

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 3rd April, 1997

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

POINT OF ORDER

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT REQUIRED: CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I had wished to raise an important matter which is normally raised after Question Time and since we do not have Questions this afternoon, I was wondering if I would be in order to raise this matter now.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, you have the Floor.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a very grave matter concerning the problems which this country is facing in our school system. In the past, we have had matters raised in this House involving children who have been killed in various schools across the country through caning or corporal punishment administered by teachers. In almost every case that has come to the Floor of this House, I cannot remember when the Minister for Education ever came back to tell this House what action had been taken. I am rising this afternoon to demand a Ministerial Statement from the Ministry of Education, both with regard to these previous cases and also, with regard to a new case of terror and tyranny where yet another Kenyan child has died at the cruel hands of an errant teacher.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time round the tragedy has struck at the school called Nyasore Primary School in Marani Division, Kisii District. A nine year old child called Eric Mayaka Nyambane was caned by one of the teachers and subsequently died at Kisii General Hospital last Sunday. This is a very serious matter and the Minister has made contradictory statements in this House about the administration of corporal punishment in schools and I think given the rising number of cases, we want a statement once and for all that would put this matter to rest. I, therefore, wish to demand a Ministerial Statement and after consulting my colleague, the new Member from Kitutu Chache, we are in full agreement. Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Komora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point of order by the hon. Member is noted and a statement would be issued later.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is a serious and urgent matter, what does he mean by "later"? How soon is "later"? We want a statement as soon possible.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Komora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister would issue the statement in the next two weeks. It is important that if the hon. House wants us to be factual and comprehensive, we should be given adequate time to look into all the issues concerned.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Chair satisfied that given the seriousness and gravity of this matter, this Ministry should seek two weeks to deal with a serious matter like that?

Mr. Speaker: Well, I suppose the best the Assistant Minister would do is to seek my indulgence to give the statement on Tuesday and I would make the same available to you on Tuesday next week.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Komora): Okay, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

BILLS

First Readings

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE RETIREMENT BENEFITS BILL

(Orders for First Reading read - Read the First time - Ordered to be read the Second Time tomorrow)

MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:-

THAT, the thanks of this House be recorded for the exposition of public policy contained in His Excellency's Presidential Address from the Chair on 1st April, 1997.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first remark which is an observation is to congratulate your Office and that of the Clerk for the very excellent works which have been carried out within the precincts of Parliament. I am sure that hon. Members must have been struck; one, by the neatness in the Chamber and also the very excellent layout of the external of Parliament. All the work was carried out during the recess and this, in a way, has restored physical dignity to this Parliament.

I also wish to appeal to hon. Members that since the Coffee Room right now does look extremely comfortable, clean and well set, perhaps, I think we should be judicious to decide who we do invite because it is no doubt that before we went to recess, all kinds of visitors used to find their way into the Coffee Room and others used to stay there as a place to wait for hon. Members. This did lead to a situation where the Coffee Room became extremely untidy place and sometimes, we even had situations where the toilets were even stinking. Let us hope that, that went with the past year. But I think it behoves each and everyone of us to ensure that the people who come to Parliament and go to the coffee room are those whom we have invited. We should also guide them to ensure that they respect the up-keep of Parliament Buildings.

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. While I appreciate the appreciation by the Vice-President on behalf of the House to the Chair and the Clerk of the National Assembly's Office for the work done, I wonder if he is in order to blame hon. Members in general for the previous situation when, in fact, there is one notorious cabinet Minister who brings a horde of people to this Parliament in complete disregard of the rules of this House. Will he endeavour to ensure that, however, powerful this Minister is, he respects the rules of this House which have been made by the Chair?

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the remarks I made were not supposed to elicit any kind of debate. I made them in good faith. Without naming anybody, I said that it behoves each and everyone of us--- Anybody who understands English understands what those words mean. Each one of us must be responsible.

Coming back to the Presidential Address, let me say that Address was delivered to this House, but was never directed to one side of the House. It is a statement that was delivered here by the Head of State for all Kenyans. Therefore, this Address sets out a framework within which we are supposed to make contributions on public policy as we see it. The statement itself is neither exhaustive nor does it draw up any limitations. It is a statement on the general position which is not supposed to cover everything. I say this because of some of the reactions which came out immediately after the Address was delivered. This Address is only supposed to trigger a debate on public policy. I hope, therefore, that as hon. Members contribute to this statement they will bear in mind that the Address is supposed to lay down the framework and trigger a healthy debate, a debate that is not supposed to be partisan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one area that this statement touched on was drought. I believe that no meaningful discussion can take place in this House, which has just been opened, without really touching on drought. This drought has been extremely severe, and there is no doubt about it. It has been much more severe than the last one of 1984. It has created hardships for Kenyans and crop production has been severely affected, leading to lack of food. It has also led to the annihilation of very large numbers of our livestock, leading once again to a major hardship to the pastoralists. They have lost their only means of income and food. This issue of drought is not man-made. It is God who decides when it is going to rain. Now, we are extremely grateful to the Almighty God for giving us rain. We hope it is going to continue raining.

The most important thing is the reaction from the Government. Right from the moment the Government realised that drought had struck and was going to affect a very large number of people--- Indeed, the number of people who have been affected by the drought is about 2.6 million. That is a very large number of people. The Government saw that drought had struck and, as a Government, decided that it had full responsibility, without discrimination on the basis of tribe, race or region, to ensure that Kenyans were fed. It realised that it had to ensure that enough food to go round was available locally. The Government decided to move quickly to first sensitise the donors

to the drought and make an appeal to those who were willing to support Government efforts in feeding the people. At the same time the Government took the immediate step of making plans for the importation of cereals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps, I want to say that the declaration of a national disaster may have raised some eyebrows. But essentially that particular declaration dealt only with the issue of food and drought, and nothing else. That declaration was necessary. For one, it was meant to sensitise Kenyans to the existence of a major drought. It was also meant for those Kenyans who are able to offer some assistance to their own brothers and sisters who were in trouble to rise up and do so. I want to use this forum to thank Kenyans who made their contribution in the name of alleviation of drought in this country. The same declaration was supposed to send out a message to our friends outside this country to the effect that we had a problem so that they could come and assist us.

If we had not done that we would eventually have been condemned. I do recall several years back when a very major drought took place in Ethiopia and the then government in that country continued to conceal it. People died and that government was roundly condemned by the whole world. When a problem is there we have to admit it. I want to say that quite a number of donors have come out to give us assistance. Once again I wish to salute them for what they have done during an extremely difficult situation. But let us also know one thing: Substantial Government resources, which had not been provided for in the Budget, had to be diverted from other projects in order to meet this emergency. I have no doubt that hon. Members will see these factors in the revised estimates which will come here shortly. A substantial amount of resources has had to be spent because there is nothing much more important than the lives of people.

The drought too has affected the growth of our economy. We have an economy that is driven by agriculture.

If anything happens to agriculture, as has happened to it, because of the impact of the agricultural sector on the whole gross domestic product (GDP), there is no doubt that we are going to see a much lower GDP than we had actually reckoned for. This will happen because of the adverse impact of drought on economic growth. At the same time you have probably seen that inflation rate has gone up. That, again, may have been contributed to entirely by the prices of food, especially the price of sukuma wiki and other vegetables. That inflation rate is about 40 per cent. We have understood that. The drought will come to an end, but we have also learnt some lessons because we can experience drought again in future. I think it is important for us in this country to be prepared for drought. I want to say that this preparedness is spelt out in the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1994. At the same time, there is going to be a forth coming Sessional Paper on industrialization which is going to be laid on this table for discussion by the hon. Members. Essentially, what we are talking about are two strong strategies. One, that we must come out very quickly to formulate some new measures one of them being harvesting water so that when there is drought we have sufficient water not only for drinking, but for irrigation and food production as well. Now, these strategies are spelt out clearly.

The next aspect of that strategy is that we can no longer in this country continue to depend entirely on agriculture. Agriculture must continue to play an important role in this economy. It must continue to provide food. We must continue to be self-sufficient, but to be in a position to create wealth, to provide jobs for our own people and to create the necessary prosperity we have no alternative, but to restructure our own economy into becoming a newly industrialized nation. We do not have an alternative. We are strengthened in our belief that that is the right strategy because when we compare the parameters which were obtaining in the so-called South Asian Tiger countries at about the time they decided to embark on industrialization, we find that those parameters were there. The most important parameters is a trained manpower. We have done extremely well in terms of training field manpower in this country as the resource is there.

We admit that there are difficulties in infrastructure in terms of repairs, but this will be addressed accordingly.

I suppose that hon. Members have already seen the re-carpeting of various roads in Nairobi. That is being done and will continue in urban centres all over the country because the infrastructure is fundamental on that scope.

Once again, the Head of State did remind us that this Sixth Session of the Seventh Parliament is definitely going to be the last session as far as this Parliament is concerned. It is going to end up with a dissolution of Parliament when all of us will have to go and meet the people who actually brought us here; the electorate. We will have to go back to the people to account for the work we have carried out in the past four years. I want to remind our colleagues that each and everyone of us will have to do that. It is no longer a question of emotion, but we have to go there. How each one of us conducts himself is up to him - I do not want to talk about that.

Let us resolve one fundamental point, that the Kenyan people must be allowed to choose the leaders they want in a democratic manner. I mean that the electorate must elect their leaders willingly and freely. We should not be tempted to create a climate of hostility. I think we should have an election that is completely free of violence. Let us prove to our own people that between 1992 and 1997 we have learnt a lesson; to consolidate democracy. This is important. I think we shall be failing our own people if we do not do that. We shall be failing each one of us if we believe that introduction of tribalism, violence and hate is the right way to gain a seat back to this Parliament.

Let us not for a moment delude that the electorates we had in the 1992 are still the same. There has been a

fundamental change of electorate. We are going to face an electorate that is highly educated and youthful. If we do not take that into account there will be difficulties. These are fairly young people looking into the future. They are going to vote for a candidate that they feel has a vision. It is important that we are able to provide a vision to our people.

Having said that, let me say that I do hope that in this last session, we are not going to use it as a forum for electioneering or confrontation. I am saying this because I know that there could be that temptation. That is why in my speech I have deliberately chosen to assume a tone of great tolerance and one that I hope is going to promote a fairly good dialogue. To me, that is the most important thing. As I said, you have got an electorate that is youthful, enlightened and capable of analyzing you right from the bottom to the top. That is the kind of people you are going to face.

Let me also say something that has to do with our own foreign relations. Our foreign policy is that Kenya is no enemy to any country. We believe fully in the sanctity of good neighbourliness. We believe in trading and living with our neighbours in a peaceful manner. At the same time, we believe that there must be peace among all our neighbours and the rest of Africa.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I arise to second this very important Motion on the Address by His Excellency, the President of the this Republic. This was, indeed, a very inspiring speech.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it was, indeed, inspiring, that is why my colleagues on the opposite are even laughing about it. His Excellency, the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development who is the Leader of Government Business has touched on the famine issue which was also highlighted in the President's Speech.

I want to congratulate the Government for the efforts they have made to avail food to the wananchi, as well as the donors who have come to our aid. I would, however, like to say this, those who are responsible for the distribution of food should carry out the distribution fairly and completely to every corner where the food is required. The Government is not bringing food to be kept in stores. The food is for wananchi and I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Provincial Administration, right down to the Assistant Chiefs and the Committees that they have formed to make sure that food that is for wananchi reaches those who have no food in good time so that we do not have a situation where food comes in and it is diverted to people who do not require it or it is sold instead of being given to wananchi free of charge.

I have also noticed that in a number of areas seed has been supplied to farmers to plant. There are many areas where people are used to this hybrid seeds and they know what to do with these them. They know what kind of seeds they should plant and how to treat the plants, thereafter. However, there are certain areas in the country where people are not used to these hybrid seeds. They are used to a special type of the seed that is suitable to that area. I hope that those distributing the seeds will give the right seeds to the areas receiving these seeds and also advise those concerned on how to look after the maize especially, when it has germinated, how to give it the necessary treatment like top-dressing and so on when time comes so that wananchi do not have just to plant the maize and treat it in the normal way they treat the local maize. If this happens, we will be inviting more famine. That kind of seed will not give proper yield and without proper yield, we shall be inviting famine to the community.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to thank His Excellency the President for the efforts he has made to bring peace to the neighbouring countries or to the countries around the Great Lakes. I think he deserves praise on this one and not a condemnation as many other people seem to think. Unfortunately, yesterday quite a number of hon. Speakers from the opposite side were talking about the peace in the region and Kenya's activities and they seemed to indicate that they would be happy if the situation, for example, which is taking place in Zaire would take place here. I am sure those who advocate for a Kabila style of Government here will be the first to take off when such a situation comes up.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Masinde saying that they have now recognised Kabila's Government, because he is calling it "Kabila Government"? He has just said it.

Mr. Speaker: What are you saying?

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking if the Government is stating as policy that Kabila has been recognised as President of Zaire because he has just said "the Kabila Government?"

Mr. Speaker: Who is Kabila?

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Laurent Desire Kabila is the rebel leader in Zaire, who is trying to topple President Mobutu.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I am hearing it from you.
Proceed, Mr. Masinde.

(Laughter)

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. All I am saying is--

Mr. Anyona: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Masinde.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for purposes of correct record, you have indicated that you have just heard from hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo about Kabila. But it is the Deputy Leader of Government Business, who said that this side of the House is advocating a Government in this country like that one of Kabila in Zaire. So, what hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo is asking is: Has this Government now recognised that there is a Kabila Government in Zaire? If this is not the case, then the record must be put straight by the Government.

(Applause)

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think everyone is aware that there is no Kabila Government in Zaire.

Hon. Members: You have said it!

