY GIFTS FOR SELF-HELP SCHEMES

Mr. Lorenia asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services how much money had generously been given by individuals who were not citizens of this country through Ministers, to meet our present campaign of self-help projects.

REPLY

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): I suggest that the hon. Member should address his question to the Ministers individually, since I have no knowledge of such contributions, whether made to Ministers or Private Members.

I would like to take this opportunity of describing the machinery which has been set up to plan and assist self-help schemes. In all provinces except North-Eastern Province, there are now committees organized at project or village level. These send representatives to sublocations and locational committees, which in turn are represented on area and county committees. Each county committee is then represented on the provincial committee and these each send a representative to the national committee, on which Ministers of Ministries concerned with rural development also sit. The national committee distributes Government funds to provinces and will also distribute the unallocated portion of the National Fund. In some cases additional funds are provided by county councils.

The committees, advised by technical officers from various departments, consider applications for assistance from the project committees.

The purpose of this system is to avoid having self-help schools built without hope of teachers, dispensaries without staff and drugs, etc.

I have answered this question at some length as I would like all Members to appreciate the need to channel any aid which they may receive, either through the National Fund or the county community development committee, or if they wish, the area committee.

Any other course can only lead to confusion and chaos.

Tuesday, 11th May 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

SENATE MESSAGE ON BILL

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that we have received a message from the Senate that they have agreed to the Landlord and Tenant (Shops, Hotels and Catering Establishments) Bill, without amendment, on Friday, 7th May 1965.

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

Agreement on Technical Co-operation between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway.

(*By the Vice-President (Mr. Odinga) on behalf of the Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Mr. Mboya)*)

Sessional Paper No. 13 of 1964/65: Proposals by the Commonwealth Governments for the Establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat for the Promotion of Commonwealth Development Projects.

(*By the Vice-President (Mr. Odinga)*)

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13 OF 1964/65:
PROPOSALS FOR A COMMONWEALTH
SECRETARIAT

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:—

THAT this House notes Sessional Paper No. 13 of 1964/65 on the proposals by the Commonwealth Governments for the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat and a scheme for the promotion of Commonwealth Development Projects and approves the Government's intention to continue discussions and consultations to find the basis for implementing these proposals.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE
PRESIDENT

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

THAT this House, having noted the requirements of section 35F (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act, 1964, resolves that the salary and allowances of the President of the Republic of Kenya shall be—

Salary	£7,000 p.a.
Duty Allowance ..	£4,500 p.a.
Entertainment Allowance	£2,000 p.a.

and further does, in accordance with section 12 (2) of the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, resolve that such salary and allowances as are payable to the said President shall be free of income tax.

NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTER FOR INTERNAL
SECURITY AND DEFENCE

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

THAT in view of the way in which the Ministry of Defence and Internal Security is being run and appointments of officers in key positions in the said Ministry, and the current activities of the General Service Unit in the country, this House resolves that it has no confidence in the Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2072

SALARIES FOR NEW CHIEFS

Mr. Nyalick asked the President if he could tell the House what steps were being taken to pay newly employed chiefs salaries commensurate with their titles and duties.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is there anyone here to answer for the President? We will have to go on to your question, Mr. Theuri.

*Question No. 2098*DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS

Mr. Theuri asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence if he would tell the House whether he was going to issue a warning to the public that no demonstration of any sort should be staged within a half mile from the Parliament Buildings.

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. No, Sir, each application made to the police for a licence to hold a demonstration or procession is treated on its merits and is allowed or refused depending on the security situation obtaining at

[The Minister for Internal Security and Defence] the time. If the police consider that in the circumstances the demonstration will lead to a breach of the peace, they will not permit it to be held. The police are empowered to take such action as is necessary to maintain law and order and to prevent a breach of the peace. If, therefore, the police consider that a demonstration within half a mile of Parliament Buildings will be a danger to the security, they shall refuse it.

Mr. Ngala: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I rise to seek your guidance. This matter is related to this question. When Members wish to demonstrate within the premises of Parliament, where do they get permission?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think you are raising a different point, Mr. Ngala. This refers to public demonstrations. Any abnormal activities of Members within the precincts of the building is the concern of the Speaker and not of the police. You have a supplementary question?

Mr. Ngala: Yes, Sir. Arising from the reply by the Minister, Sir, will he give us a definite assurance that since demonstrations are genuine expressions of our voters, such demonstrations will be as close to Parliament Buildings as possible?

Dr. Mungai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this depends on the security at the particular time when this demonstration is going to be held. If the police consider that there is no danger to peace, then it can be, but I am not going to give that assurance.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I hope that the police also take into account the dignity of Parliament and the convenience of its Members.

Question No. 2084

ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER FOR WEST POKOT

Mr. Lorema asked the Minister for Education whether he would consider creating a post for an assistant education officer in West Pokot, in view of the increasing number of schools in a vast area interspersed by many hills and valleys.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. My Ministry is at present considering increasing administrative, supervisory and inspectorial staff to meet the ever expanding education services and, no doubt, the needs of West Pokot will be considered alongside those of other districts.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply would he tell the

House when this expansion is going to reach Pokot area?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already stated, the Ministry is reviewing the possibility of expanding each inspectorate and other officers in the field and it is considered that this will be before the end of the year.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Member has raised this matter, regarding the backwardness of his area and lack of educational facilities, would the Assistant Minister say that West Pokot will be on the priority list now for an assistant education officer?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of backwardness of this area does not arise, since the officer in question, which the Member is asking of, will be required to supervise or inspect a number of schools. I might also add, Mr. Speaker, that an inspector of a school is normally required to inspect at least fifty schools, and in the case of West Pokot, there are only thirty-one schools. Therefore, it might be impossible to allocate one particular officer for West Pokot unless we combine his work with Turkana.

Mr. Muliro: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, and bearing in mind that an assistant education officer would stimulate the progress of education in West Pokot, will the Assistant Minister not consider this as a priority and a necessity for the development of Kenya?

Mr. Mutiso: No, Sir. Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, an inspector will be required under our present arrangements to inspect at least fifty schools in every district and since we have only thirty-one schools in West Pokot, he would not have adequate work.

Mr. Lorema: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it in order for the Assistant Minister to answer this question, that what I am seeking is an inspector instead of an assistant education officer?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is in order.

Mr. Areman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how long can this arrangement that the Assistant Minister is telling us about, that there is an arrangement being made in West Pokot, take? Is it three months, or one month, a week or two days, or what?

Mr. Mutiso: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Member was listening when I replied to that question, I said this might take us up to the end of this year and that may be how soon we will be able to do it.

Question No. 2058

COAST GENERAL HOSPITAL: IMPROVEMENT OF

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for Health and Housing what he was doing to improve and increase the existing shortage of medical facilities at the Coast General Hospital at Mombasa, in order to cope with the increasing daily demand of patients at the hospital.

The Assistant Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Moss): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. This Ministry is well aware of the need for improving medical facilities in all our hospitals. As far as the Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa is concerned it is considered that this hospital is more fortunate than the other provincial general hospitals in Kenya as regards both buildings and medical facilities available as well as medical staff.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply by the Assistant Minister, would he not agree with me that the congestion in the out-patients department at this hospital needs immediate attention, and what is he doing to relieve that?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very genuine question and I accept it. I want to assure the hon. Member that, on the 19th of this month, my Minister will be touring the Coast in order to assess and witness what is happening there, so that we can be in a better position to see what needs to be done for the out-patients.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that when his Minister visited the Coast Province General Hospital, he found that the daily number of out-patients ranged from 500 to 600 every day?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I should give a bit of light to the hon. Members in order to avoid unnecessary questions.

Mr. Speaker, the Coast General Hospital, Mombasa, has recently been moved to a new site and the buildings are, therefore, of more modern design than are those of the other provincial general hospitals. The medical facilities available at Mombasa are second only to those at the Kenyatta National Hospital. As far as medical staff is concerned, the Coast General Hospital is staffed, apart from the provincial physician and the provincial surgeon, by six medical officers, including a radiologist, and at the same time it also employs at least four other consultants. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from this, it is quite clear that the number of staff alone, although we still consider some improvement at the Coast

Hospital is necessary, is already enough to combat the problems down there considering the shortage of staff we have in the whole country.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister not aware that the number of patients in the Coast Provincial Hospital is so big that all the beds and stretchers are occupied that patients are forced to carry beds from their houses to the hospital in order to get something to sleep on and as such, the Government is required to take immediate steps?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, I have not denied anything about the Coast General Hospital, but I think I have made it clear in my reply that I have indicated that the Coast Provincial Hospital is the only one available, as far as the other hospitals are concerned in Kenya, which is highly staffed and we have done this because we knew the position. Otherwise this hospital would not have all these other privileges which the other hospital do not have.

Question No. 2083

DOCTOR FOR KAPENGURIA HOSPITAL

Mr. Lorema asked the Minister for Health and Housing when a qualified doctor was going to be posted to Kapenguria Hospital.

The Assistant Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Moss): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. This Ministry is well aware of the need for posting a qualified doctor to Kapenguria District Hospital in West Pokot, and it is anticipated that one will be posted there when available.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he tell the House when this qualified doctor will be available for Kapenguria Hospital?

Mr. Moss: As soon as we get one, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Areman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does he mean that there are no qualified doctors available to be sent to West Pokot at present?

Mr. Moss: We have doctors. However, the doctors who have recently completed their pre-registration training at the Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi, are too inexperienced to be posted on their own at the moment.

Mr. Ekitella: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I can shout—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You need not shout. What is your point of order?

Mr. Ekitella: My point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that, could the Assistant Minister tell us

[Mr. Ekitella]

whether he is talking about qualified doctors or hospital assistants?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Ekitella, you and other hon. Members know what is and what is not a point of order. I have warned you and other hon. Members that those who rise on false points of order, after one or two warnings, will have to be asked to leave the Chamber. I have given you many warnings, and I hope that you will now understand the position. Now, this is the last warning. The next time you rise on a false point of order—and hon. Members should know what are false points of order—you will be required to leave the Chamber.

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, I was telling the House that we have doctors who have just completed their pre-registration training at the Kenyatta National Hospital. As soon as these doctors have the necessary experience, they will be posted to these hospitals which do not have qualified doctors at the moment. However, this will take some time before these hospitals are given doctors to take charge of the patients.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the hon. Assistant Minister appreciates the need of a doctor in the Kapenguria Hospital, would he assure the House that a doctor will be posted to Kapenguria Hospital immediately?

Mr. Moss: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to be forced because I do not manufacture doctors. I wish I had the power, Sir, to put brains into people's minds so that they could become doctors. That would enable me to send one just now to Kapenguria.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION No. 2083:
DOCTOR FOR KAPENGURIA HOSPITAL

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the unsatisfactory reply to this question, I wish to raise this matter on an adjournment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2059

ASSEMBLY OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN KENYA

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry whether Government would consider banning the direct import of motor vehicles into Kenya for sale and whether, instead, willing motor companies could be asked to assemble motor vehicles in Kenya for sale.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It is the Government policy and intention to encourage the assembling of motor vehicles in Kenya. Already, some trucks, farm machinery, buses, etc., undergo varied stages of assembly here. Negotiations are under way for a more extensive assembly of such vehicles, as well as new vehicles, and the conclusions of these negotiations will indicate how much control we need to exercise on importing vehicles.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that other countries which have started assembling motor vehicles in their countries have found that the quality produced does not actually match the quality which is manufactured overseas, would the Minister ensure that the equipment will be of high quality in order to guarantee that our cars here will be of the same quality as those manufactured overseas?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, the fact that other countries are making mistakes does not mean that we shall make the same mistakes.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, would the Minister assure this House that due to the bad conditions of our roads our cars will be made in a much better condition than the ones referred to by the hon. Member?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall bring to the notice of those who assemble cars the fact that our roads are rugged and that they should therefore assemble cars to suit our roads.

Question No. 2102

NYERI-KIANDONGORO ROAD: TARMAc

Mr. Theuri asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power whether, as the area was economically sound, particularly for cash crops, as well as grade cattle, the Government intended to tarmac the Nyeri to Kiandongoro road, even if it amounted to more taxation for the people in that area.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Government has at present no plan for the tarmac-ing of the Nyeri to Kiandongoro road before 1970, and it is extremely unlikely that this work will be included in the Development Plan for this period as it did not appear in the priority list for road development submitted by the Central Province authorities.

I should like to point out to the Member that development of the Kiandongoro area should not be prevented by the lack of this road which is only about eight miles long.

[The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

On the question of the people of the area paying for the bituminization of this road by a special tax, I am extremely doubtful whether this would be feasible, particularly in view of the difficulties experienced in the collection of graduated personal tax.

Question No. 2073

ROAD CONSTRUCTION: TAKAUNGU-MALINDI-LAMU

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

- (a) Whether money for the construction of the main road from Takaungu Junction to Malindi was now available.
- (b) If the money was available, when would the actual construction start.
- (c) Whether he intended to construct the main road from Malindi to Lamu before 1970, i.e. within the Government Six-Year Development Plan period.

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

(a) Yes, Sir, I am glad to say that funds have been made available under a World Bank scheme for the construction of:—

- (i) Single-way bitumen from Takaungu Junction (Kibaoni) to Kilifi.
- (ii) The section of road between Kilifi Ferry and the start of the previously realigned section through Roka Forest to a gravel standard.
- (iii) The section of road between the northern end of the previously realigned section to Malindi Township to a gravel standard.

(b) It is hoped that actual construction work will start in or before the last quarter of 1965 as part of a phased programme for the letting of the large contracts involved and making the most effective use of the limited planning resources available to my Ministry.

(c) I am almost certain that it will not be possible to find the funds to construct the main road from Malindi to Lamu before 1970, in view of the limited financial resources available and the many pressing calls upon them. Subject to the availability of funds, however, I hope to proceed with a policy of small-scale local improvements on the Garsen-Mlango-ya-Simba section of this road from time to time during the planning period.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell this House, as he has already said that from Garsen-Mlango-ya-Simba—when he is going to start the work there?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have answered that question.

Mr. Somo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has said that he has already answered. Could he tell this House when the work is to start from Garissa to Mlango-ya-Simba, in as far as that is the worst part of the road?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said in my previous reply that this part will be improved when the funds are available.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the original reply, would the Assistant Minister tell this House whether he intends to by-pass the Kilifi ferry when he constructs the road from Takaungu to Kilifi, because of the delay that we experience these days?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was only a fortnight ago that I answered a question about these ferries and I said that we intended to improve the services of the ferry by the acquisition of new machinery. But, if the hon. Member is now interested in diversions and trying to by-pass this ferry, I have seen a plan, which is being examined in the Ministry, and we hope that if the cost of diverting the road would be equal to that of retaining the ferry, then we would definitely do it.

Question No. 2079

SELF-HELP SCHEMES IN BELGUT CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Kerich asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services whether he would tell the House the steps taken by the Ministry to encourage self-help schemes in Kericho District, especially in Belgut Constituency.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Kubai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The Department of Community Development has posted one community development officer and two assistant community development officers to Kericho District and the local authority employs a total of 134 community development and welfare staff, which includes twenty community development assistants. Many of these have been given training at the Kenya Institute of Administration.

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

During the first quarter of 1965, the following projects were in progress or completed:—

	<i>In progress</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Nursery centres	146	122
Cattle dips	3	—
Roads	23	17
Dispensaries and health centres	5	—
Bridges	11	5
Youth centres	4	2
Spring protection ..	8	31
Primary schools "numerous"	—	—
Secondary schools ..	1	—
Co-operatives stores ..	2	2
Fencing 2 miles	2 miles	2 miles
Houses "numerous"	6	6

In all, 17,601 people were members of 627 self-help groups and there were 78 village development committees.

Locations 1, 2 and 9, which comprise Belgut constituency, have 117 self-help groups with a membership of 1,695 people.

This year, Government has contributed £700 to assist in encouraging self-help activities in Kericho District.

Mr. Biy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that a number of our development staff who are employed by the district county council have been already discharged? I do not know whether he is aware of that.

Mr. Kubai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister prepared to come to the District and encourage all these schemes he has mentioned?

Mr. Kubai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my reply is, yes, Sir.

Question No. 2072

SALARIES FOR NEW CHIEFS

Mr. Nyalick asked the President if he could tell the House what steps were being taken to pay newly-employed chiefs salaries commensurate their titles and duties.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The newly-appointed chiefs are in a salary scale commensurate with their titles and duties.

Mr. Nyalick: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Vice-President's reply, is he aware that the newly-employed chiefs are entering into employment at the rate of £173 per annum, whereas during the colonial days the chiefs were entering employment at the rate of £312 per annum. Could he tell the House why such a drastic reduction was arrived at?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that the rate of pay which is given to the chiefs is the one applied, even during those early days, as my hon. gentleman has mentioned, but if there is—

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Vice-President speak louder because he is talking on a very important question which we are all concerned with.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is not often hon. Members cannot hear you, Mr. Odinga, but they cannot hear you today.

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just said that as I understand it, I received the news that the scale of pay which is applicable to the chiefs has been applied but if there is any abnormal condition which happened, the best thing, normally, is to lodge or to put the complaint through the normal channels and the Government will consider it.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the hon. Vice-President's reply, to the effect that the salary is commensurate to the titles and duties of the chiefs, is he aware that although they are all titled chiefs, the Government still carries on the old tendency of the Colonial Government of paying different rates of pay to chiefs in various districts? For instance, in Masai, Turkana and Central Nyanza, in the Coast, the salary scales are different?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite agree with the hon. Member that the salaries may be different, but they are not different as far as personalities are concerned. They may only be different according to the size of duties which are carried by those chiefs concerned.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Vice-President said that if there were any complaints of any chiefs they should complain through the normal channels. Will he elaborate on what the normal channels are: do we apply through the Members or the chiefs or through the district commissioners? What are the normal channels?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the hon. gentleman will understand that we have the machinery of the Government which works or

[Mr. Odinga]

which functions in his area, and those are the normal channels I have referred to.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Vice-President aware that those teachers who are G.2 already at the time when they became chiefs are now at a great disadvantage because they find themselves, due to size of duties as the Vice-President says, that they cannot get the same salaries as their counterparts of the other teachers they left in the service, and as such, they are all complaining. Will the Government pay attention to this particular one which is a degradation of a person's educational responsibilities and rights, to get proper pay according to his brains and his knowledge?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not in any way try to underrate the importance of the duties of the chiefs and I should only let the hon. gentleman know that chiefs are paid according to rates which are laid down by the Government and if there has been, as I have already mentioned, anything which somebody suspects has been an injustice, the best course to take is actually to push it through the normal channels and the Government will consider it. I should say that normally when somebody takes over even the work of a chief we do not actually force him to do so or force him to leave better employment in order to be a chief.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Vice-President agree with me that the salary paid to chiefs is insufficient in accordance with their work?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it was brought to our notice that it is true, then we will consider it.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think Mr. Odinga heard the question aright.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Vice-President did not answer my question.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): He did not quite hear it.

I do not think it is necessary for you to repeat it, because you are agreeing with what he has said already.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's previous reply to the effect that chiefs are paid according to the work or responsibility they have in various parts of Kenya, would he agree with me that it should be the responsibility of the Government to pay, whosoever calls for chieftainship—even if, for example,

a district commissioner decides to become a chief—he should be paid the same amount, the little amount, and there should be no complaints entertained, be he a teacher or otherwise?

Mr. Odinga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that is what we do, even if it is somebody in a very high post. If he has decided to become a chief, then he will have to conform with the provisions.

Question No. 2066

ELDORET AS AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Mr. ole Tipis, on behalf of Mr. Tuwei, asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry if he would tell the House the conditions that had led to the Ministry not considering Eldoret as one of the industrial towns and what industries were now being considered for the town?

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Dr. Kiano): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am not aware of such consideration and rejection of Eldoret as an industrial town as the hon. Member alleges. In fact, our Ministry has worked closely with the local government authorities of Eldoret to make Eldoret most attractive investment-wise. Thus, Eldoret, contrary to the hon. Member's question, has not been forgotten. No doubt he will have heard of the recent opening by the Vice-President of an important industry at Eldoret, the Cow and Gate Baby Food Factory. Smaller industries have also come up recently; for instance, a dry-cleaning factory, and there are also quite a number of establishments in the area, such as the timber industry, the K.C.C., the cheese factory at Donyo Lessos, the Wattle Bark Industry, the Gailey and Roberts work, the reconditions and assembling of farm machinery and so on. My Ministry is therefore trying to interest investors to go to Eldoret and we are hopeful that we shall succeed in rejuvenating Eldoret industrially.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the hon. Minister's reply, is he aware that Eldoret has been overlooked for quite a long time, until recently? Could he assure the House that he will interest any new Industries or factories in this area of which has reasonable terms provided by the Municipal Board of Eldoret?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a slightly different question because the original question said it was my Ministry which had forgotten Eldoret, and I proved that was not correct. Secondly, accepting the observation that some industrialists had overlooked Eldoret, I stated in

[Dr. Kiano]

my original reply that we are trying to rejuvenate, to make younger, Eldoret industrially speaking.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, could he tell the House what sort of incentives his Ministry intends to use in order to attract investors to this area so as to create more industries in Eldoret?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very beautiful pamphlet was recently published by the Eldoret Local Government Authority after consultation with us—when I say us, I include all my colleagues in the House who are interested in Eldoret—and some of the points brought forward were the climate, the availability of various types of raw materials, and also the availability of a good water supply, and the fact that negotiations were going on with the East African Power and Lighting Company to make sure that the electricity rates charged in Eldoret would be competitive *vis-à-vis* other industrially attractive areas.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, arising from one of the replies by the Minister, will he not agree with me that Eldoret is the wrong place to boost industries, because Eldoret is surrounded by good soil where people could go back to the land and cultivate it, whereas a place like Voi is completely barren, with no good land around, and so wants industries?

Dr. Kiano: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I strongly contribute and subscribe to the call for "return to the land", that does not mean neglecting possible industrial areas, and I am not the Member for Eldoret, but I consider it to be one of the most ideal places for industry.

Question No. 2068

TELEPHONE FOR ELDORET AIRFIELD

Mr. ole Tipis, on behalf of Mr. Tuwei, asked the Minister for Works, Communications and Power when he would connect the Eldoret Airfield with the telephone.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The telephone which was formerly installed at the airfield was a private one for the use of the meteorological department who had this collected when they moved into the town. I am glad, however, to inform the hon. Member for Uasin Gishu that I propose to have a telephone installed at Eldoret Airfield as soon as possible.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the hon. Assistant Minister's reply, could he tell us that "as soon as possible" will mean that he is going to install it possibly next week, rather than this loose phrase "as soon as possible", which might mean months or years?

Mr. Bomett: Mr. Speaker, I mean as soon as possible according to the phraseology of the word.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply would he tell the House whether his Ministry is also going to advise the pilots not to land on this airfield until this telephone is installed?

Mr. Bomett: No, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Anybody authorized to ask Mr. Ndile's question?

Next Order.

BILL

Second Reading

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House adjourned the other day, I was making the point that our Government believes—and believes very firmly—that no amount of restrictive legislation can cause strikes or labour unrest if there are causes of this. I was making the point, Sir, that rather than pass a restrictive legislation, we should allow the workers the freedom to consult and discuss with their employers their grievances in their places of employment, and that this should be resolved on the basis of agreed procedures and that this Bill only strengthens the working of the procedure for processing and settling disputes which have operated in this country for a long time. There is the suggestion, Sir, that sections 19 and 20 of this Bill give the Minister too much power, but on the contrary, Sir, these two sections only confirm what has already been agreed to under the Industrial Charter which was signed in October 1962.

Section 19, Sir, gives the Minister the power to declare a strike illegal when the strike is being called before the machinery for settling the dispute has been exhausted. Mr. Speaker, the Industrial Charter had this to say on this matter, "that unions and employers agree that the existing machinery for settlement of disputes should be utilized as quickly as possible". Further, that

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

“both sides undertake to settle any or all industrial disputes at the appropriate level and according to procedure laid down”. Also, it is agreed in the Industrial Charter that no resolve to strike will be allowed before the existing machinery for processing and settlement of disputes has been exhausted. So, Sir, here in this section we are only confirming and giving legal effect to what has already been agreed to and maintained as one of the holy practises in the system of industrial relations.

Similarly, Sir, section 20 is also only confirming another agreed procedure and practice in the Industrial Charter, and so, Sir, rather than allege that this is a Minister who has power, the Minister here is only given the power to confirm things which have already been mutually and freely agreed between the Union and the employers.

