

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 9th April, 1997

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

ALLOCATION OF RECLAIMED LAND

THAT, given the importance of land to our communities; concerned at the deteriorating level of our land in our country especially in Siaya District; determined to keep the situation under check, this House resolves that the original owners of land under the Yala Swamp and the local landless people be allocated the 3,000 or so hectares of land therein already reclaimed, to settle and grow food crops in order to ease the food situation in the district.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ROADS AUTHORITY

THAT, given the crucial role roads play in the economic well being of the country; aware of the problems undermining the development and maintenance of roads in Kenya; concerned over the escalating cost of the same to the Kenyan taxpayers and the need for transparency, accountability and professionalism in the management of the road maintenance levy and other designated road funds, be they loans or otherwise, and the road transport sector in general so as to speed up the development and minimize carnage on the Kenyan roads, this House urges the Government to establish a national institution to be known as Kenya roads authority to manage and regulate road based activities in the country.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY LINE

THAT, recognising the economic potentialities obtained in Kisii and Nyamira Districts, noting the huge economic losses incurred by farmers due to high cost in road transport; and aware that farm produce, for example, tea, coffee, pyrethrum, sugar cane, bananas, beans and fruits from the area contributes significantly in earning the much needed foreign exchange for the country, this House urges the Government to secure funds to construct a railway line connecting Kijabe, Narok, Bomet, Sotik, Kisii and Homa Bay towns.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REHABILITATION CENTRES FOR THE HOMELESS

THAT, in view of too much vagrancy in our towns, noting the need for the Government to protect and to provide for its citizens; aware that there is an ever increasing number of street children in our major towns, this House urges the Government to urgently provide funds to build rehabilitation centres for the homeless until such a time when a lasting solution to this problem was found.

FINANCING OF YOUTH POLYTECHNICS

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

THAT, given the crucial importance and role of the youth polytechnic in the technological transformation of the rural-urban areas in the country through the informal and Jua Kali sector and in view of the serious financial managements and organisational problems, facing and threatening the collapse of the youth polytechnics in the country, this House resolves as follows:-

1. THAT, all youth polytechnics in the country be financed through the Exchequer and supervised by the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology in the same manner as all public educational and technical institutions.
2. THAT, the remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of instructors and other employees of youth polytechnics be based on regular scheme of service in accordance with the Public Service Regulations.
3. THAT, the graduates of the youth polytechnics be absorbed into regular employment both in the public and private sector and or be assisted with capital, that is finance or materials to join in formal and Jua Kali Sectors in self employment.

WAIVING OF KENYA BROADCASTING
CORPORATION Fees

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

THAT, in view of the fact that Kenya Broadcasting Corporation is not serving Kenyans through their news coverage objectively and in a politically non-partisan manner, this House resolves that henceforth, all radio, television and other fees paid to Kenya Broadcasting Corporation generally by the Kenyan public, be are forthwith waived.

SCRAPPING OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

THAT, in view of the fact that some Provincial Administrative Personnel, for instance, Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and District Officers, particularly the Nyanza PC, Mr. Joseph Kaguthi do participate in politics and make political utterances, campaign for the ruling the party KANU, undermining elected leaders, carry out their duties in such a manner that undermines this nation's stated democratic and socio-economic values, this House resolves that the Provincial Administration be scrapped altogether and be replaced with elective positions in the above cadres.

(Applause)

SETTLEMENT OF SQUATTERS

Mr. Ogeka: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give a notice of the following Motion:

THAT, since the former non-skilled employees of the colonial settlers of the Asian and European origin who settled in the area which after Independence was taken over by Kenya Government to become Muhoroni Settlement are still squatting in Shauriyako slums of Songhor, Muhoroni, Fort Ternan, Koru, Kibos, Koitabrot and Chemelil sisal Estates in Tinderet, Belgut and Muhoroni Constituencies and since they are not allowed to improve their lands because they do not own the titles of the plots and consequently bury their kinsmen in public cemetery contrary to African customs, this House urges the Government to dispose part of nucleus estates at Miwani, Chemelil, Muhoroni Sugar Companies and Kimwani ADC and Chemelil Sisal Estates with a view to settling these people.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC LAND

Mr. Orengo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notices of the following Motions:-

THAT, being concerned with the escalation of the grabbing of public land and the indiscriminate allocation and conveyance of such land, aware that this corrupt practise has led to the misuse, embezzlement and theft of public funds, knowing that public officials, including the Commissioner of Lands, have failed to manage and control allocations and conveyances of public land to protect and safeguard land use, the environment and the public interest, this House resolves:

1. That there be a total freeze on allocation and conveyance of public land affecting urban land, parks, game reserves and other wildlife sanctuaries, forests, state farms, land belonging or under the control of local authorities and other public bodies and institutions, playgrounds and land reserved for specific purposes and development like roads, schools, hospitals and markets for one year.
2. That a Parliamentary Select Committee takes stock, reviews and makes recommendations on allocations and conveyances of public land and reports to the House within six months with the following terms of reference.
 - (a) Establish the reasons for the escalation of land grabbing.
 - (b) Determine the existence or otherwise of loopholes in our land laws or regulations.
 - (c) Establish the extent of land grabbing in the last four years.
 - (d) The role played by public officers.
 - (e) The returns made by the Government vis-a-vis the market value of land.
3. That the following be the Members of the Parliamentary Select Committee: Hon. Njenga Mungai, Hon. Matu Wamae, Hon. Linus Aluoch Polo, Hon. Chris Kamuyu, Hon. Kiraitu Murungi, Hon. George Anyona, Hon. James Orenge, Hon. Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Hon. J.J. Falana, Hon. S.K. Manoti and Hon. Philip Rotino.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
DR. OUKO'S DEATH

THAT, being disturbed by the manner in which the Late Member for Kisumu Town Constituency and Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Dr. Robert Ouko, disappeared and was subsequently found murdered, aware that both the investigations and inquiries by the New Scotland Yard Team and the Ouko Commission of Inquiry, respectively, were terminated prematurely without a definite conclusion, knowing that the investigations of the Kenya Police have not ended up in the trial and conviction of Dr. Ouko's murderers, this House resolves to appoint a select Committee to conduct investigations on the circumstances of the said disappearance and subsequent murder, and report to the House its findings with a view to securing and preserving evidence relevant to bringing to justice those concerned before such evidence is destroyed.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

GOODS RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT PRESS

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice.

Will the Minister tell the House:

(a) What goods and services were received by the Government Press (Box 30128, Nairobi) from M/s Trade Mart under Local Purchase Order No.C180802 dated 12th January, 1996 at Kshs684,040; C180803 dated 12th January, 1996 at Kshs788,000; C180804 dated 12th January, 1996 at Kshs788,000 and C180805 dated 12th January, 1996 at Kshs1,436,000?

(b) Whether and when these goods and services were delivered by M/s Trade Mart to the Government Press.

(c) The officers of the Government Press who handled and processed these LPOs for delivery of any payment for the goods and services?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) No goods and services were received by the Government Press from Trade Mart, although the LPOs were issued to them on 12th January, 1996 after they had won the tender.

(b) Arising from the reply to part (a), part (b) does not arise.

(c) The Government Press supplies officers handled and processed the LPOs.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put my first supplementary question, the answer to part (c) of the Question begs the question. I had asked for names and titles of the officers who handled this particular transaction, but he has just given a general answer that it is the supplies officers. We wanted to know who exactly it was. This is because there is a scandal involved in this deal. In any case, I hope he will clarify that.

If no goods were supplied after a tender had been won, awarded and LPOs issued, that means a legal contract had come into place. Can the Assistant Minister explain in what circumstances the people who were awarded the tender failed to supply various goods that were tendered for, and the reasons for failing to do so?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is only the people who were awarded the tender and who failed to supply the goods that can give the answer as to the circumstances involving the reasons why they were unable to supply the goods.

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I note with a lot of concern the condition of the gallery above. I know you cannot see it, Mr. Speaker, but it is virtually empty. On my way here, I noticed that there are quite a lot of people outside, prevented by the policemen from coming to the gallery. I wanted to bring to your attention the condition of the public gallery above you, which is virtually empty.

Mr. Speaker: Well, you should be looking at me more than looking at the gallery.

Mr. Shikuku: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Kufuatana na jibu la mhe. Awori, alisema hakukuwa na mali ambayo ilipokelewa na hali ukiangalia katika swali hili, kuna LPO nambari C180802 mpaka C180805, zote za tarehe 12 Januari, 1996. Kama hii mali haikuletwa, hizi nambari zilitokea wapi? Mhe. Anyona alizipataje kama si kweli?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the LPOs were issued, but the supplier was unable to supply.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite clear that the Assistant Minister is trying to evade answering the Question. This is because he knows exactly what happened. Given what the Assistant Minister has said, that people failed to supply and they themselves can explain, I thought there was a legal obligation. When people fail to comply, they give you a reason, and that is what we are asking for.

In any case, can the Assistant Minister confirm or deny that this transaction involved political conmen who masqueraded as YK'92 and some offsprings of important people in State House? If he denies, then can he tell us who the directors of this company are?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be grateful to receive the information from the hon. Member who seems to be more knowledgeable on this matter than I am. If it is a requirement that I have got to give the directors of this company which can be obtained by the hon. Member himself by going to Sheria House, then, we will do it.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied that this Assistant Minister is taking this matter and the House seriously? I had asked a question and now he is asking me to tell him the names of the directors of the concerned company. Is that how the business of this House is conducted? I have put certain proposals to him and I have told him that there is a scandal involved because the people involved in this transactions are some KANU con-men - unfortunately one of them is from Kisii - who were in YK'92 in collusion with some sons and daughters of big people in State House. If he denies that, then he should give us the names of the directors of that company to support his denial. Is he really in order to do that?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much in order. I am very serious in replying to this Question. The information which the hon. Member has got would be very interesting if he can make it available to me. I have not got it.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon. Anyona had asked you to make a ruling whether the Assistant Minister was in order but the Assistant Minister answered that he is in order. Has he not usurped your powers?

Mr. Speaker: I can assure you, Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo, that when somebody has usurped my powers, I will protest most vehemently. Proceed Dr. Lwali-Oyondi.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: The Assistant Minister has not informed the House whether these LPOs were processed and eventually payment made. Could he make that clear to the House? LPOs are usually made so that payment is effected.

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no payment was ever made for these five LPOs because no goods were supplied. The Government does not pay for goods which are not supplied.

Mr. Shikuku: Jambo la nidhamu Bw. Spika. Ni haki kwa mhe. kupotosha Bunge hili kwamba Serikali haiwezi kulipa kabla vifaa kupokewa na hali anajua kuna kesi nyingi za haina hiyo, na moja kubwa ni ya Somaia ambapo pesa zilitolewa tangu 1989 na vifaa havijapokewa mpaka sasa, 1997? Ni sawa kwa yeye kupotosha Bunge hili?

Mr. Awori: As far as these five LPOs are concerned, they have not been paid for because no goods have been supplied.

Mr. Anyona: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not received an answer to this Question. I did indicate that part (c) of the answer did not answer the question which I raised in part (c). He has not responded to that. But in any case, the truth of the matter is this. This company, to the best of my knowledge, belongs to: A PS in the Office of the President, incharge of Internal Security, a political con-man from Kisii called Sam Nyamweya, a son of a former

Comptroller of State House who has now come back through the backdoor. That is what I was asking this Minister to confirm or deny and in which case, if he denies, he should then produce the names of the directors of the company in question. What happened is that these people were paid for goods which they did not supply. He has confirmed that they did not supply but they were paid over Kshs3.4 million. Can this Assistant Minister go back and bring a proper answer after investigating, if they are serious about fighting corruption?

Mr. Awori: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to investigate anything when I know quite clearly that no payment was made.

I will now proceed to provide further details. LPO No. C180802 for various papers whose amounts came to Kshs646,000 has not been paid. LPO No. C180803 for yellow middle-sized paper for Kshs788,000 has not been paid. LPO No. C180804 50 games NCR white top paper for Kshs788,000 has not been paid. LPO No. C180805 for part 1, totalling Kshs718,032 and part 2, another Kshs.708,018,000 have not been paid. If the hon. Member has got that information, he should lay it on the Table and we shall deal with it.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO TOURIST HOTEL EMPLOYEES

(Mr. Ojode) to ask the Minister for Labour and Manpower Development:

(a) Is the Minister aware that over twenty three employees of the Homa Bay Tourist Hotel which is managed by Kenya Tourist Development Corporation have not been paid their salaries since November, 1996?

(b) If the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, could the Minister order immediate payment of salaries to these people?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ojode is not here? Question dropped.

Mr. Achola: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask that Question on behalf of Mr. Ojode.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Mr. Achola! There is a world of difference between the hon. Ojode and Achola.

(Question dropped)

POINTS OF ORDER

INDISCIPLINE IN KIRIMARA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Education with regard to Kirimara Secondary School. There have been reports about this school in the newspapers and there was an Editorial in *the East African Standard* about the same school on 8th April, 1997. There has been indiscipline in this school and students have been taking drugs. They have also been involved in fighting and one student is in a comma since he was taken to hospital last one week. The other students have run away from the school. The headmaster of this school is known to be engaged in business instead of teaching and controlling the school. There is no discipline either of the teachers or the students and yet, that is one of the biggest schools which we have in Nyeri District funded by parents. It has been headed for many years by Mr. Peter Chira as the headmaster and it was doing very well but now, it is on the verge of collapse.

We would like to have a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Education on: Firstly, the action he is going to take against the headmaster and the teachers who are engaged in business and secondly, what is he going to do to make sure that the school stands again on its proper footing?

STRIKE BY RAILWAY WORKERS IN NAKURU

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister for Transport and Communications on the unrest in Nakuru of the Railway workers who have not been working for the last one week because of various reasons. Upto now, there is great disturbance in the town about the payment and sackings and so on.