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): There is a rebel by that name and I was referring to those who referred to the same yesterday from the opposite side saying, if that sort of situation comes to this country--

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, all of you. Order, Mr. Murungi. Hon. Members, you know this is a timed debate of ten minutes. You know my attitude towards interrupting hon. Members unnecessarily on timed debates, and it is that I discourage that practice, unless there is serious breach of order. Proceed.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am saying that it is in the interest of all of us that we advocate for peace.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is it, Mr. Gatabaki?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every time I rise on a point of order, I am interrupted by hon. Mr. Speaker. Is it in order for the Deputy Leader of Government Business to refer to a leader who holds a third of Zaire as a guerilla or as a rebel and not as a freedom fighter or as a potential President?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Two things should arise from there. Mr. Gatabaki's complaint that the Chair does interrupt him every time he rises on a point of order, and also right now what he has said. The Chair will keep on interrupting any Member who rises on a frivolous point of order, including Mr. Gatabaki. Proceed.

(Applause)

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Masinde): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am appealing to all of us and everyone that we all advocate for peace in this country and for the purpose of having development as well as progress of our people in this country. Those are our aims here as hon. Members and that is why we are here to protect the interests of our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think without peace in this country we will not be able to sit in this Parliament to debate any issue at all relating to the nation. That is why I said that we should give every assistance and all the support to His Excellency the President in the efforts that he is making to maintain peace in this country and in the region as a whole. As I was saying and I would like to repeat, those who advocate for violence, if any at all, are the people who take off immediately there is a sign of violence; it is the ordinary man, woman and children who suffer. We must avoid this by all means by making sure that we work for the peace of this nation.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Wamalwa: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

First, listening to the Vice-President, Minister of Planning and National Development and Leader of Government Business's comment on this Motion, one got the distinct feeling that he was talking about a completely different speech from the one delivered here, and the one that one has had a chance to look at in a written form.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the last Session of this Parliament, and one would have expected that the Speech delivered on policy would have been to assess the Government's own performance over the past four years and its projected performance into the final home-stretch. I tried to listen very carefully and I bet you no one can sign modicum of policy in that Speech even if one had to look for it with a microscope.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Speech delivered on the 1st of April could have easily passed as an April fools joke; because it was a litany of complaints against the Opposition; it was a litany of unfounded complaints against the Opposition; unfounded accusation of the Members of the Opposition without any data or evidence. The Speech was totally devoid of any legislative programme which is traditional in the State Opening of Parliament. The Head of the Government is supposed to tell the House the legislative programme that the Government is going to engage in. Later on, one had to hear the Attorney-General acting as a spine doctor to the President, giving a list of legislative programmes which should have been included properly in that Speech. I think that Speech was best suited for a KANU Parliamentary Group and not the opening of the National Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President talked about drought and what the Government was doing to help people in drought stricken areas. He thanked the donors for donating food. This is all very well, but is it sufficient for a self respecting Government to go on, year after year whenever there is a drought depending on the goodwill of donors without coming up with any comprehensive programme as to how the Government intends to deal with this very real problem? The Government will be deluding itself to think that purely by distributing relief food, they are solving the problem in our drought stricken areas or semi-arid areas. I think the people who live in semi-arid areas would like to retain their dignity and pride as Kenyan citizens and, by doing so, they would like to be able to produce their own food.

It is the duty of the Government to help these people produce their own food. It is not sufficient for the Government to come around with hand outs which are quite often pegged upon support for KANU.

The only true thing contained in the speech was the fact that Opposition leaders are accusing the Government of using food as a campaign tool because that is the fact, and that is what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government must come up with a policy or a programme of how it intends to start growing food in this semi-arid areas. We even have a whole Ministry for semi-arid areas and yet if you ask them, they cannot tell you that according to a certain time-scale, by such and such period, so much of Ukambani would be producing katumani maize or so much of North-Eastern would be producing rice. They do not have any such programme and it is about time they came up with this programme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an agricultural country, and a lot depends on agricultural research, and yet this Government has gone ahead and allocated valued research land to its cronies some of whom even sit in this House. The National Agricultural Research Farm in Kitale is the place where the current high yielding high breed maize seeds were produced. It is also the farm where a lot of the most useful pasture used in this country was researched and produced. In fact, this country exported pasture seed to Australia. It exported the Nandisteriar and various other steriar grasses mbalala lot, boma lot and so forth to Australia. Today, this country imports pasture seeds from Australia? We research on seed, produce it, export it and now we are importing it from Australia because the land where this research is supposed to be in continuous process has been allocated to some people. I think it is about time this Government called a halt to this imperishable land hunger. It is land grabbing by those who already have a lot of land.

If you go to the research station in Kitale, the people who have farms there are the same people who have thousands of acres of land elsewhere and not the poor people. Along those lines, this Government has gone ahead and settled Sebei nationals from Uganda forest land next to that research station in Kitale. These Sebeis are Ugandan citizens, and yet this country is settling aliens on Kenyan land and there are so many Kenyans who do not have a piece of land to stand on. This is what is happening in my Constituency and---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon. Wamalwa has made a very serious allegation about the Kenya Government settling foreigners in this country without any substantiation. Is he in order to make such an allegation?

Mr. Wamalwa: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this hon. Member was in this House last year when I raised this problem and hon. Kisiero, who is my neighbour in Kitale, said in this House that those were Kenyan sons who had migrated to Uganda 50 years ago and they are now coming back. That does not change the fact that as of now they are Ugandan citizens. In fact, Sebeis had their own Kingdom in Uganda and their King was called Kingochemonges. How can people with the Kingdom not be Ugandans and be aliens there? These are people who have been settled on Kitalau land forest. This settlement involves over 3,000 families and the idea of settling them on this land is purely to get

more votes for KANU and particularly for President Moi in the Presidential race.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is very callous to pay with the national wealth of Kenyans purely because we want votes or to bring aliens into this country, settle them on valuable Kenyan soil just because we want their votes. I believe that this Government is capable, given the amount of money spent during the elections to bring those people from even Tanzania to vote and go back rather than give them Kenyan soil.

Finally, one is concerned about the total lack of foreign policy by this Government. If you look around, we are always being left holding the can in most situations. In Zambia, when Dr. Kaunda was losing an election, our President was busy sending him congratulations. Even as we speak now, this Government is still holding on to Mobutu, although the whole World has seen that Mobutu cannot last. This Government is a friend of Abacha. In South Africa, this Government was a friend of de Klerk when everybody saw that NAC was going to win the elections easily, but we were still inviting de Klerk to come here, showering him with presents and declaring comradeship with him. When are we ever going to learn? When you watch Mrs. Clinton skipping Kenya, visiting even far of incalculable places like Eritrea and yet she cannot come to Kenya, there must be something wrong with us.

With those few remarks, I do not know whether to support or oppose the Motion, but I oppose this Motion strongly.

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, naturally, I stand to support the Motion before the House. Given that the debate before the House on this occasion is an open-ended one. I think hon. Members would understand me, if I go firstly to deal with the disaster which occurred in my constituency some 11 days ago when a large well organised and heavily armed bandits of Ethiopian raiders raided an out camp of young adults who had gone out with livestock to the limits of their grazing land, but still with their country and massacred them in their sleep. Most of them were below the age of 45 years, many children below the age of 20, - and culminating the subsequent massacre three days later of an assortment of 18 home guards, Administration policemen, regular policemen and one or two local leaders.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the print media, Members of Parliament from both sides of the House for highlighting the incident and showing concern.

I wish also to appeal to the Minister in charge of Internal Security that this, definitely, was not an ordinary incidence of stock rustling even if it was across international borders. There is clear evidence that it was a well organised and well planned thing. The role of the District Security Committee, including the District Commissioner (DC), Deputy Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD) (as the OCPD was out of the district on leave then), the District Security Intelligence Officer (DSIO) and the Officer Commanding Police Post (OCPD) Illeret where the incident took place was suspicious. We have already condemned their role and I think it would be proper for me to say that we demand an investigation into their conduct. It was much more than negligence. We know and they admitted that they knew about the raid well in advance and did nothing to prevent it.

But worse of all, when the incident took place, they did everything in their power to ensure that information did not get to the provincial capital, Embu, and that pleas for help did not get to Nairobi. The Inspector of the Administration Police who died collapsed while he was outside the camp in the fighting zone, eight kilometres out of the centre, on the 25th of last month at 4.00 p.m. We asked for a plane to airlift him out, but he died after being in a coma for 24 hours, the following day at 4.00 p.m. Nobody turned up for him.

We do know now that some of those local administration policemen who were buried in Marsabit, at least one of them because I was there when he was buried, were buried without the due honours that go with officers who fall in action, and without Government presence.

An hon. Member: Hon. Kalweo must resign! That is very terrible!

Dr. Godana: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the officer commanding Illeret Police Post had been posted there barely two weeks before this raid from Central Police Station, Nairobi. At least, that is what he told me. The animals passed within several hundred metres of the Police Post between the hours of 11.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. in the evening. This particular officer with his men and a few civilians gathered at a vantage point to watch without taking any action; and yet, he kept on informing "upstairs" that the battle was going on 50 miles South of Illeret, when in fact he could see the animals.

When I arrived early in the morning, I found some animals within the airstrip. When we asked whether the animals passed through the airstrip, he said: "They must have passed at night". I asked other policemen and the local civilians who said: "The animals passed here! We counted some of the cows! Everybody was here watching over the plains between here and the lake! When I turned to the OCS and told him that "everybody says that you saw the animals and you were watching", he said that he had very few men and he could not intercept. Then I asked him: "Why did you have to lie that the battle was going on 50 kilometres south of Illeret, when in fact the animals were passing in front of your own eyes?"

These are the reasons why we demand an investigation and not just by the police, but some independent authorities, preferably from the Office of the President.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, those people who were murdered were Kenyans. The dead are now dead. The living are entitled to a livelihood. Livelihood for us is livestock. That is what we live on. These animals have gone into a neighbouring country, that is, Omo Rate District which transcends the Omo River Delta, just across the border. In fact, we know, until I left there four days ago, that the animals were barely three or four kilometres across the border. Our security forces cannot cross the border. Ethiopia is a friendly state. It has always been a friendly state to this country. The minimum that we can expect from the Ethiopian Government is to take responsibility, seize the animals and return them, and pay compensation for those who have been injured.

I understand that negotiations are already under way and there are diplomatic contacts to the other end. But I do hope that our own negotiating team does not come back with nothing. This is because if that is the case, then local people will have no option but to resort to self-help. I do not think it will be good for either side, here or there.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Ndilinge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it not in order for this House to set up a Select Committee which will go to Marsabit and investigate thoroughly this matter? This is something concerning our people's lives. Tomorrow, it will be somewhere else and not Marsabit. So, each and everyone of us here in this House---

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Ndilinge, that is a very bright idea, but you have done it very poorly. If you want a Select Committee of this House or any Committee, or anything at all to be discussed by this House, you follow the correct procedure. That means that you move a Motion for this House to make that resolution. You cannot do it on a point of order. Very well, can we have hon. Shikuku?

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these few minutes, I would like to make the following points.

Personally, I was not here when the President was giving this Speech. But I listened to him on the radio at home.

I would like to draw your attention to page seven, where His Excellency, President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi said this:

"Members had had enough time during Christmas time and the Recess to get in touch with their electorate".

But the fact of the matter is that KANU had that time. They could organise meetings and meet their people. We in the Opposition were refused licences. How do we meet our electorate? It is easy to say it here, but we do completely the opposite when we are outside this House.

Secondly, I do not know whether it is a "fools day trick", but I read something to do with water being pumped from Lake Victoria to Timboroa. I think it was a fools day statement, but if it is true, I will be most grateful. This is because year-in-year-out, we have been asking this very Government, from the time of Independence, and even prior to Independence--- There was a Mzungu here called Mr. Howard Williams who used to talk about water being pumped from Lake Victoria to Timboroa, in order to irrigate all parts of the country. We have repeated that in this House but it appears that it falls on the Government's deaf ears. If we had done that, we would not be having this problem in Ukambani after 20 years. There is a perennial problem in Ukambani where, the Akamba people work very hard, but all their crops just wither because they do not have irrigation. The Government cashes in on that to provide food aid every year. It is a perennial thing. The Akamba have got to be kept in that state so that they can become voting machines by being given a bit of food to vote for KANU. It is very unfair and we must say so because we are nationalists in this House. We know what we are talking about. The Akamba people are very hard working and if they are given water, they can provide food for themselves and for the rest of this country. Let us get this water to Timboroa. Let us call upon our friends to help us to get the water to Timboroa, and there will be no question of famine.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the Presidential Speech did not give is the solution and that is what I am going to offer now.

First, we must pump water to Timboroa and stop hoping every now and then and looking forward to the donors to come and help us every year. There is need to have a land policy. So long as we go on fragmenting our land into small pieces, we are actually asking for a permanent famine in this Republic. The Government must come out now and stop playing politics. Let us tell our people that not each and everyone of them will be able to be given a piece of land. It is not physically possible and it is not logical either. We are reproducing and land is not reproducing. The land remains the same and so, we should come out and tell our people the truth. The ugly truth is that not each and everyone can get a piece of land and, therefore, this fragmentation of land and particularly for those people from Western Kenya, the Luyias and the Luos they must be told this in no uncertain terms. We have got the tradition that Shikuku must split his land to his children and the children must split to their own children and the trend continues and eventually, we are going to have all the land covered with houses and there will be no food for them to eat. We must come out with a land policy now.

Thirdly, I would like to ask the Government now that it is raining heavily, to plan ahead and create artificial lakes, so that all the water that is flowing to the Indian Ocean during the rainy seasons can be dammed. By so doing, we shall have more lakes here and there will be more rain in this country. Why can this Government not do that?