Another allegation has been made that section 21 gives the Minister another dictatorial power. Sir, quite to the contrary. That section only deals with sympathy strikes, and sympathy strikes can ruin a country like Kenya. Now, imagine the Kenya Distributors' and Commercial Workers' Union calling a strike, and then the Railway Union going on sympathy strike, and this is followed by the Postal Union and all the other Unions including the Dock Workers' Union. Sir, even if such a strike started off because of a very genuine dispute, the fact that so many other workers will also strike does not justify the action. So, here the Bill only seeks to give the Minister power to confine sympathy strikes, if any, within an industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has also been mentioned that this Bill does not give the workers freedom, that it interferes with freedom of association. Sir, freedom of association is one of the fundamental rights given by our Constitution, and when we were drafting this Bill we made sure that it would not interfere with freedom of association. For the benefit of those who do not understand the full context of freedom of association, I would like to say that it consists of the following. First, the freedom of the Union, and the employers, to organize freely without any interference, and this Bill does not interfere with that freedom. Secondly, it consists of the right of the Union to organize themselves in order to carry out collective bargaining with the employers. Again, Sir, this Bill does not interfere with that. Also, Sir, freedom of association consists in allowing the workers the freedom to join the union of their choice. Sir, again this Bill does not interfere with

that, and I would like to get rid of that allegation that this Bill is dictatorial. It is not, and to the extent that it allows freedom of association in its full rigour, this Bill is one of the most liberal and one of the most consistent Bills. At least, it is consistent with all the provisions in the international Labour Organization Convention on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill gives legal powers to the unions to be given this check-off. Now, this question of the check-off is something the unions have been asking for for a long time, and I can say that all the union officials who have discussed this matter with me are really pleased that this time, because of the effect of this Bill, they will enjoy financial independence, and we hope that with this the unions will stop their habits of going abroad to look for money from those sources which are only interested in disrupting our labour movement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one previous speaker mentioned that we hurried with this Bill, and that we short-circuited the normal procedure, and that we hurried with this Bill to the Parliament without consulting the union. Now, there was a lapse in this matter, but I am glad to inform the House that when we realized this we called a meeting of the Labour Advisory Board, and we had two full-scale meetings, at which the Kenya Federation of Labour tabled a number of amendments which appeared on the Order Paper, and after that the unions have told us that they are satisfied, and to quote one of them, “We have carefully examined the much spoken of Bill, which we prefer to name, ‘Mr. Mwendwa’s Bill, No. 1’, and consequently, we can say that it is all that much better to deserve a wide association. So, we support it.” So, there is no problem. The unions support this Bill and I would like to get rid of all those allegations that we did not consult with the unions before bringing this Bill to the House.

Mr. Speaker, somebody who is an official representative of the Dock Workers' Union is interjecting behind me. Now, if we did not consult the Dock Workers' Union, it is only because the Dock Workers' Union, for some mysterious reason, does not contribute, and does not support the workers on the Advisory Board. It is not our mistake.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that that is all I have to say on this Bill, and rather than waste the time of the House, I beg to support.

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that this is also a very important Bill, but we cannot sing all the time of the trade unions or

[Mr. J. M. Kariuki]

support whole heartedly the trade unions, because, mainly, we are concerned also with the workers and also the affairs of this country. Therefore, we have to clear up a few things in this Bill. This Bill will attract investment first of all, because the employers will no longer be subjected to indiscrimination, and irresponsible strikes by some of the trade unions. There we support very strongly, but I would rather be assured that fair treatment is accorded to the workers themselves, and at the same time, give the Government power to intervene very strongly where necessary, which is a move that would ensure stable industrial relations in this country. But, Sir, there are some points that I would like to raise in this Bill.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, seems to be quite interested in my horse, he can have it if he likes. If you look at clause 13, you will see that here it is questionable why the bodies appointed under this Act should be free to regulate their own procedure, while the Act is supposed to give all the necessary directives as to how disputes may be settled. This is something that I would like to know from the Minister, because it is suggested that such bodies should resort to their own procedure, only after consultation with the Minister, otherwise there might be considerable confusion and frustration. So, that is one point that I want to query on clause 13.

Sir, I think there is another clause here, clause 15. I have learned that there shall not be included in any publication relating to any awards, determination, or statement made or authorized by the Industrial Court, or by any arbitration tribunal board of inquiry, but since it is very likely that the loser in any dispute would not like publication to that effect, it would appear that the Act itself should specify which kind of information may not be published, because otherwise the Press itself would be faced with an unnecessary dilemma, and it would be very important for the Act to say that this is what we feel should not be taken to the Press, or the direction should come from the Ministry, and this should be covered by the Press alone. Otherwise, the Press can be in a very difficult position in future if we leave it just like that.

Then, Sir, we come to another clause here: clause 17. Subsection (1) of this clause says, "In any proceedings before the Industrial Court or under section 8 or section 12 of this Act, the president of the court, chairman or other person conducting the proceedings may in his discretion admit or exclude the public or any representative of the Press to or from the proceedings of any part thereof." Since every dispute is of public

concern, it does not seem fair that the public and the Press should at times be excluded from the proceedings on such disputes. I am saying this, Sir, because the workers would always, naturally, be keen to know the stages which have been reached in the process. It is in the general public interest that they should know what is going on during the dispute in this open system. Other employers, Sir, or employees would take note and learn from the proceedings, in case they are similarly involved, because in future they might also be involved in such circumstances, and it would be advisable for them to know what type of disputes have been going on, instead of excluding them completely from knowing what sort of disputes have been going on between the employers and employees. That, Sir, does not mean that I am opposing the Bill at all, no, but I would like to point out the danger which might be caused by some of the clauses.

Then from here we come to another very interesting clause: clause 25. This clause says, "Any person who in connexion with any strike or lock-out declared by or under this Act to be unlawful—", and then it goes as far as explaining what sort of punishment there can be. I feel that the penalties under this section are lenient, very lenient indeed and should be made more harsh, because we must ensure stability. An employer who is likely to lose Sh. 10,000 as the result of a decision on an unlawful dispute may not care if he loses Sh. 500, if only to enable him to find time to reorganize himself, and that is the reason why I am saying that this clause is a little lenient, it should be more harsh than it is. It appears to me that whoever was responsible in drafting this clause ought to have realized that some of them may not even fear to lose Sh. 500 if they can reorganize themselves. So I think, although it is lenient, something more harsh ought to have been put in there.

I think the Bill itself, Sir, is good. In Part V, section 27 it goes so far as mentioning more of the essential services. This is very important, Sir. The essential services should include education. The First Schedule is to be applauded very highly. At this stage of development, Sir, Kenya cannot afford—and I repeat afford—luxurious strikes which tend to ruin the people, and, as such, Sir, since most of all services in this country are controlled by the Government, then the Government, I consider, should ensure that no unnecessary employment difficulties are experienced by employees in such services. The Government should set the best example as the best employer in the country, because there have been real and genuine cases of grievances among the employees

[Mr. J. M. Kariuki]

themselves. As such, I feel that even now Government itself should become the best employer and ensure that there is a lot of contentment among the servants of our Government. It is only through such contentment that the country will be able to have a stable Government.

Sir, I think our Ministers in this Government do know very well that the French Government, in spite of the fact that there have been so many changes in the political field, is always stable; it does not matter whether the politicians change today or tomorrow, but because there are always the very strong and incorruptible civil servants, the Government is still strong. However, the civil servants cannot merely become loyal to the Government if they are always left in a state of discontent. Therefore, it should be the real work of our Government to see to it that also our civil servants in the field are satisfied, so that they cannot look to another place for help. It is an irrefutable fact that if a civil servant is not satisfied with whatever he is earning, there is always a likelihood of him going back to somebody else who can finance him, and he might owe his allegiance to whoever can become the best financier. In that case, Sir, I think—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think that is outside the scope of the Bill rather.

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Yes, Sir, I was finishing on that. I hope our Government will also set that example, so that we have a stable and good Government.

I would like to end, Sir, by supporting this Bill very strongly and saying that whoever will put this into action in the field will be able to adhere to what is put in this Bill, but not to create some subsidiary Acts within the already-passed Act. I therefore support this Bill very strongly, Sir.

Mr. Malu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I suggest that the Mover be now called upon to reply since there is no more argument from hon. Members?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is time for the House to consider the closure, so I will put the question that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

(The question was put and agreed to)

QUORUM

Mr. Omar: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am rising to seek your guidance, because I have found that there is no quorum in the House and since the question of the Mover being called

upon to reply was put when there was no quorum, I wonder whether it was in order.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): All proceedings of the House are in order, even if there is no quorum, until the Speaker's attention is drawn to the lack of quorum. Thereupon he calls for the Division Bell to be rung and no further proceedings can take place until there is a quorum. Now that, after the Motion for the closure has been carried. Mr. Omar has drawn my attention to the lack of a quorum, we shall ring the Division Bell and shall not proceed with the Mover to reply until we have a quorum.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have a quorum now. Mr. Mwendwa.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time with this Bill because most of the Members of this House have actually read the Bill. I will only make two points of general observation. I would like the hon. Members to realize that there are two agreements contained in this Bill: one, is the Industrial Relations Charter which was agreed upon by both the employee and the employers of Kenya. The other agreement which is contained, is the agreement which came to an end on the 8th April 1965, that is the Tripartite Agreement.

On the Tripartite Agreement the only thing which is included in this Bill is the check-off system which was requested by the workers themselves. The Government agreed to put that in the Bill.

Now, on the side of the Industrial Relations Charter. Mr. Speaker, every single step or agreement which is in that Charter is included in this Bill. We have put in nothing new except the points which have been agreed by both the employers and employees.

All that I have done, Mr. Speaker, by this Bill is to give the agreement a legal provision to enforce it so that where an employer or employee goes outside the agreement I have the power to request the employer or employee to follow the agreement. This is exactly what the Bill asks for. I do not think there is any argument whatsoever which supports the suggestion that this Bill is there to benefit the employers only, because that is not true. I hope hon. Members will understand this.

Mr. Speaker, the other very important fact which the hon. Members might perhaps like to know is that this Bill has been studied and read by the workers and it was only last week when

[The Minister for Labour and Social Services]

we had the Labour Advisory Board which, after considering the Bill, suggested to me what they thought should be done to the Bill. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I will be moving amendments during the Committee Stage where they will be required. This is actually the advice I have received from the workers and employers.

Mr. Speaker, my friend the hon. Member for Nyandarua did actually say—and I want to correct this—that this Bill should have been a bit tougher, because it is too lenient. I would like to assure him that this is not so. Sometimes leniency achieves more than toughness. I have learnt this as Minister for Labour. I have achieved more by trying to be co-operative to the workers. By merely being tough and locking up one or two people one would not achieve anything. For this reason the Bill has to be lenient. It is not meant to be tough or to punish the workers. It is a Bill which is agreed upon by both the employers and employees.

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

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was read a Second Time)

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Committee stage of the Trade Disputes Bill be taken today with the leave of the House.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi) seconded.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): When it says “with the leave of the House” it means that no hon. Member must object. So, if any single hon. Member objects we cannot take the Committee stage today but will have to take it tomorrow.

Mr. Khalif: I object, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Since the Committee stage can only be taken if no hon. Member objects I am afraid we shall have to leave it over until tomorrow.

(The Bill was committed to a committee of the whole House tomorrow)

BILL

*Second Reading*THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

(Order called)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that rightly or wrongly, the Attorney-General has been taken by surprise in

view of the fact that the Trades Disputes Bill has not been taken in Committee. I understand that the Minister for Information is not here as well. It is a pity to waste the whole afternoon, and in view of this I think it will be best if I suspend the business of the House for eight minutes, that is until four o'clock, this afternoon.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, is it possible, Sir, under Standing Orders to appeal to the Member who objects to withdraw his objection?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, it is in order. Mr. Khalif do you still maintain your objection?

Mr. Khalif: I maintain my objection. I object very strongly, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Very well then. The business of the House is now suspended until 4 p.m. today.

(The House was consequently suspended from eight minutes to Four o'clock until Four o'clock)

(The House resumed)

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

BILL

*Second Reading*THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologize for not being here, but I had made arrangements with the Assistant Minister who was in the library; but events overtook us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Bill itself says it is quite simple, but firstly we would like to amend the Criminal Procedure Code to enable the Armed Forces, or the forces of any other country who are in this country, by virtue of an agreement between Kenya and such other country, to be exempt from certain crisis and under certain circumstances. For instance, we have an agreement with Great Britain who are training some of our army personnel here. They are only here for a short period and then go away, but during the time when they are in this country, they will not be subjected to the ordinary criminal procedure. In fact, they will be subjected to the Army Law of their own countries.

Clause 2 of the Bill is intended to give effect to such agreement.

Opportunity has also been taken in clause 3 of the Bill to rectify an omission which was made to section 306 of subsection 1 of the Criminal

[The Attorney-General]

Procedure Code, and in clause 4 to insert in the Code a provision which was previously in the Criminal Procedure Code, namely for this supervision rule. The enactment of this Bill, as it is usual to state, will not involve public money.

I do not think I need to say any more. It is a very minor amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second this Bill. I wish only to add that while the amendments appear minor, they are very, very important, and necessary, particularly to deal with the armed forces who are here on an agreement with us, and also the omissions which were inadequate in connexion with section 306 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a formal seconding, and I wish to support.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Omar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while rising to support this Bill, I have a few points I would like to make and to draw the Minister's attention to them.

Here we are asked to pass a Bill which will exempt certain members of forces from crimes they might have committed. Since the Minister has stated that agreements between Kenya and such other countries, it is to be expected that such agreements will provide, in certain circumstances, for offences committed by members of such forces to be dealt with according to their own laws or disciplinary regulations.

We would like to know, Mr. Speaker, here the nature of offences which such members of the forces have committed and which can be dealt with according to their own laws. I have seen, for instance, in Mombasa there are sometimes forces down there. They go to the bars and cause minor offences, like assaulting other people who go to the bar, and sometimes raping women. If such things happen, and he has said that they should be dealt with according to their own laws, this clause then does not give a proper explanation to this. We would like to know the nature of the offences which such members can be dealt with according to their own laws, and we would also like to know what kind of laws there are in their own respective countries. In some cases you find, Mr. Speaker, in some countries, offences are taken to be very serious, while in others they are not taken to be serious. Assaulting in our country,

or raping is a serious offence. So, we would like the Minister to tell us the nature of the offences which such soldiers will be dealt with according to their own laws.

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

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not opposing the Bill, but I am also worried about what the Minister terms as a minor amendment, because we have experienced from other countries where such laws exist and which have done a lot of damage, whereby these people can do anything, expecting that they will get only a minor hearing in their courts—or whatever type of courts they have in military cases—and they mostly get away with their friends. If I may quote an instance, Mr. Speaker. In Manila they have such a law between the American and the Manila Government and an American soldier just deliberately killed a citizen of Manila and this man was just returned to his family and it was because of the misunderstanding that they had. This soldier, when he should have been punished, had nothing done to him. He was only transferred to America, and nothing happened.

Now, we would like to know whether, before our Government gives this freedom to do anything, the military courts are good enough to deal with these people, and if they are not, they can do nothing about it. We would like to know whether the Attorney-General has made sure that in a case where a man has committed a crime he will be dealt with. If we feel that the disciplinary court has not dealt with the case fairly and has not punished the person sufficiently, our Government should take actions to see that justice is done to our citizens. If the Attorney-General has not made sure that there is also a clause which can force these people to be tried in our courts, we shall find that these people will be bullied in town. The citizens will go on bullying expecting that their brothers in the army will just give them a minor hearing or they may be transferred to England or anywhere else where they come from, and nothing will happen. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, while I do not actually oppose this Bill, we want the Attorney-General to explain whether that clause could be inserted where our Government could protect the rights of their citizens from these army people who are here.

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

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Bill is very short, perhaps it would seem that Members would repeat what other Members have said.

[Mr. Khalif]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons of this Bill says that where the Armed Forces or Police Forces of any other countries are lawfully in Kenya by virtue of an agreement with Kenya, then such other countries should be expected—and I do not know who these are—in such agreement to provide in certain circumstances for offences committed by members of such Forces to be dealt with according to their own laws or disciplinary regulations and not Kenya's.

Now, Sir, the big question is why not deal with any person who commits an offence, be he a member of the Armed Forces or a governor of any country, or a Prime Minister, according to our own laws? If this is to be allowed, it will seem as if, in so far as the laws of other countries are perhaps lenient, the people who commit offences be they from the Armed Forces or not could go without punishment in accordance with our own laws. If members of the foreign Armed Forces commit any offence in Kenya, however serious it is, this Bill assumes that they will be dealt with according to their own laws. Now, Mr. Speaker, supposing, and this is only a supposition, we allowed the Russians to come and teach our army here the way to handle the new arms—that is if they were accepted by the Kenya Government—and following the rumours that there has been a lot of conspiracy from the communist countries to overthrow this Government, and supposing—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. You cannot associate Russia in a debate like this. You did not mean to I am sure.

Mr. Khalif: No, Sir. Not Russia specifically. I mean, any foreign country. I was just giving an example, Sir. Supposing we allow or accepted—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The point I would remind hon. Members of is that it is basically out of order to make any hostile reference to a friendly country, except on a special Motion for that purpose.

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was wondering if, in view of the fact that the majority of the Members are of the opinion that the Attorney-General should give us an explanation as to what he calls minor offences, it would be in order for the Attorney-General to explain to the House the meaning of the Bill so that we do not wander from place to place?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No Member can speak more than once in any debate, except the Mover who is to reply; but it would be in order

for the Attorney-General or any other hon. Member to intervene during the course of another Member's speech on a point of information, if the hon. Member would like to give way for that purpose.

Mr. Khalif: Sir, following your ruling, it was not my intention at all to infer that the Russian Government would undertake or help to overthrow our Government. In any case, Sir, if any foreign country, be it America, Britain or Russia, with which we made agreements for personnel from Armed Forces to come into Kenya, came into Kenya and undertook to overthrow or help to overthrow our Government, would it be logical that these people would be dealt with according to the laws of their own countries? I am asking this, Sir, because there could be a country whereby if somebody undertakes to overthrow its Government, the punishment is death, and there are other countries where the punishment would be just seven years in gaol. Now, Sir, it would be wrong, I think, to leave the responsibility for dealing with those who commit offences in our country with their foreign Governments.

Sir, the Bill is very short, and there is very little discussion, but I would like to refer the Attorney-General to section 4, subsection 2, where it says that any police officer may arrest, without warrant, any person whom he suspects, upon reasonable grounds, of having committed an offence under the section. Now, Sir, I would like the Attorney-General to explain what he really means by a police officer being warranted to arrest anybody who commits an offence, because, Sir, in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons, the Attorney-General says that anybody who commits an offence under this Bill will be dealt with accordingly by his own country. How, then, Sir, could a police officer in Kenya, in so far that the Bill says that such a person cannot be dealt with in Kenya, arrest a person who has committed an offence under this Bill? This, Sir, is a point of clarification which I would like the Attorney-General to enlighten me on.

With those few words, Sir, I beg to oppose the Bill.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, those who are opposing the Bill are behaving like a horse in blinkers. They are only seeing one issue in this problem, and not the other side.

Sir, I think that this Bill applies to a situation like this. We have a defence pact with Ethiopia, and it is possible that one of these days it might be possible to bring Ethiopian Forces here for

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

military practices or something like that, or alternatively, one of these days we will send our forces to Ethiopia for practices or some emergency measures. Now, Sir, it only means that by passing this Bill we will also be prompting the other people to pass a Bill that would deal with the Armed Forces by similar treatment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is what it all means, and the Member for Wajir North—I do not think that this will affect our plans in Somalia, because there is no possibility of serving a defence pact with them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is all that it means, and we hope that one of these days it will be possible for us to extend our defence agreements to cover Tanzania, Uganda and so on, and the practice will be that when our Armed Forces are in the other land, they will be accorded the same constitutions, under the same law, as we are now discussing here.

Mr. Speaker, this is why I think that this Bill is important, and I support it.

Mr. Makone: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I reserve my support until the Attorney-General makes it very clear what he means. I was very disappointed, and I still am, that instead of bringing this Bill to the Parliamentary Group, he has just brought it into the Chamber, and he has failed to expound the Bill. Some of us are not lawyers, as he is, and we do not understand the Bill in terms of law, and therefore, I would say that I reserve my support until such a time as he has made it very clear to me what he means by minor offences and big offences to be committed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if an officer comes to Kenya, or a Kenyan officer goes to Tanzania or elsewhere, an offence, be it a big offence or a minor offence, is an offence. Mr. Speaker, what seems to be a big offence in Britain or Tanzania or Malawi may not seem to be a very big offence in Kenya, depending on the circumstances and conditions in which this offence, be it big or small, was committed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, I will reserve my support to this Bill until the Attorney-General expounds more on what he means are minor offences or big offences, as he terms it in this Bill. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reserve my support.

QUORUM

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, I think there are no Members who want to speak because we do not have a quorum.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are pointing out to me that we have no quorum, are you?

Mr. Khalif: Yes, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I think what he wanted to say is that as it appears that there is no Member wishing to speak, the Mover should be asked to reply.

Mr. Khalif: Definitely, Sir, that is not what I wanted to say.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The hon. Member has also pointed out to me the fact that we do not have a quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have a quorum now.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this might look as if it is repetition, but I should emphasize this point. We should not accept that the emergency regulations should operate during the peaceful period.

During the Emergency, Mr. Speaker, Sir, anybody could be arrested by any Tom, Dick and Harry in authority, because they were picked up from the streets, given the uniforms of the police and they could just arrest anybody and claim they were doing it lawfully. Now, on what I see here, clause 4, subsection (2) which is:

“Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an offence under this section.”

Who is the judge of these reasonable grounds? The same policeman thinks “I have enough grounds to arrest this man”, but the normal procedure of court, the normal procedure of the law of this land, allows that somebody suspected is given a warrant of arrest. But here a policeman, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I saw yesterday in my own area, in Kerugoya, in Kirinyaga District, a policeman dressed in plain clothes asked a man dealing with vegetables to produce his licence, and he comes in a very queer way, because the man who told him that that man did not have a licence was a man who did not have a licence himself and wanted to operate in that particular place. Consequently, that man was disturbed. It was not the day before yesterday, it was yesterday in my own presence, and the licence was produced, and he could not read a word in that licence. Then he had to get that particular document and ask Gichoya, Member for Gichugu, to read

[Mr. Gichoya]

it and I told him that I was reading it as a Member for Gichugu to find out whether it is a licence or not a licence. Yet, after reading it and telling him that it was a licence issued to him by the County Council of Kirinyaga—that person was completely illiterate—the policeman still insisted on a licence. I said to him “Gentleman, where do you come from?” He said “I come from Kirinyaga” and yet he does not come from Kirinyaga. He thought I was a small kid to tell me so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am disputing the fact that a policeman is an officer, anybody on official duty, is a police officer. This is one clear-cut thing, that any person who is an employee of the Kenya Government in the Police Force is an officer so long as he has been told to go and operate in that particular place. He goes there with the officialdom of a policeman or as a police representative and he has the power to get hold of a person. There is no classification of an officer here, that a man up to the stage of an inspector of police or a man below the inspector, that is sub-inspector, or sub-sub-inspector, if they are graded that way, has the power to do it. Here we are given a police officer. A constable is a police officer. Indeed, a chief, a headman, in my location is a Government officer, and he says “I am doing it in the name of the Kenya Government”—finished.

Here, to allow the emergency regulations to operate in a fear form shows one thing, that our Government has no confidence in the people. This is a clear-cut statement which is here, that the Government of today—the police Government, the popular Government—has no confidence in the people and with me, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say we would rather not live in a police state, but go back and go back and—

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether the hon. Member is in order in trying to mislead this House because if he reads the section which he has been talking about for the last ten minutes it has no relation whatsoever to the section which is being amended.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think that you may say that the hon. Member is trying to mislead the House, you may say that he has misunderstood the section of the Bill. Perhaps a further explanation would help the hon. Member to understand the limited effect of the clause. You might like, Mr. Gichoya, if Mr. Njonjo explained exactly that point.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): My big quarrel with this is this, Mr. Speaker; the hon.

Member was not here when I introduced the Bill, he was suddenly briefed by another hon. Member and he is not aware that, in fact, this section that he is referring to relates to supervising people who have already committed an offence and they are under supervision by the police. What is wrong with that amendment?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Now you understand the effect of this clause, Mr. Gichoya?

Mr. Gichoya: Yes, Mr. Speaker, that much I get, but the hon. Attorney-General fails to specify—

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): You were not here.

Mr. Gichoya: That does not matter. I am not speaking to the Attorney-General, I am speaking to the Speaker, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the Attorney-General through the Speaker, to make it more definite.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these officers who are referred to ought to be specified. I put a very good example of a police constable with the merit of the authority of the law, acting foolishly. Is it A.S.P., is it Commissioner of Police or which police officer? These things must be known. Who are the police officers, from which rank, do we call them as police officers? They ought to be stipulated in this particular Bill, so that we allow the Attorney-General, as a matter of fact it is not the Attorney-General, I do not know why he is so embittered, the Minister for Internal Security and Defence should be able to tell us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is my objection, that the status of a “police officer” must be specified. That is one thing.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker,—and I believe the Attorney-General is the man representing the Minister for Defence, so he should be able to make it clear—is that we are told in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons a man borrowed from the Soviet Union, a man borrowed from the United States of America, a man borrowed from another country, coming here as a technician to assist us, will follow exactly what President Johnson stated, that where our nationals go hand in hand, they walk with the United States flag, or their own national flag, that if by any means they feel that the security of their lives is jeopardized, the United States of America will come straight into Kenya and capture Kenya on the spot, in the name of safeguarding the nationals of their own country.

