

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, 8th June, 1995

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

PAPERS LAID

The following Papers were laid on the Table of the House:-

Annual Report and Accounts of National Social Security Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1992 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations).

*(By the Assistant Minister for Energy
(Mr. Nang'ole) on behalf of the Minister
for Labour and Manpower Development)*

Annual Report and Accounts of Agro-Chemical and Food Company Ltd. for the year ended 30th June, 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

*(By the Assistant Minister for Energy
(Mr. Nang'ole) on behalf of the
Minister for Energy)*

Annual Report and Accounts of Kenyatta National Hospital for the year ended 30th June, 1994 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

*(By the Assistant Minister for Energy
(Mr. Nang'ole) on behalf of the
Minister for Health)*

Annual Report and Accounts of Lake Basin Development Authority for the year ended 30th June, 1992 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

*(By the Assistant Minister for Energy
(Mr. Nang'ole) on behalf of the Minister for
Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development)*

Annual Report and Accounts of Kenya National Library Services Board for the year ended 30th June, 1993 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Nang'ole) on behalf of the Minister for Culture and Social Services)

Annual Report and Accounts of Kenya Agricultural Research Institute for the year ended 30th June, 1993 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

Annual Report and Accounts of Kenya Medical Research Institute for the year ended 30th June, 1988 and 30th June, 1989 and the Certificate thereon by the Auditor-General (Corporations)

(By the Assistant Minister for Energy)

(Mr. Nang'ole) on behalf of the Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.320

BLOCKED ACCESS ROAD

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Oburu not here? Next Question.

Question No.280

ADDITIONAL FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Question No.280 is deferred.

(Question deferred)

Question No.228

EVICITION OF TENANTS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nthenge also not here? Next Question.

Question No.70

SIGNING AIRWAYS AGREEMENT

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Shikuku also not here? Next Question.

Question No.78

PAYMENT OF NSSF DUES

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Obwocha not here? Next Question.

Question No.87

AMBULANCE FOR HEALTH CENTRE

Mr. Ojode asked the Minister for Health what arrangements the Ministry has to provide an ambulance to serve Got-Kojowi Health Centre which is the only hospital in Nyarongi Division.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

My Ministry has no immediate plans at the moment or arrangements made to provide ambulances to the Got-Kojowi Dispensary which is in Nyarongi Division. The Ministry is currently looking for funds and I hope that we shall soon be able to find some funds to be able to rehabilitate the vehicles which are out of order.

For the time being we have asked people at this Health Centre to use the vehicle which is available at Ndhiwa Health Centre.

Mr. Ojode: First of all, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is alleging that there is a vehicle at Ndhiwa Health Centre. But I wish to remind him that we do not have a vehicle at Ndhiwa Health Centre. As a matter of fact, I had asked a similar Question here for Ndhiwa Health Centre to be provided with a vehicle. Got-Kojowi Dispensary is the only dispensary within Nyarongi Division and it is also serving Nyatike Constituency. People from Karungu Location go to this dispensary for treatment.

Before the early retirement of the former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr. Afande, we had agreed that a vehicle would be made available to this dispensary. I wonder whether the Minister is aware that the ex-PS had already agreed to look for a vehicle to give to this dispensary. I would request the Minister to consider allocating a vehicle to this dispensary since arrangements to give it a vehicle were at an advanced stage.

Mr. Angatia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is possible that the former PS who retired properly may have assured the hon. Member that a vehicle was going to be provided. As I have said, if the funds we are bidding for are made available, it is possible that we can rehabilitate some vehicles including the vehicle for this dispensary.

Mr. Achola: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of lack of ambulances all over the country is a problem that has been raised here by nearly every Member in the House. Could the Minister tell the House what criteria are used to determine where the ambulances are to be stationed? Migori is supposed to have an ambulance but it does not have a functioning ambulance.

Mr. Angatia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to Members' Questions, I made a Statement in this House recently and stated categorically that we started with 200 ambulances but now we have only 60 ambulances left in the country. So, those which are still in service are ambulances that remained of ambulances that were given a long time ago. I said that for the last 10 years the Ministry has not bought any new ambulances. But we are making every effort to make sure that we rehabilitate vehicles which can be rehabilitated and also acquire new ones. We need up to 300 ambulances. If you do a conservative estimate of what each ambulance costs, you can imagine the amount of money we are talking about. We have no criteria when it comes to the allocation of ambulances; we want every health centre to have an ambulance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as long as it is a health centre, it gets an ambulance. But we do not have that kind of money now; to give every health centre an ambulance. But efforts to raise money will not stop.