The other issue is on tree planting. Tree planting must be encouraged by everybody in this country so that we have more trees which will bring rain as we all understand. This Government does nothing about that, but they are ready to say: "The Government will give you so many *Gorogoros*", because it is conscious of the people's problems. Our people do not want to go on receiving. They want something for themselves and not handouts from this miserable Government.

Fourthly, we must have what we call zoning of areas. The maize producing areas should go on producing maize and in great quantities and stop other people wasting their energies planting maize in Timboroa which will take about seven months to mature. Let those people plant wheat, so that we have enough wheat to be self sufficient in this country. Those who produce maize can buy wheat from those in wheat producing areas and vice versa. Let us not waste our energies digging year-in-year-out in places where crops are not ideal at all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that in this country, there are areas that are very dry and in other parts like Western Province for example, we do not have food aid being given to our people there. They are also in Kenya! There are poor people in Western Province where there is maize but they do not have enough money to buy food. They are also starving there. Why can this Government not bring this relief food to people in Western Province and particularly in Kakamega? I was not here when the House was opening. Our people are suffering from famine in Kakamega. We would like the Government to be human enough and send some food to our people in Western Province. In Butere, people are being sold rotten maize which you can smell 10 yards away. Some people are already diarrhoeating. I would like to know whether the people in Western Province are a part and parcel of this Government. If they are, then it is the responsibility of this Government to send food to Western Province because they are also Kenyans. But of course, priority should be given to Ukambani and North-Eastern Province but you should also remember that there are people in Western Province who have nothing to eat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been told that some Members travel abroad and abuse this Government. Which Members are these that we do not know of? If there is corruption in this country for example, there is nothing the President has said about corruption here and yet, he was told by one of the biggest donors to this country that they appreciate the fact that the President denounces corruption in this country but he must do something about it. There is nothing in this speech which shows that the President is serious and he is going to do something about corruption. So long as there is corruption in this country, no investor will be interested in a country which ranks third in the world as far as corruption is concerned. Who is going to invest his money in such a country? It will just be like keeping meat among hyenas. It will be eaten definitely! So, no investor is going to invest in this country so long as it continues to be faced with corruption and as a result, if there is no investment, there will be no employment and if there is no employment, there will be a revolution soon or later in this country. Nobody will organise it. We cannot go on having people in their thousands going without food and all that you can tell them is Uhuru, Amani, Mapenzi and all the rest. We do not eat mapenzi. We would like to tell this Government that we are part and parcel of this Government and we are interested in the welfare of the people of this country. The welfare of the people of this country cannot be fostered if we are going to be fed on propaganda and lies.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mumba: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion.

First, I would like to congratulate the President for his brief Speech which was very deliberate in order to elicit responses from hon. Members here, with a view to charting out a course jointly in this House for the good of this country. Obviously, the President is well above most of the aspiring Presidential candidates on the other side of the House. Even in Africa today, he is an elder statesman. So, those from the other side who are criticising the President should sit down and think and grow up, so that they can gain the experience of leadership before they waste the time of Kenyans. I am saying these things because those of us in the Government side have stomached a lot of maneno from the other side of the House.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether the Member on the Floor is speaking English or some other language. I heard him talk of "manenos". What are "manenos"? He has to speak either in Kiswahili or any other language.

Mr. Mumba: Mr. Speaker, Sir, English today has borrowed a lot of words from other languages. So, if the hon. Member does not know the language that is used today in Kenya, he should go back to the place where he studied. I am told that he studied in Russia or some place in Europe.

While we were on recess, there were a number of things which we have seen which the Government must

look into. One of the things down at the Coast is the Mzima Pipeline going to Mombasa. This pipeline is 50 years old and, presently, it is not serving the Coast people as expected. So, I am asking the Government or the Ministry concerned to look at the aspect of the Mzima Pipeline, so that the residents of Mombasa and Coast Province at large, can enjoy the water requirements as other parts of the country. As it is now, it is the lifeline of the Coast Province and unless something is urgently done, there is likely to be a catastrophe in that part of the country which is bound to affect the rest of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while on that, many times we witness a lot of degeneration and breakdown of infrastructure and I think, what I am concerned about is the state of roads in my constituency and other parts of Kilifi District. I am concerned because very recently, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing spent about Kshs30 million in the recarpeting or re-murraming of the Mariakani-Mavueni Road. In less than five months, that road has completely broken down. There are potholes because the murram that was used is not the normal murram. Instead, they used fine sand and a lot of money has been wasted. I am asking the Ministry concerned to look into that, so that the road which is a vital link and a by-pass as you come from Nairobi towards Malindi, is done well. Very soon, the rains are going to come and that road will be impassable.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, still on the issue of infrastructure, I am concerned about the many dilapidated houses for Government officers in Kilifi. Unfortunately, those houses are not being repaired and this, I hope, will not create a situation where with the new districts of Malindi and Kilifi, we will be unable to get sufficient civil service manpower resources.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have dwelt on the subject of land in the past in this House, and I am rather restrained now because the Minister for Lands and Settlement is from that part of the world. But, perhaps, at this juncture, my call to the Government is to decentralise the allocation of land to the district so that the communities which are presently disadvantaged and have had problems in land being grabbed can take charge of their land resources rather than what has been happening previously. I am saying this with knowledge that the Government has made a lot of efforts to issue title deeds to my constituents and other parts of the Coast. Two years ago, a squatter identification exercise was made by the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, but the records obtained from that exercise have not been used and those very squatters have not been resettled, except that those who were due to get title deeds are the ones in the pipeline for title deeds, but I think the squatter identification which the Ministry undertook at the Coast, was a waste of time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding famine which has affected the whole country, there has been talk of seeds being distributed to famine-stricken areas, and my request here is for areas like Bahari Constituency not to be left out, because there has been a general notion that some places have not been affected by famine and yet for sure, Kilifi District has been seriously affected and we would like to see very equitable and proportionate distribution of the seeds which the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has indicated they will provide.

I must thank the Government for the effort that has been made to make a timely intervention of assisting wananchi who have been stricken by famine in many parts of the country. In Kilifi, we have received this assistance, but I am asking the Government to make sure that the areas that are not being mentioned every day like Ukambani and North Eastern are not forgotten. We would like people in Kilifi to get as much maize as possible vis-a-viz what is happening in other areas. I witnessed two weeks ago, distribution of food in my constituency where 50 bags of maize were given for a sub-location. This surely, is totally inadequate. Getting that portion of two to three killogrammes of maize to last them a week, was obviously, totally inadequate and I am calling upon the Government to increase food rations for Bahari Constituents and Kilifi District in general.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while on that issue, I want also---

An hon. Member: Kaa chini, huna la kusema!

Mr. Mumba: Wacha, Bwana!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry in charge of rural electrification has no policy and it has been very haphazard to the extent that the promises which we were given here for my constituency for rural electrification projects have not been undertaken up to now. So I am raising this issue as a matter that requires the attention of the Government and I am saying this because we have come from recess and these are views of *wananchi*. I am not speaking here for myself, but I am speaking on behalf of Bahari constituents.

I beg to support.

Mr. Kibaki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to say some words on the fore of this Motion.

Although we are very keen to say something good about the Speech made by the President, we find it very difficult to agree that in this Speech, there is exposition of public policy. That is how it is worded. If we are going to be serious about English which is a serious language, we must say in all honesty, the intended exposition of policy does not appear in this Speech. It is not there and there is no point for our friends sitting there and pretending some imaginary policy somewhere, either explained at the KANU Parliamentary Group or somewhere, was to be exposed here. It was not exposed. So, what we are being asked for our thanks to be recorded, actually, is a misuse of language.

Because, when you look for what we are to record our thanks for, it is not there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a statement about Members of this House misusing their privileges of going outside and speaking about Kenya. Three paragraphs of this particular complaint is not public policy. It is a complaint by the Head of State and the Head of State does not name who is this person who has gone out of Kenya and abused Kenya. What is he afraid of? If there is a Kenyan who has said dirty things about Kenyans, then he should be exposed and he should be told that what he said is wrong. But we have had many Kenyan leaders who have been to conferences including a conference recently in Gaborone in Botswana and we did say publicly and if I was there I would also have said publicly that in Kenya we have a regime more cruel than the colonial regime; much more cruel. And it is cruel because they will disperse your meetings although they have licensed them; cruel because they will throw tear gas in your face, and in your country, and for nothing you have done. And if you have done anything wrong you should be arrested but they do not arrest you; they only want to humiliate the Kenyan citizens. That is not saying words against this Republic; it is saying the truth about the regime which is ruling Kenya and that truth will not be changed by how much you complain. It can only be changed by action. Let us not misuse the police. We are misusing the police. How can they go on killing students? How can they go on killing some youths standing by the roadside?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is something that has gone wrong. If we say that in Kenya the Government has neglected the security of the citizen namely, its first duty to protect the citizens, then we are saying the truth and any hon. Member who is here and who is honest in his heart, will just see the example of what happened in the North Eastern Province last week. And you cannot say that the police which is sent to fight the people who were armed and it goes without proper armament and it goes to fight people who were well-armed and the Government of Kenya had information that the invasion from Ethiopia was going to happen and that the people from Ethiopia had begun moving and were moving on foot to attack Kenya and then three to five days afterwards, we are told some 80 people have been killed. If we cannot say that this Government is negligent, what else can we say? Are we not saying the truth? It is the truth and that is what we are saying and we are not saying anything that has been "manufactured"; it is the real truth. It is very true.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I do not think we should be so accused as the Opposition that we are exposing corruption. The corruption is known. The Government itself, in documents produced by itself, owns up as to the extent of corruption. The biggest extent of corruption is to ask yourself of the Kshs160 billion collected as taxes by this Republic, where is the new road that has been built in this nation? Which road has been repaired in this nation? And if the road has not been repaired and if the tax has been collected the who has misused that money? Only the Government knows and if we say that the money has gone into the pockets of individuals then it is the truth. If you have a contract given to do a road from Murang'a-Kangema-Kiriaini-Othaya-Nyeri and the contract has been given and the money has been used and the road has not been built, but it is getting worse, then what are we supposed to say? That we are very grateful for bigger potholes or what? We have to say the truth; that the money has been stolen by whoever has stolen it and the Government knows who has stolen it. If we are to say that this nation is the heaviest taxed in the world because 32 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product goes to taxes and there is no other nation in the world like that, and yet we do not see the results of where that money goes, then what are we saying? Are we belittling the Government? No! We are saying either we have no Government or we have a Government which robs the citizen because if tax is taken from the citizen and services are not rendered; medicine is not bought then where has the money gone? It is gone into somebody's pockets because it is not in the account.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we do say that there are two separate special accounts in the Central Bank which we are not being told what they are being used for, whereas the Government should have its own account which is the Consolidated Fund Account and then we are being told that we are belittling the Government, that is not the truth. No! We are merely asking for our rights; we are asking for the truth. Where has the money gone to?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now as we are here we do not have seeds to plant and yet we are complaining about famine. Now the department responsible for seeds should stand up in this Parliament and say "Yes, we have no seed; we have no right seed; the seed being distributed is not the right seed". You will get people in the lower parts of this nation being given 612 which should be planted in Kitale or some high ground and we are being given the other seed which is packaged in the Kenya Seed Company bags which is not seed but it is ordinary maize. It is corruption; the most rotten corruption. We are being sold a seed which will not give you a yield because it is not a seed; it is not even certified.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so, these are the questions that we are raising and we are not raising them for any other reason but because we worry about this famine. Now as concerns this famine, we have all the storage facilities that the Japanese Government helped us build. We have many silos. There was a time last year when they were full. Why was the maize exported; why was it exported? Now we are only complaining about famine. Why was the maize exported before the new crop was seen? Why? To make money. Who made that money? Not the Government-owned NCPB but individuals who are here in this nation and the Government knows them. Are we then supposed to congratulate

them by telling them "Thank you, you exported maize and thank you are now importing maize to sell to us". Some of it was not even exported. Only turned round and sold to Kenya in foreign exchange and, they think we are blind and we should say "Thank you very much for robbing us twice over".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we are saying is that if the President wants to take action against corruption, then let us see it and then we shall say thank you. Let us not be made to say thank you for nothing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, the President has said that we farmers who farm sugar, coffee or tea, should be able to supervise our roads but the circular that has gone out has named the District Commissioner as the chairman of supervising the roads. You, Mr. Speaker, and myself, including everyone of us, knows that in anything that the DC has been supervising, money has been stolen. They are even stealing the famine maize today. It is the truth and we do not accept, therefore, that the cess from tea and coffee should be supervised by the DC. It must be supervised by the farmers; that is the people that we have chosen. They know which road is to be done and they will be accountable to us. We do not, therefore, accept that there has been liberalisation. Liberalisation is not to make the DC the king of the district. He already has too much work. Those DCs are not even capable of fulfilling what has been given to them now. They have too much work. So, we ask that the farmer be given his responsibility; let him supervise his own money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, we have said time and again that the rate of interest that we are being charged for loans in this nation is so heavy; at 30 per cent. We shall never get investments. The Government can lower the rate of interest by stopping borrowing. The Minister for Finance is here and he knows that is true and I know he is struggling but he can struggle harder and he needs support from everybody. If we do not lower the interest rate from 30 per cent, and we are telling the Kenyan citizens that we are turning round the economy, then we are cheating them. It is not true. So, we cannot support non-policies.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Kalweo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to air my views.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the outset, I would like to support the Presidential Speech. If somebody is opposed to you, there is nothing you can do that will please him. So whatever the KANU Government does, the Opposition will never support it because of their tendency of opposing. If you have negative attitudes towards whatever is done by this Government, no-matter-what, you will never like it. So when we say we want to woo investors to come and invest here like Coca Cola Bottling Company, Firestone and so on, which have been here for over 20 years - Why have they stayed so long in this country? If somebody wants to invest in any given country, he does not invest for the Government, but for himself and takes care of his property and manages it. So, I do not see how the Government can be blamed for encouraging corruption or corrupting the investors.