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

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

Hon. Members: Question, question.

Mr. Gichoya: Now, those people who are talking in terms of questions are mere fools brought into this House.

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is the hon. Member in order calling us fools?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, no, he is not. You will withdraw that, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are not fools.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, you must withdraw that remark.

Mr. Gichoya: Yes, they are not fools, but they are misguided hon. Members. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are misguided people with no proper understanding of international relations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was mentioning one simple thing, that just a few days back, when one of the Southern American states was in chaos—and, of course, up to this moment it is in a chaotic state—the United States of America, so as to have a cover, sought the authority of the Organization of American States, and the President of the United States said that by all means he would invade that country in order to safeguard their own nationals. What is provided in this particular clause is that when we borrow nationals of other countries, they come here masquerading in their own national dress, not respecting our own constitution, not respecting our own national flag, not even respecting our own National Anthem, because they say they cannot be tried in the courts of Kenya, which means, obviously, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are ambassadors in disguise. I do not believe that we could have police officers in Kenya—What is wrong with that? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would repeat that people who cannot understand the international implications should not question what is right or wrong.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a very big danger to the sovereignty of our country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it also reflects the inferiority of Kenya towards other people, that we accept somebody to come here and work for us, maybe on a contract, but he will dictate to Kenya because his country maybe economically better off than our own country, and an officer over and above him, an African, black like myself, who is supposed to be dictating to the foreigner, by virtue of his post, will never do it. What I believe, Mr. Deputy

Speaker, is that the officers of any rank, other than an ambassador and his own staff members who are guaranteed immunity by international understanding, must be under the Laws of Kenya when they come to this country, including a tourist if he comes here. But I am told that these foreigners—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform the Member for Nyeri that I am better versed in political science than himself.

What I want to emphasize is this: that those people will be governed by our own laws and the disciplinary regulations of our own forces; they should not come here as bosses. The only people I would allow, because I am entitled also to send one as Kenya—I am talking in terms of Kenya—are an ambassador and his own group. But the other lot must come here and respect the Laws of Kenya. If they play the fool, they should be put in and tried by the courts of Kenya, unless the Attorney-General tells us that we do not have competent judges in this country.

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would rather like this one to be amended. The phrase “according to their own laws” should read “according to our own laws.” That is one.

The other thing, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is that I would like to have any police officer, followed by a bracket, the rank to be stipulated, so that we know who is actually a man with the ability to do it.

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir—

An hon. Member: I beg to support.

Mr. Gichoya: With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my—

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. G. Godana): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think the hon. Member now speaking is repeating himself and is becoming very tedious, and I feel it is time for the Mover to reply.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): No, I think we will give him a chance to speak.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am now putting forward two amendments. One is on the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons, to amend it that it is according to Kenya law, “according to our own laws”. The other amendment, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will be “any police officer (from sub-inspector of police upwards) may arrest without warrant any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds...”

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, are you, in fact, giving notice of a proposed amendment?

Mr. Gichoya: This is exactly the one I am quoting, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that in clause 4, subsection (2), to make it clear, after any police officer there should be a bracket and the words "from sub-inspector of police upward" inserted, so that it reads, "Any police officer (from sub-inspector of police upwards) may arrest without warrant..."

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, I do not know whether you are aware that the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons is not part of the Bill.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I—

Mr. Gichoya: I have not finished.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): He has not finished; he probably sat down because I was interrupting. Continue, Mr. Gichoya.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, was the Member in order when he said, "With these few words I beg to continue"? Was he in order?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is very unfortunate that the Assistant Minister in the Ministry dealing with Education, which also deals with the English language, is unable to make out the difference between the words continue and sit down.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, my amendment is on section 4 (2). Now, so far as the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons is concerned, I wonder whether—

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): It is already amended.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Attorney-General says it is already amended. You say we do not have powers to amend— In that case I am subject to correction.

If this Memorandum of Objects and Reasons cannot be amended, do we have, as Members of Parliament, any way out whereby we are in a position to put forward what the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons should be, because this one as a part of the law which explains the implication of the law shows that we have no power whatsoever over the foreign nationals who are here seconded by their own country, or borrowed

as expatriates, in one form or the other. I would like an explanation.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): For the information of hon. Members I should like to say this. The Memorandum of Objects and Reasons is merely to explain and guide hon. Members on the purpose of the Bill. It does not form part of the Bill at all and, therefore, cannot be amended. Any amendment must be directed to the subject of the Bill. I think Mr. Gichoya does know that he will have to give notice in writing before the sitting day if he wants to move an amendment. You can do so on the day of the Committee stage of the Bill.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if you say that the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons cannot be amended, they are there merely to explain the purpose of the Bill, does that mean that even when it appears that the explanatory note does not explain what Members would like to see, the House still has to take it as it is, however wrong it may be? Is there no way whatsoever in which we can handle this situation? Is there no way in which we can obtain the explanation conforming with what the Members would like to see?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I must explain here that if hon. Members are not satisfied with the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons they have to propose an amendment to the substantive portion of the Bill, namely, that part of the Bill which will finally become law. The Memorandum does not become law and therefore it cannot be employed in a court. It is only for the guidance and information of hon. Members. It has nothing to do with the law as such. It never becomes law and is not part of the Bill.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in terms of clause 4 I beg to—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You cannot propose it now.

Mr. Gichoya: I know, Sir, I am putting it before the Minister now. So far as the Objects and Reasons are concerned it is well and good that they are mere explanatory notes, but they give us an impression that we are making a note—

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Speak for yourself.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I speak on behalf of my Gichugu people and also on behalf of the nation, as a representative who must act in this House for the national good.

[Mr. Gichoya]

With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to put my amendment at the Committee stage.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when at school we were given an English essay to do and the title was, "Where Ignorance is Bliss it is Folly to be Wise." I obtained the first prize for the essay because I wrote at the beginning of my essay that ignorance is never bliss. I must be very sympathetic with the people of Gichugu and elsewhere—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is it in order for the Assistant Minister to impute by his comment, according to his own way of reasoning, that I am an ignorant person? He did that.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): I do not think he did actually do so yet but I think he was going to. That would not be permissible. I do not think it would be in order for him to say that any hon. Member was ignorant. He could say that an hon. Member was ignorant of a particular point; that would be permissible.

I think, Mr. Kodhek, I realize what you were coming to.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I think the hon. Member was jumping the step before he go to it. He called himself, at the beginning, one of the law makers of the country. Well, being one of the law makers he should know the law he makes, particularly the elementary one.

In this House, people here are mature hon. Members and they know—If they say they do not know they are not acting in good faith at all. They should know what the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons is and to ask that we should amend the Memorandum I think is—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is it in order for a Member to repeat what the Speaker has already ruled?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Oh, yes, it is perfectly in order. He is merely commenting on what I said. It was not a ruling on my part.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): The hon. Member for Gichugu and elsewhere should also know that we get our directions from the Speaker in this House.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, these books which are here are for the guidance of Members and it is a pity that Members do not exploit them. The Member for Gichugu spoke about a definition of "officer". "Officer," if he only opened one of the books here in this particular Criminal Procedure Code, at Chapter 75, at the place which says, "Interpretation", he will find out what an officer is meant to be. Mr. Deputy Speaker, we go according to the books and they are clear. In the interpretation the word "officer" is clearly defined.

I come to the other section which deals with Armed Forces. These Armed Forces will not be here unlawfully. We are not borrowing them as it were, they are here lawfully because we have asked for them. They are here as part of an arrangement whereby our boys go to have exercises in those particular countries and their boys may come to have exercises here. The offences which this particular amendment means to leave over to the military police of those particular forces are very minor offences. They are just the offences of a person being found drunk and lying on the street. When the person drunk, lying on the street, is found by the military police they will take him away and deal with him in the normal, Orderly Room proceedings according to the rules and regulations of that particular force. The Member said here about American and other forces coming down to Mombasa. Yes, indeed, and sometimes they do a number of things, interesting things, we hope! One of them, mentioned here, was rape. Rape is not a minor offence, I do not think it is. All those offences which are not minor will be dealt with by the courts here. Further, if he commits even an ordinary civil offence he will be dealt with by proceedings under the local courts. If he commits rape, as my friend said a few moments ago, he will be taken to the local courts.

The other amendment which we have to section 306— If anybody takes the trouble to have a look at section 306—

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Kodhek I am sorry if I must interrupt you. Did you speak on this Bill earlier on?

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): In only seconded formally.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): You may continue.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Hon. Members should take further time and use these

[The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence]

books and those in the library, they will find that section 36 which is to be amended here as at section 3— It is a very long passage which I do not want to read but I will read only a small part. It says: "If the court considers that there is no evidence that the accused or any one of several accused committed, the offence shall, after hearing, if necessary any argument which the advocate or the prosecution or the defence may decide to submit, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, recorded a finding of "not guilty". The only addition which was inadvertently omitted was "not guilty". Those are the words most of the criminals would like to hear, the words "not guilty". We are not quite short of them here either.

Mr. Gatuguta: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Assistant Minister has said that this House is not short of criminals. Can he substantiate that?

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): It is not required to substantiate that but the hon. Member should withdraw the statement.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): I apologize, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

I come now to section 4 and will deal with it very quickly. Section 4 is in connexion with a person who is known to have committed a serious offence in the past and the person is a supervisee. To make it more palatable to Members who would like to hear it I think there is a little Swahili word *Servele*. Now, here is a police officer, an officer according to the definition at Chapter 75 as I mentioned earlier. Now, an officer of the police, a senior person, he finds that Mr. Gichugu was the man who committed robbery with violence, who raped, who has been under supervision for seven years. He may get further information from Mr. Ali and then he will say, "Well, come along with me. Let us go and find out." So, he goes back to the police station and finds out. Very often they find out that this is the supervisee who is trying to get away with a lot of things so that he may commit more offences.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very formal Bill. Certain amendments and certain things which are required here are only part of agreements with foreign countries and they are part of international law on agreements.

We cannot, just as the people of Kenya alone, isolate ourselves from the advantages as a nation

given to our courts. We must do likewise, we are an independent country, and a proud independent country, and we mean to abide by the rules and regulations that guide international relations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support.

The Deputy Speaker (Dr. De Souza): Are there any more hon. Members who wish to speak?

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to ask my hon. friend, the Assistant Minister a few things. My friend here says many things, and I know that he has been a lawyer, but there is one thing I would like to say. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I actually wanted to remind my friend is what all the Members here are asking, which is that they want him to explain what happens with an Armed Force of a foreign country, if they allow a few British, and let us say quite a number of Americans, to be in the country, and these people are trained internationally, not just like the Kenya Army, which is trained locally here with limited war experience; now what happens if these foreign troops in the country happen to influence our armed officers to overthrow the Government, then who will take them back to America or Britain, when we know then that the Government does not exist? All we are asking is a simple question as to who will take action.

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

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

But we would like you to tell us who will take action, when those people have already been organized and taken over the Government, and the Government is already in the control of these foreign troops, because they normally hand over their power to their agents—an agent of that particular Government—that has made an agreement with that particular team. Who is therefore in a position to take drastic action, of taking these officers and punishing them according to their own regulations and terms of service? This is what the Members would like some explanation about. It is not anything we are arguing about but if the Assistant Minister, a man with legal experience, could explain, then we will appreciate it. So, please do not take us very far on the question of legality and what not; all we are asking is quite simple, that if these fellows who you are bringing to this country and who are internationally trained could do anything possible to overthrow any régime? As you know our own Armed Forces here—in Kenya—are given rifles and they have not had the training of how

[Mr. Oduya]

to use these Anti-Continental Missiles. They have not attained any experience in the working of these long range machines, like those in Britain, Russia or America. If you give us in detail what action the Government will take, and what action will be given to see that those people are not allowed to meddle about with certain things. Will they be punished according to our own regulations here, or will they be taken from abroad? If they have already taken over the Government, as I have already stated, then who will punish them when they are already in control?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is there anyone who would like to speak?

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only like to comment on section 4, subsection 2. I think our law-makers should take the interest of the public first before they think of the law, and the whole object of framing any legislation is to protect the public, and this one, I think, Sir, is very unfair and very unusual. I will read it to you. Section 4, clause 2:

“Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an offence under this section.”

Now, Sir, we know that in law there are laid down what we call non-cognisable and cognisable offences. To get any police officer, after all who is a police officer, he can be anyone, to arrest without a warrant any person who is suspected to have committed an offence, this is most unusual in law.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I must remind you, Mr. Gatuguta, that this refers only to a particular offence, a particular offence as laid down in section 365.

Mr. Gatuguta: Well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): This power of arrest only relates to supervised people.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is about these particular offences, you know supervised,

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Gatuguta if you had been here when the Mover was moving the Motion, then you would probably have understood it. I just did not want you to wander away from the point, Mr. Gatuguta. This is an amendment to a certain section of the Criminal Procedure Code which deals with offences by supervised people, that is people who are let out on supervision.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that most of the Members have now expressed their views, therefore could the Mover be called upon to reply?

(Question put and agreed to)

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are always a number of difficulties and I would like to comment immediately on the question raised by Mr. Gatuguta, and as you rightly said, Mr. Speaker, that the small amendment we have here; and there are only three sections that are being amended, is an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter 75, and it is a book by itself, and therefore if any hon. Member wants to see what is being amended I would suggest, with respect, that one must look at the Act itself, to see what is what. That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Gichoya—

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the man actually dealing with the control of this country to call a Member by his name meaning his Constituency, I mean to say that I am not the Member for Gichoya; I am the Member for Gichugu and my name is Gichoya.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members are liable to make mistakes from time to time.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): I am much obliged, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the elucidation which I have just received. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying; the point which the hon. Mr. Gatuguta has raised, the section amends, section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

If any person subject to police supervision, a person has been to court, he is convicted and sentenced and then the court makes an order that when he comes out of court he shall be subject to police supervision for a number of years. This is the person we are after, and that is all the intention of this section, to enable the police to arrest this person if he does not comply with the regulations that he is supposed to comply with, by the police supervisee.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the next section is the amendment to section 361 of the Criminal Procedure Code which is paragraph 3. When we were making the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code in 1963, and I would like to say that I was not responsible for this, we know that constitutional changes were taken into account, and to remove references to Jury, the words of “not guilty”. Just those three words “of not guilty” were inadvertently deleted from section 306 (1) of the Code. This deletion left the section

[The Attorney-General]

open to the interpretation that a judge in finding that an accused person had no case to answer could make a finding other than that "of not guilty"; i.e. a dismissal of charge so that the accused could not be recharged. If, unfortunately those Members who come from Mombasa as we saw happen in a criminal case. This is what we are trying to avoid in future trials, because the Judge in that case, although there was evidence to take him to court, he had appeared before at a preliminary inquiry, committed to trial in the Supreme Court, and because of this omission in the Criminal Procedure Code the Judge dismissed the charge against this person, and he was acquitted. No more can be done about that. This is what we are trying to cover so that the words "of not guilty" will be included in section 306.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, clause 4 of this Bill, as a further subsection to section 345 of the Bill, I have already mentioned this in reference to police supervisee.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards section 3, that is section 2 in this amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. As hon. Members have stated here, it is quite possible that we might enter into an agreement with a foreign country to have their army here or police officers to train our people. That number may be 2, 5 or 30. Now all that this section states and as hon. Members know, and I know they know, and particularly those who come from the Coast know, when, for instance an army-carrier arrives in Mombasa, those people from the ship are subject to Military Discipline of their own forces. You will probably have noticed the men with "M.P." on their sleeves. This means Military Police and they go around the town seeing that these people do not misbehave in a foreign country. Now the same thing applies to these soldiers who are here. If we sign an agreement, they will be subject to their own military discipline, if they are here, but if they break our own laws if they commit murder, or rape which seems to be a very familiar offence, as there are quite a lot of references made to it, if they commit any serious offence, murder, defilement or rape then they will subject to our own laws, but if they are minor military offences then they will be subject to their own Military Forces. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the greatest respect I see nothing wrong with this amendment. It facilitates those people who are here for a short period, and if for any reason one is not satisfied with their conduct where a charge cannot be brought against an individual, then there are other ways of getting rid of that particular individual.

So, Mr. Speaker, these are minor amendments, but important ones, in my submission, and Sir, I beg to support.

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was read a Second Time)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Would you like to have the Committee stage today with the leave of the House?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Khalif: I object, Sir.

(The Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House tomorrow)

Second Reading

THE KENYA BROADCASTING CORPORATION
(NATIONALIZATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill be now read a Second Time.

Mr. Speaker, although this is just a formal Bill, I feel that it is necessary also to recall the Nationalization Bill, 1964, which was passed about a year ago when the former Kenya Broadcasting Corporation was nationalized. Since the nationalization, which gave power to the Government to take over this media of information, the Voice of Kenya has really been giving a truly good service to this nation. It is needless, Mr. Speaker, to report to the House that the Voice of Kenya has demonstrated beyond all doubt its determination to serve the interests of our new nation and it is continuing to fulfil the purposes for which nationalization was intended.

In particular, every effort is being made to ensure that a proper image of the country is portrayed and that the programmes reflect the wishes and of the majority of the people of this country. I should perhaps mention here that in the field of Africanization, the Voice of Kenya are training—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry to have to interrupt you, Mr. Oneko, but I am afraid when we debate a Bill for an amendment to an existing Act, we are strictly limited in debate to the subject matter of the amendment proposed by the Bill. I think you are getting into a rather wider field. There is good reason for that. If you were allowed to speak, in moving, on the whole policy and the performance of the Voice of Kenya, all hon. Members would be entitled to do that too in this debate, on what is really a small amendment Bill. It is the reason for the amending Bill that we have to discuss now.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, that gives me lighter work.

It should be recalled that the Nationalization Act provided that this consortium should be compensated for the transfer of their interests to the Government, but at the same time the Act provided for a possible arbitration in default of agreement for compensation. Which mean, Mr. Speaker, if at all the negotiations for compensation are not reached, then we may be obliged to go to court. It appears also that since the enactment of this Bill, some doubts have been expressed as to whether the interests of the contractors in the former Kenya Broadcasting Corporation were in fact acquired by the Government under the Act. After careful study and examination of the Act, the Attorney-General has advised that there are reasonable grounds for these doubts, and this is my main reason for bringing this Bill. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, it is now necessary to effect some amendments to the Act in order that any doubts concerning the transfer of the contractors' interests to the Government may be removed. I would also like to assure the House that these amendments are nothing more than clarification and are very formal indeed. They are based on exactly what the House agreed to and approved when they passed the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Nationalization Bill last year.

For the information of this House, Mr. Speaker, I would like to state that during the last few months negotiations have been taking place between the Government and the contractors and the television network of Kenya regarding the compensation due to the latter; that is the television net work of Kenya. Perhaps if these negotiations succeed this Act when passed may not be used at all, but we must clear any doubts which may exist.

It is anticipated that the outcome of these negotiations will be a negotiated settlement of the contractors' claims. However, in the event of the matter having to go to arbitration, it is considered essential that the Government interests are adequately safeguarded, which means they will be defended. It is for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, instead of labouring on many other points—and I am very grateful to you for having ruled my procedure—I would ask the House to approve and to support the Bill without even going into the details and the historical background and the work of the Voice of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think I should take more time of the House, except to ask the hon. Members if they will support the amendment to the

Bill to make it possible for my Ministry to go, need be, to arbitration if the negotiations taking place now do fail.

Mr. Speaker, thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I shall support the amendment, but at the same time, I have a few things to say. We have in the past been told that our Government is not a Government which will take things by force. In other words, deprive somebody of his own property, or his rights for that matter. Our Constitution, no doubt, provides for respect of individual properties, but here I am wondering whether the Minister has in mind to have experts, local experts, or genuine experts, who are going to assess the extent of compensation, or the magnitude of the compensation, the extent we are going to pay these people who were previously owners of the contract. It will be a good thing for us to fix this. I also believe, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that the people who used to hold the contract of the former Kenya Broadcasting Corporation made enormous profits during the time they held this particular contract before it was nationalized and before we made it the Voice of Kenya.

Again, there is a tragedy Mr. Speaker, Sir, which everyone suspects, that the people who are the experts to determine the value or the amount of money to be paid to the former holders of the contract, who were denied the right to continue by virtue of nationalization, maybe people associated with the former holders of the contracts, or for that matter, maybe in one way or the other, connected with the contract that was there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my fear is brought about by the simple fact that in the land settlement—as an example—the former settlers are now the valuers or experts on land, which again, gives us a feeling that fair-play may not be observed. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the Minister must assure this House that the experts who are coming to value these things will no longer be connected by family connexions or business connexions with the former owners of the contract. If that is done, I will rest assured that our Government will never be deceitful and no wrong figures will be given by the assessors as to what should be paid to the previous owners of the contract, by the Kenya Government. It is true that if, say Gichoya, was the owner of the contract, Sir, and if his brother becomes the expert to assess what ought to be paid by Gichoya

[Mr. Gichoya]

to the Government, my brother definitely, as it is human, would try to put down the figures to the best interest of our own family rather than the Kenya Government. That is why I say that we must get independent people, preferably people with records of judicial life, who are recruited and people who can give judgment on the basis of the facts, and no more. If it is a question of the companies that were involved having the expert advice, I believe, Mr. Speaker, this country would run backward, paying for nothing, but the value would be stated, and figures shown, and specifications made in a legal juggle or commercial juggle, and our Minister would accept in good faith that these are facts as they are. In actual fact, they will no longer be the facts. This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is my fear, that the people to determine what should be paid to the former contractors should not be people who have vested interests in that particular contract.

The other thing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I would like to state, is that it is somehow unfortunate that the civil servants have used the Voice of Kenya—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Does this come into this Bill?

Mr. Gichoya: It is by the way, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Very much by the way, is it not?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I was trying to say is in connexion with the payment we are making; we are being asked to pay for something which is supposed to be ours, which in actual fact, Sir, is—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You can only deal with the assessment of compensation for the outgoing contractors: not the value that we are getting from the Voice of Kenya for that payment. You cannot do it that way?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will be very brief on this, but we are ready to pay the compensation and the value must be determined properly, but it will not be the value based on the assessment of the Voice of Kenya or by the Ministers and Permanent Secretaries.

It is very unfortunate—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No more, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Sit down. I will not have hon. Members disregarding my rulings in this way.

Mr. Jahazi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Minister in his plea, to approve his Bill, since the Government fell into difficulties as to the question of assessment, as to how much we should pay for this corporation.

Mr. Speaker, I take it as a very important beginning, as we are going to nationalize many industries, this will take us over the hurdles we may encounter when it comes to nationalizing such industries. It has been almost a year now since the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation was nationalized, and I am surprised that up to now, no settlement has been reached, because I thought that the day this corporation was nationalized was the day every payment and all this was done. But, since it is very important that we should settle this, I give all the support to the Minister, and I hope the Members will help him to approve his Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to warn the Government that when we come to nationalize, we should think beforehand of the cost involved, and the difficulties we have, because the taxpayers money is involved here, and we should not be swayed very much by these people's arguments as to how much we should pay, because if they ask for so much per year, they would like, when the Government nationalize this, that they should get at least ten years' profit in one settlement. Although these people do not agree now, Mr. Speaker, I want the Minister to be very firm and see that with all the experts we have they should assess and see how much the Government is prepared to pay for this, and not be swayed by all these bogey experts who come here with the only intention of benefiting these people whom we are trying to compensate. The Government must calculate and see what is reasonable and stick to that figure. We are not going to be bullied around by assessors who will come and say this and that, as they have done on the farms, because if the Government fail on the first nationalization of this industry, it will mean that they have found our weakness and every industry will try to nationalize, they will bring their experts, and try to bully us so that the Government finds it impossible to nationalize any other thing.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with all the support I have for the Minister, I urge him to be very tough and assess how much we should pay for the corporation and that should be the figure, whether they go to heaven or anywhere, we tell them to take, whether they like it or not. After all, the Voice of Kenya is already nationalized, and it is only a question of settlement. Mr. Speaker, I beg to support.

Mr. Kamau: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will say very little on this Bill. I very much support the Bill, and I would point out to the Minister to bear in mind that his Ministry was the first to nationalize one of the industries in the country since our independence, and probably most of the other Ministries will follow suit. I would support the hon. Member, Mr. Jahazi, that the Minister should be very careful in assessing the compensation he is going to pay to this company, because we do not want it to be the example on which other industries will say that they demand the compensation because they have learnt from the ignorance of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, that they cannot value or assess the compensation that will be given.

I would request our Minister to be as tough as the Government should be to set an example that wherever, and at any time, the Government decides to nationalize any industry, it shall stand firm to see that the taxpayers' money is not wasted and it would be a very great warning to the other industries.

Furthermore, we have given him the example of the Land Settlement Board where most of the Members here, including himself, have been complaining that the assessment of valuation of the land has been made by the former settlers and they were just measuring. I think, money in pounds, in skills, until one is satisfied. This time we hope he, being an able Minister, having the African feelings in mind, will assess reasonable compensation which will not even hurt the owners of the former Broadcasting Corporation, but at the same time he will do something which will make other people know that Government is just, but not careless.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this Bill is one of those Bills which really have very little quarrel with this House because I think, Sir, that there has been quite a lot of talk in this House of nationalization and similar things. I think the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism is the first Ministry to nationalize one of its industries and I think that this particular Ministry has to give an everlasting example for other Ministries to follow, since there is—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We have had this point made three or four times, Mr. Mutiso. Can you keep it short?