Prof. Ouma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened carefully to the hon. Minister when he was giving his main reply to this Question. Hon. Ojodeh gave some information and I expected the Minister to react to that information. The Minister had told hon. Ojodeh that there is a vehicle at Ndhiwa Health Centre. He also told hon. Ojodeh to advise the people of Nyarongi Division to use that vehicle at Ndhiwa. Hon. Ojodeh said that there is nothing like that in Ndhiwa; there is no vehicle there. So, what is hon. Ojodeh being referred to? Is the Minister being misinformed? Does he know that he is being misinformed? What is he doing about the misinformation to misinform the House?

Mr. Angatia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a vehicle at Ndhiwa Health Centre and I thought the two Health Centres could share that one vehicle. If I go and find that it has broken down, it falls in the same category as the others. We will repair it and make it serviceable.

Mr. Ojodeh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is misleading the House. I have told him that the Land Rover which used to be in Ndhiwa was broken down. As a matter of fact, it required about Kshs.170,000 because of the cylinder head which was broken, or something like that. I had already put that Question here. There is no way I can mislead the House. There is no Land Rover in Ndhiwa.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Minister has accepted that once the rehabilitation process is over, there might be a vehicle, can he confirm to this House so that when I go back to my Constituency, at least, I will tell the Got-Kojowi people to wait for a Land Rover, when exactly this Land Rover might be taken to Got-Kojowi dispensary?

Mr. Angatia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as we have done our budgets, and I am hoping the money we have asked for will be made available, we shall work on rehabilitation of some of these vehicles. It is difficult to say the exact date that the vehicle will be available. Shall we give it three months, from July onwards? We could also arrange with our office. He says that he spoke to the Permanent Secretary who retired. He retired properly. In fact, he retired two years after the age of 55 years. He could come and see the Permanent Secretary again with my presence, and he can give him a rough idea of when the vehicle is likely to be available.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo.

Question No.144

SPENDING BY POWER COMPANY

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo asked the Minister for Energy:-

- (a) how much money was spent by Kenya Power and Lighting Company on Agricultural Shows in 1992/93 financial year; and
- (b) what benefits the Kenya Power and Lighting Company got, arising from the expenditure thus incurred.

The Assistant Minister for Energy (Mr. Nang'ole): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

- (a) Kshs.4,337,206 was spent.
- (b) Kenya Power and Lighting Company earned public goodwill by providing educational service to the public. The Company was able to reach a large audience and was able to impart knowledge relating to electrical safety, conservation and agricultural and industrial use of electricity. This educational service will lead to efficient utilization of electricity and electricity savings in the future. The saved electrical energy will meet a growing demand

for electricity. More people were also made aware of the dangers of electricity, and urged to avoid accidents which could result in death by electrocution.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that Kshs.4.3 million is put to proper use by the Company, that is actually deriving electricity supply from public corporation could have gone a long way to do other things? In the first place, I am not so certain that Kshs. 4.3 million, if you want to educate the public, could not be used in another way. For example, you can publish books and give to the public.

In any case, what is the value of educating the public about electricity used when there is no electricity supply that reaches the public who are supposed to be educated?

Mr. Nang'ole: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first question from the hon. Member is "yes". If that money was used in other things, it was equally to do with rural electrification but I hope the hon. Member considers the importance of what the Ministry did. Not that we are doing to those who do not have, but we do for those who have the electricity.

Mr. Owino: In view of the fact that the cost of electricity in this country is one of the highest in the world, does the Assistant Minister consider it sensible to continue wasting money on projects that are obvious? For example, there is no point telling people to use electricity when the need is completely obvious. I think it is a waste of money and that is what increases the cost of electricity to the consumers.

Mr. Nang'ole: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place, we have not wasted any money, and I am not aware that our electricity is the most expensive in this region as the hon. Member alleges.

Question No.180

CLOSURE OF MATCH BOX FACTORY

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Mathenge not in? We will leave his Question until the end. Next Question.

Question No.323

WHEREABOUTS OF CO-OPERATIVE FUNDS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapten is also not here. We will leave his Question for a while. Let us go to Question No. 320 for the second time.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity to apologise for coming late.

Question No.320

BLOCKED ACCESS ROAD

Dr. Oburu asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, what urgent measures he is taking to open up an access road blocked by the District Officer, Bondo, to avert hardships experienced by sick people who use the road to Bondo Hospital.

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

There is no access road leading to Bondo Hospital that was blocked by the District Officer. In fact, what is there, was just a footpath passing through the District Officer's compound. He blocked that one so that people could use the proper access road.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Does the Minister know that in African terminology a footpath is also a road? Is he in order to tell us it is not a road?