Hon. Kibaki who has just contributed to the Presidential Speech has talked of corruption. The corruption he was talking about was there even when he was the Vice-President in the Government. So, corruption did not start yesterday, but it is a problem which started long time ago and the present Government is fighting it. We invite anybody with any idea of fighting corruption to come forward and assist us. Maybe somebody who is "shouting" loudly about corruption is the most corrupt person in this country because one can only address a subject that he understands very well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very saddened by what happened in the Northern Kenya---

Mr. Mathenge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister says that there was corruption in the previous Government and he is aware of that. If he is aware of that and he has been in the Government for the last 18 years, what has he done to correct the situation instead of whirling here?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Kalweo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as for those who corrupted and gained big tracts of land in the last 15 or 30 years or so, there is nothing that I can do to them because they did it in a very clever way and they stand here proudly to say that they have big farms, owners of coffee, tea and so on.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member says that anybody who shouts about corruption is corrupt himself. Is that in order because some of us have been fighting this for all these years and we are ready to speak for ourselves and be checked? The President also talks about corruption, is he corrupt also?

Mr. Speaker: That is an argument! May I assure the House that the Chair has absolutely no means of determining who is and who is not corrupt. So, please, do not drag me into it. Proceed!

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Kalweo): I can exonerate, Mr. Shikuku, but not anybody else. Hon. Shikuku is known for his crusade of against corruption in this country. Although I am in the Government, I belong to the group that fights corruption.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry about what happened in Northern Kenya. There were people who invaded and killed our people along the Kenya-Ethiopia border. What the hon. Member has said about this situation is perfectly correct. I would like to assure this House that the Government took quick action to contain the situation. We are also taking stern actions against the negligence of the Government security men who were on the ground by then because somebody well-trained could not have done what they did. Some of them will face dismissal, others will be

prosecuted and so on. In addition, we have sent a protest note to the Ethiopian Government demanding compensation for loss of lives and property destroyed. The meeting is going on and later I am going to meet the Minister of Internal Security of Ethiopia for compensation. We are not taking this matter very lightly and anything cruel as that one must be addressed adequately. I can assure this House that the steps taken by the Government will make sure that, that kind of ugly incident does not occur again and if it occurs again there will be enough force to counter-check it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the kind of famine we are experiencing in this country is not new. I remember in 1943, there was drought like the one we are experiencing now. We were all caught unawares and, therefore, nobody should be blamed for it. It is a natural phenomenon whereby we have now to take note of it and institute measures to contain it now and in future.

For remedial purposes, the Famine Relief Programme is rehabilitating dams in Maasailand and other parts of the country where there is drought. Machines have been dispersed---

Mr. Orenge: On point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Under Standing Order No.26, the speeches made in this House are supposed to be kept in a journal. Can the Speaker make a ruling to the HANSARD staff as to what will be written down from what the Minister has said, is it "machines" or "majinis" so that the future generations may understand?

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Orenge, what are you complaining about?

Mr. Orenge: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sympathising with the HANSARD staff. Under Standing Order No.26, all our speeches must be recorded in the HANSARD and the Clerk of the National Assembly keeps custody of the HANSARD and it must be a true record of what goes in the House. So, my complaint is what are they going to record in respect of the Minister's speech because if it is "majinis," it is in a language that I do not understand. Even in Kimeru, I know a little bit of it, there is nothing called "majini".

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! I have, in fact, at one time responded to something like that in the past. All of us in this House have problems of one sort or another in pronouncing certain letters of the alphabet, for example, instead of "sugar", "suga" and so on. I can assure the House that our HANSARD staff comprises all our various dialects and they should be able to interpret it! Proceed, Mr. Kalweo!

(Applause)

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Kalweo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot speak in Dholuo, but when I say "machine," I do not mean "majini" as perceived by the Luo. What I was trying to say is that we are trying to harvest water accordingly.

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

Hon. Members: Tinga! Tinga!

Mr. Raila: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is not a "maiden" speech I am making, but it is the first time that NDP voice is being heard in this House, and, therefore, it is a historical occasion. I would like, first, to begin by taking the opportunity to thank all my people of Lang'ata Constituency for showing confidence by re-electing me to this House after very hotly contested by-election.

(Applause)

I would also like to thank those who opposed me and those who voted against me because in doing so, they helped to strengthen democracy in Lang'ata. I would like now to make a few remarks about the Presidential Speech which was read while I had not been sworn in and, therefore, I was not in the House. I have read the Speech that was made by the President and I would like to say that this Speech is a very extraordinary speech not in terms of what it contains; but in terms of what it attempted to say.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I were the President of this country and I knew that I was opening a Parliamentary Session for the very last time in my life, I would have taken that opportunity to bequeath a very important legacy to the people of this country. I would have used that time to address the issue which is in the hearts of most Kenyans at the moment and that is the question of constitutional reforms. One would not have expected the President to appear before this House to open Parliament and omit to mention the question of constitutional reforms. Kenyans are yearning for a Government that is more responsible than this. Kenyans are yearning for good governance and they would like to see a Constitution that clearly separates the powers between the Judiciary, Legislature and the Executive. They would also like to see all the oppressive laws removed from our statute books and one would have expected the

President to say something about it. Unfortunately, the President missed this particular opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya is a country with great potentials. This country is endowed with rich natural resources and we have some of the best scientists in the world. We have some of the best qualified engineers, doctors, agronomists and technologists, but our roads are potholed all over the country. Our industries are functioning at 40 per cent below the designed capacity. Our universities are in chaotic state such that most of our very best qualified lecturers have left this country and are teaching elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our health-care has completely collapsed and people are dying all over the country in the rural areas for lack of medicine. It is this yawning gap between potential and performance that makes us call for change and we would have liked the President to address this issue. This is something that this Government has completely failed to address. One would have expected the President to say something about security in our public universities, particularly the issue of Kenyan students who have been killed in the state universities by the brutal police.

One would have liked the President to talk about the death of that very brilliant Kenyan, the late Muruli, and even to have sent a message of condolence to the family of the late. But the President failed to mention this very, very tragic incident which is a big blow on the image of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President should have talked about the state of security and what happened in Marsabit a few days ago. We should have been told why this happened and what action the Government is taking to try to introduce discipline in our security forces to protect the very precious lives of Kenyans and to show them that the Government is really concerned about their security. The President should have told us what the Government is going to do about killers of the late Muruli. He should have told us whether the Government is going to either introduce or support a Motion in this House to set up a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the murder of the late Muruli.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one would also have expected the President to talk about the imminent collapse of a very important industry in this country, the sugar industry. The sugar industry is being "strangled" by some very rich and powerful people in this Government. Sugar farmers are not being paid their dues and a certain syndicate is sponsoring people to burn sugarcane in the farms so that our sugar farmers are being impoverished while other people make millions. He should have told us about the corruption at the KPA in Mombasa, how it has been possible and what action is going to be taken against people like another hon. Member of Parliament here and Mr. Joshua Kulei, who are importing sugar from other countries and bringing it here evading tax, dumping it here and therefore making it impossible for the sugar produced in this country to be sold. The hon. Member in question has now been made an Assistant Minister. He should have told us why he finds it necessary to promote an hon. Member who is responsible for killing a very, very important industry which has been a source of livelihood for millions of Kenyans in this country.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Mr. Noor): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. While I do not wish to interrupt the hon. Member speaking, but to put the record correct, that is a very serious allegation; Kenyans want to know the facts of the matter because these are all hearsay. We want issues that are being brought into this House to be proven. Can the hon. Member table documents to prove that sugar has been imported without paying any tax by the relevant members that the hon. Member has mentioned?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not need to substantiate the obvious. It is known that Bawazir and Company of which Mr. Sajjad is a director or a shareholder has been importing sugar into this country without paying duty and if you want me to produce documents, I am very willing to bring the documents before this House; but I think it would be a waste of time. I can bring them by Tuesday next week, if I am challenged to do so and I would do so. Just to put his mind to rest, I would save---

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can the Ministry of Finance carry out a comprehensive study about sugar importation authorised by hon. Sajjad and supported by the chief of suppliers without paying a single cent of custom duty?

Mr. Raila: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should have told us why a Mr. Mwangola who was retired in public interest and is earning pension, has been brought back to act as a Managing Director of KPA, and why they are removing a Mr. Brenneisen who has been doing a very good job at the Port?

There was a time when they used to say that our foreign policy was to "wait and see". I think probably those were better times. This Government has entangled itself in problems. In every attempt, it has found itself on the wrong side, be it in the Mozambican crisis, in South Africa, Malawi, Angola, Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda and now in Zaire. This Government is now caught up in the web of the Zairian crisis. It is supporting a dictatorial military regime of Mr. Mubutu Sese Seko Kuku wa Zabanga.

This is a regime which came to power through the barrel of the gun. The Bible says that "those who kill by the sword will also die by the sword". The people of Zaire have nothing to be thankful to Mr. Mobutu for, after he has

dictated to them and plundered the resources of Zaire for over 30 years. We on this side of the House are very happy to see that Mr. Kabila is moving towards Lubumbashi Town and very soon is going to be in Kinshasa.

With those few remarks I oppose.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to join my colleagues who have expressed their thanks to His Excellency the President for his Address to this House last Tuesday. I think the Presidential Address has a message for us. When you go through it, you get several messages. Through this Address, we have been given an opportunity to make our views known to the electorate and the Government. Indeed, there is a message that we should be proud of our nation instead of criticising it. It is not necessary for us to point out who criticised the nation and who did not do that. The message is that we should be proud of our country. This is something which neither that side nor this side would take issue with.

Mr. Shikuku: Even when the country is corrupt?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Hon. Shikuku is talking about corruption. I think this is one area in which both sides of the House must agree on. Corruption must be fought by both sides of the House. Even our President has talked against corruption. We must all talk about corruption. If we deny that there is corruption in this country, we will be cheating ourselves. Corruption does exist in the country and we must all accept this. But corruption is not found only on the Government side or in the Civil Service. Some Hon. Members on the other side of the House are members of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

Now, who has written a letter in favour of Mr. Somaia? Is it the Government side? This is part of corruption! We must accept that corruption is found on both sides of the House.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Nyachae to say that by writing a letter to a Mhindi, as somebody else calls him, means that the writer of the letter must have been paid? What about this other person who wrote a letter to the Mhindi but who is denying it?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that corruption must be seen in various forms. Any of us who denies that we have corrupt people in this country is actually misleading Kenyans. We must agree to fight corruption. That is what I am saying. You can be corrupt by facilitating corruption.

Mr. Wamalwa: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Minister is casting aspersions here. I can say categorically that there was no corruption of any nature involved in the writing of the letter. But the most important thing in this whole thing is: Who gave Mr. Somaia the original deal of Kshs400 million? Was it the Opposition or the Government on the other side of the House?

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all that I am saying to this House is this: If you found a corrupt person's integrity being questioned and you sympathised with him then you would not be very far off from being corrupt. That is the message I am conveying.

But let us move on and talk about more serious things. Corruption is serious, but there is also an immediate serious problem in this country, which I consider to be a time bomb. This is unemployment in this country. This is an extremely serious matter. We have so many of our children, some of them graduates, aged over 30 years who are unemployed. This is a time bomb, not only for those in the Government, but for all of us who are leaders. I want to ask a question here: Can we set aside---

(Mr. Mulusya raised his legs from the Front Bench)

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Mulusya! Either you sit there with dignity or go back where you normally sit. Proceed.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can we, at least, start thinking seriously about the future of these unemployed youths, otherwise we are going to find ourselves in turmoil? The crime rate we are talking about in this country, which is getting more serious by the day, arises from unemployment. Anybody who has food at home and has eaten is not going to think of committing a crime tomorrow or in the evening. This is because he is contented. The uncontented young people whom we have will not see value in life. When you see no value in life, you resort to committing crimes so as to survive. Therefore, I am appealing that all of us, who call themselves leaders, should think about how to deal with the unemployment problem.

How do we manage our economy? Corruption is one aspect that we must deal with, but let us also be serious with the management of the economy. I think we must avoid the tendency of managing things by crisis. We always have development plans and both sides of the House must be serious in getting them implemented. That is the only way we can improve the economy and create employment.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Overruled!

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the management of the economy is the key to the monitoring of the current situation. The sooner we all sit down and talk, the better instead of holding a public rally in Embu and all that we want to do is to abuse the Government, Ministers and KANU. Holding public rallies is part of your political rights, but also talk to the farmers and find out their problems. Let us sit down and discuss these problems together. These hon. Members---

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): My friend always likes interjecting me when I am talking. I will find a way of---

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. To start with, is he in order to call me his friend? Are we really friends? We have never been friends and he should stop misleading the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order! As we come to the end of the term, hon. Mulusya, you should know that there is absolutely nothing in the Standing Orders that forbids you being friendly to hon. Nyachae or any other Member.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I called hon. Mulusya my friend because his father was my friend when I was a DO in Kangundo and hon. Mulusya was still very young.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Mulusya! I do not think it is necessary to stand up every time an hon. Member mentions another Member's name. Occasionally, we must obey the laws of gravity and remain seated. Proceed.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. With due respect to the Chair and hon. Nyachae, he is misleading this House and the public at large by saying that he was a friend to my father when he was a DO in Kangundo. My father was dead that time. How could he have been his friend?