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Yes, Mr. Speaker.

I think, Mr. Speaker, since many, many industries are being urged to nationalize their industries, we shall follow the good example of the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism. However, Sir, I want to sound one word of warning to the Minister. That is, recently we had a mission from the United Kingdom which was sent here to try and investigate the possibility of the European settlers who own land here, supposing if they leave the country, whether we shall be in a position to run those farms efficiently. Mr. Speaker, I personally felt that this was an abuse of our own integrity and sovereignty as a state and I would not like to see the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism trying to borrow or to ask for some experts from overseas to come and advise him or try to assess how much compensation we should pay to this corporation. As he has indicated, since the nationalization took place, these negotiations have gone on for quite a number of months and it does seem to me as if there has perhaps been some confusion or they have come to loggerheads and that is why the Minister perhaps wants the authority of this House to go to arbitration if need be.

I should think, Mr. Speaker, the Minister should be very tough and give the credit where it is due and also try to assess how much the corporation has earned in the past and also try to find the assessors—the local people—from Kenya who have the interests of the nation at heart and also the people who, I should imagine this is possible, Mr. Speaker—the Africans who really have gone through many technical experiences who are able to assess and give a valuation of whatever machinery and equipment this corporation had. I think, Mr. Speaker, this will also give us prestige and make us feel that we are really independent and do not very much rely on overseas technical experience.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think this is one of the Bills which will receive very little opposition from this House, if there is any, and I would also join my friends who have spoken in supporting the Bill, and I hope the Minister will take the advice that he has received from the Members.

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

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Bill, I would first of all warn the Minister that I will give credit where I am needed to, but I will withdraw it where I am not satisfied that everything is being done properly.

Mr. Speaker, when the Minister is taking into consideration this Bill, he must first of all re-

[Mr. Mbogoh]

member that when this comes in and it has been passed, all the foreign countries which have their money will be interested in this money which is to be given to this company, which has been taken over by the Government, and every foreign country with its satellites will like to come and value and pretend they have experts who will always like to commit the taxpayers' money in this case and get the company profits.

When this Bill was passed, it was intended that these broadcasting media should be used properly to save the money of the people of this country, instead of the companies making a lot of profit which was not shared by the people of this country. So, when the Minister goes to get these valuers, I quite agree with the hon. Members who said that he should be very careful, but also I would add that he should be careful not to make this issue a cold war issue, in view of the fact that I have seen that every foreign country wants to help the Voice of Kenya today to develop its services to the extent that these countries will be having an interest either in the machinery of the Voice of Kenya or in the Voice itself. That will commit the Minister so much that the country will not receive what they expect.

Mr. Speaker, as the Minister said himself, when he was moving this amendment, the aim of the taking over of this broadcasting station was to give the people of this country exactly what they expect, and he stated that he has been trying all the time to select material which is suitable and to the benefit of the country—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Mbogoh, I explained to the Minister and to Mr. Gichoya that we cannot go into that on this Bill, I am afraid.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, I was just finishing with that point, which was his own, not mine.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Debate on this Bill is restricted to the question of compensation.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, what I was going to say there is that as soon as the Voice of Kenya is made national and all the material there is national, everybody in this country will be very happy and we hope that the Minister will not commit us in the cost of taking over this broadcasting station and we will be quite happy about everything he does.

So, Mr. Speaker, I support the Bill unreservedly and hope that the Minister will not commit us.

Mr. Omweri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I join the other hon. Members in supporting the Minister, I have a small point to ask the Minister to clarify, and since this is a short Bill, I do not think I will waste time in talking much about it.

This looks a technical point, where it says in clause 2 "the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act (hereby repealed)". I am quite at a loss, Mr. Speaker. I do not know whether, this Corporation Act having been repealed by that, it is appropriate that the title should read The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill, whether it could not be a different title altogether, since that clause repeals it. I would like the Minister to clarify how we should refer to it, whether as the Broadcasting Corporation or the Voice of Kenya, a new Act to give proper reference and clear meaning to the Members and to the country.

The other point I have to raise is on the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons. The first paragraph says that this is a Bill "to provide for the assessment and payment of compensation . . .". When the original Bill was brought to this House, Mr. Speaker, there were explanations as to where money came from and how that money had been spent, and I thought this was done after the assessment and after everything had been taken into account, how much they were valued at, and then the money was used. I would also like the Minister to clarify that position, and then we will know exactly whether we are being asked, in future, to give more money again to add on, if there is any increment on the assessment of the property the contractors might have invested in this Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if those points are made clear to me, then I will support the Bill.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not really want to speak on this Bill, except that I want to say in the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons, paragraph 2, it says, "The enactment of this Bill will involve expenditure of public funds but it is considered inopportune to refer to a specific figure in relation to the compensation." Now, in view of the fact that we do not know the public expenditure which will be undertaken on the enactment of this Bill, I would request the Minister concerned to let all hon. Members know, after the assessment and after completing all the work involved, how much public expenditure will be involved as a result of the enactment of this Bill.

I would like to support, Sir.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must express my thanks to the hon. Members for having spoken in favour and support of this very short Bill.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would like to appeal to hon. Members on one point: that is, details about expenditure and how much will be needed to pay during the discussions and negotiations, or if eventually we go to arbitration. Mr. Speaker, this is one of my secrets, or the second string to my bow, because if it is discussed, then I will be involved in saying how much we have earned since we took over, and whether we are running at a loss. I hope the hon. Members know why I am trying to avoid this issue at this time, and that is why also it was omitted on page 170, clause 2. I think the hon. Members do understand that it is premature at this stage to go into these details.

I would like to reply to the point raised by the hon. Mr. Omweri when he inquired whether we provided for negotiations and payments. Yes, it is true that this is provided for. It was done in this House. We had to negotiate with the former television company known as Television Network (Kenya) Limited. Now, my reason for bringing this Bill at this moment is, should these negotiations fail then we shall have to go to arbitration, that is, we shall have to go to court, in order to assess the proper amount to be given to Television Network (Kenya) Limited. In fact it will be known to the House how much we have agreed to. We have not paid anything so far. Negotiations are still going on and as soon as we arrive at any decision or finality of the position then the whole country and the House will know exactly how much we are going to pay to the contractors.

About the title of the Bill, I think this is merely technical. It is to amend the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill of 1964 and, therefore, we could not call it anything else except if I were bringing in a new Bill on the Voice of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, it is not the intention of my Ministry or the Government to drag the whole country into a sort of cold war. I do not know why the hon. Member chose to point this out. Here, we are more or less concerned with how much should be paid to the contractors who initiated the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. I do not think there is any question of cold war; I think this issue could be discussed elsewhere and not when we are discussing what assessment we should give to the contractors.

Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the House for issuing quite a number of warnings. I would

not really call them warnings but advice. I am grateful to the House for asking me to be careful not to misuse or spend carelessly public money. If I were to do so, Mr. Speaker, I would have, by now, reached some conclusions with the contractors. The Government is very careful to see that public funds are used in the best interests of the country.

The hon. Member for Gichugu, who is not here at present, said that probably there may be some special people who may be on the board. There are only two parties in this particular negotiations, the contractors and the Kenya Government, and those who are going to sit on the side of the Kenya Government are experts, they are loyal to Kenya, they work for Kenya and I trust they will do their best for Kenya and for this hon. House. In fact, I will be receiving progress reports from time to time from them. So, here there is no question of brotherly discussion or giving one cent more. It is just a question of the right thing to be done and to see that the public funds are not misused.

It is true that outstanding men will be involved in this. The same will apply to the side of the contractors. We will have to show them our sense of judgment and I am sure some conclusion will be arrived at. We may not even have to go to arbitration.

Mr. Speaker, reference has been made to this particular Bill as setting a standard for future nationalization. I would not like to go into this because we have discussed this at length last year and the only thing I hope is that this will be of great use to other Ministries as well. I hope that any Bill that may be formulated in future will be based exactly on this one. After a year we now know exactly what to do and we shall not be swayed by the arguments of the contractors as one hon. Member, the hon. Jahazi, mentioned. We intend to do the right thing for the country.

Mr. Speaker we are going to try and be careful and any decision arrived at will be reported for the information of the hon. House and the whole nation.

As I have said, I would not like to go into details as to how much we have earned, how much is nationalization going to cost us, how much we have lost. I think this House should wait until a report on the work of the Voice of Kenya is tabled here for information of hon. Members.

With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)
(The Bill was accordingly read a Second Time)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Mr. Achieng-Oneko, would you like to take the Committee stage today?

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Yes, Sir, with the leave of the House.

Mr. Khalif: I beg to object, Sir, to the Committee stage taken today.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in this case where one particular Member objects on all Bills which we have to take through Committee stage, and he does not give reasons, there may be suspicion that the hon. Member has something which we are entitled to know.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Hon. Members must understand that where the leave of the House is required it means that there is some quite unusual procedure which can be stopped by a single Member objecting; and he cannot then be required to give a reason. If the House does not unanimously give leave, then there is no leave. The hon. Member can give reasons for objecting, but he is not required to do so.

(The Bill was committed to a Committee of the Whole House tomorrow)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There is no further business on the Order Paper today and the House now stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 12th May, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at Six o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 1097

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF CHIEF

Mr. Rurumban asked the President if he was aware that the people of Korossi Location had demanded the removal of Chief Lukudo from his chieftainship.

REPLY

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): No, Sir, the Government is not aware that the people of Korossi Location demanded the removal of Chief Lukudo.

Question No. 2089

MONEY ALLOCATED TO WEST POKOT FOR CELEBRATIONS

Mr. Lorema asked the President to tell the House the amount of money that had been allocated to West Pokot for the following functions—

- (a) Kenyatta Day Celebrations; and
- (b) Jamhuri Celebrations.

REPLY

The Assistant Minister, President's Office (Mr. Nyamweya): West Pokot was not, in common with most of the districts in the country, allocated any money for the Kenyatta Day Celebrations, but it was allocated Sh. 2,000 for the Jamhuri Celebrations.

Wednesday, 12th May 1965

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

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

PRAYERS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

ASSENT TO BILLS

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I have to inform hon. Members that His Excellency, the President, has assented to the following Bills, at the dates specified:—

No.	Title	Passed Third Reading		
		House of Representatives	Senate	Date of Assent
1.	The Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1965	3-3-65	9-3-65	16-3-65
2.	The Motor Vehicles Components and Accessories Act, 1965 ..	10-11-64	3-12-64	30-3-65
3.	The National Youth Service Act, 1965 ..	11-11-64	26-2-65	30-3-65
4.	The Animal Diseases Act, 1965	4-11-64	9-12-64	30-3-65
5.	The Electric Power (Amendment) Act, 1965	3-3-65	12-3-65	30-3-65

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, what happens when a Bill is passed by the Lower House and the Senate, but is not assented to by the President?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It cannot become law.

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table:—

United Nations Mission to Kenya on Housing.
(By the Minister for Health and Housing (Mr. Otiende))

Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1963/65—Internal Labour Conference: Proposed action by the Republic of Kenya on certain conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Internal Labour Conference.

(By the Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi) on behalf of the Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa))

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

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

THAT this House notes with serious concern and disappointment, and is therefore most indignant at the two incidents whereby:—

(1) Twenty-nine Kenya students were for sometime greatly mistreated and humiliated in the U.S.S.R., and ultimately expelled from the Russian territory with indignation in the eyes of the world.

(2) Rusty, outdated and useless arms were intentionally delivered to Kenya as a gift by the U.S.S.R. Government, which according to their conditions were an insult to the Government and the people of Kenya.

Calls upon the Kenya Government to deliver a solemn note of protest to the Government of the U.S.S.R. expressing the indignant feelings of the Republic of Kenya and her entire people.

LEGISLATION FOR TRADING LOANS

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

THAT this House notes with dissatisfaction the methods used by the Government in granting trading loans and therefore urges the Government to rectify the defects by passing an effective legislation to enable traders to borrow money for—

(a) building shops and business houses,

(b) buying buses, and

(c) for other purposes not allowed by the present legislation.

CANCELLATION OF PUBLIC MEETINGS: MURANG'A

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

THAT this House notes with great concern and disapproval the Government's decision to cancel without notice under Official Orders, public meetings recently arranged to be held in Murang'a District.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD OFFICE PREMISES

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

THAT in view of the fact that a colossal amount of money is being spent by the Government in renting private-owned premises

[Mr. J. M. Kariuki]

for its use, this House urges the Government to consider building its own office blocks and thereby save money for other development projects in the country.

POINT OF ORDER

NOTICE OF MOTION

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this is with regard to the notice of motion which was given by the hon. Member, Mr. Maisori-Itumbo. His Excellency the President made a very lengthy and exhaustive statement regarding these firearms. Further, it has been ventilated elsewhere, and still further, these particular countries who offer gifts are still—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Is it a point of order, or are you debating the Motion?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: —friendly countries. Are we in order to look a gift horse in the mouth even on the Floor of this House?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. It is perfectly clear in our Standing Orders that there can be no hostile reference to a friendly country, except by way of substantive Motion, but there is nothing to prohibit, under our Orders, an hon. Member making a direct attack on a friendly country by substantive Motion, if he sees fit to do so. I think what you have to say can be said when the Motion is debated.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No. 2090

POKOT RECRUITMENT TO KENYA ARMY

Mr. Lorema asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence why the recruitment to the Kenya Army which was meant to give chances to the Pokot was done in Kitale on 6th March 1965, instead of in Kapenguria.

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. In the first place, I do not know what the hon. Member really means by saying the recruitment to the Kenya Army was meant to give a chance to the Pokot in particular. The army required at this time about 300 recruits, and it wanted the best men it could get. Instead of attempting to visit every tribal area and recruit on a tribal basis, main towns and centres were visited, and opportunities to enlist were given to men of all tribes. In the

North-west of Kenya, recruitment centres were set up at Kisumu, Kakamega, Kisii, Homa Bay and Kitale. The Kitale centre attracted more than 4,000 people, would-be recruits and so on, coming from as far afield as Lodwar, Mr. Speaker. A number of Pokot were recruited in these places, but I would point out that this tribe has not, in the past, displayed much interest in joining the Kenya Army and, as a matter of fact, they constitute just about 0.9 per cent of the population of Kenya, apart from anything else.

The outlying districts, in the past, were visited and will continue to be so visited in the future, but not on every occasion, that recruits will be required.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is he aware that out of 300 Pokot who attended the interview at Kitale, practically none of them was taken during these interviews?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what "practically" really means in this context. If he admits that Pokot were taken, I quite agree with him.

Mr. Masinde: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is it not true that since the Pokot are not medically fit, they cannot expect to be recruited?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Well, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our recruiting team has very efficient officers and they take only the best men, fit in every way, and any unfit Pokot or any unfit member of any other tribe would not be allowed to join the Kenya Army.

Mr. Shikuku: Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, would he not agree with me that the Kitale recruitment covered such a large area, and as such, the Pokot would not have had enough chance to get their way through, and that in future the recruitment of people into the army should be made from the National Youth Service which is composed of all the constituencies?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure the hon. Member from Butere that on this particular occasion when only 300 men were wanted the recruiting team started on their itinerary on 27th February, and this went on to 23rd March. Further, they embraced all the tribes. But there is a plan for every member of the National Youth Service. We are at the moment organizing things to find out the background of every member of the National Youth Service, to see if he has the basic qualifications,

[Mr. Argwings-Kodhek]

and we will, if possible, recruit members to the police, the army, and other security services from the National Youth Service, if they have the basic qualifications.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Assistant Minister's supplementary reply, when he said that the Pokot youths were not taken owing to their medical unfitness, would he agree with me when I say that this unfair state of affairs was caused in order to coincide with the usual tribalistic tendencies of the majority tribes in power?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is no.

Question No. 2080

REMOVAL OF CLASS FROM KABIANGA SCHOOL

Mr. Kerich asked the Minister for Education if he would tell the House the reason why one class in Kabianga Secondary School had been removed, thereby leaving only one class, when the Provincial Council had recommended that Kabianga was to have double streams in 1965.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Konchellah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The number of classes to be admitted at Kabianga was reduced from two to one, firstly, because the number of new streams proposed by the Provincial Council was greater than the number which could be allocated to the province; and, secondly, because the competing claims of other appropriate secondary school sites in the province, prevented the allocation of more than one stream to Kabianga, as a matter of priorities within the province.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the Assistant Minister agree with me that it was a direct plan by the Ministry to grab one class from Kabianga and take it away to an unknown destination?

Mr. Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite agree with the hon. Member that a double stream at Kabianga was one of the projects included among the eleven classes recommended by the Provincial Council. At first, after the Provincial allocation had been raised to eight classes, Kabianga was accepted by the Ministry as taking up two of the available classes. Subsequently, the needs of other tribes and particularly the need for a new day secondary school at Nakuru were reconsidered. It was decided that a new stream at Nakuru had a higher priority than a second stream at Kabianga, and one class was therefore allocated to Nakuru.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because there are twenty empty classrooms in Kabianga, and about eight empty dormitories in Kabianga, could the Assistant Minister assure the House that in 1966 Kabianga will have double stream?

Mr. Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not assure the hon. Member that Kabianga will have a second stream, but as I said, at present, we are not ready to increase new secondary schools, but double streams are going to be recommended. So, if the province gives priority to having a second stream at Kabianga, we will consider it.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell this House what his Ministry has done to find places for those students who would have otherwise gone into this second stream at Kabianga?

Mr. Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of finding places for students who were supposed to go to the second stream at the Kabianga school is a problem which has been affecting other areas in Kenya as well.

Mr. Biy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that a large number of Kericho students who are qualified for Form I would have gone to Kabianga Secondary School and were ignored and left without being considered at all, would the Assistant Minister tell us where those students will be placed?

Mr. Konchellah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say that the students who did K.P.E. in Kericho District have been given fair consideration when they were sent to proper secondary schools. For instance, in Narok Secondary School, seventeen boys from Kericho were allocated seats and they would not even have gone to the second stream in Kabianga. There are a number also from the same district in Kajiado and by so doing I think we have deprived boys from that area from going to this secondary school.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Next question.

Question No. 2016

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, to the best of my knowledge, this question—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Yes, I was just going to tell the House that this question, Question No. 2016, has already been answered. Therefore, Question No. 2016 should not have been on the Order Paper today.

We will now move on to Mr. Theuri's question.

Question No. 2097

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS IN NAIROBI CITY

Mr. Theuri asked the Minister for Local Government if—

- (a) he could tell the House whether the Government had any plan in the near future for stopping any religious bodies from building buildings in connexion with their religious activities within the City of Nairobi without permission from Government; and
- (b) the Government was prepared to issue instructions to all those bodies within the realm of the Nairobi City that any bell in their clock tower put there for the congregation would not be rung within the City of Nairobi.

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Sagini): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to reply to the first part of the hon. Member's question by explaining that no religious body can put up buildings in connexion with its religious activities on leasehold land in the City without the permission of the Government. The policy of the Government is to avoid allocation of plots for religious buildings in central Nairobi as they have no economic value for the rents charged. Mr. Speaker, Sir, no private person can erect a building in Nairobi without the Nairobi City Council's permission.

The answer to the second part of the question is as follows. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in respect of this part I beg to advise the hon. Member that the ringing of bells with regard to disturbance is controlled by the Nairobi City Council under its nuisance by-laws. I wonder why the hon. Member has chosen to single out church bells as a form of nuisance rather than automobiles and aeroplanes which one would consider more hazardous to human life and nerves. Church bells are only rung at certain times of the day and I think most Members would agree that their sound, if anything, is very melodious and soothing.

Hon. Member must know that freedom of worship is guaranteed in the Constitution and one wonders why this question has been asked in the House particularly, as no Member of the public has objected to the Nairobi City Council to the ringing of church bells.

Mr. Theuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply to the second part of my question, what would happen if all the bells within the City of Nairobi were to be rung while the House was sitting, about six o'clock?

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an abstraction, and very often religious persons and Ministers are well trained philosophically, theologically. They are very reasonable men and would not ring bells in such a manner as to cause a disturbance.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Minister assure this House that he will instruct all those churches who have bells in Nairobi to ring their bells on Sundays only, and not to ring them all together during the time when people are in offices, so as not to disturb them?

Mr. Sagini: Mr. Speaker, the ringing of bells has been going on from time immemorial and it has never hurt the human race.

Question No. 2085

EMPLOYMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER: WEST POKOT

Mr. Lorema asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services to tell the House why William Sindano from Pokot, who had attended a community development course at the Kenya Institute of Administration, had not been employed in community development in West Pokot.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Kubai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Mr. William Sindano was accepted for training as a community development assistant by the Kenya Institute of Administration and attended a course at Kabete from 2nd May to 18th December 1964. He did not reach the standard required of a community development assistant and, therefore, was not given a certificate. It was recommended, however, that he would make a suitable locational leader.

Employment of community development assistants is a responsibility of local authorities. I understand that Sirikwa County Council has delegated this responsibility to Pokot Area Council, and that unfortunately the area council is financially unable to employ any community development staff. It is, therefore, useless for the Community Development Department to post an officer to Pokot since such an officer would be ineffective without suitable junior supporting staff.

I should like to add that there are a number of local authorities in the country whose inability to employ community development assistants is making it difficult to initiate the National Community Development Plan which seeks to involve the people in the task of nation-building.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell this House how this man was chosen to join the training and how he failed to prove suitable for employment and did not get a certificate?

Mr. Kubai: Mr. Speaker, this was done by the local authority.

Mr. Komora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House whether this gentleman will have a chance to repeat the course, and perhaps he will succeed?

Mr. Kubai: Mr. Speaker, if he can make an improvement in his standard he would be given another chance.

Mr. Mate: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that in the task of nation-building, Meru has provided many people, some of the best men and women, so that Meru, too, should be considered?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is nothing to do with the question.

Question No. 2112

EXPANSION OF ISRAEL INSTITUTE, MACHAKOS

Mr. Ndile asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if he would tell the House whether he intended to expand the present Israel Institute at Machakos to accommodate more men and women for social training?

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Kubai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am happy to be able to inform the hon. Member for Machakos South that plans have been formulated and approved for the expansion of the School of Social Work, which is situated in Machakos.

In January this year the Kenya Government formally accepted responsibility for the School of Social Work and, with the aid from the Israeli Government and anticipated assistance from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, it is planned to double the existing accommodation. In addition to the two-year course for social workers, it is the intention to organize in-service training courses for social welfare workers who are already in employment.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister assure this House that, although the Ministry intends to extend the Israeli school at Machakos, it would, at the same time, control the Israeli Institute at Machakos?

Mr. Kubai: I think the hon. Member did not follow my reply. I said that the Government has taken over this institute.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Assistant Minister tell the House whether his Ministry is considering changing the name altogether, or changing the name, particularly with reference to Israel?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is another question.

Mr. Biy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that instead of extending the Machakos Institute he should consider opening another one to be run by the same people from Israel?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): That is also another question.

Mr. Malinda: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Assistant Minister's reply when he said that plans have been formulated and accepted, can he tell us how soon he expects these plans are to be put into practice?

Mr. Kubai: Mr. Speaker, as soon as possible. I would say that in the first year of take-over, the Kenya Government is providing some £5,000 for recurrent expenditure and increasing the amount to approximately £8,000 in the second year. In addition, £10,000 has been budgeted for capital expansion. Increased accommodation and recurrent expenditure will mean that approximately fifty students will be in training in any given year for the two-year training course. In addition to this service, training will be provided for welfare workers in employment in accordance with the demands.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that this Institute is the first of its kind in Kenya, would the Minister consider making this one as the basis for expansion of similar institutes in Kenya to cater for the whole country, not only for Machakos?

Mr. Kubai: That has been noted, Mr. Speaker, and it is catering for the whole of Kenya, not Machakos alone.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may we know the basis of admission to this Institute, for men and women?

Mr. Kubai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, students are sent by the local authorities.

Question No. 2092

DISMISSALS OF LABOURERS IN CENTRAL RIFT

Mr. Tanui asked the Minister for Labour and Social Services if the Minister would tell the House what steps he had taken against the County Council of the Central Rift which had dismissed the labourers who had been engaged by the Tripartite Agreement, and also whether the Minister would take steps to make sure that the dismissed labourers would be re-employed.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government (Mr. Njiiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply on behalf of the Minister for Labour and Social Services. The Central Rift Council Finance Committee recently held an extraordinary meeting to consider its rapidly deteriorating financial position and it decided that the Tripartite Agreement which finished on 8th April 1965, should not be renewed. Some people, however, were expelled from working, I understand from the Treasury that a grant will be made for those people who were dismissed and they will be able to continue working until the end of their contracts, in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us whether these people are being returned to work or whether they are still out?

Mr. Njiiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of them have been returned already.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister assure this House that all of them will be returned?

Mr. Njiiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Tripartite Agreement which the Government is planning to follow.