I would like the Minister to give a Ministerial Statement so that things are made clear.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

NULLIFICATION OF NOTICE OF MOTION

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Members, I have to bring to the attention of the House the fact that a few

minutes ago, hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo gave notice of a Motion totally different from the one that the Chair had approved. In accordance with Standing Order No.40, I therefore direct and order that the Notice of the Motion that he has given is nullified and he will, if he chooses decide whether he can give notice of the Motion as approved by the Chair in accordance with Standing Order No.40 tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I gave a draft of my Motion on 18th March, 1997 to the Clerk of the National Assembly. When I gave Notice of the Motion this afternoon, I read from my draft. I did not get any notice or any communication from the Clerk's Chambers that the Motion that I had given was changed by Mr. Speaker. If that were the case, then I would have chosen whether to proceed with the Motion as amended by Mr. Speaker or otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo, I am afraid you are not the only Member who has given notice of a Motion. Several other Members have. It is the duty of Mr. Speaker to approve Motions under the provisions of Standing Order No.40. All Motions approved by me under Standing Order No.40 will bear the signature of Mr. Speaker and also that of the Clerk as directed, that they must go through him before they come to me. The Member therefore, when he gets a balloted copy, will get the Motion which has been approved by Mr. Speaker. You are not supposed to read yours, you are supposed to read the draft already balloted for by the Sessional Committee.

Mr. Shikuku: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Spika. Nafikiri hili ni jambo jipya sana, kwa sababu wale wanaotoa Hoja zao hapa huwa ni zile zimepitishwa na Sessional Committee, ndipo Mbunge anapewa nakala ya Hoja anayosoma hapa. Inawezekana kwamba mtu anaweza kutoa Hoja ambayo haijafikishwa kwa Kamati? Hii ni ajabu.

Mr. Speaker: Well, this is what I brought to the House. I have before me the Motion that was approved and balloted. I am directing that the hon. Member gives notice of the Motion dully approved by the Speaker in accordance with Standing Order No.40, approved and balloted by the Sessional Committee. This is all I am saying. Next Order!

MOTION

THANKS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

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 April 1, 1997.

(The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development on 3.4.97)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 9.4.97)

Mr. Sambu: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me time to complete my contribution that was interrupted this morning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was concerned with the Ministry of Education as regards private primary schools and private teacher training colleges. Private teacher training colleges are fully licensed by the Ministry of Education. They use the same approved syllabus by the Ministry and they examine their trainees on the Kenya National Examination Council papers. It is unfortunate that when these young people graduate from these colleges, the Ministry does not employ them. It refuses to absorb them. In my district, there are many such qualified teachers from these private teacher training colleges run by churches. It is a very sad situation because the district has a shortage of primary school teachers, parents are forced to employ teachers, yet there are graduates from these teacher training colleges who are not employed by the TSC. The Ministry must instruct the TSC to employ these graduates because, it is the Ministry which has licensed these private teacher training colleges. If they do not want to employ them, then they should stop licensing these private teacher training colleges.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to food production, I believe Nandi District may be the first or the second most important maize producing area in the country. It is also an important milk producing area in the Republic of Kenya. But unfortunately, the infrastructure particularly in my Mosop Constituency is out of control. Vehicles ferrying milk from the interior to Kapsabet Town and Eldoret cannot move when there are rains. The road from Mosoriot-Chepterwai to Western Province is completely impassable now. Lorries with many cans of milk are stuck, yet people in various towns require the milk. Lorries with numerous bags of maize cannot move because the road is completely impassable. I would like to ask the Ministry of Planning and National Development and the Treasury to consider putting these roads B289 and B297 - Mosoriot-Chepterwai-Chichimoi to Western in the next 1997/98 budget. For us to move maize from the western escarpment of Nandi to Western Province where we have the market, we have to use donkeys. It is a very sad situation where people are using the mode of transport that was used in 1920's and 30's.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Nyayo Tea Zones was a good philosophy, but when it came to implementation, the whole thing failed. There are many areas of the forests which were cleared with the intention of planting tea. Many of these tea zone areas have been neglected. In Nandi District, there is an area stretching close to 40 or 50 Kilometres which is not being utilised. Some areas have got tea but there is no management. As I said, the Nyayo Tea Zone philosophy is a very good philosophy but it must be implemented properly. The areas under tea which are being mismanaged are of tremendous economic value to this nation. They could employ many young people. On behalf of the people of Nandi, I request that the Nyayo Tea Zones operations be asked to hand over the management of the tea zone areas to the Nandi people. If they want us to buy them, we shall buy them. Our people have got the money to buy them, manage them properly and raise the tea. I am sure we will be able to supply enough tea to run a complete factory.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a road - B288 which also leads to the tea zone. It serves the Eldoret Tea Factory going up towards the tea zone to the west of the Nandi border. At the moment, that road is completely impassable. The Ministry has awarded a tender to a contractor and the contractor is not performing. Nobody knows the reasons behind this. It is being speculated that some junior officers in Uasin Gishu are stopping them for reasons we do not know. This contractor who is on Road B288 must improve the road.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in conclusion, I would like to request the Ministry of Local Government to bring the Ommamo Commission Report to this House to be debated. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The Member for Bonchari, Mr. Obwocha!

Mr. Obwocha: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from West Mugirango, there is no doubt about that. The MP for Bonchari is the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife. I would like to start by saying that the exposition of public policy in the Speech by the President is not there at all. It did not have any public policy in it at all, so no thanks actually should be accorded or recorded for this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to start with my Nyamira District first of all, with regard to tea payments. Farmers in Nyamira, amongst the other Kenyan farmers who received their tea bonus last year, have not received their tea bonus up to this time. The reasons KTDA has given are not convincing, and I am appealing to the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing to send the officers from KTDA to go and find out what is happening in all the tea factories in Nyamira and as to why a number of farmers have not been paid their dues. In Kebirigo Tea Factory, 211 farmers have not been paid their bonus up to this time. I also wish to reiterate what we said yesterday, that, the Government is taking the Kisii community for a ride.

If road C21 Chemosit-Kisii does not start and is not completed then this Government has no business coming to Kisii to look for any votes. We will say it now; we will say it tomorrow; we will say it in future. We will say the same thing all the time. I would like to say that the Government normally says that Kenyans should be patriotic but the same Government goes ahead to ban parties that promote patriotism. For example, under the Societies Act Cap 108, under subsidiary legislation, it is stated:

"Societies declared to be societies dangerous to the good Government of the Republic of Kenya under section 4 (i)(ii) ---"

One of them is the Kenya Parliament and I am wondering which Kenya Parliament they are talking about. They have also gone ahead and said Waliioleta Uhuru Union is a dangerous society. There is the society commonly known as Kenya African Union (KAU) and the society known as Mau Mau and yet the Government is encouraging Mau Mau to go all around the country saying that KANU is a good government. There is the Kikuyu Central Association, the Akamba Members Association, there is the Kenya Peoples' Union (KPU). So, I am really wondering what the Government is up to unless they have not read this Act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I look at the Presidential Speech, he hinted that there will be a higher level of inflation this year. But the same Government having a very competent PS in the Treasury, by the name of Benjamin Kipkulei, moves him out of the Treasury and brings in an incompetent PS. So, how are we sure that they are not going to print money this year? I want to say that if the Government is serious about running the economy of this country, then they must place the right people in the right positions. If they want the economy to be run properly, then they must have proper economists in the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently last week, Kenyans assembled in Limuru to discuss the issue of constitutional reform in this country. These people invited several embassies as observers and yet, we are being told that these observers are meddling in the affairs of this country. Now, I would like to be on record that if this Government does not take the people of Kenya seriously, then they are the people inviting chaos in this country. Mobutu is only left in Kinshasa. He is going but the longest serving President next to Mobutu is Moi. Moi is going to follow Mobutu if he does not listen to the Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are now three dictators left in Africa. Of course, these are Mobutu, Moi and Abacha. If they do not listen and I am very serious about this, then they will go. I can see this man trembling here, but he must know that this is what the Kenyans are desiring. We want a good country.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member really discussing dictators and including this country which is a democratic one? He is speaking from the Opposition side. Where is dictatorship in this country? Is he in order to mislead the world that just because his foreign masters are helping him to hold a convention, therefore, that is a convention of Kenya?

Mr. Speaker: Can you do this Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Obwocha, can you concentrate on the Speech? We are not discussing the character or conduct of any Member. Alright. So, proceed on the Speech and leave individual members out.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member understands what I am talking about. It is the desire of Kenyans to have a good nation and if the Head of the Government is indeed not going to listen to the cries of the people, then you and me will be in problems in this country and that is no where we want to go.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Sumbeiywo): On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir. You heard it with your own ears when hon. Obwocha pointed a finger at hon. Sunkuli and said that "this man is trembling". Hon. Sunkuli is an a hon. Member of this House and is not "this man".

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Can I lay the rules clearly. In fact most of yesterday and most of this morning, some hon. Members in total defiance of the Standing Orders of this House have embarked on discussing various Members without specific Motions on the Floor of this House. What most of you discussed about most of yesterday and this morning was about the hon. Kenneth Matiba and I would like to warn hon. Members. Members did not and were not brought to this House to discuss one another, unless you choose to do so on a specific Motion as directed by the Standing Orders. What we are discussing here and what the law requires us to do is to discuss issues before the House. Now, that is my direction and whether I am sitting on this Chair or somebody else, it is a direction that Members shall obey the Standing Orders of this House and they will desist from discussing other Members without a specific Motion. So, can we obey?

Mr. Nthenge: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. When there is a big issue and during the ten minutes you had warned Members not to interfere with is consumed by explanations, what relief does the Member then have?

Mr. Speaker: Order! The relief that the Member has--- More often than not, it is the Member on the Floor who invites interventions into his speech. So, be careful if you do not want your time to be taken.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was talking about good governance in this country and I am only appealing to those Kenyans who have the interests of this country at heart; who have given the Government an ultimatum that when the right time comes to force the Government to accede to the demands of the Kenyans, they should use even picketing so that this Government is forced to accede to the demands of these Kenyans.

I beg not to support this Speech.

Mr. Shidie: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Speech. I would like to say a few things. First and foremost, I would like to thank His Excellency the President for delivering such a good Speech. The Speech is an exposition of public policy. The President is the Head of State. He deserves respect even from the Opposition Members themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on several issues. One, I would like first and foremost to thank the Government for helping the famine-stricken communities in this country. As you are aware, we have been faced with a serious drought and famine in this country. It appears that after every two to five years, we experience drought. Actually drought has become so perennial that it is becoming a major component in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that the Government has declared a national disaster in this country because of drought. Drought has affected so many families, and it appears that what the Government has been giving out is only "hand-outs".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is high time that other programmes be formulated, so that we have sustainable ways of assisting Kenyan communities in times of drought. You realise that if you feed somebody today, tomorrow he will be hungry and you will have to feed him, but if you teach him how to fish, he will be self-sufficient. "Hand-outs" encourage laziness, for instance, in North-Eastern Province, particularly Garissa District, where we get about 18,000 bags of relief maize--- Maize is not our staple food because it is not palatable to the nomad people. Nomads are very proud people and they depend on milk, meat and so on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we have to call ourselves proud people, we must know how to feed our people. We cannot be "proud" and at the same time appeal to the international communities for relief food. As a result of drought, the NGOs came in, but they came in when it was too late and provided too little to the people.

I urge the Government to provide a formula of what is called "Restocking Programme" so that somebody who lost his animals in terms of 2,00 or 300 animals is given spare herds of cattle, goats and camels. And then, he can start his life again. But at this rate of cattle-rustling, it will be very difficult for us to survive because those people who have lost their animals either through drought or cattle-rustling are all staying in Garissa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the moment, there is too much poverty in the urban areas. There are so many crimes in the areas which used to be peaceful. People are losing their property, others are being killed and so on. This is a dangerous trend in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue I would like to talk about is cattle-rustling in this country. Most of the hon. Members have talked about cattle-rustling and the way cattle-rustlers are ruthless, things are going to be most dangerous in this country. Traditionally, we used to have cattle-rustling, as a way of replenishing livestock, we used to use spears to steal animals, but nowadays, cattle-rustlers are using sophisticated machinery. It means that the person who steals does not keep those animals, but takes them to the market and sells them. This is an issue that will not be taken lightly. The Government must address itself to the cattle-rustling issue because it is costing many lives. Recently, so many people were killed in Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana. It appears that something is amiss. It is high time the Government formed a force from those areas where cattle-rustling is rampant. For example, the Government might employ the Somalis, the Turkana and Samburu who are all war-like, so that these "brave soldiers" can tackle these cattle-rustlers once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate in this House that some people support guerilla movement in Africa like Mr. Kabila. Recently, when hon. Muite stood up, he said that he really congratulates Mr. Kabila. For some of us who are neighbours of the Republic of Somalia, we have seen what collapse of a Government means, we have seen what military Governments can cause and so on.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen what has happened to that country. We have seen the entire Government collapsing and most of the people of the Somali Government are now settled in Garissa District in a place called Darbu. We have seen people who have been wealthy, people who have been Ministers in that Government, people who were generals in the Somali Army and so on. Most of these people are now beggars in this country. If you ever think of a military Government, let me tell you that a military Government is worse than the worst civilian Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that people in this House are supporting somebody by the name Kabila, Kagame and all people who are for violence in Africa.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member talking of "people in this House"? Sijui ni wakati gani ambao tutaweza kuwafunza waheshimiwa wabunge kujua heshima za Bunge hili. Je, ana haki kutuita sisi "watu hapa?"

Mr. Speaker: Hatuna "watu hapa" kuna waheshimiwa wabunge. Endelea!

Mr. Shidie: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are people too!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a document here from the National Convection Assembly held recently in Limuru. They resolved to use all available options to invalidate electoral process if the Government proceeds to the election without passing reforms.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is an act of violence and it is going to be very dangerous when somebody says that he is going to use all the available options; it includes so many things and we imagine so many things.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot run this country on the basis of threats. If you are going to use violence, we can also use violence. It will be an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. It is going to be dangerous!

Mr. Speaker: Order, hon. Members! Can the Chair give a general direction quoting, in fact, the former ruling way back in 1960s? It is totally out of order for any hon. Member or group of hon. Members or any hon. Member, for that matter, on the Floor of this House to advocate a deliberate breach of law. The Chair will not accept hon. Members to use this Floor to call upon either themselves or Kenyans to breach the laws which you have already sworn to uphold. So, can we, as we discuss these things, be mindful of all the rules of this House and also the laws of the country at large?