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Mulusya! Can we leave your friendship or non-friendship and proceed.

The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Nyachae): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was somebody claiming to be his father at that time.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Members! It all makes life very interesting to have all these interjections, but it does also take away the time of the hon. Member on the Floor. As we make the debate lively, which is good, can we also be time-conscious that we do not overdo it? Mr. Mulusya, you are now very fussy and I suppose hon. Nyachae is also very fussy. You can continue with this debate outside this House.

Mrs. Asiyu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a very big problem in my constituency with regard to the water hyacinth and I am glad that hon. Kosgey is here, so that he can respond to the problems we are having. You will remember that hon. Kosgey did launch the introduction of some beetles into Lake Victoria which were expected to feed on the water hyacinth. I want him to confirm or deny that the beetles have now been eaten. We want to know why KARI had not foreseen this fact. The problem of the water hyacinth is very real. It is not a creation of the Press or some journalists as some Government officials would like us to believe. The water hyacinth has caused a lot of health and economic problems to our people. It has introduced mosquitoes, snakes, Bilharzia and has even blocked the Kisumu Port. I am happy that this happened because prior to this, they kept saying that I was not mobilising the people of Karachuonyo to get rid of this weed.

The wind "mobilized" all the weed from Karachuonyo to Kisumu, right at the PC's doorstep, but strangely enough, hon. Omino and the PC must have done something because now the wind has brought all the water hyacinth back to Karachuonyo. This is a very serious issue and we would like the Government to make a statement before it is too late. This time, the drought has hit very many parts of this country. I would like the Minister in charge of famine relief to give food to the people of Karachuonyo. I do not know why it has taken so long for the Government to realize that Karachuonyo is an ASAL area and it needs as much help as all other semi-arid areas. We might be having a lot of rains, but they are short. They start from end of March and go up to end of June and that is all. It is very difficult during this short period for crops to mature, especially when farmers get bad seeds. We are getting maize that cannot grow in that area. For example, the Ministry has given some seeds to farmers whose crops failed, but they have given them the 511 breed instead of the PH1 breed, which would have matured a lot faster than the 511 seeds. I feel that KARI must do a lot more than they have done to come up with seeds that will mature in good time before the rains stop.

I have said that ten children died in Karachuonyo due to famine and many people refute this claim. When a

child is malnourished and then attacked by Malaria or dysentery, the chances are that he/she will die. I am not talking about numbers, but names of specific children who have died in the last three months due to famine-related illnesses. I will give the names, so that nobody will say that I am exaggerating the issue.

We have lost the following children:- Odira Ochieng', Songoro Omanga, Christopher Obuya, Ouso Marko, Lazaro Owele, Isaac Okeyo, Rasto Abong'o and Jacob Ochuodho. Mr. Songoro Omanga lost three children. So, we have lost 13 children in just three months and this is a population of just about 3,000. If we go by these figures, then definitely we are losing many more children than we should and the Government should step in and find out why these children have died. I know that there are only two children who died of diseases not related to starvation. One died of pneumonia and another one died of measles. But all the other ten children died of hunger related illness, and I want to appeal once more to the Office of the President to give Karachuonyo adequate food, not just maize, but also some protein food so that we can save the lives of our people. Food security is not something to be joked about. Today, we have nothing in the stores and yet, two years ago, Kenya had a bumper harvest. We want to know what happened and why we do not have a proper food policy. At least if we were able to have a policy on food security at the household level, so that in every household in this country, there would be sufficient food to carry the family through to the next harvest, we would be doing something. But when we do not even have such a policy, then we are failing our people, and we are not taking seriously what affects the lives of our people, because food really does affect the lives of our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of Government Business, who is also in charge of planning talked about industrialisation. I do not know how an area like Karachuonyo which does not have any power can industrialize. Can he take it upon himself to get the planners to plan for all areas in this country to get electrification, so that they can start industrialising in their areas? Otherwise, it is just a dream that will never come true for many people in this country.

I wanted also to mention about some of the issues that concern us most, like roads. When you cannot communicate, when business people cannot take their wares from one area to another, when sick people cannot reach hospitals, it is not possible for people to develop economically. Today, we are having rains, after having a drought. It is known that in parts of Karachuonyo, Nyakach and Kano areas, there are always floods and yet, there is no policy. There is nothing that the Government has come up with that will help the people in these areas to avoid getting their crops swept away or their homes and livestock destroyed. We would like to call upon the Minister concerned to at least do something about flooding in those areas that are prone to flooding. This is something that is not new, it is something that we have discussed for a very long time.

Irrigation on the shores of Lake Victoria is something that not only hon. Shikuku talked about now, it was designed for irrigation in 1914, again in 1928, 1947, and 1956. We are still talking about irrigation from 1914 until this minute and here we are talking of starvation and hunger and nobody is planning to use that big water reservoir that Kenya is blessed with. Can we, during this Session, before we close this House be told by the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing whatever plans the Government has put in place for the usage of the waters in Lake Victoria, so that this country can get sufficient food and so that we do not have to go round looking for food whenever we run out of food.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to support this Motion, but especially appeal to you to get the Ministers concerned with the issues that I have raised, that is, starvation and water hyacinth to please take action and for hon. Kosgey to tell us what he is going to do after knowing that the beetles that he introduced to eat the weed have been eaten.

Thank you.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Mutiso):

Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to comment on His Excellency the President's Speech. I personally feel and believe that it is a speech that has given us a lot of wisdom and a lot of direction on how we should conduct ourselves in this final Session of the Seventh Parliament. For instance, the President himself has stated in his speech that there are many Bills which will be brought by the Government and some also by the hon. Members into this House, and we need to have a good atmosphere in which we can intelligently deliberate on those Bills, so that we have a good final end of this Sixth Session of the Seventh Parliament. But, the statement that there is nothing in the Presidential Speech by some hon. Members, who say so just for the sake of criticising, does not really help because I know it is an African tradition that if somebody opposes you, he automatically becomes your enemy.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[The Temporary Deputy Speaker]

(Mr. Kariuki) took the Chair]

But we are in a democratic country, we are trying to plant democracy in this country. Therefore, we must learn to be patient and to accommodate opposing views despite the fact that we might not accept them. This is what is meant by democracy.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, let me also put across a few points which I feel are very important as far as I am concerned. One of these is the question of famine relief and hunger situation in Ukambani. First of all, let me thank the Government and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who have come up to help us and donate relief food to our people, who are hungry. The Government on its part has done what it can, but I am sure that it can do even much better than what it has done so far. I would like to request the Government to increase the food supplies to this area, because we have lacked food production in that area for the last four seasons. Every time we have the rainy season like now, the rain is so scanty that it does not really help. Therefore, we need help from the Government. But as it has been said by many other hon. Members here, always dishing food to the people in Ukambani when a famine situation occurs, is not the answer. We need to see some tangible action by the Government. The soil in Ukambani is fertile, it is soil that can grow practically anything that is grown in this country and all that we need is provision of water. We have spoken time and again and requested the Government to create dams in that area. There are many seasonal rivers which, always during the rainy seasons, flow back to the ocean and this leaves the rivers dry and the people have no other way of wetting the ground. I would like to ask the Government to consider seriously, tackling this issue of famine situation in Ukambani. We have been in this situation for quite a long time. It is now over 30 years since Independence. Even before Independence, this situation was there, and we cannot continue experiencing the same thing that we experienced during the Colonial times, even after Independence. Therefore, I want to ask the Government to take note that the famine situation in Ukambani cannot be solved by any other thing than damming those rivers and creating many dams, so that people can have irrigation systems in the area. In this way, they can have some crops which they can grow and sell to earn some cash for their school fees and also for buying food crops or food stuffs from the shops.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, but the kind of seed that is given in that area and the food that people harvest in Ukambani is only sufficient for them to eat at a given period, but there is nothing to sell. If they decide to sell what they have harvested, then they will have nothing to eat after selling it. Therefore, I am requesting the Government to consider seriously, ways and means of raising funds for Ukambani area, so that, that area can be covered with dams to change the scenery and - create good atmosphere for cultivation, even during the dry period because it is only through irrigation that people in Ukambani can survive.

I also want to comment on the issue of security which has been raised before by other hon. Members in this House. People expect the Government to protect them, but when we have some civil servants who may actually be working to undermine the Government, it must know these people and take appropriate action, because the issue as it was in Marsabit---

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Assistant Minister is alleging that there are people who are in the Government and are undermining it from inside. That is a very serious issue and I think the hon. Assistant Minister should be able to tell the august House who these people are.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has just been stated here that the DC in Marsabit or the Administration there were informed of that invasion and those people never took action. So, this is what I am saying, that if there could be people of that type within the Government, the Government must know them and take action against them because those are the people who actually undermine the Government from within.

Mr. Mulusya: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Assistant Minister trying to substantiate that allegation because what was said by hon. Dr. Godana was that, the DC was informed. We know most of the hon. Members here who have DCs from Ukambani in their areas are uneasy. They just think that because that DC is a Mkamba, they are---

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. Mutiso): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure you will agree with me that, that is not a point of order; it is an argument. What I am doing is just to give a piece of advice to the Government, that if it be established that there are people who actually undermine the Government from within, then it should take appropriate action against such individuals. This is why the Government is blamed for having not taken appropriate action. But, I am satisfied that after these events happened, the Government has taken appropriate steps, there are already enough security personnel in the area and they are actually combing the area and as it has been said by the Minister in charge of internal security here, soon or later, we shall get the truth of the whole matter. But, that must not be allowed to happen again. If there are individuals who are actually not supporting the Government, it must know them and take appropriate action.

Thank you.

Mr. Mathenge: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make a comment on the Presidential Speech.

Although the Speech fell very short of what most people expected, it has a few things which I would like to acknowledge as being good points. First of all, in one paragraph of the Speech, the President advised Members of this House to shun rhetoric and engage on constructive and meaningful deliberations of the business in this House. That is a fact, but in my view, the KANU regime, has ears to hear, but it does not hear. It has eyes to see, but it does not see because this regime has presided over the deterioration of the living standards of our people for 18 years, inspite of the fact that, there have been endless complains of growing poverty and collapse of Government institutions.

Now, the President acknowledged that giving relief food to famine stricken people, is only a temporary measure and that a permanent solution must be found, so that people will not die from famine in future.

Surely, it has always been said, at least, since I came to this House four years ago when we are debating on water development, agricultural development and other developments that we should construct dams in order to irrigate more areas to produce food for our people and to make sure that people do not die. That has been thrown to the Government by hon. Members every time and again, but nobody ever on the Government side seems to take any positive action on the advice given through constructive suggestions as to how this country can be made self-reliant on food production.

We have also talked about helping the so called pastoralists and nomads. We have talked about finding markets for their livestock, so that surplus livestock could be sold to enable those people buy food for themselves, but instead, the Government has turned a deaf ear to the constructive suggestions made that the Government should look for the welfare of its own people. The Government ignores looking at our motto, that this Government is for the welfare of society and the just Government of men. The Government has not addressed itself to that, it has allowed its institutions to collapse. In the course of that, there are no systems in the Government because they have collapsed. The Government has become inept which has resulted into indecision. If you go to any Government office today, you will not come out with a decision on a problem and this indecision comes from the top of the Government to the bottom. Now, if we do not remove that stagnation, I am sorry our people are going to experience suffering, poverty, unemployment and all other problems that we are experiencing now.

The Government must wake up and be mindful of its citizens' welfare. But it is of no use allowing a clique of people in the Government to continue enriching themselves with the taxes collected from the masses. The Government should not promote a few of its people and neglect the masses who pay the taxes and elect the leaders in this House. If we do not criticise the Government and point out what we see is going wrong, this Government will one day be removed from office by the power of the people.

With those few remarks, I warn the Government to wake up or else it will be made to vacate the seats and give room to us, so that we can administer better. Thank you.

Mr. Moiben: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for---

(Hon. Mathenge interjected)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! Order, hon. Mathenge. Have some dignity, please!

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Mathenge: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! Order, hon. Mathenge! I have already called somebody else!

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Is it in order for hon. Mathenge to keep telling me to sit down and ordering me around?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Your point of order is disallowed.

Proceed, hon. Moiben!

Mr. Moiben: Thank you for giving me this opportunity to contribute my views in support of the Presidential Speech in this House.

It is very true that the President's Speech was well guiding.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of noise in the House! You can hardly be heard!

In support of the Presidential Speech, it is true that in this country, we have famine. We thank the Government for coordinating the famine relief as much as possible. What I would like to appeal to the Government is to come to the farmers' rescue. Now, in places like Nakuru, Uasin-Gishu and Trans-Nzoia, the farmers have prepared their land and they are not able to get the inputs. I am appealing to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of

Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to look into the case of the farmers by advancing them loans on seasonal crops. Unless we do that now, we are likely to have famine in a year's time. This is the time when we have the rains. It is important that we look into the future, while meeting the needs of the present moment.

In addition to that, I wish to take this chance to thank the Government for considering some distressed families who are landless, and giving them small settlement schemes, especially in Trans-Nzoia. When this is done, all other Kenyans should be grateful. It is not the first time such a thing has been done. In 1954, the Government settled thousands of families in 16 farms in Trans-Nzoia, namely Kapchonge Farm, Brigadier, Naitiri and all of us were happy although they were all Luhyas. We did not complain that they were Bagisu. It is disgusting for a whole hon. Member to impute improper motives on the Government when a few Sabaots are settled in the Katal Forest. Somebody has the guts to say they are not Sabaots and that they are Sebei. We want to put the records straight. These are poor, distressed Kenyans who were displaced by the colonialists. I am taking this opportunity to thank the Government. We even request that the Government should continue considering them. This is because we have so many people congested on a small parcel of land in Trans-Nzoia District. I believe this is also happening elsewhere. It is unfortunate that when this is done with good intentions, somebody sees it from a wrong angle.