Mr. Kerich: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Minister tell the House the number of those who have returned to work and those who are still to be returned?

Mr. Njiiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no figures but he can come to my office and I will give them to him.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to ask the same question which was not answered by the Assistant Minister. Will the Assistant Minister therefore make further assurance of all those working in Nakuru will they too be taken back again?

Mr. Njiiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said—and I am going to repeat—the Government is going to follow the Tripartite Agreement.

Mr. Biy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, may I seek your guidance, whether I would be in order to ask the Assistant Minister to answer this question, which affects all the civil local authorities, not only affecting the particular authority but also affecting all the local authorities in the country. This question of dismissal of employees?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): When you get a question that relates to something that has happened in a particular area, supplementary questions have to be limited to what is going on in that area. Actually, subject to that, you can go on asking supplementary questions until we move on to the next question; which we have now done, any how.

Question No. 2094

SETTLEMENT OF PEOPLE FROM LEMBUS

Mr. Tanui asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement whether he could tell the House when he was going to settle the 600 men from Lembus who had been left landless after the Lembus right-holders' list was completed.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. The settlement of these people will be considered in the normal way when (a) the Report of the Stamp Commission has been made to the Government; and (b) the Government can raise money to expand the Perkerra Irrigation Scheme.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware these people were given promises as far back as 1960 that they were going to be settled and nothing has been done up to now, and that plans are going on for them to be evicted in that area?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is not aware of that. What he is aware of is that, in 1961, the Government decided to protect Perkerra River which runs through a dry, overpopulated area. A commission, namely Lembus Forest Commission—when the colonialist government ruled over you—were set up to find out how many right-holders there were and so to see who should be settled there. The list of the right-holders was made and all of them were settled in the Lembus Forest. Those who were not right-holders were treated like any other squatters and they were not given land in the Lembus Forest.

Mr. Tanui: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that these people who are considered to be non-right-holders are the sons of

[Mr. Tanui]

the right-holders in that forest, and that by virtue of their being sons of these people, they are right-holders?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member would think about the daughters, but even though the squatters are the sons of the right land holders, the land cannot be extended, because the land is not made of rubber, and this land was distributed among the people who were the right-holders at that time. If the hon. Member feels that there is a case for the settlement of the sons of the right land holders, then the hon. Member should put forward that case, and not the case of that particular land and the Government will consider settling them.

Mr. Choge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could we know from the Assistant Minister what his Ministry is doing to resettle the 600 landless people and find them some development somewhere else?

Mr. Gachago: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer the hon. Member to the HANSARD if he was not listening to what I said. I have already said what the Government is considering doing.

Question No. 2075

AFRICANIZATION: PATRON AND PRESIDENT OF KENYA NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. Ngala asked the Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife to tell the House whether he intended to Africanize the positions of Patron, Honorary President, and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Kenya National Parks.

The Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife (Mr. Ayodo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. My Ministry has decided that eminent Kenya people should hold these positions of honour as soon as possible, and urgent steps are already being taken towards this end.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that reply, would the Minister agree with me that a simple issue such as this should not have taken so long?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Minister tell us whether he envisages allowing Kenya people of non-African origin, because when he says "Kenya people", we do not know whether it is Africans, Europeans or Indians, as far as the question is concerned, could he tell us whether by Kenya people, he means it is the Africans who are to take over these posts?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a little surprising that this should not be clear to anybody. Kenya people means people like yourself, hon. Member.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply, in which he said that the Government is taking urgent steps to see that these posts are more or less Africanized, could he tell the House in view of the fact that this is not a very serious or very hard thing to be done, how long can we expect this to be done, one month, seven months, seven years or eight thousand years?

Mr. Ayodo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is enough to tell the House that we have decided on this and that we are taking urgent steps to see that it is done. I think that is as much as I can say.

Question No. 2061

LENGTH OF TIME IT TAKES TO BECOME A CITIZEN

Mr. Balala asked the Minister for Home Affairs if he could tell the House how long it was taking a person to obtain his naturalization/citizenship.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It takes as short a time as possible for all the formalities that are asked for to be fulfilled by the applicants.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply that it takes as short a time as possible, could the Assistant Minister tell this House how long; how many months does it take for a man to obtain his citizenship?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in terms of months. In the past, an application for naturalization used to take anything up to six months. This period could be considerably reduced depending on whether the applicant fulfils all the formalities as quickly as possible.

When a person has completed an application and has fulfilled all that is required of him, and the onus is on him, then the Ministry does its best to see that he gets his application replied to in a positive or negative manner depending upon the findings.

Mr. Balala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that at the moment such applications have been submitted and it is almost seven or eight months and they have not been approved?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I spoke of the formalities. For the interest of the hon. Member

[**Mr. Nyagah**]

and Members here, the formalities include such things as the following. When a person has completed an application form for naturalization, first he advertises his intention in the newspaper twice. If he wants to take a year over it, it is up to him. After that has been done, the relevant cutting from the newspaper is sent to the Office of the Principal Immigration Officer, together with the application form. The application form is scrutinized to ensure that it is supported by the right sponsors. If the applicant does not do what is said, and the application form contains names of people who are not the right sponsors, then the delay is the applicants own responsibility. After that, Mr. Speaker, the application is forwarded to the Director of Intelligence and Criminal Investigation Department for his views. To find out the accuracy of the details given, if an applicant originally came from some far distant country, we cannot control the other Governments as to how long they should take to give us the relevant correct information, and that could cause the delay and the responsibility should not be placed on our department.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from one of the replies by the Assistant Minister, Mr. Speaker, Sir, would he assure us that Government would reserve rights to refuse some of these naturalization citizenships to Arabs that have run away from Zanzibar to come to Mombasa?

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a very different question, but I would like to go a little further on a point that I did not finish. The papers that have been scrutinized by our department are then returned to the Principal Immigration Officer for his recommendations to the Minister. Then the Minister makes, on behalf of the Government, the final decisions, whether to accept the application or to reject it.

Question No. 2074

MARKETING BOARDS TO BE REPLACED BY
CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Mr. Ngala asked the Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing to state whether it was his intention to replace some of the statutory marketing boards or some middle-man boards, e.g. the United Africa Company, with effective co-operative unions where they existed.

The Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing (Mr. Ngei): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. It is not the intention of the Government to replace statutory boards with co-operative unions. However, I have decided that wherever possible, the

union, and where applicable, societies will be considered for appointment as produce agents of the statutory boards.

The United Africa Company is not a "middle-man board" and I do not understand what the questioner means by this definition, but is an agent, properly appointed following public tender, of the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board.

In my recent tour of the West Kenya, I told co-operators that my Ministry has every intention of appointing co-operative bodies as produce agents provided they were properly and efficiently run.

Mr. Ngala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply by the Minister, would he not agree with me that when an effective co-operative society is available in Mombasa, that co-operative society, according to his own promises given in Nyanza, should replace the United Africa Company, which is an independent and un-productive company?

Mr. Ngei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the intention of the Government nor the Ministry to kill private initiative. It is the intention of the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing to establish well-run, properly-run, effective co-operative unions, which will take over the produce agencies, but it is not my intention to kill any private enterprise.

Mr. Ngala: Arising from that reply, is the Minister aware that he is contradicting himself when he suggests, on one hand, that effective co-operative societies would be given agencies by Government, and at the same time, refusing to give agencies to a co-operative union in Mombasa, in relation to produce such as cashew nuts or copra which is the produce of the people themselves?

Mr. Ngei: Mr. Speaker, if I may enlighten the hon. Member on this matter, I have said that as soon as the union is established, and in my opinion, is run properly, the agency of these, either copra or maize, will be given. I would like to state, Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Member, that the Kirinyaga Co-operative Union, which is a district union, and is appropriated through its societies, is responsible for buying and transporting produce throughout the districts as the agent for the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board. For your further information, the Taita District Union will be taking over soon the agency and stores at Voi to run the affairs of the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board and Maize Marketing Board,

[Mr. Ngei]

and so on. Therefore, I made it very clear to the Western Kenya Marketing Board during my Western Kenya tour, that as soon as I have it in writing from the Commissioner of Co-operative Development that a union in Kakamega or Bungoma, like the Elgon Farmers' Union, is running its affairs effectively, licences will be issued for them to act as the board's agents.

Mr. Mbogoh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the policy of co-operatives is not the same policy as that of individual businessmen, would the Minister then tell this House whether his Ministry as a co-operative ministry favours individual businessmen and big companies against the co-operatives so that he can say that some of these companies cannot be taken over by the co-operatives?

Mr. Ngei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to create ill-will between the people of Kenya, but to carry on my responsibility in the right way.

Mr. Mwamzandi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that if the farmers who form the co-operative societies could sell their products to the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, they would get a better price, rather than when there is a middle man immediately after the co-operative society?

Mr. Ngei: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may cite for the information of the hon. Member, I would say that the Kisii District Farmers' Union is carrying on the business of getting direct produce of maize or whatever it is from the farmers, because the farmers form the farmers' union in the district, and therefore, it is my intention that as soon as the farmers form themselves into a farmers' co-operative union in that district, they shall have direct dealings with the statutory boards.

Question No. 2062

BIRTH CERTIFICATES REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Balala asked the Attorney-General whether, in view of the fact that the majority of Africans did not possess birth certificates and to obtain one constituted a lengthy procedure and a fee of Sh. 15, the Government could "open the door" to Africans to register their births in the normal way at the existing normal fees of Sh. 5 "within a specified period".

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I hope soon to introduce compulsory registration of births to those

persons—and in this case it is only Africans—who are exempt from compulsory registration. Government is anxious to encourage the registration of births of those Africans whose births were not required to be registered at the time of the occurrence.

Consideration is accordingly being given to the possibility of reducing the fee payable and facilitating the procedure and as soon as a decision has been reached, details will be announced.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Speaker, arising from the Attorney-General's reply that some steps are being taken to see to it that the fee is reduced, could he tell us what will happen to those who have already paid the fee? Do they get any refund?

Mr. Njonjo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, once a fee is paid, unfortunately it cannot be repaid.

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

CASUALTIES SUFFERED FROM SHIFTA ATTACK AT MARALAL

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We must go on now. Mr. Areman, you have a question by private notice?

Mr. Areman: Yes, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Internal Security and Defence:

- (1) what exactly happened, and what were the casualties and loss of livestock suffered, when the *Shifita* attacked people near Maralal on or about 9th May?
- (2) What steps is Government taking to protect the people of the Samburu District against further attacks of this kind?

The Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Mr. Argwings-Kodhek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. First of all I must congratulate the Member for Turkana for being so interested in the Samburu area which is well represented in this House. Today is the 12th, and an incident really did take place on 7th May 1965 when a gang of about ten *Shifita* attacked a Samburu *manyatta* killing, unfortunately, one girl and wounding three other people. The initial report stated that approximately 2,000 head of cattle were stolen. However, subsequently investigations showed that only 400 head of cattle were actually stolen by the gang of *Shifita*.

The District Officer, Wamba, together with a platoon of Kenya and Tribal Police, immediately went after the gang and has been searching for it. Investigations are therefore still continuing and further details will be released when received.

Mr. Areman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your guidance, I think about ten years ago when we had this *Mau Mau*, all the Kikuyu and all the people who consisted of Embu, Meru, and so on, had something to identify themselves with, as being persons resident in a particular place?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Are you asking a question, Mr. Areman?

Mr. Areman: The question is this, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister aware that Somalis in Samburu District were putting the others where they are, and then the others in Samburu District would come and attack the other Samburu at night?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody knows who a *Shifta* is, but I might add this further. As I have repeatedly said in this House, the Government is untiring in its efforts of the hunting down the *Shifta* wherever they may be found, and bringing them to account. The security forces do not just sit down and wait for what is likely to happen. We actually go out to look for them. Such operations are taking place all the time, and in this particular area, the Police Force has been strengthened and a new post, in accordance with what the Senator and the Member for that area came to ask me about, is to be reopened at a place called Serolevi. In addition, Mr. Speaker, a platoon of the General Service Unit is operating continuously in this particular area.

It must be appreciated, Sir, that it is not easy to determine who a *Shifta* is, and it is quite impossible to foretell *Shifta* intentions, and to provide every *manyatta* with a security guard.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would the Assistant Minister agree with me that the Somalis in Samburu District are loyal and devoted to this country and not *Shifta*? Sir, there has been serious allegations. Some Members are asking me whether I am loyal myself.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): It is quiet out of order. It is not really an allegation, but it is not the sort of question we encourage in this House.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask this question. Would the Assistant Minister for Defence agree with me that the Somalis living in Samburu are loyal and that they do not either assist or help the notorious elements of the *Shifta*?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while we cannot provide every *manyatta* with a security guard, I cannot be a judge of who a *Shifta* is, and I cannot say at the outset that all Somalis in the Samburu area are loyal.

Mr. Khalif: They are.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: I would like some more evidence of that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lorema: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that this question is really centred around loyal and disloyal *Shifta*, would the Assistant Minister tell the House what—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): There has been no question of loyal *Shifta*.

Mr. Lorema: —efforts Government is making to point out who is a *Shifta* and who is not a *Shifta*?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in part two of the answer I said that our boys are not just sitting around. They are hunting the *Shifta* down everywhere. They are going all out to find out where the *Shifta* are. They are hunting them down, they are keeping the *Shifta* on the run; the General Service Unit is in the area continuously patrolling; the Police Force in the area has been strengthened; a new post at Serolevi is to be reopened. But the Members from the particular area, the Eastern and the North-Eastern Regions are the people best placed to assist the security forces in pointing out who is a *Shifta*.

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek your guidance. This question of *Shifta*, you have given ruling on so many times. Even now, when the Assistant Minister has completed his reply, he pointed an accusing finger at me.

Sir, I have encountered difficulties in this House whenever the question of *Shifta* comes up. Now, Sir, could I know whether it is right when discussing the question of *Shifta*, to point an accusing finger at the hon. Member of Wajir North?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): No, it is most certainly wrong—and I am sure all hon. Members know it—to suggest in any way that any hon. Member of this House is engaged or has been engaged in any subversive activities. If I hear any Member or any Member acknowledge saying anything of that kind, any suggestion that any Member is a *Shifta*, he will be required to leave the Chamber immediately.

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps the hon. Member for Wajir North thinks that I pointed a finger at him. I suggested—and HANSARD will bear me out—that it is up to the Members from the Eastern and North-Eastern Regions to assist our security forces in pointing out who is a *Shifta*. If he decides that he is the person so, well—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I do not think we need follow that up any more.

Mr. ole Tipis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the distance from Maralal to the district which the Somalis inhabit in the North-Eastern Region, can the Assistant Minister tell us what measures, if any, the Government has taken to detect any Somalis residing in Samburu who harbour these *Shifta*?

The second point, Sir, is this. Could we know, arising from what the Assistant Minister has just said that it is difficult to tell who the *Shifta* are, whether it is difficult for the security forces to track the 400 head of cattle stolen and know that they belong to the Samburu?

Mr. Argwings-Kodhek: Mr. Speaker, the second part of that question can be dealt with like this.

In the first part of my answer, Sir, I stated very definitely that in the first reports there were over 2,000 head, but further investigations revealed that only 400 head were taken and these 400 head are still being tracked down. The incident took place only very recently, as the hon. Member, Mr. Areman, said.

The distance between Samburu and Moyale is known or should be known to every Member of this House. We have our security forces on the border of Kenya and Somalia and there are certain emergency zones which were demarcated after approval of an emergency area by Members of this House, and the hon. Member, my friend, Mr. ole Tipis, should know.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): We must go on now.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY TO QUESTION BY PRIVATE
NOTICE: SHIFTA ATTACK AT MARALAL

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Assistant Minister has demonstrated his ignorance with regard to this question and in view of the very, very unsatisfactory way he has replied, I would like to raise this matter on an adjournment.

POINT OF ORDER

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Tanui: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I am seeking your ruling and guidance.

I submitted some questions some time back—last year—and I was given replies in writing. Then I chased up the questions again, and again

I can see that the same questions are being placed to be answered for me in writing, and yet I did not get satisfactory answer the other time in writing. I am seeking your guidance, Sir, whether it is possible that these questions, even if it was because of lack of time that you are putting them down for written reply now, that they be delayed so that I can get oral replies, so that I can pursue them properly in this Chamber?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think, if I understand your question aright, Mr. Tanui, the answer is no. By a recent amendment of Standing Orders, it is provided that when a question becomes due for answer, and it is a question for oral reply, and there is not room for it on the Order Paper, then it will receive a written reply. As hon. Members know, Standing Orders provide that questions will become due for reply within quite a short period. We may not always be able to get them all on to the Order Paper for reply because of the limited time; so we adopted this amendment to Standing Orders which said that certain questions, if we have more than twelve to be answered, shall receive written replies and those to receive a written reply will be selected from amongst questions to some of which the questioner is already receiving an oral reply.

Mr. Tanui: On a point of order, Sir, may I know how many times you refer an hon. Member's questions for written reply, before they become oral, and yet he is pursuing all the time?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am afraid I do not quite understand you.

Mr. Tanui: I want to know how many times you judge and place a Member's questions to be answered in writing, and he repeats the same questions to go back again for written reply, and he pursues them; how many times will they continue like that before they can come for oral reply?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry, Mr. Tanui, I cannot quite understand what you are talking about. I think you had better come and ask me about this outside the House.

POINT OF ORDER

OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek your guidance on this. On various occasions you have ruled that there are certain offensive and unparliamentary words which must not be used in this House. Today the hon. Mr. Khalif used the word "ignorant"

[The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services]

in a context which I would like to seek your opinion on, because some of these words used properly are not offensive but, depending on the context and the gusto with which the words are used, they can be very offensive.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think the phrase to which you are referring was a remark by Mr. Khalif that the Assistant Minister had shown his ignorance of the subject. It is mildly offensive, but I think there is a limit to where we take offence. I should not worry too much about that particular point.

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 TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Clause 2

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to move an amendment to clause 2: That clause 2 of the Bill be amended—

- (i) by deleting therefrom the definition of "Arbitration Tribunal"; and
- (ii) by inserting therein, in its correct alphabetical sequence, the following new definition—"Tripartite Committee" means a committee consisting of a representative of the Minister, who shall be the chairman, and two other members appointed by the Minister, one from a panel of persons nominated by or on behalf of organizations of employers, and the other from a panel of persons nominated by or on behalf of organizations of employees.

(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)

(Clause 2 as amended agreed to)

Clause 3

Mr. Omar: Mr. Deputy Chairman, clause 3 (a) says, "in a military, naval or air force, or in any reserve force thereto"; and this Bill provides machinery whereby employers and employees are

to sit together and discuss their industrial differences and disputes and try to settle them. Now, it seems that under this clause this is not applicable to the military, naval or air forces, nor the police force. Since these are also employees of the Central Government, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like the Minister to tell us whether there is existing machinery whereby the police force and the naval, military and air forces can sit with the Government and settle their grievances?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is very strange to have to learn that a Member of the House does not know the machinery which is used for settling all the disputes of naval, military and air forces, as also police forces. This Bill is for those people who are employed in the organizations which are specified and that has nothing to do with the army, police and the rest.

(Clause 3 agreed to)

(Clause 4 agreed to)

Clause 5

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move another amendment to clause 5 of the Bill. That clause 5 (1) of the Bill be amended—

- (i) by inserting immediately after the words "reported to him and" the words "shall consult a Tripartite Committee and, after such consultation,";
- (ii) by deleting the word "or" in paragraph (d);
- (iii) by deleting the word "Act." in paragraph (e) and by inserting in place thereof the words "Act; or"; and
- (iv) by inserting a new paragraph as follows—
(f) recommend to the parties that the trade dispute be referred to the Industrial Court.

(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)

(Clause 5 as amended agreed to)

(Clause 6 agreed to)

Clause 7

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, I have a question to ask the Minister on clause 7 (3) where it says: "Any investigator or committee to whom any matter is so referred by the Minister under this section shall investigate the matter without delay

[Mr. Omar]

and report thereon to the Minister." My question here, Mr. Chairman, is, how long can the Minister delay this matter because there is no number of days limited as to how long this matter can be delayed. I am asking this question because sometimes the Minister may be very busy with other affairs and he might overlook a matter which has been referred to him and he may take a very long time which might result in a strike which he is likely to call an illegal strike because notice has not been given. Therefore, I would like the Minister to tell us how long he can delay this matter.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member knows that if I choose somebody as investigator then the time he takes to investigate and report to me is guided by many circumstances: it may be that some of the facts he wants are in the hands of some person who is on leave, or he may be sick in hospital, and so on. That is why it is very difficult to set a time limit here as to the number of days.

However, subsection (3) says clearly that the Minister will require a report on this matter without any delay.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, the problem which arises on this is that there could be a deliberate action by the Ministry concerned to delay the whole thing, but if it is stipulated in the Act that within so many days, as soon as the Minister receives the report then he takes action. This is the problem, that the Minister is given latitude to decide what is convenient to him to fit in with "as soon as possible" so that he can delay. There may be many reasons to show that the delay is not deliberate, but I think the best thing is that we should leave no ambiguity here. Let us state the number of days after the Minister has received the necessary information.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, I think, fixing a definite time here is likely to inconvenience the parties to a dispute because if the time is fixed and one of the parties to the dispute is not prepared to go through the machinery with the Minister, there can be a lot of inconvenience. I think the subsection as laid down here is enough. "Any investigator or committee to whom any matter is so referred by the Minister under this section shall investigate the matter without delay and report thereon to the Minister." There is no suggestion here, Mr. Chairman, that the Minister is going to sit on the report. As soon as the reports are processed

and read through by us we release them and we get action going on them.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, my problem still stands that the Minister should assure the House that after, say, five days, when the matter has been referred to the investigator, the parties involved will know that the case is in the hands of the investigating committee or the Minister himself. However, when the matter is referred to without delay— The delay can be caused deliberately and there is a possibility of it being so. I remember when I was dealing with the Railway problem I had to meet the Minister for Labour in order to do something in this matter. I tried to find out if we could find a reason in order to avoid any clash between the workers and the Railways Administration. This never happened. So, I think, Mr. Chairman, that unless we commit the Minister to a definite time, that as soon as the investigator has the report submitted to him— ten days, fifteen days, or even a month after the Minister knows about the matter it should be sent to the investigator.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, we cannot accept this because one investigation might take only two days whereas another which needs assembling of facts might take one month, and if we commit ourselves to five days as the hon. Member is suggesting, we will only be increasing trouble for ourselves.

(Clause 7 agreed to)

Clause 8

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move another amendment to clause 8. That the whole of clause 8 be deleted and a new clause 8 be inserted in place thereof as follows:—

Agreements to be lodged with Minister.

8. It shall be the duty of every party to any agreement or arrangement made between any employer or organization of employers and any organization of employees, to secure that a copy of the terms of such agreement or arrangement is lodged with the Minister as soon as practicable after it is made.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think there are two separate questions here because the new clause is quite different from the original clause 8.

(Question that clause 8 be left out of the Bill proposed)

(Question that clause 8 be left out of the Bill put and agreed to)

(Question of the new clause 8 proposed)

(New clause read the First Time)

(Question that the new clause be read a Second Time proposed)

(Question that the new clause be read a Second Time put and agreed to)

(The new clause was read a Second Time)

(Question that the new clause be added to the Bill put and agreed to)

Clause 9

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that clause 9 of the Bill be amended—

(i) in subsection (1) by deleting the words “one shall be an independent member” and by inserting in place thereof the words “two shall be independent members who shall be Vice-Presidents of the Court”; and

(ii) in proviso (a) to subsection (3) by deleting the words “independent persons appointed to be members” and by inserting in place thereof the words “Vice-Presidents”.

(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)

(Clause 9 as amended agreed to)

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on clause 9, to find out some information.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think I have rushed Members rather, and have only dealt with the amendments that were proposed by the Minister and I did not hear any other comments on the clause. I am afraid it is no good now Mr. Gichoya. It is my fault, but we have decided that clause 9 stand part of the Bill. So we have to go on, but I do apologize. In the next amendment I will see that Members have a chance to speak.

Clause 10

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): I think that before we call on Mr. Mwendwa to move his amendment, we will see if any other Member wishes to raise any other comment on this clause.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendments, that clause 10 of the Bill be amended—

(i) in subsection (1) by deleting the words “or by an Arbitration Tribunal”; and

(ii) in subsection (5) by deleting the words “to the Arbitration Tribunal or” and, where they first appear in the subsection, the words “the Tribunal or” and, in the proviso to the subsection, the words “Tribunal or”.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 10 as amended put and agreed to)

(Clauses 11 and 12 agreed to)

Clause 13

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that clause 13 of the Bill be amended by deleting the words “Arbitration Tribunal or”.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 13 as amended put and agreed to)

Clause 14

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendments that clause 14 of the Bill be amended

(i) in subsection (1) by deleting the words “Arbitration Tribunal or”;

(ii) in subsection (2) by deleting the words “Arbitration Tribunal or a” and the word “Tribunal”; and

(iii) in subsection (4) by deleting the words “or an Arbitration Tribunal” and the word “Tribunal”.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 14 as amended put and agreed to)

Clause 15

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendments that clause 15 of the Bill be amended

(i) in subsection (1) by deleting the words, wherever they appear in the subsection, “Arbitration Tribunal or”, and the word “Tribunal”; and

(ii) in subsection (2) by deleting the words “Arbitration Tribunal or”.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 15 as amended put and agreed to)

Clause 16

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that clause 16 be amended by deleting the words "Arbitration Tribunal or".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 16 as amended put and agreed to)

Clause 17

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that clause 17 be amended by deleting the words "8 or section".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, would the Assistant Minister tell us what he means by this amendment? Could he enlighten me?