Mr. Shidie: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to discuss certain issues touching on liberalisation programme in this country. We have thrown our door ajar, and it appears that we are importing every commodity from foreign countries. The sugar industry in this country, for instance, is collapsing and so on.

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

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

First of all, I agree with those who have spoken on the Speech. But after having read the Presidential Address, I do not see any exposition of Government policy, and, therefore, I cannot support it. We expected a lot from the Presidential Speech. For example, we expected him to comment on the matters concerning the economy of this country, but he did not comment about it. We also expected the President to talk about security, education, agriculture and what the Government is going to do to make Kenya more productive by irrigating the land; but we did

not get that in the Speech. Further, we expected him to tell us what the Government is going to do about the state of the roads in this country, which have already collapsed and they are potholed everywhere whereas money is voted every year for roads.

We expected him to talk about banking and monetary policy. Why should the Central Bank keep Treasury stock worth Kshs81 billion at 25 per cent interest? The Government is paying more than Kshs20 billion per year in interest rates. Money which should go to development is now going to pay the rich people who have surplus money, interest rates. The reason why commercial banks are making profit of billions of shillings is because of the Treasury Bills. It is not because they are lending wananchi money to develop, it is because they are placing money in deposits with the Central Bank at 20-24 per cent interest. This is what is bringing problems in this country. We are not going to develop a country with this high interest rate of 30 per cent. I do not see any business that is going to give you a reasonable return if you are going to pay interest of 30 per cent. We pay workers, raw materials and then on top of that, you pay 35 per cent interest. That is why most of the businesses and industries in this country are going to collapse and we shall hold the KANU Government responsible for this, because it is their policy which is not working. They have no monetary policy which can induce development and investment in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need development in this country. We are talking about being a "Newly-Industrialised Country" (NIC) by the year 2020. If we are going to be an industrialised nation, then we would need savings for investments. We will also need to induce farmers, workers and all the sectors of the economy to save and if the money would be channelled through investments, that is the only way we can create employment. You are not going to create employment by National Youth Development Fund (NYDP). What is Kshs500 million? You cannot develop a country with over 10 million youths, and even, if you divide that money, each youth would get about Kshs50. What development would Kshs50 per youth do in Kenya today? The real way of creating employment and growth is to make the economy grow by investing in productive means, like industries and agriculture by taking water to areas which are dry and semi-arid, so, that productivity can be increased. We need to grow cotton, sunflower and other oil producing plants. We also need to grow other cash crops for export and we have plenty of water which can be channelled to do this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need industrial development and you can only have industrial development, if the people have confidence that they can invest their money without being disrupted by corruption and without being asked to pay "corrupt money" in order to proceed with their investments. We need a tax reduction incentive because taxes in this country are so high that when you have to pay 30 per cent, you would also pay 35 per cent Income Tax and if you declare dividends, you would also pay 5 per cent Personal Tax such that you have nothing left to the investor. Can anyone want to invest where there are no incentives? We need to create situations where there are incentives. First of all, create incentives for our Kenyans to invest and secondly, create incentives for international investors to come.

At the same time, we should be very careful when we use certain words. We should not condemn communities wholesale. There is no need for anybody to condemn a community whether it is Asian, European or African wholesale; but you can condemn individuals and say, so and so, has done this and that. But we cannot condemn a whole community because it is not a good policy. We cannot say we want investors and then, say, you do not want Asians and Europeans. These are the people we are going out to look for to come and invest here. If we say that we do not want to see their faces, then how are they going to invest here?

Mr. Speaker: What were you quarrelling about, hon. Wamae, because I did not hear?

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was gradually coming nearer to you and I was told to come back to the microphone.

Mr. Speaker: Stay where you are!

(Laughter)

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must be very careful because this country is still very sensitive to tribal issues. Nobody should ever condemn a whole tribe, whether you are in the Opposition or in the Government, we want a united Kenya because tomorrow, we, who are in the Opposition, shall be in the Government and we cannot expect anybody to condemn a particular tribe. If he was misquoted, he should come out and say so, but let us not create issues which are going to ruin this country either for ourselves or our children. It is very easy to deal with petty politics which would not lead this country very far.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need to address ourselves to the question of security. Security in Kenya is bad. We have just been talking about the murder of our people in Marsabit. There have been many murders in Kiambu, Nyeri and in many other places. We need to ensure that our security can protect our people and our property. I would be the first one to support the Government if they came here and said, we should give more resources to the police. I would support that Motion.

(Applause)

If they came here and said, we should give more resources to buy more equipment to make the police more efficient, I would support it; even to buy clothes because some of them have torn clothes and even, to build them better houses. They are living in houses which are not fit for human habitation, I would be the first one to support it because we need good security, and we need to sleep properly at night. Let us look at those issues, and particularly in the border areas with our neighbouring countries, our army should do some work of helping the police to patrol our borders. We do not want the army only to stay here in Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa, let them be posted to the border and protect our country from external aggression. When the police are doing their work internally, the army should patrol the border. That is the way to keep them busy, active and healthy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of education, this morning I asked the Minister for Education to give us a statement on Kirimara Secondary School in my area. Drugs have found their way to schools in this country and we are ruining the future of this country by letting drugs be consumed by our students in primary, secondary and universities. There should be a very clear policy of how the Government is going to contain this. Once you have left your children to be involved in drugs, you have ruined them completely. They are not going to contribute anything to the national development and they are going to die young. We must find a way to stop these drugs and they are being brought by a mafia gang. They are coming through Mombasa through some Asian tycoons and some big people are involved in this syndicate. We must find a way of stopping these hard drugs because they are going to ruin our children and this country too. The worst thing which can happen to us is the introduction of these hard drugs to our youth. It is something which we must find a way of stopping.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Galgalo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Hon. Member has said that big people are involved in the transportation of drugs to Central Province. Can he tell us who these big people are, and who small people in Kenya are?

Mr. Speaker: May I ask you, Mr. Galgalo: How big are they?

(Mr. Michuki stood up in his place)

Yes, Mr. Michuki.

(Mr. Michuki moved towards the Table)

Order, Mr. Michuki! The Speaker's eye strayed! Yes, Mr. Osogo.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Osogo): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make a few observations on the Address to this House by His Excellency the President when he opened this session. On page 10 of the Address, the President talked about immigration formalities between the East African States being eased.

At the moment, those of us who are on the border, particularly those of us on the Lake side, are finding life very difficult because our neighbours are asking fishermen, whom they find in the waters of their territories, to produce immigration documents. A fisherman in Bunyala has never heard of the word "immigration". So, the fishermen come back wondering what these "immigration documents" are all about. We have tried to explain to them, but I am appealing to the Government to establish immigration centres at the district level. This is because we have to advise the fishermen to travel all the way to Kisumu to get immigration documents, so as to be able to travel freely to Uganda and do their fishing. I am appealing that the Ministry concerned looks into the issue of easing this requirement to the fishermen on Lake Victoria.

It is very sad when sentiments and insinuations of admiration of some people fighting in Zaire are expressed in this House. It is, indeed, sad that hon. Members of this House can admire people like Mr. Kabila of Zaire. I am saying this because immediately a situation like the one in Zaire erupts, it does not end and the country concerned will no longer be the same.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Can I say this: Can we keep the Zaire issue out of our debate? It is, in fact, now becoming over-repeated. Any hon. Member who will discuss it will now be guilty of unnecessary repetition.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, those of us who live near countries that have gone through this situation know exactly what we are talking about. A man called Amin was in Uganda a long time ago, and Uganda has never been the same since his time. So, I would advise my colleagues that we should not pray for Kenya to go the Zaire way. Those are dangerous

prayers which should not be said, whether to the devil or to the Almighty God.

The last paragraph of the Presidential Address spoke about published Bills to be brought to this House for enactment. We read in newspapers weeks before we received copies of the Bills in our pigeon holes that Bills concerning the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and so on had been published. It took a long time for us to get our copies when newspapers had already received their copies. This is unfortunate. Some of us are not lawyers and rely on consulting lawyers for legal advice when reading some of these Bills. When we are confronted with Bills long after the House opened that becomes very unfair to hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to comment on the transportation of famine relief. There are difficulties in transporting famine relief food to those who require it. There has been publicity to the effect that seeds would be given to wananchi who are affected by famine. But those seeds are not getting to those wananchi for reasons we do not know. The rains are falling, and maybe the seeds will arrive when rains are already gone and then be of no use at all. I have read that a friendly country wants to ease this transportation problem by giving several million shillings for this exercise. That will be unfortunate. That money should be used to buy, for example, water pumps for irrigation in some areas. It is too late at this time for the country to get money to buy vehicles for moving famine relief. The Government has enough vehicles. At one time when I was the Minister for Agriculture and there was famine, the whole of National Youth Service and the Kenya Army went to Mombasa to transport the grain that had been imported.

I do not see why these units cannot be used again, rather than relying on somebody to buy vehicles to move famine relief food.

The National Youth Development Fund money has been distributed now and some of us are now analyzing the distribution. I am studying press cuttings of the distribution and seeing how we have fared in the distribution. On the face of it, the distribution is very fair. But the money contributed by some districts is very little.

Some districts like mine have not experienced grabbing of land. You will notice from the analysis that those who were capable of grabbing land were paying a lot of money in Harambees. Districts like Busia where nobody grabs anything have come out the worst in this whole thing. So, this analysis will enable us to do a comparison and see which districts have land grabbers.

The President dropped a bombshell while in Bomet District when he said that provision of rural electrification will become commercial. That bombshell has come when some districts like mine were hoping that there will be some donors to enable us get rural electrification. Some of us have travelled to many districts and have seen that markets and schools have already been supplied with electricity. I would like the Mover, when he replies, to explain a bit further the statement issued by the President in Bomet in connection with rural electrification. Otherwise, it is going to be very difficult for us to explain to our people why the door should be slammed on us when we were hoping that electrification was coming our way.

When I get a chance, I will propose to amend Section 12 of the Constitution, so that it does not provide that only the Speaker and the Cabinet can petition the Chief Justice to nullify the election of a president who is abnormal. I would amend it so that an ordinary Kenyan citizen should also be able, or a group of Kenya citizens should be able to petition the Chief Justice to nullify a President who is found to be abnormal when he has already been elected. I am saying this because already, some of the candidates that are aspiring for the Presidency look very abnormal, and I am saying this with all seriousness.

When a Presidential candidate insults a whole tribe, it becomes very difficult to appreciate such a fact. I am now, on behalf of the Luhya community, warning this House and warning the nation, that although we are poor, relegated and despised, as indeed we have been despised by many people, we have got one strength of ours, that is the vote. We are now mobilising ourselves in unity, and as the second largest tribe, we will use our numbers for disciplining those that are despising us, for our number is not small.

(Applause)

Poverty is there alright, but our number is going to assist us to be recognised as a force to reckon with. I am warning this House and warning the nation that from now onwards, we have decided---

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am surprised that the House is being warned by my friend, hon. Osogo. What have we done to be warned? We would like to be told.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Osogo, what have we done?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member for Juja knows what he has done for me to warn him.

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

Mr. Ndicho: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. As far as I can recollect, I have done nothing to be warned by hon. Osogo. Can he throw some light on what I have done, because he is now threatening me? Is he in

order to threaten me?

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think generally, Mr. Osogo was delivering his earlier message. I think he was warning the House of what they are likely to do outside the House, not in this House. The warning is not to the House.

Mr. Michuki: I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to express my views on His Excellency's address to this House when he opened it last week. I have gone through the speech, and I should have expected that there would be much more content in matters of policy, particularly in areas that continue to bother the population within this nation. I should have thought that matters concerning roads, health and the policies that should be applied in the future to alleviate famine, are referred to purely as a matter of passing rather than becoming an issue. I should have thought that the general direction of the Government in the way it will combat or prevent famine in the future, would have been included in this speech. Mr. Speaker, Sir, crime is worrying everyone in this country. Many people have died in all parts of this country. I would like to extend my sympathy to the people of Marsabit because of that unfortunate situation that caused the death of so many people. In my own constituency, there have been too many murders. Murders which are never followed up. Murders for which, in order to get some semblance of investigations done, we have to hold harambees in order to force the Attorney General to accept that, at least, there ought to be some kind of inquiry. That is an area that is bothering Kenyans all over the country. I sometimes wonder when this KANU Government talks about security, whether it is not talking about security of leaders rather than the general population. In the majority of cases, and in fact, in almost every case, it is very difficult to get a policeman to come to the aid of people being attacked at night. This has happened in my constituency in a village called Karung'e, in Kangutu and in a village called Keriko and I can quote many other places, where the police turn up when it is too late or where even when they are called on time, they say they have no transport and they want a spontaneous harambee, so that they can get petrol to go to the scene of crime. This is very regrettable in a Government that praises itself for its own capability, and yet it is unable to protect the lives of its own citizens and their properties. It is very unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to involve myself as to whether there are Musevenis or Kabilas, but all I can say is that they did not just emerge, they were created. I think this Government must take very seriously the gathering of citizens of all shades of life at Limuru and the resolutions they have passed because if anything happens, it is because this Government has created it, just as Mobutu has created Kabila and just as Obote created Museveni. Therefore, let us not play around with words. If anybody pretends that he does not know what these countries want, it will be very unfortunate at a time when people have been talking about the Constitution of this country, which has either been ignored or has never been implemented. They have now come up with their own method of achieving this. If anything happens, it is the Government and the KANU party that will be blamed. They were invited by the Civil Society in Limuru and there was no political party in charge of those meetings. Indeed, we sat together with *raia* because the efforts of the civil society is what brought about the convention. This was brought about by the Government ignoring the feelings of the people over a period of time. So, Kabilas and Musevenis are created by the governments in those countries. Not that they are created purely for fun, it is because these people have made the last step that they should make in getting their lives organized.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention, in terms of policy, the sub-divisions of districts and I am glad that the Minister for Local Government has found that the problems created in that Ministry are just too difficult to handle. I would like to give the case of Murang'a, which has been sub-divided into three with some areas going into other districts such as Thika. We now have Murang'a which basically is Kangema as we know it today and Kiharu. We have Maragwa which is basically Kandara, half of Kigumo and Makuyu. Those districts are not viable in any way. They cannot deliver services to the people because they have no sources of revenue and yet, the Government has not put in place the resources with which those districts, the county councils and the numerous little municipalities which are being created all over the country, can give services to the people. It therefore follows that, efforts of the people have been thwarted because resources have been so sub-divided that no part of it can make sense anywhere. I think the Government should note this and take it very seriously. Balkanization of a country in a situation where there are no resources is very very unfortunate, and if I may say so, very dim-sighted.