We have the rains now and the other day, there was a drawing in one of the local dailies---

QUORUM

Mr. Ruhii: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Hon. Moiben is talking contrary to the Standing Orders because there is no quorum.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): There is no quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): There is quorum now. You may proceed, hon. Moiben.

Mr. Moiben: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the aspect of cattle rustling that happened in Marsabit District. I am appealing to the Government to take this matter seriously because a case where 80 Kenyans have died is a very serious matter indeed. The people in charge of security must really be on their toes. This is because we do not want such a thing to happen again. It is something that is really serious because we have small children. We appeal to the Government to consider security as the number one priority in this country, especially this year of elections. This will enable Kenyans to go about their business freely.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Munyasia: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will go along with what most of the hon. Members from this side have said; that they have seen very little from this particular address.

I want to start with the President's complaint that many Members from the Opposition feel that the Government declared a disaster and a kind of emergency because it wanted to create political capital out of it.

This is not the first time that this country is experiencing famine. In 1993, we had famine arising from drought and in 1994, we had a very serious famine where it was said that 5 million people were involved and they needed famine relief. That was contained in the President's address while opening this House in 1994. The Leader of Government Business has told us that 2.6 million people have been affected by the current famine. There was no disaster declared in 1994 when 5 million people were involved but now, it becomes necessary to declare a disaster when only 2.6 million people are affected. Is this not strange that when fewer people are involved, you find it necessary to declare a disaster and when more people were involved it was considered a normal thing? We were told that the main reason was in order to facilitate the mobilisation of the people and the transportation of the food easily to areas where it was needed. What does this Government have to say about a case in Kilifi where a chief, a Mr. Mohammed Kasewa of Malanga is complaining that he cannot get 400 bags of maize to his people and the MP for the area, hon. Badawy, is urging charcoal transporters to help in ferrying this food? So, what is the Government making of the disaster that it declared? This is a very curious Government.

In this particular Speech, you will also see that the President is talking about East African Co-operation. He is talking about people moving freely but I wonder whether this Government knows that Bungoma is part of Kenya and people there need to move freely and mingle with the people of Mbale District in Uganda. Why has the Government not opened the border in Bungoma District? Bungoma is the only district in this country that has a border with Uganda which has not been opened. Teso, Busia and Mt. Elgon districts have their borders opened to Uganda but Bungoma District has its border closed at Luakhakha. We would like to urge this Government, if it is

indeed, talking of the co-operation of the peoples of East Africa, that the Bukusu and the Bagisu should also be facilitated to mix freely instead of leaving only the Sebeis to come and claim our land in this particular area.

In this particular address, there is little, as it has been said, of a legislative programme. But if you compare the address by the President in 1993 and in 1994, you will see that the President then made strenuous efforts to explain to the people what kind of programmes this House expected in the course of the year. If you look at 1994 in particular, the President informed this House that there would be a number of Bills that were going to be discussed and one particular Bill which he mentioned was the Water Amendment Bill. At that time, the President said:

"The need to amend the existing legislation regulating water resources has been necessitated by changing climatic conditions which call for the need to design affordable and sustainable water harvesting systems, preferably utilising local materials. Permanent rivers have had their water flow drastically reduced. Unless urgent measures are taken, this invaluable resource shall be depleted and our country lose its capacity."

That promise was made in 1994. In 1997, they have said nothing about the Water Amendment Bill and yet, we expected this Government to move away from rhetoric. This is what empty rhetoric means. You keep making promises which you do not fulfil.

I would also like to touch on what the President mentioned when he opened this House in March, 1993. I would like to remind the Government of its own promise. In 1993, the President said:

"Hon. Members will also have an opportunity to carry out a comprehensive review of our Constitution to enable it to reflect the current political, economic and social reality in Kenya."

That promise was made by this Government. We are now in the last Session and nothing has been mentioned about reforms inspite of the fact that in January, 1995, the President remembered that he had made such a promise and he said something was going to be done. When we demand constitutional reforms in 1997, they claim that there is no time to do so and yet, this was in their minds from 1993.

Having realised that this is an election year, we thought those with a vision who wanted to help democratic practice in this country would also have addressed themselves to issues of funding political parties. This will not be an innovation in Kenya. In Zimbabwe, there is a law which states that a party with at least 15 Members in Parliament can be funded in all its activities and not only in campaigns by the public. In Uganda, they funded Presidential campaigns and all the Presidential candidates. In Tanzania and South Africa, they do the same. This is an election year and if this Government is interested in democratic practice, they should come up with proposals about how funding of political parties can be done, instead of creating a situation where they will be the only ones with money, having raised it from sugar and maize imports. This will make them appear to be the ones who are mindful of the needs of wananchi and we on this side will be accused of merely talking and not helping the people. This is an important issue which this Government should address itself to.

When we come to talk about famine, we should note that this particular Government bored the international community with its continuous begging. The fact that in Mombasa now, there are 30 thousand tonnes of maize that are unfit for human consumption, speaks volumes about what the outside world thinks of Kenya. If you keep on begging for three years, the donors will begin thinking that they can now feed you on anything. So, that is a sad commentary on the performance of this particular Government; that those donating maize can give us what is unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I come to finish, I want to state this: Since 1993 and 1994, the President has been elaborate in giving the legislative programme. In these particular three years, 1995, 1996 and 1997, he has merely mentioned the obvious; that this House will be debating Bills without mentioning a single Bill. I can see that there is only one interpretation to that Speech - that the President is fatigued. If he is fatigued, this is the time that we in the Opposition should take over.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support the Presidential Speech from the word, "go".

May I take this opportunity to thank all the hon. Members for their good conduct during the long recess of December up to this month. May I also take this opportunity to congratulate hon. Ang'wenyi from KANU for being elected, and hon. Raila for being re-elected to this House. I only ask him to give us some peace, now that he is in the House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I also thank His Excellency the President for being mindful of other people, Kenyans and Africans at large. You will all agree with me, on the basis of the interest and initiative he has taken in trying to reconcile the warring groups in Zaire. Despite what has been said about it by the Opposition side, it is clear on record that there is no other president in the "Black"-African Continent who has taken and actually given his time in this endeavour like his Excellency the President.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also take this opportunity to thank all Kenyans for understanding the problems the country is facing as far as the drought is concerned. It is very unusual for people to blame human beings for natural calamities. Drought is not man-made, but we can actually do something to reduce it. What I mean here is that, we have got Ministries that could actually have done something to improve on some of these weather problems. First, there is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources which, I do not know the efforts it is making in planting more trees to attract more rain. They always wait until the President orders them to plant trees, then that is the time you will see the Minister and those concerned with forestry doing something. I would like to urge the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to do something, so that during this rainy season they plant more trees.

Equally, the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development should take advantage of the fact that it is raining now and make plans to harvest water. In some parts of the country, a lot of water is going to waste. They should have taken advantage of that dry spell to make many dams so that we can harvest this water and use it for irrigation.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should have actually had foresight and planned for such calamities and got food in our silos or stores. For example, one hon. Member said that they should not have sold any food until they ensured that we had sufficient food in our stores. In this Ministry, I would probably say that Livestock Development does not exist. If the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is here, I am sorry to say that the Livestock section is not existing in your Ministry and if it is existing, then, you do not know what livestock is. What has the Ministry done, so that the cattle rearing tribes can get their livestock to the market? Do you have any plan for marketing livestock in this country? I do not think so. And why is it so? Do you also have any plan to improve the quality of livestock in this country? I also do not think so. Why is this so? Therefore, I have always argued that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should be split, because the agriculture section has actually swallowed the livestock one. Those of us who come from pastoral areas are disadvantaged and it is high time that we stood up and demanded for a Ministry of Livestock Development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President appoints Ministers and when he appoints them, he expects them to do their work independently. I am sorry to say that, they always wait until the President talks, then, that is the time they do what they are supposed to do and yet, they have Permanent Secretaries and---

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the speaker on the Floor to ask Ministers to act independently when he knows that whenever they try to, they are opposed? An example is the former Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing who was opposed by the President and now he is trying to tell them to work independently.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has never been a time that the President has interfered with any Minister unless the Minister goes wrong, and there is nothing wrong in that. If a Minister makes a mistake, it should be corrected. You better take a decision even if it is a wrong one, so that it can be corrected and that is not interference.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of the Opposition Members have been going out of the country. We do not know whether they were going out of the country to learn how, whoever is called Kabila is terrorising the Zairians so that they come and practice it here in Kenya. I am sorry to say that, we in Kenya are not Zairians and fortunately, the Government of KANU is composed of fearless tribes. We can actually---

Mr. Muluya: KAMATUSA!

Mr. Sankori: You can call them any names, but the fact remains that we are capable of any aggression.

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Though the hon. Member for Kajiado, is a Maasai and Maasais are warlike, are you satisfied that he is not promoting warlike activities right on the Floor of this House?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): He is out of order.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I meant that visiting countries that are in chaos is not the way this country should be governed. I have not heard anybody talking about wildlife in this country. I have heard people talking about coffee, tea, sugar and maize, but I have not heard anybody talking about wildlife. Wildlife is an asset to this country and the right people to talk about this wildlife are the people who are rearing these animals. I am surprised when I read in the Press about people in other areas talking about wildlife. When it comes to hunting, the Government can keep on saying that the ban on wildlife hunting is still on, but let us be open and honest to one another. It will only be banned if we get the actual compensation for our wildlife, people that are killed by the wildlife and grass. Otherwise, we will ask the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife to take all these animals to the National Parks.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that we have got rain after a long dry spell, we are going to have a lot of water-borne diseases. May I take this opportunity to request the Minister for Health that since always after the long rains, we have water-borne diseases, could he make arrangements to curb any disease outbreak that may cause a lot of suffering to people in these areas? I am very sure in another three weeks or so, because of the long dry spell and

a lot of carcasses all over the country, there will be an outbreak of water borne diseases.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard people talk of the Government's wrong policies regarding foreign affairs. We have had over 34 years of Independence, hon. Shikuku, if you want me to be very specific. The foreign policy of Kenya is very clear. We will always recognise the government in any country at any given time but not a guerilla "government".

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, asante sana kwa kunipa nafasi hii kuongea juu ya Hotuba ya Rais ambayo kwa Kiingereza huitwa exposition of public policy. Kwa kawaida katika hiyo exposition of policy, angeweka wazi ule mwenendo ama mfumo wa jinsi Serikali itakavyoendesha mambo. Sisi Wakenya tulijaribu sana kusikiliza Hotuba hiyo na badala ya kuona mambo wazi, tuliona kama mambo yamefunikwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hatukuambiwa Serikali itafanya juhudi gani kukabiliana na uvunjaji wa sheria na utengamano kwa jumla, mambo ambayo yamezoroteka hapa Kenya. Hatukuambiwa jinsi Serikali itakabiliana na mambo haya. Wananchi wanapigwa risasi; wanafunzi wanauawa kama nzige na wananchi wengine wanapigwa. Ikiwa ni wanafunzi, tunaambiwa eti walikuwa wanafanya fujo. Kama ni wananchi, wanaletewa bunduki za aina ya AK47 na risasi zinapangwa vizuri wakidai eti aliyeuawa alikuwa mwizi. Baadhi yao si wezi. Polisi wanasema uongo mwingi. Ndio, kuna wezi ambao wananyanyasa wananchi wakiwa na uhusiano na polisi. Wakati mwingine polisi wanaua watu kama walivyofanya jijini Nairobi hivi majuzi.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Galgalo): On a point of order Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Nasikitika kumkatizua Dr. Lwali-Oyondi, lakini nashindwa kufahamu anavyosema kwa sababu ana zungumza juu ya "marobber". Katika lugha ya Kiswahili sijui "marobber" inamaanisha nini.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Inamaanisha wezi au wanyang'anyi. Hatukuambiwa atafanya nini kuhusu hali iliyoko sasa ya ukosefu wa kazi. Wale walio na kazi wako taabani. Mshahara ni Kshs2,000. Kule kwetu Nakuru, mshahara ni Kshs1,200 ambao wananchi hupewa na Wahindi na ilehali gharama ya maisha imepanda. Na Serikali haina njia yeyote nyingine ya kupunguza hii gharama ya juu ya maisha. Walijaribu "kufagia" pesa zile ambazo walikuwa wametengeneza lakini wameshindwa. Utaona kwamba kodi yetu inatumiwa kulipa riba kwa wale wanunuzi wa Treasury Bills. Hatuwezi kufanya maendeleo. Na hapa tena kwa sababu ya njaa ambayo Mawaziri walioko hapa walikuwa wanasema haipo hasa Mawaziri kutoka Ukambani--- Walikuwa wanasema hiyo ni ndoto tu lakini baada ya Rais kusema kuna njaa wakasema "Ndio, kuna njaa". Labda wanaona kwa kutumia macho ya Rais. Hii inamaanisha kwamba hawana masikio na macho yao wenyewe. Eti ni lazima watumie macho ya Rais peke yake. Sasa baadaye serikali ilitangaza hali ya hatari na "natural disaster". Hiyo "natural disaster" ni hatari. Ni hatari sana kwa sababu tunajua hawa Mawaziri na wafanyikazi wa umma wana affinity for money. Wana hamu ya pesa sana. Wakisikia ziko chini ya bahari wataingia huko hata kama hawajui kuogelea ama kupiga mbizi. Wataingia wafe. Wao ni kama inzi. Inzi akisikia kitu kinanuka kama kina gamu ataenda hapo mpaka ashikwe hapo. Hawa wako hivyo na ninajua hii hali ya hatari waliotangaza ni hali ya kuiba pesa bila kuulizwa. Watachukua pesa kutoka mahali popote wakisema wananunua mahindi. Tunataka watuonyeshe zimetolewa wapi na zimetumiwa vipi. Mahindi mengi huletwa na wale wafadhili lakini hawa watu watasema wamenunua na pesa zitaiywa ili zitumiwe wakati wa uchaguzi. Mnamo mwaka wa 1992, tunajua walipiga chapa pesa za bandia na zikagawanywa na Bw. Jirongo na kampuni yake ya YK 92. Waliharibu uchumi na ndio sababu mishahara imeshakuwa bure. Mshahara wa Kshs200 hauna maana. Mshahara wa Kshs10,000 hauna maana. Ni lazima Serikali ifanye mshahara wa chini uwe Kshs10,000. Madiwani wanaambiwa eti wako na mshahara; Kshs3,800 ukiwa unawakilisha mjini na Kshs3,600 ukiwa katika county council. Mshahara kama huu hauwezi kufanya chochote. Hata mshahara kama huu hautoshi kulipa kodi ya nyumba zao. Tunataka maongozi ya Serikali kwamba madiwani watalipwa mishahara na Serikali kuu, na diwani anayewakilisha county council asilipwe mshahara wa chini ya Kshs30,000. Diwani ni mtu anayeangalia watu na ni lazima awe mtu shupavu katika kazi yake. Na wale walio katika miji kama Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, yafaa walipwe kitu kama Kshs50,000. Yafaa pesa hizi zitoke katika Serikali Kuu kwa sababu pesa ziko. Mtu asikudanganye eti pesa hakuna. Imesemwa hapa na Bw. Kibaki ambaye ni shupavu katika mambo ya uchumi kwamba Kshs160 bilioni ziliibwa. Watoto wetu walio katika vyuo vikuu wanatakiwa wawe wanasoma bure na ukifanya hesabu utaona ni rahisi. Tuna watoto 40,000 na Waziri Msaidizi wa Elimu yuko hapa na anaweza kunikosoa. Ikiwa kila mtoto anataka Kshs50,000 ambazo wazazi wake hawawezi kuchanga--- Utapataje Kshs50,000 na mshahara wako ni Kshs1,200.