(Laughter)

Mr. Kalweo: I do know exactly that but I said its a footpath whereby it passes through somebody's compound. It is also not allowed in African custom unless we withdraw that.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Minister in order to mislead this august House that there is no access road to Bondo hospital when it is very clear that this is the road which has been used to access that hospital since the colonial times, and that the District Officer simply blocked that road because he feels the people who pass through there are causing insecurity in the area? This is very inconveniencing because it has caused people to go round the hospital. Can the Minister now tell this House whether he is going to take steps to make sure that the people going to the hospital get proper access and are not attacked by thugs by going down very far from the road which has been used from time immemorial by the people of Bondo? Can he assure this House that he is going to take step so that people can get proper access to this hospital?

Mr. Kalweo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the assurance I can give is that they should not pass through somebody's compound.

Dr. Oburu: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is repeating the same thing that they will not pass through but I can assure the Minister that these people are not passing through the District Officer's compound. These people are merely passing through an access road to the hospital and that this is a direct access to the hospital. It does not at all pass through the District Officer's house if he cared to investigate. I know the road very well, and therefore, I am asking the Minister to investigate and give us the right answer. Maybe he was misled.

Mr. Kalweo: I will investigate.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before we closed Parliament last time, I raised a question of---

Mr. Speaker: Do we "close" Parliament or we "adjourn?"

Mr. Ndicho: We went on recess, Mr. Speaker. Before we went on recess, I raised a question about a Member of Parliament asking questions here and the person who is giving that answer at the grassroots is, for example, this District Officer in Bondo. So, there is no way that the District Officer, Bondo, will give a satisfactory answer to the Questioner because, possibly in the era of grabbing of Government plots, this District Officer might have grabbed this particular plot of---

Mr. Speaker: Are you asking a question or giving a speech?

Mr. Ndicho: I am phrasing my question, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I now want to ask the question.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Minister go back to the original Question and ensure that this particular road has not been blocked by the DO in guise of grabbing it for his personal use? Can he ensure that this road is used by people?

Mr. Speaker: He has already undertaken to do further investigation on this road. Can we go back to Mr. Nthenge's Question for the second time?

Question No.228

EVICITION OF TENANTS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nthenge still not here? The Question is dropped. Can we go back to Mr. Shikuku's Question for the second time?

(Question dropped)

Question No.070

SIGNING OF KENYA AIRWAYS AGREEMENT

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for not being here when the Question was first called out. I beg to ask the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

(a) who signed the agreement between Kenya Airways and Speedwing Consultants on behalf of Kenya Airways;

(b) how much, in terms of wages and allowances, each employee of the said firm is paid per month as management and consultancy fee; and

(c) if he is aware that M/S Speedwing Consultants is facing a law suit in British Courts regarding Virgin Airlines and the collapse of Air Europe.

The Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Otieno): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The agreement between Kenya Airways and Speedwing Consulting was signed by the Executive Chairman, Mr. Philip Ndegwa, on 26th August, 1992.

(b) Kenya Airways has a consultancy agreement with the Speedwing Consulting for which it pays Speedwing Consulting an annual management fee which for the first year was £320,000; for the other two years were £290,000 and £315,000 respectively.

(c) I am not aware that Speedwing Consulting is facing a law suit in UK filed against it regarding Virgin Airlines and the collapse of Air Europe.

If there is any suit that may raise issues material to our relations with Speedwing Consulting, the Questioner should supply details and the Attorney-General would be pleased to look into the matter accordingly. Thank you.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from part (c) of the answer, this was public information and it was

even published in local dailies. I can produce documentary evidence - cuttings from both local and overseas newspapers - to the effect that the Speedwing Consulting was responsible for the failure of Virgin Airlines and Air Europe. How did they become so successful here in Kenya?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there may be law suits about firms in UK and I would only be interested if there are any issues material to our contracts here locally and more particularly with their performance in the terms under which we engage them.

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House what kind of service did this consultant give to the Kenya Airways and has there been any improvement due to their inputs to the Kenya Airways during the period they have been consulted?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are managing the airline and the improvement is substantial.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House was told that the Kenya Airways made money or profit at a certain period, but only later on to be told that that debt had been shifted to the taxpayers here. Which is which?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what was shifted was accumulated losses and what the Kenya Airways made was an operating profit. But depending on the past debts, the interest and exchange losses on the accounts, that is what translates the actual audited accounts into a loss. So, separate the operating losses which constitute the basis on which I judge the management on the current financial year and the balance sheet figures which are cumulative from the beginning of the operations of the airline.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the hon. Minister confirm to us or deny that the Government has accepted to assume a debt of KSh.4.6 billion from the Kenya Airways so that the balance sheet can "look decent" and Kenyans would be expected to repay that loan?