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. Slade): If you looked at the Bill then you would see. It is hard to explain unless you have the Bill.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Member has a copy of the Bill then he will see that it reads as follows:—

"(1) In any proceedings before Industrial Court or under section 8 or section 12 of this Act, the president—"

Now we are deleting "8 or section" because we have already amended the Bill by deleting the whole of section 8. It will now read: "or under section 12 of this Act".

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 17 as amended put and agreed to)

Clause 18

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that clause 18 of the Bill be amended in the definition of "award", by deleting the word "includes" and by inserting in place thereof the word "means", and by deleting the words "or by an Arbitration Tribunal".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words proposed to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Question that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted put and agreed to)

(Clause 18 as amended agreed to)

(Clauses 19 and 20 agreed to)

Clause 21

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in clause 21, subsection (b), the last paragraph, it is stated that "the Minister may by order declare any strike or lock-out (whether actual or threatened) in that trade or industry to be unlawful".

Now, Mr. Chairman, here I can see that the Minister is given wide powers to decide whether the actual strike or threatened strike is lawful or unlawful. Now, when workers work under any industry, they work under certain conditions of employment, and sometimes they are satisfied with these conditions and sometimes they are not. When they are not satisfied with such conditions, they become unlawful to them, and when they are satisfied with those conditions, they become lawful to them. So, it is upon the workers themselves to decide whether conditions of employment are lawful or not lawful. It is for them to leave the responsibilities of choice to a Minister to declare whether such conditions are good or bad, or lawful or unlawful, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Minister here to tell us what are the factors which are going to guide him to decide whether such strikes, which are likely to take place, are lawful or unlawful, because in his opinion, he may think that these are unlawful, and in the opinion of the workers, they may think that they are lawful. The decision of the Minister may not satisfy the workers, and therefore, I think this clause should be deleted, Mr. Chairman, because it gives the Minister very wide dictatorial powers, which are bad for this country.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am afraid the hon. Member is confused. In fact what we are talking about now in this clause is sympathetic strikes and local strikes. It is not a strike at all, and what the Minister is empowered to do is to declare a sympathetic strike or local strike as unlawful. If they have failed to recognize their agreements, which is contained in clause 19, which we have already agreed to, if I find that at any time a person in a union is trying to go on strike in sympathy with another strike which I have already ordered or declared unlawful, then these are the powers I am seeking, and hon. Members should read the clauses very well.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think we are now trying to create a dictator

[Mr. Gichoya]

of the workers. I say so, Mr. Chairman, because just a few days back there was a strike of the local government workers, and that strike opposed some county councils who had paid or agreed to pay on the scales in the Pratt Report. Some county councils were not in a position to pay on those scales which were to be compelled by the failure of the whole local government authority from functioning when they went on sympathy strike, which is the only weapon given to the workers, that if one employer proves to be completely indifferent to the demands which are being made, then all they can do is to go on strike, as long as they believe that the problem of the one worker is the problem of the other workers.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, what I am trying to explain is that if we give the Minister the powers that are demanded here by the Act, it means exactly that sympathy strikes which have necessitated the employer to have common sense, will no longer take place, and if they do not take place the employers will be the victims of the actual Parliament. I believe in the former conditions we were a little better off than under this particular Act, which gives the Minister power to dictate. We have rejected dictatorship in Kenya, and we have to dictate ourselves, and not allow the Minister, in this connexion, to be the dictator over the workers who are fighting for their own livelihood.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would urge the Minister to amend this.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Member was awake at all, he could have objected to two previous clauses. Now, the fact of the matter is that under this section, the Minister is given powers to declare a strike illegal if it is a sympathy strike from *without* the industry. Sympathy strikes are allowed *within* an industry, and for his information industry is defined here. So the question of sympathy strikes from outside should not arise.

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

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

I think he should do his homework.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it surprises me to hear that when we are dealing with particular industries, and they say that in these industries dictatorship shall not exist, workers must be given the latitude to get sympathy from their fellow workers in terms of the same industry. I am trying to find out why it is allowed

that a sympathy strike should operate in the same industry or, for that matter, same place. So, that being completely heeded, Mr. Chairman, Sir, why cannot he sympathize with the workers and ask the Minister to pin-point the place where he allows the sympathy strikes?

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will quote: "For the purpose of this section, a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and employees, or between employees and employees, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of labour, of persons in that trade or industry."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this section we are trying to accommodate two things. Strictly speaking, taking the present trade union strikes in the country, it is not easy to draw a clear line that this industry is organized by a certain union, so we are using two definitions. "Industry" in the ordinary sense and "industry" in the sense of a group of employment units which have been organized by one union, and the two definitions are accommodated.

(Clause 21 agreed to)

Clause 22

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odera-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that clause 22 (3) be amended by inserting immediately after the words "signed by" the words "or under the authority of".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be inserted be inserted put and agreed to)

(Clause 22 as amended agreed to)

(Clauses 23 and 24 agreed to)

Clause 25

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under this clause (1), it says "Any person who in connexion with any strike or lock-out declared by or under this Act to be unlawful: (a) declares, instigates, or incites others to take part in, any such strike or lock-out." Here, Mr. Chairman, personally I do not believe that there is a person who can instigate or incite others to take part in strikes. I would like these Ministers to keep quiet, Mr. Chairman, so that I can explain to them what makes workers go on strike. They are not incited or instigated by anybody. It is a social problem which makes the workers go on strike, and therefore there is nobody at all who will go to a

[Mr. Omar]

worker in his house or to his place of work and tell him, "You go on strike." Workers go on strike when they are not satisfied with their salaries, and when they are not satisfied with other conditions of employment. It is instinct which makes workers go on strike and therefore it is wrong, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion for such a clause to be included in this Bill. What I can see here is that the Government or the Minister for Labour must think that the leaders of the trade unions are the people who make workers go on strike straightaway. That in itself unions is that the workers complain to the leaders of the trade unions, and the trade union leaders take the matter to the employers and settle it, and when settlement is not achieved, the leaders go back and report to the workers, and the workers go on strike straightaway. That in itself cannot be interpreted as instigation or incitement. Therefore, I strongly feel that this clause should be completely deleted from this Bill.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sympathize with the hon. Member's remarks, but he says he does not agree that there is anybody who will instigate or incite others to go on strike. If that is so, he has no reason to fear, because the clause will only deal with those who instigate or those who incite. Since he says he does not think that anybody will incite, there is no reason to fear. The clause is put here in case there is a mad man roaming about who will incite others.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there must be a system of ascertaining the contention that there is somebody instigating. What is the basis for the Minister determining that X and Y and Z are instigating?

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the normal procedure which is taken in a court of law takes place. A man is not a thief until he is proved by the court that he is a thief.

(Clause 25 agreed to)

(Clauses 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 agreed to)

Clause 34

Mr. Omar: M. Chairman, Sir, again, here I find that the Minister is given rather dictatorial powers. This covers the whole of the workers in the country, not only local workers' unions. "The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, add any service to, or delete any service from, the First Schedule to this Act, and without prejudice to the generality of the description of any service

specified therein." Now, I find that under the list of Essential Services where the workers will not be allowed to take strike action, it seems that the Minister is given powers to add any service to it, and he can wake up one morning and say that the workers of local government are also to be included in the list of Essential Services.

Now, this is an authority of this country and if the Minister is given such powers alone to decide at any time that it be put in the Official Gazette, that a certain industry is to come under the Essential Services, I feel it means that too many powers are given to the Minister. Of course, it is further stated here that they will probably bring it to the National Assembly, but he shall have already assessed those powers. What I would like is that, before the Minister takes steps to put an industry in the list of Essential Services in the Official Gazette, he brings the matter to the House for full discussion and then get the consent of the National Assembly. The Minister alone should not have such powers; he should not become a dictator here.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the hon. Member has been a trade union leader, I expect he will try to show the Government that his union is a business union. If that is so, I am given powers to do two things; to delete or to add. It is up to the unions to prove to the Government that they are loyal and it is not essential to be in the list of Essential Services. It will automatically, Mr. Chairman, without any delay, delete that union, because they have behaved well. Therefore it is the duty of the hon. Member to go and tell his union to prove to the Government and the Minister that they are well behaved, they follow the machinery, and I will definitely delete it from the Essential Services.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, here is an explanation which shows exactly that the Minister himself is doubtful as to whether a particular service is an Essential Service or not. Mr. Chairman, what is more important—we expect that our Minister along with his own technicians would take time to first of all go deeper and find out which are Essential Services within the country, to stipulate them completely and bring that document to this House to get the authority for adding them up into a form of law that these are Essential Services where a strike is not allowed. This is what happens normally in modern society and, more so, in democratic institutions.

Mr. Chairman, the Minister says that a trade union has to behave so that it is exempted from being within the Essential Services; I wonder what behaviour is expected, Sir, to include trade

[Mr. Gichoya]

unionists working in hospitals. The hospital is and Essential Service and it must be maintained throughout, whether there is an emergency or not. But instead of the Minister knowing that that particular industry or that particular trade falls under the category of Essential Services, here he comes with a very confused mind, Sir, it is the trade union, when it behaves nicely, will be told that you are not falling under the Essential Services column.

I think, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister should not be given powers to determine itself, we should make a list of all those Essential Services, present them to the House, so that we can approve that they be entirely under the Essential Services conditions so that the Minister works without any fear that Parliament might later say that he has acted wrongly. The notice that the whole thing will be done will be brought to the National Assembly. I would be embarrassing to tell the Minister that he had made a mistake, he ought to have done it this way—let him first of all bring it and get the authority of this House without any fear. That is all we are trying to find out from the Minister, as to whether he is willing to accept, not to be a dictator but come to the Parliament and beg for the authority and then use that authority for the good of the workers.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Chairman, I am surprised to see that the hon. Member has not even taken the trouble to go through the Bill. In the First Schedule, Sir, I have given the list of services which we have considered to be Essential Services, and for the interest of the hon. Members sitting in the House, they should understand that these have been checked by the leaders of the unions and they have agreed, together with the employers, that these are services which at the moment they consider are essential. In fact, Mr. Chairman, the arrangements, which I have already tabled in this House, were reached as a result of the agreement between the trade union leaders and our Ministry, and it is no good anybody standing in this House and trying to talk as if he is a union leader when he is not a union leader. I do not have a magic wand to waive over the services which are essential or not essential. We know a service is essential by the service which is rendered and given to the people. There are services, Mr. Chairman, which I have left out, which I think the hon. Members in this House will agree with me are Essential Services. For example, if I may give an example, the teaching service is a very essential service, but it is left out. That is the reason why we have

put a list here so that the Members can read it for themselves.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Chairman, I do not agree with the explanation of the Minister.

The point here is that the Minister must clarify the position. As one of the workers, as I know that I am also under contract in this House. I would like the Minister—

Mr. Chairman, the position is that we learn that the unions, like the oil and like the dockworkers unions, like the Railways and many others, are declared Essential Services. The Minister has told us that the union representatives agreed, but if they did agree, could we know who represented the dockworkers, who represented the oil workers' union and some other unions because it is always the tendency of the Ministry to deal with only one side—that is the Kenya Federation of Labour—which, in fact, does not represent all the workers in the country. Mr. Chairman, what I am talking about is that the Ministry only contacts those unions affiliated to the Kenya Federation of Labour and leaves out the other labour federation composed of other unions. So, in fact, what we want is to give assurance to this House and to the Members that the oil union, the dockworkers union, were represented and, if so, by whom.

..... (Inaudible.)
 pick up these street fellows who have not taken official (Inaudible.)
 and use them to fight against the legal secretary under the Trade Union Ordinance. That is one.

Two, this Bill here empowers the Minister at any time he considers fit to declare any union essential and, like that of teachers, my fear is that at the moment I know they left the teachers union out because they feared— They know that teachers are intellectuals and that at any moment that the Government or the Ministry mess about (Inaudible.)
 in this country. I know that the teachers union could make a lot of noise, they could even (Inaudible.)
 to declare the teachers union as an Essential Service. Over the money there are cases, of course, which come to a deadlock (Inaudible.)
 The alternative is that the Government will (Inaudible.)
 like police, and this is where I say that if this kind of thing is to be allowed, the situation will be terrible, Mr. Chairman (Inaudible.)
 are going to be denied the right of demanding their cases, of course, if it comes to (Inaudible.)

[Mr. Oduya]

I know that you do not refuse them the opportunity of going on strike, but the line that is being taken, in fact the machinery itself if I examine it properly (Inaudible.) union to be Essential Services.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): You must address the Chair.

Mr. Oduya: (Inaudible.) It is a serious thing. When they go on strike what will be the alternative, if they go on strike by force. The alternative is that the Government will summon all the other groups, like police (Inaudible.) do not understand the consequences.

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for the hon. Member to say that his colleagues in this House do not understand?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): One cannot substantiate this. It is a reflection, it is rather bad for him to do so, but I do not know whether, in fact, it would be out of order. So I would very much prefer that hon. Members did not say things like this. It is not insulting, I think, in the true sense, but I would like the hon. Member to withdraw it.

Mr. Oduya: When I said some Members do not understand, I meant to say that all of us have not been trade unionists.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think we can accept that explanation.

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make two points clear.

Firstly, we are not declaring the Railway African Union an Essential Service, we are declaring the Railway Administration an Essential Service.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the Assistant Minister is trying to change the meaning given by the hon. Member when he was speaking.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, no. I think the Assistant Minister is quite right. In fact, I did hear, I think it was Mr. Oduya, who said the Railway African Union, and the Union had been declared an Essential Service. It might have been a slip of the tongue, but he did say it.

Mr. Odera-Jowi: Mr. Chairman, I know it was a slip of the tongue, because the hon. Member for Teso knows his trade unionism very well.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to make it clear that the fact that a service or, say, the Railway Administration has been declared an Essential Service does not mean that the workers in that Administration will not go through the normal processes of having their disputes listened to and processed just as in any other industry. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, all the machinery for negotiation has been left entirely to the unions to work out with the employers, and they will work out the normal procedures for settling disputes. But it only comes to this point, that instead of going on strike, it is stipulated that they will give twenty-eight days' notice and that if a solution to a dispute is not reached, the Minister has the power to refer it either to the Industrial Court or a court of inquiry, whose findings will be binding on the parties to the dispute.

So, Mr. Chairman, the question of this section of the Bill being dictatorial does not really arise, because there are laws in this world which are much more stern than this one. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would like to urge the Members to get that clarified.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the Assistant Minister has explained, it appears that he has not quite convinced some of us. We understand we are here to help the Government pass this Bill, but we must do so after getting a proper explanation as to why oil workers come under Essential Services; there is no reason at all for that. These people are not employed by Government. For that matter, there is nowhere where their salaries are guaranteed, so that a person working in Eldoret in a petrol station will receive a certain salary. Any petrol dealer employs him at a salary, and since such people do not come under the Government machinery of employment, like the Railways, and until such time that Government has guaranteed the salaries of the workers in the oil industry, it will be completely out of place to say that this type of service should come under Essential Services. That is one point.

The other point, Mr. Chairman, is on the Railways. The Railways is also a commercial concern, although it is semi-Government, because it competes with some firms like Express Transport and Overseas Touring Company, as far as passengers are concerned, and these are not declared Essential Services. How are you going to have the two, just because you want Government to have a monopoly, and yet you say you have given a licence to some people to compete with the Railways? Because of that, Sir, until the Government convinces us that for one, two, three, four reasons and because of that strike

[Mr. Masinde]

this country had a loss of so much, because of the other strike this country had a loss of so much, it will be completely impossible for us to accept that these workers should come under Essential Services, particularly the oil companies. Tell us what strike, which year, how much this country lost, because if the workers go on strike—

Mr. Malinda: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, now that we are concerned with additions or deletions to the Essential Services' list, is the Member strictly in order in talking generally of the list which is already there?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think it would be, because I do not think one can discuss the question of Essential Services without discussing the list that is there, and may be increased or reduced. What I think he is trying to say is the danger of the list being increased.

Mr. Masinde: Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, the hon. Member is hoping that his employees will not be going on strike because he is engaged in transport employment.

I have just put this to the hon. Minister because we want to know. These are some of the important issues which are affecting us. We accept this, as far as medical services are concerned, because if you get a person dying because somebody is on strike, that is a straightforward case, but if Masinde fails to go to Mombasa because the Railways are on strike, it does not matter. If Masinde fails to get petrol because there is an oil strike, it does not matter, because that is personal, it is more personal than national. We have to be fair to ourselves. As we look at ourselves, let us also look at the people we are trying to protect in this Bill. Sir, I doubt whether the Minister is going to give us this breakdown as far as every department or industry is concerned.

Mr. Mwendwa: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Member because he has asked me the reasons why we have thought that the oil industry is essential. A service does not qualify to be essential or not essential by the fact that it is in private hands or Government hands; that is not a qualification. The qualification is entirely the service which it gives to the people in Kenya.

I just want to give one example. Supposing there is a strike today in the oil industry and you are summoned by the National Assembly to attend a meeting here which is very important, and you cannot get petrol anywhere, would you walk to Nairobi? You cannot walk to Nairobi,

and you will come here and say that this is an Essential Service because that has affected you.

I will give another instance. All the Government is thinking of actually is the public good and the public service. These people are the ones who are serving people in the Medical Department, Health Department, Agriculture Department, Education Department. If there is an oil strike, an inspector of schools cannot go out, a doctor cannot go out to see patients, also aeroplanes cannot leave Nairobi because there is nobody there to keep petrol. This service is essential.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the explanation given by the Minister, that these are Essential Services, although they are privately owned, leads us to believe that our Government is reluctant to nationalize the Essential Services.

Electricity is a very Essential Service, but what guarantee have the workers, so as to work in an industry which is privately owned and where, I do not think, the Government of Kenya has stipulated the salaries of each officer, of each labourer in the particular service.

I know the Minister for Labour in Kenya and every other Minister has his salary agreed upon and he knows the class he is going to be put in. The Permanent Secretary knows that he is to be put in such and such a class. Somebody holding such a position knows he will be put in a particular category. In these private firms you have a man who is a director, an African director—

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we have had a lot of discussion on this clause for the last, say, half an hour, can the question now be put so that we can proceed?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think we will let Mr. Gichoya finish what he is saying.

Mr. Gichoya: What I am saying is that we should not tie up the workers and show them that we are condemning them to death in the sense that they will never have— It is only in the last resort that an opportunity is given to the workers to strike because they come under the category of Essential Services. These particular services may not be very essential. I say they are not essential because if we need electricity in the villages here, in Sophia Town, Majengo, you will find that this Essential Service is not provided to the people. So, it is no longer essential. It is a monopoly of a few privileged who can afford electricity. Take Bahati and Shauri Moyo. Is there any electricity there? Yet it is stated here

[Mr. Gichoya]

that it is one of the Essential Services. I say, Mr. Chairman, the Minister and those concerned with services in particular categories did make a blunder in putting electricity under the Essential Services cover.

Mr. Chairman, the Member for Wajir North belongs to a very primitive area.

The other point I want to put forward is this. It deals with transport.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Member really in order in describing that the other Member comes from a primitive area?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We must not be too sensitive but, on the other hand, we must avoid using such words as "primitive" in this House. You must withdraw, Mr. Gichoya.

Mr. Gichoya: I do withdraw, Mr. Chairman, but I happen to know that this area is a backward area since I have seen it.

The other point I was saying is this. When we take the air services it will be wrong to put all the special planes which are owned by individuals in the same category as ours. We must separate them, we must separate the East African Airways as owned by the East African Authority from the others. These should be safeguarded and I agree with that. The Police Air Wing also comes under Government control and these are covered. But when we take air transport as a whole I think there is a mistake because here we are trying to say that those people who are employed by private air owners will have to suffer the consequences of being placed in the same category as the East African Authority. So, here I say that since the conditions of these two people differ, even though they work in the same industry, their category must also be different. One is Government while the other is a private employer who takes the whole profits. So, in this respect air transport should be made clear and here it should be stated that it is only the East African Common Services Airways, the Police Wing or, for that matter, anything owned by the Government.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, do try and be brief.

Mr. Gichoya: Although the Minister tried to explain that petrol, fuel, oil, power and light which are also to be safeguarded, if we—I would like to give an example of electricity where we have a 33 per cent share as a Government, in

the oil companies we have practically nothing. As a matter of fact we do not own anything here, and if the Minister says, "All right, we must take so many shares in order that the Government may have a share in it and determine the factor that there will never be any strike" then once again the Government does not determine what the worker should receive.

Mr. Chairman, the Government must ensure this House that these services which are at present isolated one from the other and are now being covered under the words "Essential Services" the workers will go and have their salaries or wages stipulated by the Kenya Government according to the standard which prevails in the country today. This should not be left in private hands. The workers in those places must be assured by the Government that their salary scales will be determined by the Kenya Government. If this cannot be so it means definitely that we are trying to tell an employer, well, you are at liberty to determine how much you should pay this person, the labourer and by the same token we assure you that the labourer will have no chance whatsoever of revolting against your provisions.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, I would like to support.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, am I wrong to demand from you that I did ask the Minister for Labour to explain to me and also to the House whether the Dockworkers' Union and the Petroleum Workers Union were represented. He has not stood up to say anything. Before you put the question I think I am right in asking the Minister to explain.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I have your point of order. I have, however, already decided that I am going to put the question on clause 34.

(Clause 34 agreed to)

(Clause 35 agreed to)

Clause 36

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman I beg to move that clause 36 (1) of the Bill be amended by deleting the word "ten" and by inserting in place thereof the word "five".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words proposed to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Question that the words proposed to be inserted in place thereof be inserted put and agreed to)

(Clause 36 as amended agreed to)

(Clauses 37, 38, 39 and 40 agreed to)

(Clauses 41, 42, 43 and 44 agreed to)

(Clause 45, 46, 47 and 48 agreed to)

Clause 49

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman I beg to move that clause 49 (2) of the Bill be amended by deleting the words "Arbitration Tribunals and".

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, this clause says that any person who (Inaudible) thereof, and he is not registered with the Registrar as an officer of such tribunal or branch shall be an offence. Now, Sir—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I think you are wrong.

Mr. Khalif: Is that not clause 39, Sir?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, I certainly do not see it here.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that words proposed to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Clause 49 as amended agreed to)

(Clauses 50 and 51 agreed to)

Clause 52

Mr. Omar: Mr. Chairman, here again it seems that something is wrong with clause 52 (2). It is stated here: "Every association of trade unions which on 6th April 1965 was registered as a society under the Societies Act shall, on the date of publication of this Act, be deemed to have ceased to be a society registered under that Act and to have been registered as a trade union under the Trade Unions Act (as amended by this Act)". If I understood this subclause clearly it means that all the registered trade unions will have to reapply for registration.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): If you do not understand you might as well as the Minister to explain.

Mr. Omar: Let me say the reason why I want an explanation. It is because I found under the Essential Services the Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union and the Dockworkers' Union which are highly organized, and very strong unions, which can lead a strike at any time and convince the Government that the employers of these industries are not paying sufficient wages to their employees, have been put under the Essential Services which, in my opinion, I feel are not necessary at all.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Are you speaking to this section?

Mr. Omar: I am giving my reasons why I wanted an explanation under this clause.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Unless you say that the dockworkers and petroleum workers are registered societies I do not know how you are speaking to this section.

Mr. Omar: I will speak on it later on.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, I want to commend this section to those hon. Members who have so fervently spoken on behalf of the workers, and in particular the Member for Teso, who has been very enthusiastic about this in the interest of the workers.

What this section means is, as hon. Members will know, that the trade unions in the past have been registered under the Societies Act. Now they will be registered under this Act, but we will save the workers the expense and the trouble of having to reregister again and as soon as this Act is passed they shall be free to be registered under this Act automatically.

(Clause 52 agreed to)

(First and Second Schedules agreed to)

Third Schedule

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the Third Schedule be amended by inserting in relation to section 38 shown in the first column thereof a paragraph (c) as follows:—

(c) Insert immediately after subsection (5) thereof the following subsection—

(5A) Any person who acts or purports to act as an officer of a trade union or of any branch thereof and who is not registered with the Registrar as an officer of such trade union or branch shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, Sir, supposing that these conflicts are within the union, just as we had last time, and the Minister will remember, in Nakuru, somebody went to Moscow and when he came back then there was a very big conflict. Now, Sir, what instruments shall be used to detect the right officer for the union and the wrong officer, otherwise the right officer could be put

[Mr. Khalif]

inside and the wrong officer is in office. Now what instruments are going to be used by the Ministry to detect that the right person is not put in a cell?