The Assistant Minister for Education (Mr. Komora): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member of Parliament for Nakuru Town to mislead this House by giving false statistics which are not valid?

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these are not false statistics. Tumeambiwa na Rais mara nyingi kwamba kuna watoto wapatao 40,000 katika vyuo vikuu vyetu vyote. Sasa fanya hesabu. Wewe ulifanya ile hesabu ya Carey Francis. Piga 40,000 mara Kshs 50,000 ambayo ni karo wazazi wanatakiwa kulipa. Hiyo ni Kshs2 bilioni na tumeiba Kshs160 bilioni. Kwa nini tusiwapatie watoto Kshs2 bilioni peke yake? Haifai kuwaacha wazazi waendeleo kusumbuka.

Serikali hii imewapa watu misitu yote ya Mau range ili watu hawa waweze kuwapigia kura wakati wa uchaguzi mkuu ujao. Hata katika sehemu ya uwakilishi Bungeni ya rafiki yangu, Bw. ole Ntimama, misitu yote imegawanywa na kupewa watu. Kwa mfano, Teret Forest na msitu wa Molo, watu wanapewa ekari tano-tano ili waweze kuwapigia kura. Hata kama hiyo ni njia moja ya kutafuta kura kutoka kwa wananchi, huu ni "ushetani" tu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nitazungumza machache kuhusiana na mambo ambayo yalitokea katika North Eastern Province. Msije mkaanza kuwafukura maofisa tawala wa mkoa kama vile DCs, DOs na kadhalika, kwa sababu watu waliowavamia wananchi walikuwa zaidi ya wanajeshi 2,000 kutoka Ethiopia. Serikali hii inataka polisi wa utawala wakiwaona watu wameiba ng'ombe wawafuate kwa kutumia bunduki aina ya G3 na wale wezi wana bunduki aina ya AK47. Watakuwa wajinga kufanya hivyo. Hata kama polisi wetu walikuwa zaidi ya 20 lakini wezi nao walikuwa zaidi ya 2,000. Serikali hii isianze kuwafuta kazi DOs, DCs na PCs kwa kusingizia ya kuwa walishindwa kufanya kazi yao vilivyo. Ni jukumu la Serikali yetu kuwalinda wananchi. Hii ni "operation zone" inayohitaji wanajeshi lakini si polisi wa utawala. Na badala ya "kucheza" na ndege zetu za kivita wakati wa maonyesho ya kilimo ingekuwa ni heri kama tungezitumia ndege hizi katika sehemu ya kazikazini mwa Kenya kutafuta mashifta.

Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninapinga Hoja hii.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Presidential Speech which was presented by His Excellency the President here and to say that it was a very inspiring speech.

I have to talk about only one important point on page 7 of the speech here, on the third paragraph His Excellency the President has assured this nation and this House that the Government will be committed to assisting the pastoralists, especially all the vulnerable groups in this country, to be able to take part in the economic development of this country. This is very important indeed, but it is worrying a little bit because, year-in-year-out, especially we people who represent the pastoral communities in this country, have stood up on the Floor of this House to tell the Government to consider and assist the pastoralists in this country so that there is no repetition of famine or any other condition that will affect the pastoralist communities. On the Floor of this House, we talk about construction of dams all over these areas so that people can have water near their *manyattas* not only for their cattle, but for themselves and sometimes for the livestock around there.

There has not been a very tangible improvement in this dam construction business and I am glad that the President has spoken about this one. We hope that in the near future the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development will consider water to be important in these arid areas.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hate interrupting my friend, but he has talked about the President talking about construction of dams. Could he be kind enough now that he is on the Floor of the House to tell us which page where the President talked about the construction of dams? There is nothing!

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if there is one thing that is very important, it is the fact that President talked about helping the pastoralists and vulnerable groups. The most important thing for these groups is the construction of dams, I imagined. That is just the detail, you better talk about the whole principle as it is, hon. Shikuku. You do not need any dams in Butere at all, so you do not know what it means when we say we have no water.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say strongly that I think it is time that all the resources that are available, both financial and even manpower, were put into these pastoralist areas and arid areas.

I have said many times on the Floor of this House that the arid areas of this country constitute about two-thirds of the whole area of Kenya and the soils are fertile. If only we developed them, we could come up with light industries. We could even develop the agriculture industry in these areas. For example, look at the southern areas of the arid areas and the northern arid areas. A lot of water, big rivers pass through these areas. We should harness this water so that it can be used to irrigate the farms of these people. And now that the President has talked about these vulnerable areas, and now that famine has really hit us, I think it is time we turned around and said "what will we do for these people?" In another nine months, we will probably have another famine. It is time we started really thinking of how we can control famine and drought because people who have succeeded in this the world over have done so because they can control the weather. We must not allow the weather to control our lives every time, year-in-year-out. We must learn to really control the adverse effects of the weather.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a Development Plan and I am sure that most hon. Members have seen this Development Plan which is very, very important. It has got very important development strategies. They are all there, but the implementation is the most important thing. I think it is time we implemented some of these things to be able to get the fruits of these development plans for our people, especially people in the arid areas. I am sure that the Government--

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Minister to

talk about implementation of the Development Plan when he was for many years the Minister for Local Government responsible for the destruction of Local Authorities.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! You must learn the Standing Orders fully!

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. ole Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think my hon. friend should now talk to the present Minister for the Local Government. I did my duty and someone else is now responsible for the Ministry of Local Government. It is absolutely futile to try and talk about it to me.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the other thing is the question of KMC. A lot of our cattle have died and we had nowhere to sell these weak cattle. In the past, we used to sell these cattle to KMC and we sold them even if the price was very low. At least, it helped to get canned-beef which was the food for the people of this country and which was used for export. It is time that the KMC---

Mr. Mak'Onyango: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. My friend, hon. Ntimama, is a Member of the Government and this same Government has time and again stated that the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) will be revived. Is the Minister not misleading the House by implying here that he is "helpless" about a situation which he can help as a Cabinet Minister? Why has he not raised it there?

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. ole Ntimama): When we talk about arid areas, especially the one that the President mentioned, you are bound to talk about these weak dying cattle and we know KMC used to help us. I just want to highlight this thing because it is something that must be highlighted here, especially for our hon. Minister who is in charge of agriculture, so, that we can start implementing this thing. The sooner we implement it the better to avoid droughts, stricken people and animals so that we can help to get beef and export it for the benefit of this country.

Again, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking of the pastoralists. Although there are other important things which the Government is now taking care of this issue. We want to emphasise I am very grateful that a lot of statements came out to the public that the Government is taking care of the security situation in the North-Eastern Province and other areas. I think it is important, probably, to say that it is a good idea and to thank the Government because they are taking care of the security in some of these areas. But it is important to be there because most of these pastoralists are suffering from banditry and cattle rustling and all these problems; they really have been having a beating throughout from people who do not even belong to this country.

Mr. Farah: Mr. Minister, for your information, banditry continues to exist because the people are destitute and they are fighting for those meagre resources that are there. If the Government, through the Cabinet and through your President, could implement projects in those areas, the people would have other sources of livelihood, instead of fighting for the few cows they have now.

The Minister for Home Affairs and National Heritage (Mr. ole Ntimama): Well, I just want to thank the President because he brought up this idea of helping the pastoralists and the vulnerable groups. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Murungi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Presidential Address. I would like to support the Motion, but subject to certain qualifications. In the Speech, the President advised us to shun empty rhetoric and to engage in resourceful and constructive deliberations. I would like to contribute in the manner in which the President suggested. I would like to be resourceful and constructive.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think on the whole, the President's Speech was virtually good in the sense that it talks, although in rather general terms, about critical matters affecting this country. In the Speech, he urged us to cultivate a peaceful society, to set aside our partisan and sectarian differences and to work together for the common good of all Kenyans as a nation. I think these were very wise words. We would all like to associate ourselves with these comments because we are interested in peace and reconciliation in this country. But we were disappointed by just one section of His Speech in which he said:- "In recent times, Kenyans have read with disbelief reports in both the local and international Press about some hon. Members who, while enjoying the freedom and security to travel in and out of the country, have selfishly and maliciously abused this privilege by making disparaging remarks against this country".

"In this regard Members of Parliament must be aware that they are elected representatives and should not engage themselves in activities or make utterances that undermine the good name of this country and its people abroad".

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we think that if this sectarian statement was not included in this Address it would have been a very great one. But, unfortunately, this has spoiled the broth. The statement itself is part of the propaganda to tarnish leaders from this side of the House. I have travelled abroad many times, and feel insulted by this statement. The statement was calculated to bring the Opposition into ridicule, contempt and hatred by the right thinking Kenyans. This is really not what we want to do to create reconciliation in this society.

I think leaders, especially those who hold high office, in this country should not engage themselves in this kind of statement. They should talk, as I said before, about peace, stability and bringing us together. We should not light fires and at the same time try to pour cold water on them. We should also not try to create ill feelings among different parties in this country. It is for this reason that we consider this section of the Address to be frivolous and vexatious. That is why we introduced a Motion to expunge this part of the Address from the journals and records of the National Assembly. It does not befit a head of state to speak like that.

This bit of the Address suggests that we in the Opposition are engaged in sedition; that we are the ones who are tarnishing the good of Kenya out there; that we are the ones who are creating hatred and contempt for Kenya in the international community. We are not doing that. It is those people who practise tribalism in this country---

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Galgalo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The paragraph that has been quoted by the hon. Member does not mention the Opposition. It only says: "Hon. Members have travelled in and out of the country". I have also travelled out of this country for three weeks. Why is the hon. Member interpreting the statement to refer to hon. Members of the Opposition?

Mr. Murungi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am happy to learn that there is another hon. Member who feels insulted by that bit like myself.

The people who spoil the good name of Kenya abroad are those who engage in corruption in this country, and those who engage in dictatorship and oppression of others. It is those who beat up Members of Parliament when they visit other peaceful Kenyans in this country. It is those who shoot university students in cold blood. It is those people who rob banks in this country, who are tarnishing the good name of Kenya abroad. It is those people who are going to disperse friends of my friend, hon. Ntimama, when they are having a feast, who are spoiling the good name of Kenya abroad. It is not ourselves who are doing it.

His Excellency the President has spent so much time working for peace initiatives in Somalia, Sudan and now in Zaire. I am not being overly critical but none of these peace initiatives has succeeded so far. This has been the case simply because the President has not taken time to understand the root causes of these conflicts. He goes there from the angle of human suffering. He does not try to understand why there is that human suffering. He does not understand that Mobutu had perpetrated so much corruption in Zaire and that is what has caused chaos in that country. Mobutu is richer than his country. He pays soldiers from his own pocket.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Murungi to discuss a Head of State in this National Assembly?

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is Ministers like this one who are spoiling the good name of Kenya abroad. He is suggesting that Members of Parliament should not have the freedom to discuss the Presidential Speech.

All the former colleagues of our President are either dead or in exile. It is only President Moi who is alive and in his own country. Siad Barre from Somalia passed through here and we even hosted him at Safari Park Hotel, but met a miserable death in Nigeria. Look at Mengistu. He flew over here on his way to Zimbabwe where he is a prisoner. Look at Obote---

Mr. Rotino: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the Chair satisfied that the hon. Member is relevant to the Speech?

Mr. Murungi: I am talking about creating peace in this country and that is exactly what the President talked about.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! The hon. Member on the Floor is quite in order because he is expressing his own opinion.

Mr. Murungi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We want President Moi to live in this country and retire here like President Nyerere.