Mr. Otieno: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject figure was based on a paper laid before the House. So, there is no reason why he should ask me the question.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we go back to Mr. Obwocha's Question for the second time?

Question No.078

PAYMENT OF NSSF DUES

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for not being in when the Question was called out for the first time.

I beg to ask the Minister for Labour and Manpower Development when Mr. Omanwa Atera, NSSF No.11-127-546, who was working for Kipkebe Estate Ltd will receive his retirement benefits from the Fund.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Manpower Development (Mr. Komen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Records held by the NSSF reveal that Mr. Atera is now 60 years old having been born in 1935. He should be advised to report to the nearest NSSF office for benefits after completing some statutory formalities.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is very disappointing since I personally presented these papers on behalf of this old man to the NSSF offices in November, 1991. Since then it is four years and this old man has been waiting for his benefits. Now, the normal procedure is that if these forms are filled, they are sent there, acknowledged and the cheque is sent to the beneficiary or the beneficiary is advised to collect it from the nearest Labour office.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, can he tell us when he is going to establish a Labour office in Nyamira so that this old man can collect his cheque nearest to him since Kisii town is about 40 km from where he resides? That is too far for an old man of his age!

Mr. Komen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member talks of 1991. Though he is a professional accountant, he was not in this House in 1991. So, he could not have presented those papers here!

Mr. Obwocha: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I did not say that I presented those papers while I was not in this House! This old man happens to be in my home and I personally presented those papers to the NSSF office on his behalf. So, answer that!

Mr. Komen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that let the old man report to the nearest NSSF office, whether in Nakuru or Kisii. Let him do that!

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that answer, is the Assistant Minister aware that many people who have retired cannot get their NSSF benefits even if they have attained the age of 50 because the clerks at the offices demand some money or "kitu kidogo"?

Mr. Komen: If the hon. Member is aware of that, he should report the matter to the nearest police station.

Dr. Lwali-Oyondi: The Assistant Minister should tell the House whether he is aware of what I have said. I

am aware but is he aware and if he is aware then we can---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Proceed hon. Shikuku.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that absurd reply---

An hon. Member: It is not absurd.

Mr. Shikuku: It is absurd because it is an open secret that many people who have retired have not been paid their dues and some of them die before they get them.

(Hon. Walji nodded in approval)

Mr. Shikuku: I am glad my friend hon. Walji says it is correct. This is an open secret. When will this Government and Members of this Cabinet be honest with the people whom they represent in this House by giving them truthful replies? I can give a million and one cases where many people have retired and they have died without being given their benefits. Arising from that, would the Assistant Minister deny or confirm that there is no corruption when it has been condemned by none other than the President himself? He is aware that there is corruption and that is why these things can never be processed until "utoe kitu kidogo"? There is no need of denying that. If he denies that I will be surprised that he is not a member of a certain group.

Mr. Komen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have established here that the old man is 60 years old. That is why we have the records for Mr. Atera. We have the file containing all the necessary information and we are waiting for him to claim his money. He has to complete the certificate that was passed through an Act passed in this House before we pay him his dues.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from what hon. Shikuku has said and in view of the fact that this old man, Omanwa Atera, has not been paid his dues, can the Assistant Minister confirm or deny in this House that NSSF is not bankrupt because they have given a Kiambu politician who owns Lilian Towers Kshs.800 million? They purchased a farm from him at Embakasi and that is why NSSF does not have money to pay the beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, can he confirm or deny this allegation?

Mr. Komen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a different question. If he wants a reply, let him put up a question and I will answer it.

Question No.180

CLOSURE OF MATCH BOX FACTORY

Mr. Wamae, on behalf of **Mr. Mathenge**, asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry:-

- (a) whether he is aware that the East African Match Box Factory at Kiganjo has been closed for several years now, and that hundreds of ex-workers have been rendered jobless;
- (b) how much money, if any, the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) invested in the defunct factory; and,
- (c) what reasons led to the closure of the factory.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry (Mr. Barmasai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that East African Match Box Factory at Kiganjo has been closed for several years now, but I am not aware that any employee was rendered jobless.

(b) The Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) had not invested in this defunct factory.

(c) The East African Match Box Company Limited decided to relocate the factory operations at Kiganjo to Mombasa as part of rationalization of operations.

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Assistant Minister not aware that employees who were working at Kiganjo Factory were not transferred to Mombasa and, therefore, they should have been looked after and paid their dues?