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I may go on. These officers, as the hon. Member will know, all details are with the Registrar of Societies at the moment and we know who they are but if any other person masquerades as an officer of any given trade union then he will be liable under this section.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as this is concerned, I know that people tend to go and register themselves as officers of the union by filling in some forms. Now how can we judge whether it is the right person or the wrong person?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my problem is that I would like to have a further explanation from the Attorney-General. There could be a situation whereby Njonjo, secretary-general for a particular union goes out and when he comes back he finds that Gichoya has already ousted him. Now Njonjo was originally the legal officer of that trade union and Gichoya who was just an ordinary man has put himself into his position. It happens sometimes. Also at the same time Gichoya has put his name clearly of the society that he is the legal secretary. Now the two contestants do claim that they are officers of the same organization, are they not going to be punished by this law, because both their names are in the Registrar's Office? Now which one is the legal secretary of the organization. So, Mr. Chairman in this respect there ought to be a way out in case of any dispute in a trade union movement so that this dispute is ended as to who is who in that particular organization of the two who legally are in the positions as officers of the trade union and this clause should not operate in that respect. If this can be guaranteed by the Attorney-General I shall be very happy indeed.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): I think there is some misunderstanding because the problem that the hon. Member for Gichugu is worried about cannot have two officials operating at the same time. This section merely refers to people who in fact have nothing to do with trade union and they must carry, as I have indicated, as officials of the trade union. This, in fact, if I had had my way would have been to have put them inside for three years and possibly the sentence would have been stiffer than it is at the moment.

(Question that the words to be inserted be inserted put and agreed to)

(Third Schedule as amended agree to)

Long Title

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to move that the Long Title of the Bill be amended by deleting there from "Arbitration Tribunal".

(Question of the amendment proposed)

(Question that the words to be left out be left out put and agreed to)

(Long Title as amended put and agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Clauses 2 and 3 put and agreed to)

Clause 4

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya would you like to move your amendment, then do so?

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment to this was necessitated by a single thing, and I think it would take a long time for us to discuss it, but in order to leave no doubt over this procedure to the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, we must express quite clearly that the officers involved are from some— I say this Mr. Chairman, from some experience, one, during the emergency when the officers operating by them, either a constable or a home guard was an officer, and he had the powers under the laws of the Bill to deal with him as if he was a Commissioner of Police. Just a few days ago, Mr. Chairman, Sir, a police constable dressed in plain clothes, a simple plain young man arrested a vegetable seller, he was asked to show his licence, this licence was produced by the licence holder and he did not even look at it. What he did was to take it and ask if this was a licence issued by the County Council of Kirinyaga? It is valid, and I am trying to explain my point.

Mr. Gichoya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the Minister must be reasonable enough to listen patiently, and know how the law is being flouted by our people who do not understand the procedure.

I tried to find out from another policeman whether these people are really trained to understand what business they are trying to do, because a man who is backwards—

An hon. Member: And uneducated.

Mr. Gichoya: He was backward, educationally backward.

So, the same situation might arise here, where we are giving these people too much power under the law, whereby a man is entitled, in a Republic of Kenya, to be arrested under a warrant. If he is to be arrested, it is clearly stated that no person will be arrested without a warrant of arrest. That is why we are trying to avoid it, or to amend it, so that the man cannot be arrested by mere suspicion—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Gichoya, I think you are beginning to repeat yourself. I think you have made your point.

Mr. Gichoya: I am coming to a conclusion, Sir. I want us to have specified persons, an officer to operate these particular laws, an officer in the rank of sub-inspector upwards to a Commissioner of Police, and not anybody else. This is a special case, it is running way from the normal operation of the law, whereby you are supposed to be given a warrant. Here you are being arrested by mere suspicion, as used to happen during the emergency. For that matter, Mr. Chairman, special arrangements must be made as opposed to the normal arrangements which are prevailing in the previous Acts.

With these few words, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the clause be amended in that clause 4 of the Bill be amended by inserting in subclause (2) immediately after the word "officer" appearing therein, the following words "from the rank of sub-inspector".

(Question of the amendment that the words proposed to be inserted be inserted proposed)

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have only two points to make on this amendment. In the first place I would like to register my support for this amendment, and secondly, I would like to point out that in view of the fact that—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I want to make it quite clear that Mr. Gichoya, I think, has gone far beyond the limits of this debate. The amendment suggested is only for arrest without warrant of a supervisee, so any debate about any other arrests is quite out of order in this particular debate. You must restrict yourself to this particular amendment.

Mr. Khalif: That is what I was trying to do, Sir. In fact, Sir, my first point was to say that if a number of foreign armed forces were to be—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That has nothing to do with this. I explained to you just now that this amendment merely says that a supervisee who is suspected of having committed an offence, can be arrested by a police officer without warrant. So, you have to restrict yourself to a supervisee. A police officer from another country has nothing to do with this section.

Mr. Khalif: That is what I was coming to, Sir, if you would not interrupt me.

Sir, whether he is a supervisee or not, it does not really make any difference.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): It does, Mr. Khalif. I have ruled that you have to restrict yourself to a supervisee, not anything else.

Mr. Khalif: That is why I am saying, Sir.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is not what you are saying.

Mr. Khalif: It is what I am saying, because although a supervisee, in so far as the person who is on the field is expected to arrest this person without warrant, could be a constable or a lance-corporal, or a corporal in the police force, it has been proved through experience that most of our other ranks in the police, lower than sub-inspectors, are ignorant.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like only to base my arguments on the fact that we should not allow any police officers to arrest without warrant, because when we give a police officer the right to arrest without warrant, then we must ensure that that police officer knows what it means to arrest without warrant. Therefore, Sir, it is quite logical to suggest that a police officer, lower than the rank of sub-inspector, should not be given these powers which could, if interpreted according to the Bill, be very damaging to this nation of Kenya.

I beg to support, Sir.

Mr. Oduya: I am only standing up to request that the Attorney-General takes the Floor, and request him to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member for Gichugu, because I see that we have some more business on the Order Paper today.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I reject this amendment entirely, because I want to submit to this House that the amendment makes nonsense of the whole Criminal Procedure Code. If you look at the preliminary Part I of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Act itself, which we are amending, there is a definition of a police officer, which is, "Police

[The Attorney-General]

officer means a police officer or a Tribal Police officer." Now, I am going to refer to the section which we are amending, and as you pointed out, this amendment only refers to police supervisees, and these are incorrigible criminals, who have to be subjected to certain restrictions when they come out of prison, and these are the conditions: "To reside within the limits of a specified area, and not to transfer his residence to any other area without the written consent of the police officer in charge of that area." I do not see why you want to put the rank of the police to a sub-inspector. In fact, the person who should know and be able to identify these people are the Tribal Police, because they are restricted to those areas where they are known and where they come from. If only hon. Members will refer to the name which we are referring to and which we are amending, we would not have all these unnecessary interruptions.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment.

(Question of the amendment put and negatived)

(Clause 4 agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

**THE KENYA BROADCASTING CORPORATION
(NATIONALIZATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL**

(Clause 2 agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee report to the House its consideration of the Trade Disputes Bill and its approval with amendment, and the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, and the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

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

BILLS

Reports, Consideration of Reports and Third Readings

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered the Trade Disputes Bill and approved the same with amendment.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): In view of the intended adjournment of the House, we can take the Consideration of Report today.

The Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): 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 Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Mwendwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Trade Disputes Bill be now read the Third Time.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was accordingly read the Third Time and passed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think, Mr. Clerk, you will have to read it again because you have overlooked an alteration.

(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 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by the Committee of the whole House to report its consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): 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 Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 1965 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 KENYA BROADCASTING CORPORATION
(NATIONALIZATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL**

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed by the Committee of the whole House to report its consideration of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): 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 Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Achieng-Oneko): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (Nationalization) (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]

MOTION

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF PRESIDENT

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

THAT this House, having noted the requirements of Section 33 F (1) of the Constitution of Kenya Amendment Act 1964, resolves that the salary and allowances of the President of the Republic of Kenya shall be:

Salary	£7,000 p.a.
Duty Allowance	£4,500 p.a.
Entertainment Allowance	£2,000 p.a.

and further does, in accordance with Section 12 (2) of the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, resolves that such salary and allowances as are payable to the said President shall be free of income tax.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House is well aware that the scales of the salary and allowances which the Motion invites in this House to approve are no different from the payment made to the Governor-General we had before independence. All hon. Members will appreciate that the duties of the President are more onerous financially than in the case of the Governor-General. This Kenya has to deal directly with her own international duties, let alone the numerous duties that the President has to undertake over and above the duties borne by his predecessor throughout the country. It would then follow that the President should be accordingly remunerated. The Government, however, considers—and I am sure this House will agree—that our first President will be satisfied with the remunerations sought by this Motion.

One other point is that the approval of the Personal Emoluments outlined in the Motion will necessitate no additional expenditure over and above what we incur on the Governor-General. I therefore sincerely trust and believe that this House will accept the Motion without a debate.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for some people sitting on the Front Bench to move and lie on the Table making it impossible for you to see anybody standing up? Is it in order for hon. Member to obstruct other hon. Members in this House?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I see your point of view, Mr. Shikuku. I will bear that in mind and I can assure you that you will not be overlooked.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): Mr. Chairman, in seconding this Motion, I would like to point out that truly speaking the President has a lot of responsibility, much more than the Governor-General had. These days, Sir, our President receives a lot of diplomats from all those countries with which we have established diplomatic relations, and surely this means a lot more expenditure than the Governor-General had to incur. As a matter of fact, I would like to agree with the hon. Member that the President deserves a little bit more.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, some of us happen to be short.

[Mr. Shikuku]

I would like to make it known to the hon. Mover and to the House that personally I do not have any grudge against the President's salary and emoluments, but I would like to point out quite clearly that it was just a few days ago when we decided in this House that we should have African socialism. Taking this into account, we must also take into account the effects of African socialism and he must make the ordinary man and woman in the country know that we are for socialism and are not going any higher, but actually coming down to try and get everybody a piece of bread. The argument—

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, since we are very interested in listening to the hon. Member for Butere giving his views, is there anything that the Chairman can do to help us to discipline, particularly, the two Ministers, the Minister for—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, no. It is quite improper. It is my duty to observe that a reasonable amount of silence is maintained and I can assure you, Mr. Oduya, you do your part of heckling as much as anyone else.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Chairman, I will take as short a time as possible if the hon. Members will give me a chance. What I am trying to say is that I am not against the President. I am only talking of the salary which has been put before us here to discuss, and as the Member for Butere I think I am entitled to have different views from the rest of the House, but please, for Heaven's sake, let me speak.

One thing I know, the argument so far aired by the hon. Mover, is that the former Colonial Governor earned the same salary as this, and in view of the fact that the President has so many duties to do, he has to have something quite reasonable, like that which the Governor-General had. I wish to refute this most emphatically. The Governor, it must be understood was a person who was here to exploit the people of this country, but here we are now faced with the building of the nation, which requires money. As such, there must be some sacrifice from all of us, not only the President. Therefore it is illogical to talk in terms of the Governor-General had this, and our President must have the same. We are now talking about building the country, not exploiting the country as the Governor-General did. If it is a question of expenditure and duties, this much I know. We are a republic, and we have so many people coming into this country from other countries to visit us. This is accepted, but let us now go to

African socialism. When they come here, the question of expenditure arises because they have to eat big cakes. We according to African socialism, must give them the big cake of Kenya which is *ugali* and which is not expensive.

The expenditure is not going to be the criteria of the increment of the salary at all, because whether we like it or not, we have problems on our hands; the problems of the people who are unemployed. We must reduce the salaries of the President, the Vice-President, the Members of Parliament and everybody so that we can save some money to employ a lot of the hungry men in the streets. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that even our own salaries be deducted by 20 per cent. This will be a sign of African socialism. We must make the ordinary man and woman in Kenya feel that we are really bringing in a new thing, and they can only feel that when we reduce all the salaries of everybody in the country by 20 per cent in order to employ more people, so that the people will always remember when African socialism came, the President's salary was deducted, as well as everybody's salaries and as a result, our people got employment. We must remember that we cannot go on preaching, holding papers in our hands, shouting about African socialism, or this and that. People will never listen, Mr. Chairman; you are a Christian and you know very well about Jesus, the Son of God, and who, according to the Bible gave the people food at a meeting, and from that day, the people having been fed, have called Jesus a good man. We want the President of this country, or any future President to be called good by everybody of this country, and for Government to be called a good Government, it must give as much as possible to our people to eat so that it can be called good. We cannot be called good when we give such large sums of money to a person or future person to be President.

As such, Mr. Chairman, I beg to move an amendment. I feel that an amendment must be made here. Instead of the salary of £7,000 per annum, I make it £5,000 per annum. Duty Allowance, which is £4,500 per annum, I make £3,000. Entertainment Allowance of £2,000 I leave as it is because there are so many people to visit the President. The total will be brought down to £10,000 per annum, which will give the President Sh. 16,666/67 cts. per month, which is sufficient. I feel that this is a reasonable thing and we can also, when the time comes for deducting 20 per cent of every salary, this will also be done so that we can get something for the people of Kenya who are hungry and unemployed as this will promote the *Uhuru na Tumbo* policy.

[Mr. Shikuku]

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

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I have just consulted with the Speaker and I have discovered that you have to give the amendment in writing. It has to be in writing, but notice is not necessary.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must second this amendment because, Sir, after very thorough calculations I come to see that the salary per annum, the duty allowances and the entertainment allowance altogether amounts to Sh. 22,500 per month for the President, Sh. 750 per day and Sh. 93 per hour. Sir, this is definitely a waste of public money.

Hon. Members: Question, question.

Mr. arap Too: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for the hon. Member who has just sat down to say that the salary which is being paid to the President is a waste of public money?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He is giving his opinion. I think it is in order technically for him to do so, though I would rather he did not say so. Let him finish.

Mr. Gichoya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for an Assistant Minister to tell the hon. Member to go back to Mogadishu?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, no, it is not in order for anybody to say that. If anybody said that, he must withdraw it. Did anybody say that?

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only shouted "Voice of Mogadishu", I did not say anything.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Even that is offensive. If you did say that he has got to go back to Mogadishu or that he is the "Voice of Mogadishu" particularly in terms of the present relations with Mogadishu, I think it is offensive.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, I did not mention the hon. Member, I was not referring to the hon. Member.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): All right, we will accept that and continue.

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have your guidance on this. When an hon. Member is speaking to this House and another

Member is heckling a Member who may not be the right person speaking, is it in order for him to be told to withdraw an allegation which he did not make directly to the person and is that not a waste of time of this House?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I do not quite understand. Let me make this quite clear. A certain amount of heckling and interjection is always permissible, and, in fact, it makes debate lively, but if this heckling or interjections are offensive, and I have to rule whether they are offensive, it is not always easy to say that such a remark is offensive and another is not. If it is offensive, then naturally I ask the hon. Member to withdraw. If I find it is not offensive they continue. Now do continue.

Mr. Khalif: In any case, Sir, the duty allowance here shows that it is more than half of the salary. I do not know, Sir, what this is for. The President as a public servant claims all sorts of allowances, he undertakes duties, for example, touring provinces. Then, I do not know why duty allowances should be paid as much as £4,500. Another thing, Sir, which I would like to mention is that amongst other allowances the President is supposed to get per annum, not including these voted here, are travelling allowances, hospital allowances, disturbance allowances, entertainment allowances, honorary allowances—

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, can the hon. gentleman quote from the Estimates all these allowances that he is now referring to, because this is giving the whole country the wrong impression?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Khalif, can you substantiate your allegations?

Mr. Khalif: No, Sir, I did not say the President is getting this allowance, I am speaking to you, or are other hon. Members speaking?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Continue speaking.

Mr. Khalif: I said that the President is supposed, I did not say that the President gets these allowances. If that information is wrong, then I can be corrected.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): But you are not making an allegation are you?

Mr. Khalif: No, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, as more and more allegations or more interjections

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think it is time you told us when the Member is in order or not in order. The President of the country should be respected as such; are we going to go into details of his personal emoluments and so on?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): We have here a Motion asking for a certain salary for the President. It is being debated—

The Assistant Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism (Mr. Onamu): But he is touching on other things which are surely not relevant?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Please sit down, I am making a ruling. Order, order.

If these interruptions continue, I will have to ask the Speaker to suspend the sitting of the House; either hon. Members are going to obey the Chair and keep quiet or the House will be suspended.

Please sit down, Mr. Onamu.

Either hon. Members are going to remain silent and obey the rulings of the Chair or today's sitting will have to be suspended. I realize that this is a very sensitive Motion. I also realize that when hon. Members speak to this Motion and some persons oppose it, they may say things that other hon. Members think are very bad. I, myself, may think they are very bad; many other hon. Members may think they are very bad, but there has to be some chance of debate. If there is going to be no debate at all, and if we are going to say that there should be no debate at all, then there is no point in having a Motion. Persons are entitled to oppose, whether we like it or not. This is a free country and we are going to allow persons to oppose this Motion, which they are entitled to do by law, although we may think they are doing wrong; but if they want to do so, then we have to give them some chance of speaking. If every hon. Member is going to shout and interject and try to shout them down, then there is going to be no debate at all. So I only appeal to hon. Members to let Mr. Khalif finish and then to reply as strongly as they want. All hon. Members will be given an opportunity to reply to him.

Mr. Khalif, keep it short and do not make personal references to the President. You do understand, I do not want any personal references to be made to the President. You can make references to the particular Motion. Continue.

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, how long is one allowed to speak on this particular Motion?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): There is no limit. The Standing Orders say that a person can speak as long as he wants, and I cannot ask him to sit down unless I feel that he is guilty of tedious repetition.

Carry on, Mr. Khalif.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, I would have finished a long time ago if there had not been so many interjections.

Now, Sir, in spite of all the interjections, may I conclude by asking several questions. Taking into consideration the entertainment allowance of £2,000 per annum, before the House approves this, could we have a breakdown of the number of parties the hon. President is supposed to hold per annum?

Sir, I have exhausted my points and I would like to support the amendment.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I—

Mr. Muliro: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, are you not going to propose the amendment?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Yes, quite right; I beg your pardon, I forgot.

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

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment very strongly. It is stated that the President would get £7,000 and it is a pity that some Members have seen it fit to criticize this emolument which is very reasonable, and, knowing the burden that the President has to bear as Head of State, I think this figure quoted here of £7,000 per annum, plus this duty allowance of £4,500 and entertainment allowance of £2,000, is low and, in my opinion, should be enhanced. Mr. Chairman, the President of this country should not be subjected to being in an inferior position in comparison with that held by Presidents and Heads of State of other countries. If we expect to have a dignified country, we must have a dignified Head, too.

The Member who has just spoken says that it has been requested that these emoluments should be free of income tax, but what is wrong with

[The Assistant Minister for Education]

continue, I think, Sir, is it quite out of order for any hon. Member to refer particularly to the hon. Member who was speaking as a *Shifta*?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): It is perfectly out of order. I think the Speaker has said before that anybody who calls any other hon. Member a *Shifta* will be asked to leave the Chamber. If I hear any particular hon. Member say that I will ask him to leave the Chamber.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, now that the hon. Minister for Finance has corrected the hon. Member's supposition, is it not now in order that the hon. Member speaking at the moment should withdraw the misleading statement which was given to the House, the nation and the world?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): He said that he was not making an allegation, he was merely saying that this is what he had heard and the Minister has corrected him and I think you have withdrawn, have you not, Mr. Khalif?

Mr. Khalif: Yes, Sir. I do not know what is so serious about this Motion, Sir.

We are supposed to agree to this Motion, and if there is any opposition it is logical; this is a democratic country and I do not know why people should shout when I say that the President should not get all this money. It is a waste of public funds, and I can say it is a waste of public funds.

Sir, I feel a duty allowance should not be paid merely because the amount of work the President is normally required to do has increased. I am saying this, Mr. Chairman, Sir, because the Minister has just indicated that the Governor-General used to get this and that; but we did not agree here, in this House, that Governor-General should get that. If that was colonial rule, then this is independent Kenya. It is our aim to decrease the range of income between a casual labourer and the President. Mr. Chairman, we cannot speak of African socialism or about allowances. I am always ready to have my allowances reduced by 20 per cent. We cannot speak of African socialism and at the same time increase the salary of the President to Sh. 22,500. Sir, the other day we had a strike in Nairobi and the workers did not want to get Sh. 22,000 salary per month but Sh. 120, and they were rebuked by the Minister for Labour, that these people are always told this and that. Now, Sir, if some of our workers could be rebuked for striking to get

Sh. 120 a month, why should we sit in this House to approve Sh. 22,500 for the President?

Mr. Chairman, there can be many interjections, but they do not make me lose my points.

An hon. Member: Keep them short.

Mr. Khalif: I will speak lengthily, very lengthily.

Sir, in supporting this amendment, moved by the hon. Mr. Shikuku, I would like to point out that—

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for a Member to support an amendment which was invalidated by—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): No, no, it was not invalidated; he has to put it in writing, that is all.

Mr. Khalif: Mr. Chairman, I quote, "... and further does, in accordance with section 12 (2) of the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, resolve that such salary and allowances as are payable to the said President shall be free of income tax." Sir, I really do not know how we could allow a salary of Sh. 22,500 to be free of income tax when a salary of Sh. 800 is subject to income tax.

An hon. Member: This is for the President.

Mr. Khalif: Sir, an hon. Member says this is for the President, but it must be understood that the President is to give the people an example. The President should be the first person to demonstrate in a practical manner the paying of income tax and graduated personal tax. Sir, it seems that we want to make the President immune from income tax, or at least it seems that we want to make Sh. 22,500 which the President is supposed to get immune from income tax. Then I do not know why income tax should ever exist, if a wealthy man like the President—because he is a very wealthy man—is allowed—

Mr. Maisori-Itumbo: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it not in order for you, as Chairman, to give your ruling for the hon. Member to address the Chair when speaking and not to point at Members?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): It is not necessary for hon. Members to look at the Chair or, for that matter, to point at the Chair; they can look at anybody else and point at anybody else; as long as they address their remarks to the Chair, it is in order.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I do not want any more speeches now.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to make a speech, I only want to raise a point of order.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Oduya, you must sit down immediately or leave the Chamber.

I will now put the question that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

Mr. Oduya: You are all thieves.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, Sir—

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is it in order for an hon. Member of this House to refer to other Members as thieves?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I am sorry I did not hear any hon. Member say that. Who said that, Mr. Odero-Jowi?

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Social Services (Mr. Odero-Jowi): It was Mr. Oduya.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Oduya, did you call anybody thieves?

Mr. Oduya: I said that since I was not given a chance to speak my mind on the money that is being spent, then they are thieves.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Oduya, please answer my question. Did you call anybody thieves?

Mr. Oduya: I said they were becoming thieves, yes.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Now, Mr. Oduya, please withdraw your remarks.

Mr. Oduya: If I am refused an opportunity to speak in this House on the money that is to be spent—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Oduya, will you please withdraw your remarks that we have become thieves, or leave the Chamber.

Mr. Oduya: Yes, I think I will go.

(Mr. Oduya withdrew from the Chamber)

An hon. Member: Thief, thief.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I have sent one person out for shouting such

remarks as “thieves” and I will not have another person starting the same because he will be asked to leave the Chamber as well.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Gachago): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, if the hon. Member has said in this House that we are becoming thieves, it means that he believes he is a thief? Is it not right then then we should call him a thief?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): It is not in order for anybody to call anybody else a thief, and any person who does that will be asked to leave the Chamber.

Mr. Gatuguta: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Are you on a point of order? All right, this will be the last point of order.

Mr. Gatuguta: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member has just walked out of his own accord after uttering an offensive word in this House. I want to find out from you whether this House has any powers whatsoever to deal with such a Member in order that we maintain the dignity of the House? You could see, Mr. Chairman, that even when he was walking out he did so as if he was being rude to the Clerk, without respect to this House.

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I will explain this to the Speaker and leave it to him to decide. As you know, the Speaker has powers to deal with this and I will therefore leave it to him to decide what to do.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, I want to say that it is most unusual in other countries to debate the emoluments of President in the manner that we have done today. It is good that they should be criticized but I think we ought not to be so emotional about it.

It is normal procedure for all Heads of State to be exempted from paying tax, and I am not in a position to produce any breakdown of the allowances or any of the other emoluments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without wasting any more time I would commend that this Motion be unanimously carried as it is important, and it is good that we should put these things in order. The reason why we have brought it is just to regularize the position.

Hon. Members: It was carried yesterday.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): It was? It was carried yesterday? In that case, Mr. Chairman, I beg to move.

[The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power]

that, Mr. Chairman? After all, the allowances of hon. Members here are free from income tax, so why have we not raised an outcry and said that we want these to be taxed also?

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, it is a pity to say that this is a waste of public funds, when we actually know that in the North-Eastern Region today we are wasting a lot of money.