Last year, we passed the Central Bank of Kenya Bill which is now awaiting the President's signature before it becomes a law. If my own thinking and what I have heard is right, this law is being delayed for ulterior motives. I am afraid to say that even the job of the Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya is at stake because this law is awaiting a candidate who will be directed afterwards on how to produce printed money for the coming general elections. We would like to say that Mr. Cheserem should be left alone. He should be allowed to continue heading the Central Bank and this Bill should be signed, so that it becomes law so as to enable our monetary policy to be put in place. Without those amendments, we are back to square one. We were asked by the Attorney-General to pass this Bill and we did, so let it become law immediately so that the monetary policy can then be implemented.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member not out of order to say that the President is required to sign a Bill within a particular time when it is a constitutional matter?

Mr. Michuki: I have made my point.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Mcharo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Presidential Address has discussed the drought and famine situation in this country and the efforts the Government has made to provide food to the people. As leaders, we must commend the Government for the effort it has made in providing food to the people of Kenya.

I would like to say that food distribution throughout the country has not been very effective. I am saying this because the transportation of food from the depots to the rural areas has been quite a problem and this is because of lack of transport facilities in the areas. I do understand that at one time His Excellency the President said that there should be lorries in each district in this country to assist in the distribution of food.

I would like to request that these lorries be bought as soon as possible because in some areas, there are talks that Members of Parliament should assist in the distribution of food. We shall do that. So, this is one major point that needs to be looked into. I am talking about my own constituency; the district of Taita-Taveta. The distribution of food there needs to be looked into again.

While we are on food, we have discussed here and in other fora ways and means of producing food for our nation. It is a matter which must be given priority in this country, so that this country can produce enough food to even cater for emergencies. We must revisit the question of introducing irrigation schemes in this country. The article that appeared in the Press on April Fools Day was not so much of a joke, but had some facts in it. As far as I am concerned, the Kshs23 billion which was supposed to have been set aside for pumping water from Lake Victoria to North Eastern, Rift Valley and other parts of the country, should be viewed as a projection of what should be done in future, so that the waters of Lake Victoria can be used by this nation. The water from River Nile is used to feed millions of Sudanese and Egyptians. Time has come when we must look into this matter very seriously, so that Kenyans can benefit from this water. In the same vein, when I look at Coast Province, we have vast stretches of land which are arid or semi-arid and we have a lot of water. I want to repeat what we have said in the past. We have so much water in Taveta and Mzima Springs and all that needs to be done is to look for money either locally or from overseas investors to assist in the development of irrigation schemes, so that these people can develop their land and produce enough food for the people from Coast Province and the country at large.

The other point that I would like to mention is that we have very many ranches in Coast Province. We did say here that AFC loans which are still held by ranchers should be written-off. It was agreed here, when a Motion was moved, that the interest which has accrued on those loans be written-off. If this is done, it will assist the farmers and help them develop their ranches and produce meat for domestic consumption and export. Some of the Motions we pass here are very important, yet they are not implemented. We are not even told what will happen to them. These are important Motions and if they are implemented, they would go along way to assist in the economic development of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, how are we going to succeed in industrialising our country if we do not develop our agriculture, particularly in the arid and semi-arid areas?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, water catchment areas have been destroyed quite a lot especially up the hills. Taita Hills is among the areas where forests have been destroyed so much. We need to pass a legislation here to protect our environment, catchment areas and our rivers. At the moment, I do not think there is such legislation and the result is that the environment is being destroyed and nobody takes any measure to penalise the culprits. So, this is one area which needs to be looked into.

The Presidential Speech has touched on the East African Co-operation. Yes, we support fully the East African Co-operation as a way of assisting in the economic development of our region. In this regard, I want to emphasise here that communication between the East African countries should be developed. We have talked about the Mwatate-Taveta Road so many times. When is this road which is only 80 kilometres long going to be tarmacked?

This is a very important road because it connects Kenya and Tanzania. It is a regional road which is very important not only for the regional trade, but also for the development of tourism in this country. Tsavo National Park is a very important tourist area. When this road is improved it is going to assist in the development of tourist attractions within Tsavo National Park. There are quite a number of tourist hotels there. A lot of tourists visit these areas but road communication is very poor.

Again, I want to remind the Kenya Wildlife Services and the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife that a Motion was passed here about two years ago in relation to the revenue accruing from the gate collection into the National Park. Taita-Taveta has suffered very much and we keep on repeating this all the time because two thirds of our land is

occupied by the National Park; and we do not get even a cent of the revenue collected from this National Park, it all goes to the Treasury and we get nothing. What are we supposed to do so that we can be heard? We have spoken and we are asking that we be heard so that a percentage of the money collected from the Kenya Wildlife service should come to the Taita-Taveta District.

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

Mr. Mak'Onyango: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for according me this opportunity. We are here discussing what is supposed to be the exposition by the President. Exposition implies a fairly detailed account of events or a detailed account of a subject matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had expected a lot from the President this time round. In particular, we did expect the President to come up with the detailed legislative agenda because this time round many Kenyans have been calling for constitutional reforms. A lot of papers and a lot of work has been done in this direction and one would have thought that this was time for His Excellency the President to, at least, give Kenyans the guidance on this very crucial matter. Unfortunately, nothing of the sort was contained in this particular Speech.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have witnessed here on the Floor of the House that hon. Members tend to repeat themselves on a lot of issues. This has come about because the Speech itself does not offer much by way of diversity and fresh to give Members a chance to discuss the different aspects of our national life because the Speech is itself restricted. Now, one expected that this time round the President should have, at least, given us a very detailed legislative agenda so that when we talk on this we will be telling the country what direction to look at in order to prepare themselves in terms of input, be able to understand some of the legislations. Now, unfortunately, the Speech was short-coming in this regard and, therefore, did not offer much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Speech did talk about the national disaster. I tend to disagree with many who have talked of a national disaster having prevailed or having existed in this country. To me, what happened, was more of some kind of campaign already and the national disaster to me seems to have been declared to, at least, find justification for spending of certain colossal sums of money that could, otherwise, have been usefully spent in other areas. Under this same arrangement, we have been told that the Government imported six billion worth of maize. What is bad on this, or what is really annoying is that this six billion seem to have gone to only a few hands. It would seem if the very object of this order was meant to create a situation for certain individuals to earn this money and for no other purpose other than electioneering or for campaign purpose. So, I think here we are doing a disservice to this country when instead of committing such colossal sums of money in useful courses that can help the future of this country, it is being spent for electioneering and politicking. So, I would really like that when it comes to this kind of Speech the President should be able to deal with a large number of issues in order to give Members the necessary diversity when it comes to contributing to the Speech.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to address myself to the question of power rationing. We were told in this that House power rationing was a very temporary thing. From the look of things, power rationing might be a permanent feature in the life of this country, but this is not a light matter because rationing is causing disruption in the production in the general economic life of this country. So, this Government must come up with answers to this question of power. We need adequate power in order for us to move forward economically. At present, the level of production has gone down by more than half. How are we going to answer the critical issue of unemployment when industries have to cut down their production by as much as half? How do you expect the industrialists to go on employing people when they are losing so heavily? So, as long as the problem of power is not solved, we are going to have problems.

In this connection, I want to say that we have several rivers in Nyanza, most of which are going to waste into the lake, and onwards to the Egyptians who make full use of them. It has come to a time when something must be done. The rivers in Nyanza have always been left out of development just because certain people did not want development to be taken to those sides of the country. Time has come for something to be done when it comes to harnessing the Nyanza waters for electricity production and the like.

In this regard, I want to say that the Sondu-Miriu Hydro-Electric Power Project, which has been on the drawing boards for years, should be implemented immediately, so as to give this country the additional power it needs.

In this connection, I would also want to suggest that not only should we have this Sondu-Miriu Hydro-Electric Power Station put up, but Lake Basin Development Authority which is responsible for that area should be allowed to become an electricity undertaker so that, as a development body catering for that particular area, it can be able to harness the various rivers under its jurisdiction for hydro-electric power development and other essential developments.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to mention something about agriculture. We have always said that we are an agricultural country and yet, we have done very little to show that we are an agricultural country. Hence, we have famine every other time. It is time we went in for irrigation agriculture. It is only through irrigation agriculture that we will be able to effectively put an end to famine and related problems.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the necessary rivers and other sources like Lake Victoria. If this country decided

to irrigate the ten-mile strip around Lake Victoria, it will be able to feed Kenya and still have the surplus. So, it is time we started irrigated agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on corruption. Not very long ago, I saw a story that the Attorney-General has published a Bill seeking for the establishment of a criminal research centre. Do we really need all these facilities? We already have got several colleges addressing matters like this. The question that we have here is that part of the problem has to do with corruption. Most of the corruption is a direct result of what people are being paid. Take the police, for example. If they are paid adequately, there will be no need for corruption. The police would be able to take care of themselves. But because they are underpaid, it opens them up to corruption. We should come up with elaborate policies on the wages and income vis-a-vis the cost of living. We should be able to ensure that what every employed Kenyan earns is adequate to take care of his or her needs. As of now, that is not the case. The proof of that is the numerous harambees conducted in this country. A parent in this country is no longer able to take care of the education needs of his children. He has to organise an harambee to pay for school fees, which is a basic requirement. When it comes to that state of things, there is something wrong. Indeed, there is something wrong in Kenya. People in Kenya cannot afford the cost of medicine. Only very few of our people can produce the Kshs20,000 that Aga Khan or Nairobi Hospital requires as deposit in order to be treated. As a result, many Kenyans are dying because they cannot afford medical care for themselves.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot support this Motion. Thank you.

Mr. Salat: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to join my colleagues in contributing to the Presidential Speech.

First of all, I would like to congratulate His Excellency the President for his able leadership and wisdom in guiding the affairs of this country. Many hon. Members who contributed to this Motion have either criticised or supported the Presidential Speech. I think it is fair because we are in a democratic country where hon. Members can air their views without any fear. Unless we are just out to oppose, in my view, the address which was made by the President during the State Opening of Parliament covered almost every aspect of the Government policy in this country. The Presidential Speech covered among other things, the famine situation in this country, which is a national disaster declared by the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members from the other side of this House may not understand what famine means. This is because their people may be having a lot of food to eat in their granaries and depots. They have never seen famine. They cannot understand when we talk of somebody going hungry in the morning, evening and even during the day. They cannot get one meal per day. So, it is understandable when they say that famine was not an issue which the President should have addressed when opening Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the Government for the effort it has made to see that all Kenyans are fed. The situation has been so critical that a lot of lives had been lost and a lot of livestock had died before the Government declared a national disaster. However, this declaration came very late. This issue was being raised by Members of Parliament from northern Kenya, who tried to alert the Government on the need to call a national disaster way back in July last year. But the Government somehow turned a deaf ear. It did not know the seriousness of what we were talking about. But they have realised that what we were talking about was true, and now, our people are being fed. A lot of good samaritans have responded effectively. The Government has mobilised a lot of resources in importing relief food and other non-governmental organisations including international organisations have come in to help the needy people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to record my appreciation to several non-governmental organisations including the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent who are doing a very commendable job in Garissa; Moslem Organisations who have come to assist the needy people in that part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, year-in-year-out, we have been having situations of drought and famine in this country. It is not only now that the Government has declared a national disaster. Before there is such a crisis, because we know rains do not come in continuous seasons, the Government, through the Arid Land Resource Management in the Office of the President, the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development and the Ministry of Agriculture must seek and find a lasting solution to this problem. We cannot rely on hand-outs every year. We cannot go out on begging missions for food every time.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker,
(Mr. Wetangula) took the Chair]*

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must have a comprehensive food policy in place in order to avoid this kind of situation being repeated every year. For instance, in North Eastern Province where I come from, we have the largest river in Kenya - the River Tana which flows all the way from Mt. Kenya and it passes through Garissa Town and pours its water into the Indian Ocean. That is the biggest river in this Republic and if our Government pulls its resources together, we will be able to use the water of River Tana to irrigate many hectares of arable land in that area. The Government is now using Kshs6 billion to import famine relief and yet, Kshs2 billion is enough to make the people in that area become self-reliant in food production.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we hear these days on the political scene is bad, for example, when a Member of the Opposition stands up to contribute in this House, he threatens this nation. They start applauding this man called Kabila who is a rebel leader in Zaire. We cannot be threatened by a man with Kabila type of thinking. I challenge any Member of the Opposition to stand up and be counted as going to lead a rebel movement in this country.

Let him come out and tell us that he is going to lead a rebel movement in this country and he will see how he is going to be crushed together with his cronies.

Mr. Ruhiu: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is he aware that "Brigadier Odongo" is about to come back to this country any time from now?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Salat, just ignore that. This is not Question Time.

Mr. Salat: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that we will crush any rebel activity in this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country is democratic and that is why we have Members expressing their views by saying all kinds of nonsense and speaking the way they want and nobody tells them to stop what they are doing.

Mr. Mak'Onyango: On point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that Members of the House on this side speak a lot of nonsense?

Mr. Salat: They may not be speaking nonsense inside the House but maybe they do it outside the House. We should not compare this country with a country like Zaire.

Mr. Mak'Onyango: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I believe that the word "nonsense" is unparliamentary and it is only safe for the hon. Member to withdraw the use of that word. I am seeking the guidance of the Chair on this issue.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I would find it unparliamentary if it was targeted at a particular Member. He has just spoken in general terms. He did not say even Opposition Members. "He said Members."