Mr. Barmasai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, I am not aware that any employees were declared redundant. The information which I have is that there were 38 permanent employees and all of them were taken to Mombasa. There were 40 casual employees and all were transferred to Mombasa but only 10 travelled to Mombasa to take their jobs. The rest did not.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply to part "a" of the Question where the Assistant Minister says that he is aware of the closure of this factory, he goes ahead to tell us that he is not aware of any employee who were rendered jobless.

Mr. Speaker, naturally, when you close down any company some people will be rendered jobless. Now, the

Assistant Minister says that out of 40 casuals - that is about 200 families - only ten were taken back. What do you call those people who were earning their living from these jobs and they are not any more if they are not jobless?

Mr. Barmasai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I have said is that all the 40 casuals were given jobs in Mombasa but only 10 took up those jobs and the rest did not.

Mr. Ndicho: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many people who are losing their jobs after factories which are co-owned by ICDC close down. In Thika, for example, Kenya Textile Mills, Yuken and Synthetic Fibres closed down in similar circumstances. Can the Assistant Minister ensure that we do not have to bring Questions here to request that these people be paid their dues when these factories close down?

Mr. Barmasai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not necessary that you bring such questions here but instead they should be taken to the relevant companies.

Question No.323

WHEREABOUTS OF CO-OPERATIVE FUNDS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapten is still not here? The Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

Next Order!

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
SECURITY SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during yesterday's Session the House requested for a Ministerial Statement on the security situation in the country following a spate of armed robberies and shootings of both security personnel and civilians in several places in the country, in the past few months.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding this matter, I have the following to state:

It is indeed true that on diverse dates between 5th May, 1995 and 30th May, 1995 several armed robberies have occurred especially in Mombasa. Most of the robberies took place inside or just outside the precincts of various banks whereby substantial amounts of money were stolen.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to these bank robberies, it is suspected that there was some collusion between some employees of the affected banks and the robbers. However, police investigations on these robberies are still in progress. It has also come to light that some of these robberies are being perpetrated by members of the FERA/FEM clandestine movement to finance their operations. As Hon. Members are well aware, a number of FERA operatives have been arrested, some of whom have been convicted while others are still at large.

At this juncture, the Government would like to appeal to the banks, individuals and other organizations, to seek police escorts whenever they are handling or moving large amounts of money to avoid being targeted by armed criminals.

It is true, as I had earlier on mentioned, that several security personnel and even civilians have been shot and either killed or seriously injured by unknown assailants. Notable among these incidents is the killing of Superintendent of Police, Bernard Kahumbi on 2nd May, 1995 along the new Limuru-Naivasha Road and the killing of two police officers in Eastleigh on 5th June, 1995. It would appear, in regard to these two incidents that the motive was revenge by armed criminals against these committed police officers.

Regarding the shooting of civilians, for instance, the shooting of Mr. S.M. Maina, a Nairobi councillor on 19th May, 1995, it is not possible to pinpoint a motive at this stage because police investigations are still incomplete. Moreover, on the fatal shooting of Mr. Kuria Muhoro, an Isiolo District Officer, on 18th May, 1995, the assailant who is also a police officer has already been charged with murder in a court of law.

Although these incidents tend to suggest that there is insecurity in the country, the security situation is normal and firmly under control. On the other hand, let the perpetrators of these crimes know that the Government is not going to allow a few misguided elements to take away the lives or properties of innocent citizens. The police are working even harder to contain the situation and this is why, an hon. Member might have noted, several gangsters have been gunned down or arrested by the police in the past few weeks.

Let me make an appeal to hon. Members and all Kenyans to assist the police so that criminal elements are routed out from the midst of law-abiding citizens.

Thank you very much.

POINT OF ORDER
MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IN KAKAMEGA

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like the Minister for Health, who is present here, to make a Ministerial Statement next week in connection with deaths in Kakamega District in general and in Butere in particular. There, people are suffering from a disease where they just diarrhoea and vomit and within three days they die. Right now over 23 deaths have occurred in Butere alone.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Angatia, are you in a position to respond?

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in a position to make a statement now. However, I will check the facts which the hon. Member has just given and then make a statement next Tuesday.

MOTION
ADOPTION OF PIC REPORT

THAT, this House adopts the report of the Public Investments Committee on the Accounts of State Corporations which was laid on the Table of the House on 20th April, 1995.

(Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o on 7.6.95)
(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 7.6.95)

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo, I think you were on the Floor yesterday.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was appraising the House on the events that the Committee went through during our review of the accounts of corporations which are owned by the public, or the so-called "public investments". The first thing that I think I should start with today is the question of what I believe is missing in the country. It is something called "value consensus". It is quite important that for a society to prosper those in positions of responsibility should have a certain set of values or norms that everybody adheres to. There should be a broad agreement and consensus on rights and wrongs in a society. For example, if somebody finds you driving in Nairobi on the right-hand side of the road he will think that either you are mad or drunk or that you are both. That is a norm which we have agreed on. In my society, one does not marry his brother's daughter and that is value which we have agreed upon. Why do we not have a set of norms for the management of society's affairs? Why do we not have a value consensus on the kind of things that a public servant does or does not do? In the first place, we went through evidence that gave us a great impression of the different sides that exist in the public investments of this society. They range from the absurd to the ridiculous. The absurd is exemplified by Nzoia Sugar Company. I believe that those who come from Nyanza know a place called "Sindi Nyaima", which is cursed. I am not a superstitious man but I believe that Nzoia Sugar Company was sited on cursed land. This is because when the French came to start this project, they started off with a scandal. It was a turn-key project that came with equipment and machinery, which had no spareparts and no back-up service in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the latest episode involves the expansion programme of the company, that is what they call "phase one and phase two factory rehabilitation and expansion programme". In August 1987, the company entered into an agreement with a foreign firm to rehabilitate and expand the factory from a capacity of 2,000 tones of cane per day to a capacity of not less than 3,000 tones of cane per day at a contract sum of \$23,520,000 and a further contract sum of \$75,734,855. The contract sum was, however, noted to have been varied upwards by \$437,000 and a further Kshs18 million, so that the total cost at the end of 1988 was \$23,957,000 and \$93,786,000. The absurd thing about this project was that in spite of a huge investment of this sum, the capacity of the factory remains at 2,000 tonnes of cane as it had been before the expansion process was began. There was a man called Mr. Fred Wafula, who was the company's chairman. He signed a contract with Ms Arkel International (AI) to expand Nzoia Sugar Company. Ms. AI then walked out of the project without completing it and without giving any benefit to the company in spite of the fact, that by this time, they had spent on the project \$954,706,109, inclusive of the expenses amounting to \$337,938,000. The foreign firm was paid a total sum of \$616 million without completing the project.

After that the company took Ms AI to court, the absurd part followed. Mr. Wafula, the Chairman who had signed the contract with Ms AI on behalf of Nzoia Sugar Company, went to London at his own cost, as he says, to give evidence against his own company. We found this puzzling and absurd. We also told the Attorney-General that we thought he should take some action against Mr. Wafula specifically. You are hired by the public to protect its investment. Your company then has a disagreement with a foreign company and then you go giving evidence in

favour of the foreign company against your own organisation!

The ridiculous aspect came in again with regard to Mr. George Lusweti, who was the chief executive seconded from the Ministry of Education to the University Students Accommodation Board (USAB). First of all, USAB did not exist in law. It was a creation by the Ministry of Education without going through the legal processes. So, whereas USAB was hiring people there was no set of regulations in operation. Mr. Lusweti, joined this company and found a very clever financial man, the chief accountant. Somebody would write a small note asking for, say, Kshs400,000/- to buy a car and saying that he would repay the money when his other car was sold. Mr. Lusweti would write on the note "approved" and the money would be given out without any conditions or terms. We found this very ridiculous. Mr. Lusweti, however, confessed to us that he was not trained anywhere in management and that he knew nothing about what was going on at USAB. We found this quite ridiculous under the circumstances.

We then went to Nyayo Bus Corporation (NBS) and again we found something quite absurd. Since its formation the NBS had been operating without a board of directors. It was an extension of the Office of the President and yet it was supposed to be making profit and taking care of that profit on behalf of the public. So, the Auditor-General was perplexed and so were we. We expressed our concern to the corporation that its continued operation without a duly constituted board was in itself first illegal and secondly costly in the context of public interest. However, in the final analysis, they had all manner of equipment lying by. New chassis that had been imported into the country to build bodies upon and provide public transport are still lying down at Ruaraka. There are hundreds and hundreds of chassis for buses and they are depreciating day by day, costing the public quite a lot of money. We found this absurd. This is what I was referring to yesterday, that haphazard management of public corporations is one of the key problems facing this nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will move on to another area. That is the area of pure under-management. This refers to people who were given employment by the public on behalf of whoever appointed them, but did not know what they were supposed to do. One example was the Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA). Here, we had a man called Alfric Birgen. I find that name amazing. He was very maverick in his style of management. One of the things he did, which we found quite unacceptable, was that he decided that if he wanted to build his own house, he would just use the Authority's funds to construct a private house. He took a sum of Kshs691,460. The total cost in terms of building materials purchased for the construction of a house, and imprest paid to TARDA employees engaged at the construction site amounted to Kshs3.4 million by 30th June, 1990. The above sum, together with miscellaneous costs of Kshs869,646.20 brought the total cost of the construction of this private house to Kshs4.3 million. I understand that this case is in court, so I will not dwell on it, but I just wanted to raise it to explain the kind of absurdities that go on in public corporations.