Mr. Chairman, although this salary will apply to any other President in future, the President of Kenya at the moment, the hon. Jomo Kenyatta, deserves more than this allowances because he has done a lot for this country—

Mr. Makone: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, are we discussing the salary of the President or do we have a particular person in view?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): That is not a point of order. I see your point, but obviously any hon. Member, when he is discussing this Motion, does have a particular gentleman in view, so I think I can understand that. It is all right. I think your point is understood, but it is not a point of order.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Chairman, although I did raise that this figure will apply to any other President in future, I take exception on the question of trying to refer that this salary when it is paid to the President is a waste of money. On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, there is mention of where African socialism came from. Where did it come from? It never came at all. African socialism has been in this country and nobody has brought African socialism here.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is the Assistant Minister in order to misrepresent the views expressed by us, saying that anybody who thinks that there will be a situation where people own nothing. Is he imputing that we who spoke before had that in mind?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): I am sorry I did not hear what he was saying at this particular moment. If you are misrepresenting any hon. Member, Mr. Bomett, I would like you to apologize and withdraw.

The Assistant Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Bomett): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not misrepresented anybody in this House. I have only said that if there is any hon. Member who believes that there will come a day

when an African in this country will own nothing then he is under a great disillusion.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that for anybody to think that someone has said that the President is already very rich is really a pity, because we know that if we read in history, we see that Presidents such as Nkrumah and others have done a lot for the public and will die without any wealth. Those who are in this House know that there is nobody here—probably the Members who have spoken are rich—who does not know that the emoluments of the Members are quite inadequate. This applies to the President. I do not want to elaborate.

We should all have tried to pass this unanimously. I beg to oppose.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru): Mr. Chairman, I stand to say that the Government rejects the amendment completely.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, having heard all the statements and also the reasons put forward, I think that there is no more to be said on this matter and, therefore, I beg to move that the question be now put.

Hon. Members: No! No! No!

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. I think in view of the fact that this debate is likely to arouse more passion than is necessary, I will put the question.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): There is no point of order on this. I have ruled that I am going to put the question and there will be no further points of order now.

(Question that the question of the first part of the amendment be now put and agreed to)
(Question of the first part of the amendment that the words proposed to be left out be left out put and negatived)

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that the Mover be called upon to reply.

Mr. Oduya: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think it is a crime to the nation—

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Order, order. Mr. Oduya, I run this Committee and I now request you to sit down. I do not want any further remarks.

Mr. Oduya: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a point of order.

Mr. Masinde: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is now the practice in this House that Members, when they are discussing various items, become very over-excited, and I do not know whether it would be in order for you to suggest the removal of the glasses and bottles, so that they will not be thrown if the Members become too excited?

The Chairman (Dr. De Souza): Mr. Masinde, I do not think this is a point of order, and what is more it is in very bad taste to make such an order. I do not think hon. Members here were so over excited as to come anywhere near the position of trying to throw glasses, and I think it is a very bad reflection on hon. Members to make suggestions like that.

We will have no more points of order, because I want to put the question in the terms proposed.

(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 this 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

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES OF PRESIDENT

Dr. De Souza: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am directed to report that the Committee of Supply has considered the following resolution and its approval thereof without amendment:—

THAT this House, having noted the requirements of Section 35 F (1) of the Constitution of Kenya Amendment Act 1964, resolves that the salary and allowances of the President of the Republic of Kenya shall be:—

Salary	£7,000 p.a.
Duty Allowance	£4,500 p.a.
Entertainment Allowance		£2,000 p.a.

and further does, in accordance with Section 12 (2) of the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, resolve that such salary and allowances as are payable to the said President shall be free of income tax.

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

Dr. De Souza seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

POINT OF ORDER

CONDUCT IN THE CHAMBER

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. Mr. Odinga, if you were thinking of moving the adjournment of the House until a day other than the next sitting day, I think you will have to do so now, and leave this last Order until we sit again; and even so, I will have to ask the House to allow a very short debate this time on the adjournment, because of the extreme pressure on the HANSARD reporters. They cannot take very much more.

Mr. Gatuguta: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, when we were debating the Motion that we have just passed, there was an occurrence by an hon. Member which was offensive, and he walked out without withdrawing it, and I think the Deputy Speaker said that he will put it to you for ruling.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I gather that the question is whether there should be any more disciplinary action taken than has already been taken by sending the hon. Member out of the Chamber. It rests on the Speaker, or the Deputy Speaker, as Chairman, to decide whether to name a Member and invite the House to suspend him from the House. I presume that the Chairman did not feel so disposed himself to go that far in this case, and I could not do it without knowing the full circumstances. It does rest with the Speaker to decide whether he invites the House to suspend the Member from the service, but it has to be a serious case. If on a full report to me on what happened in this case, I thought that the hon. Member should be named, I would do so, but we would have to wait until we sat again.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, there is a habit here for hon. Members to stand up on a point of order when another hon. Member, sitting like himself, whispers something, probably to the ear of another hon. Member, and ask whether it is in order for a Member to say this and that, and yet there was no reference to him whatsoever. So, under what Standing Order does this come, that an hon. Member stands and accuses other hon. Members sitting like himself on a point of order?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think I dealt with this question before. Language that is an offence to other hon. Members is forbidden in this House; and if an hon. Member utters an offensive remark, either that the Speaker hears, or of which another hon. Member complains, and the Member concerned acknowledges that he has said it, it can be dealt with as a breach of

[The Speaker]

order. If it is heard at all by some other hon. Member who takes offence at it, it is out of order. We cannot have these casual remarks which give offence, any more than we can have speeches which give offence.

MOTION**ADJOURNMENT TO A DAY OTHER THAN THE
NEXT NORMAL SITTING DAY**

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now call upon Mr. Odinga to move that this House do now adjourn.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, 1st June 1965.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Gichuru) seconded.

(Question proposed)

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): As I have said, it is too heavy a strain on the HANSARD staff to ask them to sit very much beyond the time for rising, so I will ask the House to allow the closure not later than 7 o'clock.

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take only a few minutes in explaining to this House something in connexion with the National Youth Service. Today, Sir, we have over 2,600 servicemen in the service, and most of these have been now promoted to salaried posts. I would like to mention to this House that we have already promoted some of the servicemen who were brought to us earning Sh. 20 a month, from Sh. 20 to Sh. 800 a month.

An hon. Member: Where do they come from?

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asked by the hon. Member where they come from. I would like to take this opportunity in saying that ours is a National Youth Service to cater for the whole country, and I would like to say that one of them is a Luo, the other a Masai, one a Kikuyu, and a fourth a Rendille. These have been promoted because of their capabilities. That is what is taken into consideration in our National Youth Service.

Sir, we have already opened about four units, and these units are in Nairobi, Mombasa and Gilgil, and we are planning to open other units in Nyanza and Western Province of Kenya. Now, Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity of saying that although these units are there to recruit the servicemen who are brought in, there are, of

course, some projects which have already been taken by the National Youth Service. These, of course, are undertaken like Athi River, where we have fenced the road through the National Parks so as to enable more tourists to travel. This is because the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism has been speaking in this House urging the Government to do all that it can so as to attract more tourists to come to this country. So we are also going to help in clearing the bush from the roadside in the National Parks; we are going to help in clearing the forests and also we are going ahead in developing farms in Gilgil. Also, Sir, I would like to mention that the project on Broderick Falls is going to be started some time in June.

Now, Sir, there must be some sort of questions asked by the hon. Members in this House as to why we have not reached the mark of about 3,000 men. This is merely because some of the calling-up notices which I gave the members, most of them have been mislaid. They are either mislaid in the Post Office or somewhere else. You will notice from now on that the notices which were sent by us in May do not bear any date for when the youths should be brought to join the service, this is so because if you bring your youths from the 1st May to the 30th May then they will be taken into the service. This will avoid the unnecessary delay which has been going on.

Now, Sir, I would like to say that arrangements are now in hand to open another field unit at Yala in Central Nyanza, even before the wind has blown for another two months. Another two will be opened in other areas. Now, Sir, we are hoping to move ahead and put some people to assist the control of tsetse fly at Nyanza, at a place called the Nyala River Basin. We hope that other schemes will be considered by the Government and that this House will approve, because what we need in our service are the projects which can be carried out by the National Youth Service as today we are under the pressure from other Ministries as to how we can take up such projects, but in the first instance we did not have these projects. We now hope and trust that this Government will give us more projects to do, because down at the Coast we are lacking such projects except one which we are going to start quite soon, which will be to build houses for the Mombasa residents in the near future. Now I hope that the good intention of our Government for the National Youth Service will continue, and that the intake will continue, even if I am out of this country.

Mr. Ngala-Abok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to speak about two items, and the first one is the

[Mr. Ngala-Abok]

question of consolidation instructors who should be sent to South Nyanza as a matter of urgency, because the people in the area have agreed to consolidate the land and our Paper on African socialism dealt with quite a bit of emphasis on the subject of land consolidation, so as to allow the people to get land title deeds and to be able to borrow money for land development. We do not want our Government to state a lot of these things in the Paper and then let their country know of their intentions, if on the other hand we find that the Government is very negative on the question of implementation of what they said. In their own area, and I think in other parts of Kenya, people have agreed in the best use of land and they have accepted the land consolidation. There is no question of any members of the public and the representatives of the people not working enough to convince the people as to the usefulness of land consolidation.

So, Sir, I would like the Government to take this very much into account, particularly when proposing the Budget in June, in terms of increasing the number of officers to handle land consolidation. We realize that we cannot make very much profit, we cannot help this country very much with our Paper on African socialism if the policy of the President, "Go back to the land" is not followed. It is useless also, on the other hand, to follow that policy if the people go back to the land only to attend court cases, because people find here and there that they cannot agree or the demarcation of somebody's land. Therefore I would like to appeal to the Government that while they talk so beautifully, they should seriously think in terms of implementing the most important project like land consolidation. It is vital that the Government should do something about it, and particularly my district of South Nyanza, where this land consolidation is getting very neglected. There is a place called Kasipul-Kabondo, the hon. Mr. Ayodo's constituency, where they have about two or three land consolidation officers, but that is not enough.

South Nyanza is a very big district, the largest district in Nyanza, and should have as many people as possible capable of leading the people on the question of land consolidation. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make that very clear to the Government. We do not wish to play with words. We want to say little, because it is better to say little and implement what you say, but do not say so much, then sit back, and wait for some of your political opponents to oust you that you have said so much and you do not know if that money is going to be available for

implementing what you say. All these people ask, when we go back to our constituencies is as to how we are going to deal with their problems practically. We find it very difficult. When we come here we ask where are the officers to help our people consolidate their land, and we are told that there is no money so in the end we do not know where we are going.

Another thing is, Mr. Speaker, Sir, free education. If we are going to implement that Paper on the question of education, although the Paper does not say that free education will be available, we must start reducing the fees steadily and at the same time tapping other sources which have not been tapped, and try to help our people to get an education. Education is an investment; if a poor man's child can get free education then this will pay. But if he is taxed on the child, taxed on personal tax and other things, then he is probably going to ask his child to stay at home, which is a dead loss. It is nonsensical for a Minister to tell us that if we have free education we must put our tax on income up. It does not matter; but allow the poor man's child to learn. It does not matter if the Government increases Income Tax or Personal Tax, it is up to the Government to suggest the best way of making sure that all children learn. I do not mind if the Government taxes me double, and I am sure some other people will not mind. As far as implementation of the paper is concerned the people should be made aware of this.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one or two words. It is very difficult, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for instance if the construction of roads, I do not mean the roads made of tar, and the construction of everything, the doing of anything and everything, for example, in Kiambu, Nairobi, Nyanza or Mombasa or anywhere. We should be very sentimental. If we are at all the leaders of Kenya or Members of this Parliament, we should be sentimental on some grounds. What are these grounds? These are the grounds, I should say. The grounds are these; many people, a Minister from Embu, from any place. His brother has some children. He should be as sentimental as anything in terms of humanity so that he can really be a human being, so as to serve the people that he represents. He is not interested in the people of one location, or one constituency, or one district, or one Province, but the people as a whole.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here I have an example. I should say something about this. We always refer to the Western Region or to Mombasa, or to Kiambu, or to Nairobi. But we have some other places which should be referred to and

[Mr. Nyagah]

we should pledge a part in this Government so that we are liable and right to bring these to the Government. These parts, whether districts, or constituencies, or locations or sub-locations have a right to believe this. It seems that, as I said recently in this House, last time, we have powers and these powers are ones which seem to move in a tug-of-war. This tug-of-war should be one on that side, one that side, one that side and one that side. Why should we have two only? Why not this side? We should have four. North, South, East and West. Four of them. That is what we want. It is very ridiculous, to say "as he said", as he said, and as he knows, and as he thinks, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Members: Let him speak.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, we have to remember to be sentimental. To be sentimental is a very strong word. To be sentimental means that, for example, here is the Vice-President. You go to—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are referring to me?

Mr. Nyagah: These are your two eyes. If you do not have two eyes, you buy a pair of goggles. They are very good. If—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, Mr. Nyagah, your time is up, I am afraid.

Mr. Nyagah: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I must just say—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. You must observe the time limit.

The Minister for Works, Communications and Power (Mr. Mwanyumba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I am wondering whether it is time now for the Mover to be called upon to reply, since, Sir, you gave a ruling that we are exhausting the Palantypists we have now. I think it is time that the Mover is now called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am very grateful to Mr. Mwanyumba for respecting the point I made, but I think that we should have one more speaker. I have just called Mr. Kibuga. After that I do think the House ought to entertain the closure.

POINT OF ORDER

SPEAKERS IN ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Sir.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I hope you are not going to take up too much time.

Mr. Khalif: No, Sir, I am not trying to waste any time. I am only inquiring whether it is in order on such Motions, especially Motions on Adjournment, for the Mover to be called upon when quite a number of Members still have to speak? Myself, I have something to say which has not been raised by other hon. Members.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. I am quite sure there are other hon. Members who feel like Mr. Khalif about this. The position is that the closure can be moved in a debate whether or not it has a time limit fixed. This debate, by resolution of the House, is limited to allow the House a maximum of 1½ hours. We can still adjourn earlier by will of the House on the moving of the closure. It is the Speaker's responsibility not to allow the closure if he thinks it is an abuse of procedure or is unfair to a particular section of Members. For that reason, knowing the value hon. Members attach to adjournment debates and the fact that there is a time limit anyhow, I would not normally be in a hurry to allow the closure, but I have given the reason for having to allow it today.

(Resumption of debate)

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because the leader of the National Youth Service is here, and as he has said something about his service, I would like to point out something wrong in the service. We suppose that this is our Government and when it makes mistakes, they will be corrected immediately. I would like to point out that I have learned that some Members of this House are having about eighty members in the National Youth Service, whereas others are having only eighteen, the maximum. So, I hope, before we go further, while thanking the leader of the National Youth Service for the good job the youths are doing, he will be fair to everybody. If we are to be fair to one another, it is necessary that those who have a lot of youths in the service should be stopped from recruiting more, and the ones who do not have enough members in the service should send in more. If the hon. Member has any doubt, let us appoint a committee to go into the details and you will find that some have a great number. I would even point out there are rumours that the leader of the National Youth Service has eighty members.

Mr. Speaker, Sir—

Mr. J. M. Kariuki: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, Sir. As that is a very serious allegation, Sir, I would like the hon. Member to substantiate that I have eighty members in the Service, more than any other Member in the House.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You are quite entitled to require substantiation of a statement like that, even if it is said to be based on rumour. I have explained to hon. Members that they cannot escape their obligations and responsibility for a statement by saying that it is rumoured.

Either you must withdraw that altogether, Mr. Kibuga, or you must be prepared to prove it true, or at least produce evidence.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to keep that until next time, because—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I am sorry, either you must withdraw or produce the evidence now.

Mr. Kibuga: I will withdraw, Mr. Speaker, Sir, but at the same time I would like to point out to the leader of the National Youth Service that he should go into the details and find out whether these rumours are true or not.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order. You cannot leave it like that. You must not evade your obligations, Mr. Kibuga. You must withdraw completely or you must undertake to produce reasonable evidence of what you said. No more.

Mr. Kibuga: I withdraw, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I— Now you are annoying me.

Mr. Nyagah: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, is it in order for me to ask the manager, or the head, or the leader of the National Youth Service, while referring to my friend on the opposite bench, why there was Kamau on my list and—

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): Order, order. That is not a point of order.

Mr. Kibuga: Mr. Speaker, as quite a lot of my time has been taken up, I will not go into details.

The other thing I want to point out is the question of the Paper we finished last week, the Paper on African socialism. Quite a lot of people in the country do not know what we have debated and what we have passed and I would like to request the Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism to make certain that the people in the country understand what we are passing in this House. Just as it happened during the time of *Majimbo* when the Ministry took a lot of time and trouble to explain to the people where the regions were, what the powers of the Regional Assemblies were and what the powers of the county councils were, in the same way I would like the Ministry to do this.

Mr. Speaker, my time was taken up with points of order but I will sit down since I see my time is up.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): You have yourself mainly to blame for the points of order.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Njonjo): Mr. Speaker, in view of what you said when this started, I commend the Members that these young ladies are working very hard, and, therefore, I submit that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I think it is time for the House to consider that question now; and I will go further, and take the very unusual course of asking hon. Members to accept this Motion.

(Question put and negatived)

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Nyagah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on only three points.

First, I think the House should congratulate itself on passing the Paper on African socialism and I appeal that we all go out into the country during the recess to preach this in every province, and from every possible angle, in the country.

The second point, Mr. Speaker, is on the National Youth Service. The report on this has been very encouraging and I would ask the leader of the National Youth Service to look into the possibility of opening up some parts of this country which are, indeed, very remote. I have in mind, Mr. Speaker, some people in my constituency who are inaccessible due to the non-existence of modern forms of communication. We can never get to them because of the roads. If we can have a unit, or half a unit, or quarter of a unit, stationed in my place and then ask these people to open up the country by having little cleared tracks where we can go and tell them what Kenya is like, and what is going on, I would be very grateful. This should be done in places like the Lumbwe Valley where one needs to go right into the depths of that part of the country.

My third and final point, Mr. Speaker, is in agreement with the hon. Member for Ndia. Now that we have passed this Paper on African socialism, we should appeal to the Press to be very objective and to the Ministry of Information to try and explain to the people and tell them what the Paper contains, the implications of this country's finances in implementing everything that is contained in the booklet, and hope that our people from now onwards will march, all with the same step.

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

Mr. Godia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the adjournment of the House, I would like to request the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, and the Ministry of Education, to do a bit of work for the country. The country has established a number of *Harambee* secondary schools on a self-help basis. The country would like these schools to be incorporated within the Development Plan of our country. Therefore, I would like to call on these Ministries to see that these schools are included within the Development Plan of 1966-70.

Another point which I have is with regard to land. Vihiga, in the Western Province, and also Ikolomani are densely populated and we would like Government to remove some people from this area, so that agricultural development plans can be finalized for the use of the land. Land should be found in Trans Nzoia and the Uasin Gishu for these people— The settlers are going back to Europe and this land in the Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu could be taken over, for our people to be settled there.

I would also like the Minister for Health and Housing to standardize the charges for treatment in hospitals run by voluntary agencies. Mr. Speaker, the fees in these hospitals differ greatly and I would like Government to bring about a certain standard so that all the fees charged in various hospitals could be standardized.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Ministry of Education to consider putting into practice before the Estimates for this year the Ominde Commission Report on Education. The country wants to see that the report is working by 1966. Therefore, to make it effective, it should be possible to publish this report before the Estimates, because if this is done, this country will be clear about the need for education which it has been looking for for many, many years. Mr. Speaker, I see that my time is up, so I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, in view of the lateness of the hour, I move that the Mover be now called upon to reply.

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): I will now put the question once again, that the Mover be called upon to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

POINT OF ORDER

WHEN A DIVISION CAN BE CALLED

Mr. Khalif: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, since there is a doubt in my mind, could I call for a division?

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): According to our Standing Orders, when an hon. Member calls for a division, it is only if I have any real doubt or a number of hon. Members demand a division that there is a division. On a question of procedure, though, it is only when there is doubt, and I do not think there is any doubt.

The Vice-President (Mr. Odinga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I will not waste the time of the House any longer. I would only like to emphasize what the hon. Member for Kirinyaga has said and that is, that Members should take the time and trouble to explain to all the people what is meant by African socialism as set out in our Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (Mr. Slade): The House now stands adjourned until Tuesday, 1st June, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at Seven o'clock.

WRITTEN REPLY TO QUESTION

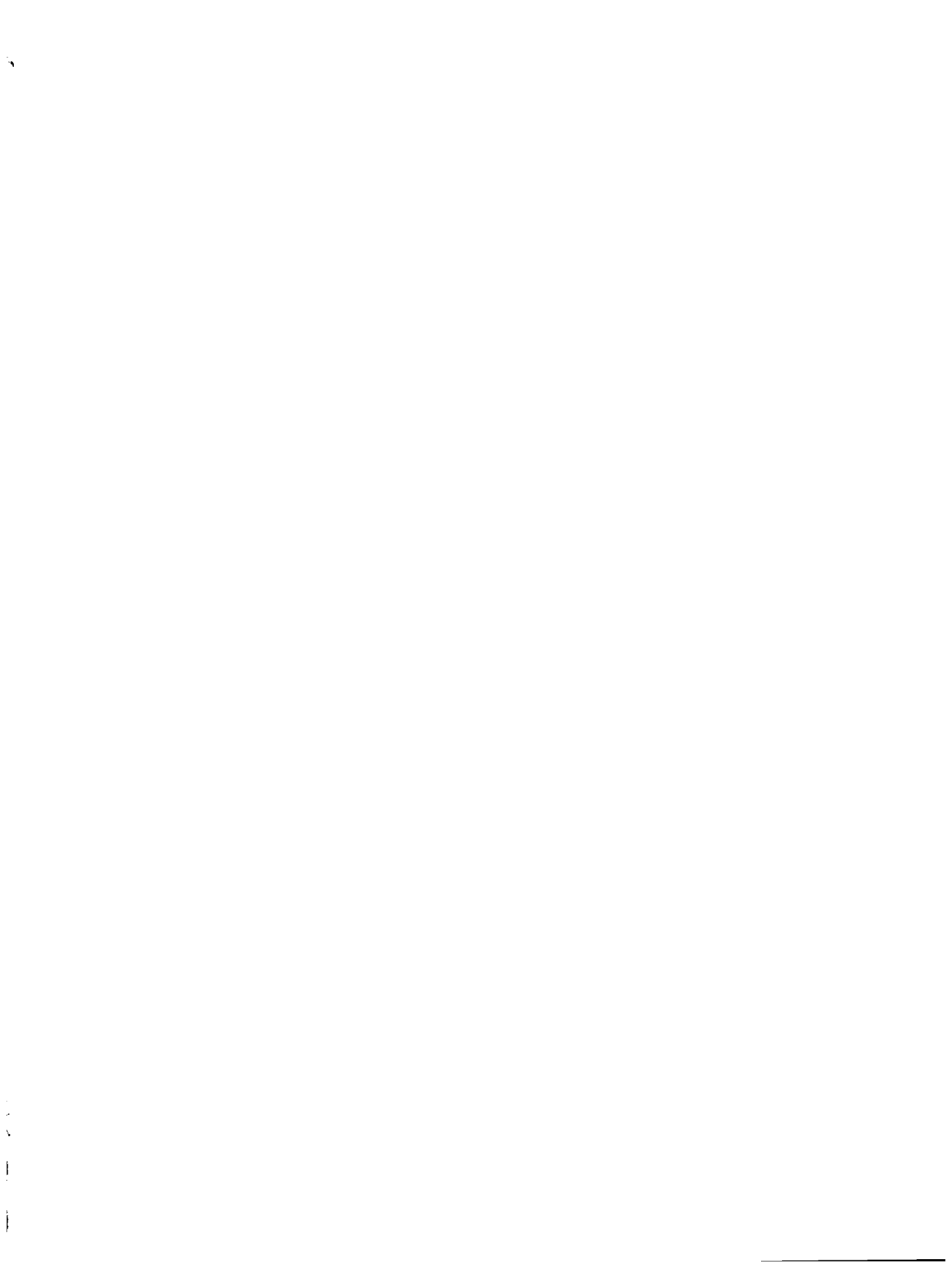
Question No. 1099

OWNERSHIP OF FIREARMS BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Rurumban asked the Minister for Internal Security and Defence in what circumstances were Members of Parliament allowed to own firearms.

REPLY

The Minister for Internal Security and Defence (Dr. Mungai): An application for a firearms certificate from any person in Kenya is considered on its merits and hon. Members of Parliament are no exception to this. Anyone who wishes to possess a firearm should apply on the normal application form through his nearest police station, for onward transmission to the Central Firearms Bureau and, depending on the case made in support of the application, a certificate is granted or refused. An applicant who is aggrieved by a negative reply from the Central Firearms Bureau is at liberty to appeal to the Minister whose decision under the law, is final. Hon. Members will appreciate the importance of maintaining a tight control on the sale and use of such weapons.



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N.B.—For the convenience of Members asking questions, the number of the question has been shown in brackets against the question. This number is also shown in brackets against the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary making the official reply. No number is shown against a question, where it is just a Supplementary Question.

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(The Hon. F. R. S. De Souza, Ph.D.)

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