Mr. Salat: I think the hon. Members on the other side of the House understand me properly and that is why they are able to respond to what I am saying. We should be thankful that this country has got an existing Constitution that guarantees the freedom of expression and association. That is the reason why we have got a multi-party system of Government and hundred and one presidential candidates--

Mr. Gatabaki: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to mislead this House that we have freedom of expression when this hon. Member has got sedition cases against him by this Government? Is it in order for him to mislead this House that this country respects the Constitution when majority of the Members this side of the House have cases pending in the High Court of Kenya? Is he in order to continuously mislead this House?

Mr. Salat: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think he is taking my time for nothing. Hon. Gatabaki knows very well that there is an existing Constitution in this country that guarantees the freedom of association, expression, assembly and freedom of travelling in and out of this country.

Only when one abuses that freedom, the law is applied against him and that is what many Members on that side of the House have found themselves in.

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Gatabaki, this is not a "free for all" between you and Salat. Carry on.

Mr. Salat: So, Kenyans should heed the President's advice. The President has given us wise advice in this Speech where he has told Members to avoid empty rhetoric. We are approaching an election year and I think Members on the other side of the House will only want to capitalise on a few things here in order to win the elections.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Gatabaki: Thank you very much, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Presidential Statement.

I had the opportunity many times of being in the United States of America, when the President of the United States makes State of the Union Message; he is very clear on policies when he addresses the Congress. I have also listened to the speech of Her Majesty the Queen when she took to the Floor of Parliament to explain her Government's

policy. I allowed myself with a lot of anguish, to sit here to listen to the President during the State Opening of Parliament. I did not find it worthwhile and I wish I had walked out. I had the shock of listening to a statement which I could not classify as a statement worth listening to. This is an agricultural country. The President of the Republic of Kenya identifies himself with the common man - the farmer of this country. He has also gone to the extent of claiming to be Farmer Number One and yet, if there is any anybody in this country who is persecuted, oppressed and marginalised, it is the farmer. I am talking about the farmer from the Coast to the Rift Valley and to the Lake Region. I am also talking about the coffee farmer, tea farmer, the milk farmer, the cotton farmer and every kind of farmer. If there is anyone in this country who is impoverished and who has no opportunity of enjoying the fruits of Independence, it is the farmer who voted for us to come to this House. I come from Kiambu District which constitutes 80 per cent of agricultural production and yet, coffee and tea are the most heavily taxed commodities. The coffee farmer here is reminded of prices during the colonial times where a farmer could deliver 100 per cent of his coffee to the coffee millers, but out of it, he only ended up with 40 per cent. Time has come for the President of Kenya to be serious and affirm his commitment to agriculture by repealing the Coffee and Tea Acts. He should also repeal all other Acts related to all crops in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, the President of the Republic of Kenya, insinuated that Members of the Opposition were tarnishing the good name of Kenya. Time has come for this House to be crystal clear to the President who is in charge of tarnishing the name of Kenya. Who goes with the President to New Zealand and tarnishes the good name of Kenya? It is not the Opposition. Who is the "bull of Auckland"? It is not the Opposition. We always see the President of South Africa going all over the world campaigning for the industrial development of South Africa. He takes with him a senior executive in the industry whereas our President takes the likes of Kuria Kanyingi and the most despicable characters ever known in this country. These are the people who mess the good name of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your indulgence may I exemplify the other characters who are messing the name of this country: The Police Force, led by the Director of CID. If you look at me, am I capable of killing a policeman? Yet the CID Director has the audacity of charging me with murder of a policeman. These are the issues that tarnish the good name of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of things have been said about my Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Matiba abusing the Luhya community. Members of FORD(A) have done extensive investigations and, if indeed, Mr. Matiba did abuse the Luhya community, that would be a terrible mistake. But the Chairman of FORD(A) hired an aircraft for the members of the Press, they were representatives of the *Daily Nation*, the *Standard* and Kenya Television Network. None of them mentioned that Mr. Kenneth Matiba abused the Luhya community. This was a creation of the President of the Republic of Kenya.

It is the President of Kenya who told Kenyans that Mr. Kenneth Matiba and Mr. Raila Odinga were going to start tribal clashes. It is the President of Kenya who talked about the guerillas. It is the President of Kenya who creates funny, non-existent guerillas and tribal clashes. Mr. Kenneth Matiba never uttered a single word. This is a creation of Daniel arap Moi because he is afraid of loosing the 25 per cent Luhya community vote and the only way he can do that, is to create imaginary enemies.

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale) On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The allegation that Mr. Matiba uttered the words to the effect that the Luhya community is cheap was carried by the Press.

An hon. Member: Which Press?

The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale) By one of the daily Press. Why is it that Mr. Matiba has not stood up to deny this despite the fact that it came out in the Press and Members of Parliament from the Luhya community condemned it? Why is it that it is Mr. Gatabaki who is able to stand up here and say this is a creation of somebody else?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the only daily newspaper that carried that statement is a paper called, "Kenya Sometimes" - *Kenya Times*.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Awori): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The name of the President cannot be used in this Parliament other than by a Minister. Is the hon. Member in order to bring up the name of the President in his crazy utterances?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking about the Presidential Speech. Are we supposed to be talking about the Government or the Presidential Speech? Time has come for us to be very honest. *Kenya Times* newspaper carried the statement and yet, how many of us read *Kenya Times* newspaper? I am asking the House, how many of us take *Kenya Times* newspaper to be even a propaganda material or a source of information at its extreme notoriety? The *Kenya Times* newspaper owes this nation an explanation. It owes the people of Kenya an explanation. It owes the great Luhya community - the Luhyas are a great people - an explanation.

Mr. Salat: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to mislead this nation by saying that nobody reads the *Kenya Times* newspaper, when he, himself has the *Finance* magazine which is a propaganda material for the Opposition and nobody reads it?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even the *Kenya Times* newspaper has no offices. It is produced underground in basements. Besides that---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. According to the Standing Orders of this House, when a Member wants to comment on an issue in which he has an interest, he must declare the interest. Is the hon. Gatabaki in order to disparage the *Kenya Times* newspaper when we know, he is doing it for financial reasons, because he runs a newspaper which is competing?

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this afternoon, Members of Parliament who accompanied hon. Matiba and hon. Raila Odinga have issued a statement denying categorically that he ever uttered that word.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Gatabaki! It has just been brought to my attention that while I was away, the Speaker ruled that whoever wants to discuss Mr. Matiba, whether positively or otherwise, should bring a motion and you are no exception to that. If you want to heap praises on Mr. Matiba, bring a motion and do so.

Mr. Gatabaki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was gratified that the Deputy Speaker talked about insecurity in his area---

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Nakushukuru, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa muda kidogo wa kuzungumza.

Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais ya juzi ilikuwa ni mawaidha kwa Wakenya na Wabunge. Alinua kusema kwamba, kwa vile hiki ni kikao cha mwisho cha Bunge, yule ambaye hakufanyia watu wake kazi nzuri, ajue kwamba hatarejea Bungeni humu tena. Alisema kwamba, tuzungumze yote tuyatakayo, lakini tuchunge ndimi zetu. Tusibaguane kikabila, tusidharauliane na tusiendeleze siasa ya ukabila. Hayo ndiyo mambo makuu aliyoyasisitiza, na nadhani yeyote akiwa Rais wa nchi yetu ana wajibu wa kuchunga damu ya Wanakenya isimwagike.

Mimi ninakubali kwamba katika hiki kikao cha mwisho, kutakuwa na maneno mengi sana. Ikiwa mtu alikuwa amehifadhi maneno kwenye benki, huu ndio wakati wa kutoa hayo maneno yote ili aje ayazungumze katika Bunge hili kwa sababu hajui kama atarejea ama hatarejea hapa tena. Ningependa kusema kwamba, wale walioko katika chama cha KANU walianza kutafuta kura tangu mwanzo, na leo siyo siku ya mwisho. Tumetafuta kura, tumejenga vyo vikiu, shule za upili, tumesaidia vipofu, viziwi, kuwapatia watoto pesa za kufanyia kazi na hivi sasa tunawasaidia wanawake wapate pesa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sijui kama ingekuwa bora chama kije kujenga shule ya msingi ya Mvita. Kitu kikubwa ambacho nasema ni kuhusu jina la Mtukufu Rais ambalo watu wengine wadhani kwamba wakilitaja kwa hasira au kwa ukali ndipo wataonekana ni shujaa sana.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I seek your guidance. Is it not true that the President himself does not want to be referred to as "Mtukufu?" He would rather be called "Mheshimiwa Rais". Even if the hon. Shariff Nassir is a hundred per cent supporter of the President, he should refer to him as "Mheshimiwa Rais" rather than "Mtukufu".

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Mimi namwita "Mtukufu" kwa sababu ya kuweza kuleta amani katika nchi hii na pia kufanya mtoto wangu na mjukuu wangu kujua taifa hili lina amani. Kwa hivyo rehema za Mwenyezi Mungu zimjalie na awe "Mtukufu" kwa kuulinda nchi yetu.

An hon. Member: Na kwa nini ulitupwa nje ya KANU?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kuna msembo katika Kiingereza ambao unasema "A rose by any other name smells the same". Kwa hivyo mimi ni yule yule na hakuna mtu anayeweza kunitupa. Lakini nasema maneno ya kutafuta kura kwa kusema kwamba Serikali ya KANU ni "corrupt" na kadhalika ni mabaya. Tangu niwe hapa tangu mwaka wa 1974 wakati wengine wenu mlikuwa shule mimi nilisikia neno hilo la "corruption" kutoka Serikali ya Mzee Kenyatta mpaka Serikali ya sasa na mpaka Serikali itakayokuja. Labda yafaa tutafute malaika kuja kutuendesha Serikali. Lakini tutaitumia lugha hiyo na watu wataendelea hivyo hivyo. Kuna Wabunge hapa ambao hawajui kuna taabu. Mimi nimekuwa hapa tangu 1974 mwanangu. And I am the longest serving Assistant Minister in the Government.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kitu ambacho nilikuwa nataka kuwaambia wenzangu ni kwamba yafaa tuishi kama Wakenya. Uchaguzi utakuja kupita na tutacaguana lakini mapenzi yetu kwa Wakenya ni lazima yazingatiwe sana. Nilimsikia mwenzangu wangu mmoja hapa akisema kwamba kule kwao yameletewa "settlers". Wakenya wenzake wamepewa ardhi halafu anasema eti tunamletea "massetlers". Sisi kwetu kama hatukumheshimu Mtukufu Rais and mwenyesi Mungu, sijui jinsi hawa "massetler" walioko kwetu wangukuwa wanaishi vipi. Lakini kwa sababu

tunawaheshimu na tunapenda umoja wenu na tunapenda ndugu zetu---

An hon. Member: Wewe ni Mwarabu kutoka Saudi Arabia!

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Mimi ni Mkenya na wewe kama ni wa ile kabila "cheap", basi niambie tu. Lakini kitu kikubwa ambacho nasema ni kwamba mara nyingi tushapata taabu kama ukosefu wa kazi na mashamba lakini tunavumilia na ningetaka pia nyinyi mstahimili ndipo tuishi na nyinyi kwa uzuri. Mwatutenda kila mara na hamtutaki na siku moja tutawakataa na tena mkitaka urafiki kwa nguvu tutawakataa kama vile mlivyotukataa. Hii kwa sababu kila Mkenya anamhitaji mwenzake. Mtu asijigambe eti kabila lao lina watu wengi ama wao wamesoma sana. Zote tunatakana na ile taabu iliyoko ya ukabila na pia kuunda vyama vya ukabila italeta hatari.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, juzi mimi niligutuka wakati watu waliposema eti nimeacha siasa. Kuna mtu mmoja katika chama na kabila lake lote lamwandama. Mungu ni mkubwa! Eti mtu mmoja ataunda chama kimoja na kabila lake lote litamfuata. Basi sijui tutafanya nini juu ya siasa hii ya Kenya. Ubaya wake ni kwamba wenzake wakifanya hivyo kutakuwa na taabu katika Kenya. Sisi hatuna taabu sana na tutakula samaki na tutavua samaki lakini wengine ni wengi sana kwao na hawawezi kuishi kule. Kwenu mko wengi na ardhi ni ndogo na tukisema kila mtu aende kwao itakuwa ni taabu. Nyinyi mnaleta majimbo na tena mlisema hamtaki majimbo. Ukileta ukabila utaleta majimbo. Mimi siyataki. Mimi nataka kuishi na wewe lakini ukinchunga kila siku kwa kutafuta chama cha kabila lako basi na mimi nitakuja fanya hivyo pia. Kwa hivyo mimi nasema kwamba tushikamane na tusione kama ni sifa kubwa kuongea mabaya kuhusu Rais. Leo ni Rais huyu na kesho ni Rais mwingine. Yale unayofanya hapa kesho yatafanywa na mwingine. Hata mimi na wewe tutakwenda. Hutabakia hapa kama Mbunge milele. Utakwenda siku moja tu. Kwa hivyo nilikuwa nataka tuheshimiane.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wa Muda, pia naona hii mambo ya seminars ambazo zinagharamiwa na Waingereza na Wamerika ambao wanaleta pesa chungu nzima. Badala ya kuleta pesa isaidie watu wapate kazi na kuanzisha settlement schemes na tukaweza kulima kuliko kuwapa watu tembo na nyama katika hoteli kubwa ndipo wazungumze jinsi ya kuendeleza nchi hii--- Kuongoza nchi kwa njia nzuri ni kufanya hivyo kwa moyo mzuri. Katiba ni karatasi. Lazima tuheshimiane lakini mimi nitakuheshimu wewe kama mjaluo na wewe pia yafaa uniheshimu kama mtu wa kutoka pwani.

An hon. Member: Na wewe ni kabila gani?