So, in a nutshell, the level of corruption that exists in the public investments in this country far outstrips the total value of corrupt deals done by the central Government. The infamous Goldenberg scandal pales in significance when compared to the kind of scandals that are taking place within the public investments. Most of this is due to the fact that nobody really--- You see, we have an absurd situation where the people in the Government, politicians like me, have youth-wingers and thugs like some of those who have been terrorising us on the streets. When such politicians become Ministers, they want to bring these thugs into management of public investments. This is the problem that the country is facing. In the case of Mr. Fred Wafula, he had absolutely no credentials, whatsoever. He was just a political supporter of a certain politician. This was his major qualification, and he was given an investment worth Kshs6 to Kshs7 billion to manage. He did not know what was going on there and so when he was called upon to go and give evidence against his own company, he had no capacity or creativity to imagine how ridiculous this would look.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to deal with the issue of the Turkwell Gorge. First of all, I want to confess that I was taken aback by a letter written to me by hon. Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o who was the Chairman of this Committee. His letter from his lawyer accuses me of accusing him of having been bribed to block evidence on the Turkwell Gorge project. I never accused him of having taken any bribe. I am just perplexed because, even if he was bribed, I would not have known. However, I am perplexed as to why Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o thinks that for every Committee to make a decision, it must be bribed. I do not know why he thinks so. But I know two things that bother my mind: When we were going to Turkwell Gorge, we got two chartered planes from Air Kenya. I was told that this Parliament did not pay for these chartered aircrafts. They were paid for by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). Incidentally, the KPLC was the company whose activities we were going to investigate. So, I found it ethically quite questionable that they should provide chartered aircraft to a Committee which is going to investigate them. I felt that that was a case of compromising the Committee and I did not like it. When we got to Turkwell, by the time we finished our investigations, Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o remained behind for two hours with the Chairman of the Authority. What they discussed, I do not know. Whether he took bribes or not, I also do not know and I will not say more on that. I will wait for court summons to go to court and explain that I did not say that he was bribed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally, I would like to urge the Government, as I was saying yesterday, to professionalise its operations in terms of safe-guarding public investments. The question of exempting public corporations from scrutiny by the Public Investments Committee is a matter of grave concern to us. Exemptions should not be given to corporations whose deals have consistently come before the Public Investments Committee over the last 10 to 15 years. This will simply be burying under the carpet activities that are questionable.

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

Mr. Murungi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I also beg to support this Motion.

First, I would like to congratulate hon. Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o and his Committee for doing an excellent job. Corruption, especially in the parastatal sector, has become a way of life in this country. I wish to congratulate this Committee for exposing massive corruption and fraud in the parastatal sector. As Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o said, Kenya is going through a profound national crisis and this crisis, especially as far as corruption is concerned, has reached very dangerous levels. As we speak and discuss this Report, corruption is taking place now. It is everywhere and for the majority of the Kenyans, it is inescapable. We have to be very frank about it. I do not think that there is a single Kenyan who has not been touched by corruption, either directly or indirectly.

An hon. Member: Even yourself!

Mr. Murungi: Yes, I meet it on the roads, I meet it everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Report tabled by the Committee, in some respects, reads like a crime thriller. We read: Kshs300 million is lost in Milling Corporation of Kenya daily, a certain person called Lawi Kiplagat owes the corporation Kshs1.5 million and nothing has been done to him. The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) has Kshs6 billion in a suspense account. So, although there are details about people who have paid their money into NSSF, the corporation cannot know who paid this money and, therefore, it is impossible to pay this money back to the contributors. We read about another person called Paul Ndarwa who has been paid a staggering amount of Kshs94 million as consultancy fee. The Report described it as disguised theft by employees.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are told that KShs.60 million worth of equipment is rotting at Nzoia Sugar Factory. As we are talking here, Eldoret Airport is being constructed at a cost of KShs.4.5 billion without any debate in this Parliament and in a process which has been rushed through the Government. KShs.12 million has been lost in the Nyayo car experiment. The story goes on and on. The question that we on this side of the House and ordinary Kenyans are asking is this: What is happening to all these thieves? Why has not a single of them been convicted? Why are they not eating *ugali*?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, about three weeks ago, I was in court representing a client who had stolen a cheque leaf worth KShs. 2/50. The persons who have stolen KSh.2/50 are the people who are dying in Industrial Area Remand Prison. Those who are involved in frauding the country of billions of shillings are here wearing ties and driving nice cars.