The Minister for Public Works and Housing (Prof. Ng'eno): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Standing Order No.73 says in part "---nor any conduct of the ruler or the government or the representative in Kenya of any friendly country shall be referred to adversely except upon a specific substantive Motion moved for that purpose". Now, hon. Murungi has talked about President Mobutu and other presidents without moving a substantive motion. Is that in order?

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that we want President Moi to live here, retire here so as to have some time to play with his grandchildren like other wazees. Let us avoid creating bitterness and issues which divide our society. We want peace and reconciliation in this country. It is on this note that we have been calling for constitutional reforms and asking these people not to be arrogant. They are afraid of constitutional reforms because they do not know what will happen after Moi leaves. They will be here. Kihika Kimani is here in

Parliament. He was worried when Kenyatta died. Hon. Mathenge is also here with us. You are also going to be here with us. So, do not worry too much. Sit down and forget all this arrogance.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this beautiful policy statement presented to this House by His Excellency the President. This policy statement given on 1st April, 1997 is a visionary statement which those who are opposing it are doing so maliciously. A statement of this kind is not expected to contain specific detailed policies which are given in other statements. It is supposed to give a summary of events taking place in this country and also what is expected to be tackled by this House. I wish to congratulate the President for that beautiful speech. It is unfortunate that some of the critics tend to blame the Government for natural disasters which we have no control over. We have no control over the rain. When it fails none of us can control it. The Government has done so well and we should congratulate it.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. G.G. Kariuki): Order! I think hon. Members should behave honourably. One of you can stand and catch the Speaker's eye, not everybody.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon.

[**Mr. Shikuku**]

Member in order to mislead the House that there are some critics here who are blaming the Government for natural disasters? Can he mention one such Member? I have been here from the beginning and no Member has blamed the Government for natural disasters. Can he tell us which Member he is referring to?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when there is drought, that is a natural calamity. When the Head of State declared a national disaster in this country, a lot of leaders from the other side criticised the Government as if the Government was committing a crime. That announcement of a disaster in this country was to ensure that those affected by the famine were given food, and now they are being given food. Even today---

Mr. Murungi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Assistant Minister to mislead this House that the current famine in the country is as a result of a natural disaster when we clearly know that people are dying in Ukambani because the Government has denied them water?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Hon. Members, I think I have to tell you again, do not use points of order as a pretext for your argument. From now on, I am not going to allow any other point of order, especially from my friend, hon. Murungi.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for protecting the dignity of this House. Hon. Members are here to contribute meaningfully to all the proceedings which benefit our people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the security which has been adversely affected by robberies and cattle rustling, I believe that the Government is right to put in place very strong and effective means to combat these harmful behaviour, which is threatening the peace and stability of this country. In this case, the police should pull up their socks and ensure that all other---

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am rising on a point of order No. 68 that all hon. Members are responsible for the accuracy of the statements they make before the House. The hon. Member on the Floor was, until recently, an Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Can he tell us how natural the process of selling our own maize to other people and creating a shortage is?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): That is a point of argument. You will have your own time.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these other hon. Members will have their time to talk. They can then talk whatever nonsense they want to talk. In terms of poverty---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order, Dr. Misoi! You are out of order. No hon. Member talks nonsense.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for protecting us because they are interrupting our debate.

We have another important issue here which we should address ourselves to. That issue relates to poverty. Poverty has now gone up in this country. Now we are told statistically that we have 40 per cent of our people living below poverty line. That is a very dangerous signal, it is a time bomb which we must address with all our efforts and resources.

The other aspect which we should really carefully consider is the funds we have collected for the youth and the forth-coming women development programmes. These are very important efforts by the Government to pull up the resources and by the people of Kenya to contribute towards those income-generating programmes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we need is properly organised, arranged and planned small projects which will benefit our people. Those who are opposing such programmes are the ones who are leading people who are suffering or people who are unemployed and who cannot make ends meet, and yet they cannot propose a programme or a project which will assist these people. If one cannot make things better for other people, then one had better keep quiet.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue which is affecting this country and which has been discussed at length is corruption, which we know is inherent in this country. It is a problem which is in the society and to get rid of it is not to point an accusing finger at the Government, KANU and so on. The whole problem is within the society and it is committed by some members of the society. If we have to get rid of it, then we must address it without political classification and without pointing a finger at innocent people because what we want is that, the law should be able to get those people who are committing these crimes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other issue which we need to address to, relates to the high rates of accidents and I am happy that the [**The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development**] Commissioner of Police is putting in place some measures to educate the public how they should obey traffic rules and regulations because this is important. There is a kind of indiscipline in this country where people drive carelessly and cause accidents along the routes. We lose very productive people and we damage our economy through road accidents.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point which we also need to address to, instead of politicking around here, relates to the scourge of AIDS which, apparently, is spreading from urban centres to the rural areas. Unless we put in place measures which will control this particular issue, unless we put in place behavioral attitudes which will make our people defend and protect themselves, we will end up destroying the population of this country. This is very crucial.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know why my friend is very arrogant today. He said that, "instead of people politicking here". We do not "politick here", we debate here. Is it in order to insinuate that people are politicking here, when it is known that we debate here and contribute constructively?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! Carry on, Dr. Misoi.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to continue. The other topics which have taken a lot of our time here, are issues related to constitutional convention and constitutional review. We have said that this Parliament is supreme because it is an institution of everybody. Those who are holding meetings outside here and calling them conventions, are misleading the public because they have no agenda; they are bankrupt. If the Constitution has to be amended, it has to be brought to this House where all of us who represent people are elected to come here and contribute. Those people have no mandate because they are, self-styled leaders. They are saying that reviewing the Constitution; no way! That is crucial. We have to make it clear to those who behave that way.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another point that I would allude to is on the on-going tribal alliances. This is a misunderstood philosophy in multi-party politics related to political parties which pursue their own ideologies, objectives and manifestos. These tribal alliances are promoting tribalism in this country. We are killing nationalism and patriotism which the fore-fathers of this nation have tried to build for so many years. I think the sooner we desist from this the better this Kenya will be. That is why a lot of Opposition leaders are creating their own tribal parties because they want to be presidents. They want to remove Moi from power. Moi is not an agenda; the agenda that this country wants to have is the one which will enable us live in this nation and also improve the lives of Kenyans.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Assistant Minister in order to condemn tribal alliances when he was one of the "architects" of the GEMA-KAMATUSA talks?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development (Dr. Misoi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, people who create fake reasons can remain a slave of fake reasons.

I am saying that forming tribal alliances is not the way to lead Kenya. It is not the way to build one nation. Leaders of Opposition parties can go and read how political parties have evolved in Europe, America and so on. They evolve and die their natural death. Others merge on their own. There should be a natural development and not this artificial, fake concoction to build some parties here.

Mr. Ndicho: Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to say a word or two concerning the Presidential Speech on Tuesday, when he opened Parliament.

The President talked about two pertinent issues that really touched me. The first one was about security of this country---

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Did you notice that Dr. Misoi did not bow to the Chair at all? You may not have noticed that and now he is doing it.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): I was not looking at him.

An hon. Member: Oh yeah! He should be disciplined!

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the President talked about two issues which touched me. One is about relief food in this country, and the other one is about security.

Before I talk about those issues, I want to talk about an incident that happened yesterday as the President was going to Juja to preside over the graduation ceremony of Jomo Kenyatta University College of Science and Technology.

As the President was passing through Ruiru, there was a young man there who has always been talking to the President because of a problem of land between himself and Mr. Waira Kamau. The District Commissioner, Thika, and the Provincial Administration and the Police have been instructed by the President many times to look into that issue. For about four times, these people have done nothing.

[**Mr. Ndicho**]

So, yesterday, they thought that this young man was going to talk to the President. This young man joined other people at Ruiru to wait for the President. Even long before the President arrived, the OCS, Ruiru, the Special Branch and the CID came and arrested this man. They took him to Ruiru Police Station and locked him in the cells and thoroughly beat him up.

Today, he was taken to Thika Law Courts, where he was charged with obstructing the Presidential Motorcade. Because of fear of remaining in the cells, he reluctantly pleaded guilty to the charge. This is an act that must be condemned because this young man wanted to talk to his own President. Presidents Mkapa or Museveni are not his President. President Daniel arap Moi is his President. He wanted to talk to the President about his problem. The President has always talked about---

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is a very serious allegation touching on the security of this nation, the conduct of the police and the Presidential Motorcade. Can the hon. Member for Juja substantiate that a certain individual who loves his President was yesterday tortured by the police? Can he substantiate and give his name?

Mr. Ndicho: This young man is called Mr. Peter Mwaura Wanjiku? He was taken to Thika Law Courts this afternoon and charged with that offence. I was there and I came with him and he is here in the galleries with me. This is because we were going to look for a lawyer to sue the OCS, Ruiru and these other policemen. This young man received five strokes from the OCS, Ruiru.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can imagine how a young man can obstruct a Presidential Motorcade with over 50 Mercedes Benzes speeding at over 150 kilometres per hour. How can a young man obstruct such a kind of motorcade?

The people of Juja are suffering because of the excesses of a District Commissioner (DC) who is not interested in the welfare of the people, nor that of KANU itself. Many times, I have said that in Thika, we want a DC who is 100 per cent KANU so that we can deal with him appropriately. We do not want a DC who is 50 per cent Opposition, and 50 per cent KANU. That is a very dangerous person to work with.

Mr. Kamuyu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member for Juja in order to say that the Administration in Kenya must invariably be KANU? I thought they were meant to serve everybody equally. If this particular DC is for KANU, then who does he belong to?

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Britain, the party that rules has its own people in the Government for purposes of loyalty.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Ndicho in order to impute improper motives on the British system which is very clear that civil servants do not take part in politics? I was just there recently in December and they have not changed. Is he in order to mislead the House?

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even in the USA, when the Bush Administration was removed, President Clinton came in with his own people---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): Order! Order, hon. Ndicho. What do the District Commissioners have to do with the Presidential Speech?

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am just saying that this is a situation where the President is looking for votes even in Central Province and the people will give him votes according to how he is going to help them. This young man was seeking assistance from the President. If he was assisted, he could give President

Moi his vote. If he is taken to court and charged with obstructing Presidential Motorcade, it means that when the people of Ruiru see the President coming there, they will run away from him. We must stop this habit.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development(Dr. Misoi): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for hon. Ndicho, who is my friend, to talk on irrelevancies instead of concentrating on the Presidential Speech?

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to treat that remark with the contempt it deserves. This is because hon. Misoi had just taken his time to contribute although he said nothing and he is now wasting my time.

I wanted to say that we are very concerned because people have been harassed by the Provincial Administration, even when one is seeking Presidential attention. How are we going to live if somebody can go to the President and he is arrested, hauled into the police cells and after that, he cannot even walk well? I had to take him to the hospital this afternoon and that is why I was late in coming to this House. We are looking for a lawyer in order to sue the OCS Ruiru and the head of the Special Branch, Mr. Munyao and Inspector Kariuki for inflicting injuries on a Kenyan because of seeking the attention of his President to tell him his problems. We are in problems and we are seeking Government intervention in Thika District.

On the issue of food, I would like to say that many Kenyans are suffering and the Government has really tried to supply food. Many people have been supplied with food but, at the same time, the Provincial Administration has been stealing almost 50 per cent of this food. One is left wondering why a Chief, a DO or even a DC who has a salary at the end of every month - and these people in the countryside have nothing to buy even sukuma wiki or a packet of unga and yet, when food is taken there, the Provincial Administration steals that food.

On the security of this country, we have heard about people who died in Marsabit District. That was a real disaster, considering the fact that the Government gave Kshs400 million to buy security equipment and the equipment is not there now and the money has been taken by individuals. I want to ask the Government to raise this money and take all the security equipment, first, for the security of Kenyans and then, we can handle Somaia, Wamalwa and other cases later on. But we should buy the security equipment first and protect our people. There is no point in playing around with the lives of Kenyans, like in the recent incident where people jump from the border and come to kill people and go back to Ethiopia.

Mr. Falana: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Ndicho has made a categorical statement which needs some substantiation. He said, the Government of Kenya has set aside Kshs400 million to buy equipment, and then he went further and said that the money is not there and the equipment is not there. If the money was intended to buy the equipment, and the equipment have not been bought, yet the money is not there, can he substantiate what happened?

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for all this time, where was the hon. Member? How come he has not read about that?

Mr. Manoti: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Speech.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of good issues have been said here and we have always talked about these things. Yesterday, I heard the President say that the National Youth Development Fund money is going to be distributed soon. But before that is done, I would like to request the Ministry of Culture and Social Services to take the youth for training. Because, if they are given this money and they are not told what to do with it, it will be useless. This is a lot of money in-hand, but it will be useless if these young people are not told what to do with the money.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we were on a long recess, everybody was in the rural areas and we saw what happened. Most people are in really big problems. There is a lot of poverty, people cannot move and parents cannot pay school fees. The percentage of inflation has gone very high. Therefore, most areas that are thought to be having food especially at this time, there is no food everywhere. This includes areas like Kisii and some parts of Trans Mara. They should also be given some fertilizer and seeds for planting. They should not be forgotten in assumption that they have what other people do not have.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, roads are very bad everywhere, especially rural access roads which assist farmers to transport their farm produce to market places, coffee factories and tea factories. I saw the Minister for Public Works and Housing here. He should tell his officers in the districts to make sure that these roads are passable or else, farmers will be doing no work because their produce will go to waste.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, since most parents are not able to pay school fees for their students in secondary schools, the Government should extend assistance especially to those areas that were hit by the drought to enable those students continue with their education. That should be done, because their parents will not get fees to pay and if these students are out of school, they will later on suffer.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Kariuki): It is now time for interruption of business. The House is therefore, adjourned until Tuesday, 8th April, at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.