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Nassir): Nitakwambia siku hiyo itafika maanake mcheza nasi pia siku yake itafika tu. Lakini watu wakitaka kustarehe kwa tembo sisi katika KANU hatuwezi kwenda kugeuza karatasi wakati ambapo kura ishafika. Sisi watu wa KANU hatuanzi kampeini sasa. Tulianza zamani na ikiwa nyinyi mmeanza leo, basi mmechelewa.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mr. Gichuki: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for recognising me to comment on the Presidential Speech. First, may I join my colleagues who have opposed the Speech because it has lacked in formulating any policy regarding the Government. The Speech talked a bit about the drought and the related issues. We have experienced a very serious drought in this country and we expected the President, when he was opening this Parliament, to dwell on the issue because what we require is not giving relief food day-in-day-out when we have drought. What we require in this country is a comprehensive food policy where we shall alleviate the problem in future. This was lacking in total.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this can be done through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and also through the Ministry of Land Reclamation Regional and Water Development, but then you will find that both Ministries do not also have comprehensive policies bearing in mind the fact that our economy is agro-based. When I say this I mean that we require a comprehensive water policy in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we are to depend on agriculture, we require to irrigate most of our land because this country has only one-third of its land being arable and the rest of the land is irrigable. This can only be done if we have a comprehensive water policy which enhance food production in this country, but this is not there. I am saying this because I worked in the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development once upon time. We have departments, but we do not have a policy where it says we are going to irrigate this country, we are going to provide water to every resident in this country by the year 2000 and so on. But from the practical point of view, this will not be realised.

QUORUM

Mr. Obure: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is there a quorum in the House?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): No, we do not have a quorum. Ring the Division Bell.

(The Division Bell was rung)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Gichuki, Proceed! We have a quorum now.

Mr. Gichuki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, we need to develop the water resources of this country. When I say this, I have in mind, the development of salt water potential, drilling of many boreholes, building dams like in River Nyando, rehabilitating dams like in my Constituency, we have many dams that had been built during the colonial days, but to date, the Ministry has abandoned them. They need to be rehabilitated, but nothing is forthcoming from the Ministry because it has no policy.

Having said that, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is going to wreck this country in terms of food production because we do not seem to be serious or we have no food policy. This is very sad situation for this country.

Right now, in Nyandarua, the AFC which was created to assist the farmers to plant and enhance food production in this country is not able to give loans. Today, we are having a lot of rains, but the farmers cannot get the loans from the AFC. Up to this stage, AFC is almost moribund and it should be done away with because it is not helping the farmers in the field at all. There was a move to create a farmers' bank to replace AFC, and we do not know what happened. We request the Government to come out with this and create a farmers' bank to replace the AFC which does not help the farmers of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I read this Speech, on page 9, it says the way we, as leaders, are supposed not to engage in "loose talks" when we are outside this country. The idea is that we are Kenyans and we should not tarnish the name of our motherland. There is nothing worse in tarnishing this country outside this country than the financial scandals that have wrecked or bogged this country and "screwed" the Government out of a lot of money---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Can you withdraw the use of that crude word?

Mr. Gichuki: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all I was trying to say is that there is no worse tarnishing of the name of this country other than the financial scandals that have bedeviled this country where the Government has lost a lot of money through fraudulent misuse.

Having said that, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would request, as the leaders, are being requested to love our country, the onus also of the leadership of this country to refrain from that kind of talk, especially in barazas because all this should fall on us as leaders.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I say this, I have in mind, both the Government and the Opposition when it comes to matters of national importance, we should be able to sit together, talk together and so on, especially in terms of security like we have seen in the developed world. In a place like America, Britain, France and so on, when it comes to the matters of security, both Opposition and the Government sit together for the sake of their country. We are no exception! It makes no sense to come and talk nicely, offer good rhetoric and when it comes to the practical point of view, you do not practice it. So, we request even the leadership of this country to be responsible and respect everybody else both in the Opposition and Government for the sake of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government again has no policy on children. My colleagues have talked about the street children. It is high time this Government came out with a policy especially on the abuse of the children's rights because this is on the increase. When I say this, I have in mind in my constituency, for example, the other day, two Administration Policemen confronted a 13-year-old-child on an alleged crime. They went ahead and tortured him for eight hours in a place called Kangoino in Ol-Joro-Orok in my constituency. They were torturing this child with a whip and a rungu. As we are talking now, this child is hospitalised in Nyahururu Hospital. This is an issue where the Government should come out in its true colours and protect the rights of the children.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hardly a day goes by without reading in the Press about cases of child-abuse, especially rape and it reminds me, sometimes last year in July, I brought a Motion in this House about HIV and HIV rapists and the Attorney-General promised to do some about it. But over six months, the Attorney-General has not come out with anything. I call upon him to implement that Motion for the sake of our children and our female colleagues.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hardly a day goes by without hearing an adult raping a 10-13 year old child. This menace should be removed from our society.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no way we are going to have development much as our colleagues on the other side may talk about development every other time without security. It is high time in this country, I saw the Minister in charge of internal security here, although I do not know where he has gone.

With those few remarks, I oppose the Motion strongly because the Speech had nothing.

Mr. A. Mohammed: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii kuungana na wahe. Wabunge kutoka pande zote mbili za Bunge hili ili niunge mkono Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais aliyoitoea hivi majuzi. Hotuba hiyo kama vile tunavyokumbuka, imetukumbusha mambo mengi sana. Imetukumbusha kwamba tuwe viongozi ambao tukipata fursa ya kwenda nje, tuseme mambo ambayo ni mazuri kwa taifa hili letu. Pia, tuseme mambo ambayo yataleta manufaa na maendeleo kwa taifa hili badala ya kuwa viongozi kama wale wengine ambao huenda wakazurura pande zote huku wakikashfu nchi yao. Watu wote watakaofanya kitendo kama hicho, hao si viongozi wanaopenda taifa lao.

Vile vile ninataka kumpongeza Mtukufu Rais na Serikali yake kwa juhudi iliyofanya ya kuwapelekea wananchi chakula katika kila sehemu ambayo ilikumbwa na shida ya njaa ili kuokoa maisha ya wananchi wake. Pia ninataka kuchukua fursa hii kuiomba Serikali kulingana na hali vile ilivyo ya Lamu East Constituency kwa jambo la maji. Katika visiwa vya Lamu, maji hayapatikani kwa wingi. Hivi sasa kuna maji katika Choma Springs na tungeomba Wizara inayohusika na jambo hili ifanye bidii inavyowezekana ili maji hayo yafike mpaka visiwani huko Faza na Kiunga Division. Vile vile tungeomba Serikali irekebishe barabara kutoka Mokoe mpaka Kiunga ambayo haipitiki katika sehemu fulani wakati wa mvua nyingi. Katika Wilaya ya Lamu, ni barabara hiyo moja tu ambayo inatumiwa na wakulima kusafirisha mazao yao kutoka Kiunga mpaka Lamu na vile kuyasafirisha hadi Malindi na Mombasa. Barabara hii moja ndiyo pia inatumiwa na wavuvi kusafirisha samaki kutoka pande za Kiunga mpaka sehemu za Mombasa.

Ninataka vile vile kuchukua fursa hii kumpongeza Makamu wa Rais na Maendeleo ya Kitaifa kwa hotuba yake aliyoitoea hivi majuzi kuwaonya vijana wetu ambao wanatumia madawa ya kulevya. Hilo ndilo jambo ambalo linaweza kusaidia taifa hili kwa sababu taifa bila vijana haliwezi kupata maendeleo ya haraka. Wakati umefika kwa matajiri ambao wanafanya biashara kama hizo kutiwa mbaroni kwa sababu wanafurahia majuzi ya familia nyingine zinazolia kwa sababu watoto wao wanaumia. Katika hali hii pia, ninataka vile vile, kuwaomba viongozi wa pande zote mbili wasiende kuzungumza mambo ambayo yataleta farakano katika makabila ya Kenya. Kama vile tulivyosikia hivi majuzi, viongozi wengine wanataka kufukuza jamii ya Wahindi. Hiyo haitakuwa suluhisho kwa shida zinazotukabili. Tunajua kwamba mtu mmoja au wawili wamefanya makosa, lakini nchi hii ina Katiba. Ni wajibu wa Serikali kumtia mbaroni kila mtu anayevunja sheria na kumpeleka kortini badala ya kufanya mambo kama yalivyofanyika siku za nyuma na wale viongozi waliokuwepo kama Idi Amini. Itakapotokea namna hiyo, itakuwa ni bahati mbaya kwa taifa hili kwa sababu hata wale waliofanya hivyo, hatimaye majuto ni majukuu. Wamejua kwa kufanya hivyo. Watu wakisema tuwafukuze au tuwaangamize kabila fulani, kabila hilo litakwisha na litakuja kabila lingine pia la Kenya, iwe namna hiyo. Lazima watu waheshimu Katiba ya nchi kuliko kuangalia maslahi yao ya kutafuta ukuu na kila mwenye kutafuta ukuu kwa nguvu au kwa njia isiyo kuwa ya halali, basi, Waswahili wanasema, "Mtafuta makuu namna hiyo, mwisho wake huvunjika guu".

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono Hotuba ya Mtukufu Rais.

Dr. Kituyi: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to also say a few things about the so-called exposition of public policy, which if anything, only succeeds in exposing the absence of public policy. I want to start off with an interesting incidence I saw in the papers the other day. The President of the Republic of Kenya went through the normal rituals of receiving defectors. Two days later, at the home of one politician, a former Minister, was besieged by the same defectors wanting their money; the money he had been given to distribute to them to defect. Most eloquently, this incident in Kitui District mentioned something to us, that if you want to seek to understand the policy of this Government or you want to see what they spend money on, to buy the impressions of growing popularity, bribe individuals to declare that they have defected from one party to another. They can be bought and defect many times, so long it helps to give the public impression that the Government is in growth.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to me, this is not an accident because, if you want to reflect on what has been happening about governance in this country, if you want to think about where we are going and you try to glean verbiage to see what is the substance of public policy in this Government's agenda; you find a lot of attention given to the rituals, symbolic solutions to problems, pretended, even divine inspirations in dealing with things. But when you go to the core, look for the substance, you will find it most wanting. You even get embarrassed that this can be the regime that presides over the public affairs of this country.

I spoke about symbolic solutions to problems because, over the past few years, there has been a very interesting spectacle. After you have given away all the largesse that the Government or the President can give you get to a point where the President wants to go through the rituals of giving when, actually, he is giving nothing. A good example is the proliferation of districts in this country. There was a time when this Government ruled this country according to the law. It accepted that the law of the land said that there shall be 42 districts in the country. And when they wanted to change the number from 42 to 46 they did what a responsible government is supposed to do.

In 1992, vide Bill No.5 of July, 1992, the Government sought the permission of this House to increase the number of

districts in Kenya from 42 to 46.

In that year the Districts and Provinces Act 1992 was passed. It received Presidential assent on 22.6.92 and came into force on 26.6.92. Its aim was to amend Cap 2 to allow for the increase of the number of districts from 42 to 46. What has happened since then? Since then we have forgotten even the pretensions of following the law. The Minister at the time in the Office of the President, Mr. Waithaka, who moved that Bill in this House, argued that the Government needed to legitimately increase the number of districts from 42 to 46, and for that reason he was seeking the consent of the House. The Government wanted to appear to be obeying the law. Since then we have pretended that the President of this country can abuse the law, and create districts at his personal discretion without any regard to the provisions of the law which limits the number of districts, as by that Act.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I believe that there is a provision in our Standing Orders to the effect that the President's conduct cannot be discussed, except on a substantive Motion. Hon. Kituyi is now trying to discuss the conduct of the President.

Mr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometimes I listen to the Vice-President and wish he could read the Book of Isaiah, Chapter 5, Verse 2.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is quite clear that hon. Kituyi was trying to introduce a discussion on the conduct of the President. It is quite clear that he said that the President was misusing the law. That is tantamount to discussing the conduct of the President, which is forbidden by the Standing Orders.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that I am saying that the pretensions that the President of this country can create districts at public rallies is a breach of the law of the land. Up to 1992, he obeyed the law and when he wanted to create more districts he did it according to the law.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. What hon. Kituyi is doing now is to discuss the conduct of the President.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might want to inform the Leader of Government Business that today we are discussing the policies for which the President stands. We are not saying that this person has done this or that in his private capacity. I am saying that he is leading a Government that is breaching the law of the land.

Having said that I want to go to other things, which touch on his exposition of public policy.

The Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development (Prof. Saitoti): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. If, indeed, Dr. Kituyi wants to contend that the President has violated the law of this land let him bring a substantive Motion. He cannot do so through his contribution.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! For avoidance of any doubt, the personal conduct of the President, the Speaker, any judge or any Member of this House can be discussed only through a substantive Motion.

Dr. Kituyi: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for that clarification. I have neither interest nor intention of discussing the personal conduct of the President of this Republic. I am saying that in his official responsibility, and as head of state and head of this Government, he is breaching the law of the land.

Having said that, I now want to go to other more important matters.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Dr. Kituyi! It is very difficult to draw the line between the two capacities. If you want to discuss how the President creates districts bring a Motion.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at an appropriate time I think we will revisit that matter.

Having said that I want to go to a number of other things that I think are very important.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Dr. Kituyi! Your own time is being eroded by points of order because you are breaching the Standing Orders!

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those hon. Members who are careful not to breach the Standing Orders of this House. But the point I want to bring out is: If we are interested in just governance of this country we cannot hide behind the shroud of rules that may not allow us to say where the Government is going wrong. I am saying that the Government is going wrong. I am saying that the Government has created a problem and is trying to create legitimacy for itself through rituals of solving problems. We have a Government which mismanages the agricultural sector, and now comes here to shed crocodile tears. Its policy is buying new trucks to institutionalise famine relief distribution.

I am talking about a society where a Government which wants to buy cheap popularity announces it has abolished building fund and activity fee in schools, but it does not tell us whether activities and building in schools are to come to an end, or whether manna will come from Heaven to deal with those things. That Government stands up in

broad daylight and purports to have policy, and insists that its leader is to be appreciated for exposition of that public policy. Exposure of the absence of public policy is closer to it, for those who care about what is happening in this country. We have a Government which finds solace of practice, and can hob knob with drug peddlers, who go through rituals of being arrested and then, conveniently when there is receding public memory, they have the cases against them withdrawn. If you are living in a country where the Government has legitimatised the fact that the only way that stops grabbers from grabbing land that has been assigned by use of a green signature - which is apparently these days falsified and does not belong to the President - is to go out and stop them physically, you are creating conditions under which the rule of law and order collapses in the psyche of the people. The Government loses the legitimacy as a monopoly force for legitimate use of violence.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can play around with words about the spectre of the collapse of law and order, but the main grave digger of law and order in this country is the regime, which seems to be hob knobbing, basically to avoid the day of reckoning, postponing the day of judgement. If you ask them what the policy has been over the past four years they will tell you: "There has been preparations of work leading up to the Financial Bill and discussion in the Committee of Supply". The Budget is about year to year survival of the Government and the political class. You are creating conditions under which the political class, including ourselves on this side of the House, is losing legitimacy in a country where our people are yearning for visionary leadership. We are in a country which is losing ground even in regional and international relations to countries which the other day were minnows to us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the spectre of a national convention is haunting KANU. I think there should be a workshop for some of our colleagues to enable them understand what a national convention is all about, and also the shared responsibility of Members of Parliament and non-parliamentarians in identifying areas of concern to this country.

To end my contribution, there is something that I wish to mention. I was pained by, and I abhor, a statement attributed to the Chief Justice, which he made outside his judicial position. He made contemptuous statements about the Press and exposed the fact that some of the people who sit in high positions in the Judiciary sometimes also do not understand how sensitivity is supposed to be cultivated in their relationship with the Press.

With those remarks, I totally reject and treat with contempt the so called exposition of public policy.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Kisiero): Thank you, very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me a chance to join my friends and colleagues in thanking His Excellency, the President for the speech he delivered on the 1st of April, 1997, during the opening of Parliament.

One of the main topics that the President touched on was the question of famine. Famine is brought about by various factors, one of which is drought. I know that we cannot do much about drought because drought is an act of God. But as human beings who have been given the opportunity to have knowledge, we are able to control some of those problems that may be caused by drought. In Kenya, we have been talking a lot about irrigation and, indeed, it is time that we really took things seriously so that we may be able to irrigate some of those parts of our country which are prone to drought. We have heard of so many Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) telling us they have got money and they want to help Kenyans. I would wish that they direct their resources in assisting us to fight drought by helping us to establish irrigation in the dry areas of this country. But unfortunately, most of these so-called NGOs waste their time in trying to teach Kenyans as they say, on how to vote. Kenyans do not need to be taught how to vote. First of all, they need to be taught how to be able to grow crops in times of drought, and in this case, the NGOs would be well advised to assist us to direct our energies towards producing food from areas that are, otherwise, dry most of the time.

Famine is also brought about by other factors. Like in the case of Western Kenya, we had a lot of rain throughout last year. In fact, it rained throughout 1995, and even December when we were supposed to have dry spells, through January, February and so on. As a result, the ground was very damp and cold. But things were made worse by the fact that through liberalisation, our farmers were forced to sell their 1995 crop at throw-away prices. The farmers use money to grow the crop. Crops are not just directed to grow out of the ground and they mature, and are harvested without money. Farmers spend a lot of money to grow the crop. But because of liberalisation, the farmers were let down. So, when the last season came, many farmers were disabled because they did not have that money to plough back into their farms. Money had already been washed away by the fact that they were selling their crop at throw-away prices. In addition, the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), which is supposed to come to the aid of the farmer was nowhere to help the farmer, because the AFC had no money. They had no money to advance to the farmer. The poor farmers cannot raise money through the banks because banks will want a lot of security in addition to charging a lot of interest. The ordinary farmer cannot meet this interest and this is partly why farmers in those areas that had rain throughout the year, were so disabled that they could not grow enough crop like they have been growing in the past. It would be helpful if we could do everything possible to make the AFC come to the aid of the farmer

because, as we are now talking, the AFC is not in a position to assist the farmers. So, the same scenario may be repeated because the farmers right now are running up and down, trying to look for money to plant. But they may not succeed, and so the situation can only be secure if we ensured that the AFC has got money to advance to the farmers.

There is another aspect with the problems that bring about famine. We have read a lot about fake seeds. Indeed, Kenyans are always ahead of time. Some clever Kenyans are able to just colour seeds from their own ordinary maize from their stores, put some colouring, put it in some bag and maybe, get those Kenya Seed bags and sell the seeds to the poor farmer. That is another most serious affair and the Government should do everything possible to bring to book those people who are taking the farmers for a ride and as a result, in fact, they are taking the whole country for a ride, because poor seed will not give us the crop. Therefore, there is no wonder that we get the problems of famine visiting our country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, insecurity is another problem that also brings about famine. For those of us who live on the border, especially those who rely on livestock, most of that livestock has already been taken away by cattle rustlers, and we have heard a lot about what is happening in North Eastern Province. When there is insecurity, and when the ordinary farmer cannot keep his animals because somebody else is able to take those animals, then the poor fellow will not even have money to buy food, leave alone even growing food. So, the question of insecurity should always be attended to, so that the farmer will always have his cattle and be able to use the cows or the goods for his food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also need to do something about our traditions and our cultures. I know that I come from a cattle breeding community and most of our friends from North Eastern Province also have the same culture. We need to change the attitudes of these people. I know it is not easy, but I think we should come up with a policy of trying to find a way of persuading such communities not to rely too much on livestock, but to be able to rely on other things that can bring them some money which can make them to survive economically.

Another area that the President touched on was on elections. I know that elections are coming very soon. In the last general elections in 1992, some of us had the misfortune that the clever ones were able to cheat our communities. They were able to tell the Luhya that "Do not go anywhere near Mount Elgon, because in Mount Elgon, everyone has got an AK47." Then, they go to the Sabaots, they tell them "Do not go anywhere near the Bukusu, the Bukusu are singing war songs, they want to come and fight the Sabaots." In between, those people were able to do a roaring business because they would tell the Sabaots not to go the Luhya and they would tell the Luhya not to come to the Sabaots.

We hope that next time they will not cheat our communities because we have peace in Bungoma, Mt. Elgon and other neighbouring countries and we want that peace to continue.

At this point, I should clarify one point, that I am not a Luhya. The Sabaots are not Luhya and so the remarks that are said to have been made recently in Western Kenya do not affect the Sabaots. This is not to say that Luhya are "cheap". I do not think they are "cheap". We have lived with them for centuries and I think they are as normal as anybody else.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Obure: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. A lot has been said in this country and in this Parliament. Leaders have said so much, but less has been done. To start with, let me say that way back in 1992, we had a contract with this Government, but this contract has failed. Let us stand here as leaders and face the truth. The Kenya Government has failed its own people. A very clear example is where people from Kisii have been marginalized not only during this regime, but even in the Kenyatta regime. The Moi regime has totally ignored the Kisii community. The Kisii people are hard working people and do not cause any trouble to this Government. They have humble leaders. Kisii people have produced leaders who abide by the law. Kisii area produces enough food for their people and for the country as a whole. Despite all that, the Government has ignored the Kisii community. As I said yesterday, when I was told to use the word "cheat" in quotes, we were promised so many things during the 1992 General Elections. One of the promises was that one of our sons would be given the position of a vice-president. We were promised---

The Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Rev. Ommani): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member on the Floor has just said that Kisii people had been promised that one of their sons would be given the position of a vice-president. Who promised them that and can he substantiate it? He is misleading this country.

Mr. Obure: I do not want to go cheap. I want to go strong and stand on behalf of the community I represent in this Parliament and say the truth. When I came here, I vowed to stand and speak the truth.

What Kisii are demanding---

Mr. Falana: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Obure had made an allegation. He has said that the Kisii people were promised that the position of the vice-president would go to one of

their sons. Now, when he was asked to substantiate that allegation, he said he is not going to be cheap. Let us not beat about the bush. The cheap people he is talking about are the Luhyas. So, you are saying that the Kisiis are not as cheap as Luhyas because the hon. Member who stood on a point of order happens to come from the Luhya community. If this is the sort of debate we are going to carry on in this House, I really do not think it augurs well.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Falana, you just anticipated my reaction. I was waiting for him to respond to what Rev. Ommani asked before I direct him on what to do. Rev. Ommani asked you to substantiate the allegation that Kisiis were promised the vice-presidency. Just go ahead and substantiate and if you cannot, you know what to do. Talking about being cheap and not being cheap is not necessary.

Mr. Obure: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very intentional because it is meant to take away my time. I withdraw that remark and continue.

What I am trying to say is that Kisii District was promised that it was going to be divided into two districts. His Excellency the President came to Kisii and promised Kisii community a district. We have waited for this district for this long. Now, what is happening to this Government? At one time you give people a district and you do not give others. If a district will not be given, KANU will blame itself for failing to get votes in Kisii. We are making a major decision, as Kisii people. We have been taken for a ride for too long and enough is enough. So, I request the Government to give back that district that was taken away immediately.

In this country, we are talking of famine. His Excellency the President said that this country is experiencing famine. His Ministers too were aware that we were going to experience famine. Despite that, there is no clear food policy to-date. It is possible that in the coming year we may experience famine. With all due respect, why can the Ministers and Permanent Secretaries not support the President. Sometimes the President has good intentions, but the people working under him do not support him. That is why the President complained that they were not helping him. Kazi yenu ni kufuate Rais tu. You do not want anybody to be close to the President. When it comes to action, the President holds Harambees, looks into security matters, ensures that proper agriculture is done, but how can one man do all this work? The Ministers have no business being Ministers. The policy that should be instituted here is very clear. I do not say things when I do not have an idea as to what should be done.

We have plenty of water in this land that is going to waste. God is very kind to give us plenty of water. If I were a Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing or any other Ministry---

An hon. Member: If you were the President of this country.

Mr. Obure: No! If I were a Minister, we could have underground water tanks say in North-Eastern, Ukambani and so on. This water could be stored so that in this period when we experience famine or drought, it can be used for drinking or for irrigation. That is a policy. It sounds simple to hon. Makau here, but it is important. He is the Minister for Information and Broadcasting and that is all he can do. Why can he not do what I am talking about?

I was in the Convention and I have this message, not only for the Opposition or for the Government side, but for all Kenyans. I sat in the Convention throughout and listened keenly at what was being discussed there. Let us be realistic. I am young, but there is something that is coming and it is going to hurt this country. Let the Government know that there is a disaster coming out there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request Ministers in this country Kenya, including His Excellency the Vice-President and Minister for Planning and National Development to listen. This disaster is coming and it is not a disaster involving water, but fire. With all due respect, let us as a country listen to what is happening out there, if we do not want to be blamed. We have to protect this country for the benefit of the future generations. The choice is not only on the side of the Opposition, but for the Government and all the people now. Let us choose to have peace now, or war tomorrow. Let us choose unity now, or division tomorrow.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is happening in eastern Zaire is worrying. I sat, listened and I wondered. I am glad you have given me an opportunity to contribute. War is coming and we should avert it.

Mr. Achuka: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute to the Presidential Speech. Before giving my opinions on the Speech, I want to disagree with hon. Dr. Kituyi over a remark he made that the President bribed some people to defect to KANU. It is not true. Opposition Members of Parliament were bribed by foreigners to defect from KANU to the Opposition. Is it not so?

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am an Opposition Member of Parliament, but you have heard hon. Ewaton say that we in the Opposition were bribed by the foreigners to be on the Opposition. Would it not be in order to ask hon. Achuka to substantiate or otherwise withdraw?

Mr. Achuka: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should withdraw, but, most of the Opposition Members speak jargons because they were bribed with money by foreigners. So, I withdraw that remark.

As I am speaking, in eastern Zaire, we have "Tutsis" from Turkana, Samburu and Pokot. Bear in mind that we shall push all of you to the sea.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Mr. Achuka, you are not allowed in your contribution

to say things that are tantamount to incitement or breach of the law.

Mr. Achuka: They are the ones who made this allegation and so we have to refute and challenge it. Let me speak now as a patriotic citizen of this country. The Speech made by the President was parental and disciplined. It advised the community of Kenya to behave in a manner that befits respectable and mature people. Displaced politics cannot run this country. You should bear in mind everyday that we must speak the truth. The President is a patriotic leader and a nationalist. He has served this country since the time he was the Vice-President. He even fought for freedom.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Thank you, hon. Ewaton Achuka. When the President of Kenya goes to Nyeri and he tells his audience in Nyeri that NDP is a party for Luos, and when he goes to Nyanza, he tells the Luos that the other Opposition parties are for Kikuyus and the Government is protecting them from Kikuyus, that means he is not a nationalist, although he might persuade you otherwise.

Mr. Achuka: You have to bear in mind the fact that the President is an ark of this nation of Kenya. This is because since he was the Vice-President, he was loyal even to the founding father, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. He obeyed him and that is why he managed to become the President of this country. This is what we are supposed to imitate from him so that, in future, we all behave like nationalists. We are the sons of this country. We are supposed to behave and act in a mature manner.

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We want you to assist us. I do not know whether hon. Ewaton Achuka is using the official language that we use here or not. I cannot even make out what a "naturalist" is and things like that. Could he be asked to use Standard English?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! We all appreciate that English is a second language to each and everyone of us. Carry on, hon. Ewaton!

Mr. Achuka: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the Kenyan citizens not to be misled by the Opposition and foreigners. I am appealing to Kenyans to stand firm to protect the image of this country. This is what I want the Members of the Opposition to say. Let Dr. Kituyi know that if he has ears. He should bear in mind that this is our country and we shall not be bribed to go to the Opposition, as he was taken for a ride by foreigners.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Dr. Kituyi! Hon. Ewaton Achuka, when another hon. Member stands up on a point of information, it is up to you to choose whether you want his information or not. Do you want Dr. Kituyi's information?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want that information because he is fearing what I want to tell him. He is fearing the truth. This is the time Kenyans should understand what the Opposition Members of Parliament are after. They have not come here with a concrete proposal on how to assist this country. They are just engaged in squabbles. You heard what Matiba did. He broke into the Ford Asili Offices at Muthithi House and took away party documents. Is that a man whom we are expecting to become the President of this country? Matiba is a tribalist---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Order, hon. Ewaton. You are not allowed to discuss him. Just carry one with your contribution.

Mr. Achuka: On the issue of drought, which has affected most of our communities, I think the Government has not prepared itself for such calamities. So, I appeal to the Government to be monitoring the drought situations in this country, in order to be able to contain such calamities. It should not leave poor Kenyans to suffer from such calamities.

On the issue of security, I would like to say that we are going towards General Elections and I appeal to the Government to strengthen security, so that communities and politicians can feel secure. By so doing, the election shall be free, fair and peaceful.

With these few remarks, I support the Motion.

Dr. Kituyi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wish to seek clarification from the Chair. I have perused the contents of Standing Order No.73(1) regarding the contents of Member's speeches and there is a very clear statement that no Member may discuss the personal conduct of the President or any conduct of the Speaker. I thought those who coined those words were telling us that we cannot discuss the personal or official functioning of the Speaker and that you cannot discuss the personal conduct of the President. Since the discussion on the Presidential Speech is discussing the official function of the President, I wish to seek guidance from the Chair, whether it is wrong to say that the President, as the head of the Government, has executed something that is against the law by this practice?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Kituyi, I do not know what you are talking about. Standing Order No.73(1) to (4) is very clear. I do not think you need any interpretation.

Dr. Kituyi: Maybe, I did not make myself very clear. My understanding of Standing Order No. 73 is very clear. While we may not discuss the personal conduct of the President, it is our business and our liberty on the Floor of the House to discuss the official performance of the President. What is there in the Standing Orders that stops me from criticising the President for creating new districts from a platform, contrary to the provisions of Cap.2 of the laws of Kenya?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I still do not see what your problem is, hon. Kituyi!

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, you asked me to withdraw what I had said, and I am seeking guidance that---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Why did you not raise the issue when I told you to withdraw?

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had a timed debate and I remember hon. Saitoti allowed me four minutes out of 10 minutes. But, I am now seeking the guidance of the Chair when we can discuss the conduct of the President; because Standing Order No. 73 only stops us from discussing his personal conduct. Can you tell us that we can discuss national policy without---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Dr. Kituyi! Do not address the Vice-President; address the Chair.

Dr. Kituyi: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, protect me from the hon. Vice-President, he is heckling when I am trying to address the Chair.

I am seeking the guidance of the Chair on the separation between official and personal conduct of the President, to make it easier for those of us who want to criticise the official functioning of this President, to do it without breaching the standing orders.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): I will only tell you that, every time any of you breaches---

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): That was a point of order. The standing order is very clear, anytime any of you on the Floor breaches it, he will be accordingly notified. I have nothing to interpret because it is clear. Anybody who reads it, should understand it in its main English meaning.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. You have really made it clear, but our problem has been that, each time we say anything about the President, we are shot down by either the Chair or some Members from the other side. So, can we take it now that we can only avoid to discuss the personal conduct of the President, for example, how he drinks and the rest. It is only in order, because since he is the Head of the Government, he cannot avoid being criticised for whatever is happening.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! The Chair does not anticipate any debate or anything any Member wants to say. Anytime you breach the standing orders, we shall stop you.

Mr. Nyagah: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are at a loss. We do not understand that interpretation.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): You and who?

Mr. Nyagah: I, as hon. Norman M.G.K Nyagah, and most of these hon. Members sitting over here, hon. Kituyi, in particular. We do not know at what point we are going to be interrupted by the other side of the House. May I therefore suggest that since the Chair is unable to interpret that Standing Order, then we do not discuss this particular Speech at all and call for the Mover to reply.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order, hon. Nyagah! It is always wise if you have nothing to say, not to say it at all. Hon. Mungai!

Mr. J.N. Mungai: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to say something about what we observed during the official opening of Parliament.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the onset, His Excellency the President talked about our long leave, and that we had a chance to interact with our people in our constituencies and of course, when he was saying that, he must have meant that we observed quite a lot and he wanted us to bring here whatever we observed either to question the Government or to praise the Government for doing well as per what we observed.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the recess - and it is true because it appeared in the daily newspapers - I personally observed a lot of cattle rustling. I am sure every other Member here must have observed the same, and those who have not been affected by this problem should listen because cattle rustling, according to my observation, is either being used to instill fear in people or to impoverish them so that, in the future - and especially now we are approaching the general elections - people can be subdued because of poverty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very sad, and we want the Government to tell us what it is doing

about cattle rustling. I can see some of the Members looking at me very, very sternly and some of them were badly affected.

Cattle rustling even occurred in the homes of the people in their own constituencies and people were even killed while their animals were being taken away. We are calling upon the Government, now that it knows that cattle rustling has become a menace in this country, and it knows the areas prone to this menace, to make sure that security is really sent there. We want to see, for example, in a place like Molo where my people no longer rear cattle, the Government establish an anti-stock theft unit. We want an anti-stock theft unit established in Turkana. I do not particularly mean Molo. I want it established in Isiolo and in all those areas where people are suffering from this menace.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also observed that certain arms of the Government, especially the local authorities, are interfering very much with the economic activities of the small people out in the rural areas. Look at local authorities. They licence health services; they licence hawkers; they licence all sorts of informal businesses. And within a short time you see them again harassing these same people that they licensed. We would like to know what the Central Government is doing about such things. If somebody is licensed, then he is licensed to work. The law allows him to work, that is, to do the business that he was licensed to transact. It is really disturbing to see kiosks being invaded every now and then by the local authority askaris with impunity. We want to tell the Government that the ordinary mwananchi out in the field is being harassed too much. And if we are going to just sit and watch when they are being harassed, what will they say we are doing here? We are paid to represent them and it is up to the Government now to wake up.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also observed--- and I would like this to be taken seriously by the Minister of State because he is here. In the cosmopolitan areas that we live in the Rift Valley we have observed that most of the chiefs there are tribally appointed and we want to say this: If the Government really wants to eradicate the scourge of tribalism then it must not be seen to be promoting it. These people appoint administration officials, especially at the chief and the assistant chief levels from a certain tribe. I would like hon. Kalweo to listen to this because it is happening in my constituency; when the appointment of chiefs is being done, the recruitment is done on one side. We do not want to promote tribalism through the Government in this country. People do not want tribalism; they want to interact; they want to live as a cosmopolitan community. But when you try to preach here in this country that tribalism is bad and yet you are promoting it through the Government functions, then what shall we tell the people? What will the people say? What will a leader like me, if asked by the people, say? I will say that this Government is promoting tribalism. If a chief is appointed in one area, then let his assistant come from a different tribe. But you cannot appoint a chief from one tribe and his assistant from the same tribe. This is totally wrong. Those are some of the things that we have observed and they are the ones taking this country in total disarray.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at the forests today, there is a complete abuse of our environment today in the country. We do not know what is really happening. I would like to cite an example of my own constituency. I have all the forests now being demarcated for resettlement. I want to know from the Government, from the Floor of the House, whether the Government has changed its policy of afforesting our country? If you destroy a catchment, then with what catchment are you replacing it? Why is it that all the forests are now being demarcated and turned into settlement areas? I am not against anybody being given land. I know landlessness in this country is serious. But we must also look at other things like the side-effects of such functions. If you just destroy the whole forest, what are we going to talk about as concerns our weather and the rains? Today we are crying about drought. I would recommend that if the Government is in a panic about the landless, it is important that forests are demarcated into two. That is one area is left to afforestation and the other area can be used for settlement of people. But do not finish everything. What is happening to our forests today is very sad.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the recent drought experienced in this country.

This is not the first drought to be experienced in this country, but we have had droughts all the time. We have talked about droughts in this country, we have brought Motions in this House about droughts and so on. What is the Government doing now that we have rains to make sure that they "harvest" water that is now flowing into oceans and lakes? We want something to be done. Dams have to be built so that we can harvest this water and use it tomorrow.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to talk about the unity and criminality in this country. It appears as if the Government institutions are promoting criminality in this country. We have seen co-operation between wananchi and the police in their crusade to eradicate criminals in this country. After wananchi report criminals to the police, criminals are arrested, but when they appear before courts, they are set free. This is very discouraging because sometimes most of the criminals are caught red-handed in the act and are well known in their villages. Police have already arrested them and before prosecution takes place most of them are released. We have very many cases of this nature. Is the police promoting criminality in the country? Is it the judiciary? Is the Government promoting it through its own institutions; police and judiciary? What is really happening?

We are now left at a loss. How can we encourage wananchi to co-operate with police in the crackdown on criminality in the country? How can we blame the police for not doing their job and yet, when criminals appear before courts, they are released?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing I would like to talk about is the forthcoming General Election. KANU has to stop being too rigid. There are some possible things, there are "cries" about constitutional reforms. What is wrong with the Government initiating constitutional reforms? Why do we not remove some of our bad laws from our statutes books? For example, today, we do not have anybody in detention, but the statutes books are still containing detention law without trial. Why does this law still stand in our statutes books? This is an area where the Government has to consider. If you continue being rigid, then Kenyans will say enough is enough and act. If Kenyans reach to that stage, then we should not blame anybody if this country goes in the same way as Rwanda, Zaire and other nations that have balkanised. We shall have to blame the Government. What is wrong with the Government sitting down with the Opposition and discussing the problems facing this country? When the Opposition is discussing problems facing this country, you see the Government complaining about conventions. What have they done if they do not want conventions to take place? It shows that the Government is trying to drift this country in a situation which, if we get into it, we will never come out of it.

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

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Barmasai): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this debate on the Presidential Speech.

First and foremost, I wish to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate His Excellency the President for the good speech he gave to this House and for his dynamic leadership that has ensured that there is peace in this country.

We are all aware of the unfortunate famine situation that we were driven into because of the drought. It is very unfortunate that some leaders tend to take advantage of such a bad situation. It is a situation that we should all have sympathised with and we should all have congratulated the Government for the steps it took to ensure that there was food available for every Kenyan. But I wish to repeat that it is quite unfortunate if we have to capitalise on such a situation for political mileage. This reminds me of some "ambulance chasers". If such people were meeting in a place and an accident occurred, some of them would follow the accident victims up to the hospital. If the fractures were very serious, the fellow would go and tell his friends that "the fractures are very good because there will be a lot of money". I think it is very unfortunate that we have to use such situations for political or economic gains.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said that we thank the Government for the steps it took to ensure that there was food available for everybody in this country. What now remains to be done is to ensure that we have long-term plans to be able to handle such situations in a planned manner, if it happens again. I know that the Government has plans to ensure that agriculture is enhanced in this country. Since I come from an agricultural area, one area that I feel should be looked into by the Ministry concerned is food production. I am very particular about the credit facilities to the farmers by the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). I would also like to urge the Ministry that is charged with this responsibility to ensure that we get back the GMR Scheme that used to help the farmers in those days because, what happens these days is that if you are lucky, AFC will give you a loan and if there is drought and you have crop failure; nobody would compensate you. You would still have to pay that loan, but in the GMR System there was compensation. The lack of GMR Scheme has discouraged the farmers a great deal. I think we have heard from the Ministry concerned that they were trying to establish an agricultural bank. I would like to urge the Ministry concerned to ensure that when that bank is established, a crop insurance policy is established alongside. This would be a great incentive and it would assist the farmers to produce food for this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area which I think we should take into consideration to combat such a situation of drought is to increase the storage facilities in the food deficit areas and to ensure that in those stores, there is food at all times, so, that when there is such a problem in those food deficit areas; one needs only to open the store and get food for the people rather than go to other places to collect the food. So, I think, increasing the storage facilities in food deficit areas would also assist a great deal to counter the situation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point on that issue is irrigation in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL). I feel that the Ministry charged with that responsibility should move faster and ensure that there are more irrigation schemes in the ASAL, so that almost all parts in this country can produce enough food for this country.

Although, at times we tend not to give irrigation schemes or water projects to areas that we call "food potential areas", but I think it is high time that the areas that are able to produce food twice in a year had irrigation schemes. After using the rain water; they should also be able to go to the second planting season through irrigation because the land is fertile.

The other point I would like to touch on---

Mr. Munyasia: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Do you realise that all the time

as hon. Barmasai was speaking, hon. Prof. Ng'eno out there has been also on his feet. Is he in order?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Hon. Prof. Ng'eno, hon. Munyasia is asking whether you are in order in doing what you are doing. I know you are not, so, do not do it. Carry on, hon. Barmasai.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Barmasai): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The other point I would like to touch on is that, for farmers to be able to produce enough food, there are certain basic infrastructures that are needed in the rural areas. One of that, as I have said, is the availability of water, so, we wish to urge the Ministry concerned to ensure that there are several water projects in our rural areas to be able to produce enough food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point is about roads. The state of our roads is not good. We know that here we vote money for road maintenance. I would like to urge the Ministry in charge of roads to be supervising its field officers after it gives them money for various projects. One notices that if there is a project, be it for water or for roads, most of the money voted for it goes to personal claims. The officers should be supervised to ensure that money voted for a specific project goes to that project instead of going into personal claims when officers visit non-existent or pending projects. What I am trying to stress here is supervision of field staff.

The other issue is about electricity. If we had electricity in our rural areas, it would stimulate growth and assist in rural industrialisation, which we require. Also farmers, whose produce would have been destroyed by rain, would build their own driers for wheat and maize in rural areas. Instead of rushing their produce to towns through bad roads and getting it damaged, farmers would build their own driers in their farms and use electricity to dry their produce in readiness for sale or storage. Right now, it is very difficult to store grain in the rural areas because there is no electricity, and we are unable to dry our produce in the farms. Therefore, I would like to urge that the rural electrification programme, which has been going on, should be accelerated, and taken to as many parts of this country as possible. This should be more so in food producing areas to enable them to preserve more food and save this country from the same problem that we had last time.

The other point that I would like to touch on is about security. I think that point can never be over-emphasised. We need security for persons and property everywhere in this country. We congratulate the Government for what it is trying to do to ensure that there is security everywhere in this country. We should all contribute towards ensuring that there is security in this country. This will facilitate development and encourage investors to come into this country to invest, create jobs and alleviate poverty.

Finally, hon. Members have talked about constitutional reforms. One thing that sometimes amuses me is when a few individuals meet at some place and then say that Kenyans have decided this and that. They could be about 200 people out of the 28 million Kenyans. Who elects such people to announce a decision made by Kenyans? We know very well that the Constitution of this country can only be changed by this House.

It is contradictory for an hon. Member to say that we want the rule of law and, at the same time, forget that amending the constitution in this House is part of the rule of law.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Wetangula): Order! Hon. Members, it is convenient time for us to interrupt our business. The House, therefore, now stands adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 10.4.97 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.