(Applause)

The question here is this: When is this circus going to end? Next year, same time, we shall be debating and doing a post mortem of the corruption which will have been committed between July 1994, July 1995 and July, 1996. These endless crimes about corruption in the parastatal sector are not going to end.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so, from my own analysis, it appears as if corruption has its own power which is even stronger than the power of the Government. Corruption creates certain illegal power structures and puts criminals above the law and above the system so that even if the Public Investments Committee Report recommends, as it has done, that certain individuals be prosecuted before our courts for the offenses that they have committed, corruption will ensure that these people are not prosecuted. It will also make it impossible for the police to arrest them and, even if they are arraigned before the courts, corruption will make sure that some of them do not go to jail. So, we appear to be impotent against formidable force, against invisible Government of corruption. We have had cases where wananchi who have waited in vain for the Office of the Attorney-General to prosecute criminals of this kind have decided to take up the law into their own hands and file private prosecutions. But the Constitution and criminal process which allows for *nolle prosequi* to be entered has been used to frustrate the wananchi. The question here is: What shall we do? We are so impotent because of the politics of corruption in this country. We see not merely corruption, but corruption to cover up corruption, and this is what is making it impossible to defeat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in mid-January, 1995, I attended a seminar hosted by the Centre for Research International (CLARION), which had done an excellent study called "Anatomy of Corruption, Legal, Political and Socio-economic Perspectives". What this group had done was to research in all sectors of the Kenyan population to find out how they view corruption, the extent of corruption, and the nature of corruption. The team found that there were various forms of corruption, the most interesting one was the one they were calling "investment" or "investive corruption."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this type of corruption, they said that as top Government officials are posted in various

places, there are people who wait for them and they know their needs. These people welcome the officials and discover some of them do not have furniture in their houses so they help in the furnish of the houses. They help the officers to settle down in all ways. They say that at that particular point they do not expect anything immediately in return, but they know that these officials will be making major decisions which affect their day to day lives. They know the officials will issue distribution licences *etcetera*. After creating this goodwill, two to three months later, they will show up to see the DC or the other public official, who by now will recall that they are the people who welcomed them to the new station and furnished the house and they cannot say 'no' to whatever requests that they put to them. So, they call that investment corruption, where you invest today hoping to reap the investment sometime in future.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they also talked about survival corruption. Clerks in the registry who earn KShs.2,400 a month and they have children in secondary schools and sometimes two or three wives find it difficult to survive on their meagre salaries that the Government or parastatals pay them. Their salaries cannot take them through thirty days in a month. Of necessity, those clerks are involved in what they call the "survival corruption". If they do not engage in corruption, they cannot eat; they cannot sleep and cannot pay their children's fees.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then there was corruption to protect corruption. Sometimes you are harassed because of corruption so you also go and corrupt so that you can protect yourself from those people who are harassing you.

Mr. Ogur: Then that is a major corruption.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is what they called the anatomy of various forms of corruption.

With regard to the extent of corruption, the research showed that they did not interview the people in the entire Republic. In fact, the concentration was on Machakos District and they interviewed wananchi, politicians and other people. They found that 98 per cent of the politicians were found by the research to be corrupt. Secondly, they found that 70 per cent of---

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it order for the hon. Member to claim that 98 per cent of all Kenyan politicians are corrupt and he does not even provide us with the list? Does that include the hon. Member for Imenti South?

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just reporting on the findings of this study. The study found that 70 per cent of the members of the Judiciary were found to be corrupt and that 53 per cent of ordinary Kenyans said that they have no problem with corruption. They said it helps to acquire things quickly.

Mr. Obwocha: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member knows that he is responsible for the accuracy of the statements he makes in this House. He has said that during a survey that was carried out, 53 per cent of Kenyans agreed that they have no problem with corruption. Could he substantiate that allegation?

Mr. Speaker: And by the way, Mr. Murungi, as you respond to hon. Obwocha's point of order, I think you said that the research was carried out only in Machakos District. Is Machakos Kenya?

An hon. Member: It is Kenya by extension.

Mr. Murungi: This is 53 per cent of ordinary Kenyans interviewed by the researchers; 53 per cent of ordinary Kenyans interviewed were found to support corruption. So, Machakos District was taken as a sample to represent the rest of the country.

An hon. Member: Then Kambas are very corrupt.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if hon. Members challenge me further---

An hon. Member: That is why they accept relief food!

Mr. Mwaure: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Corruption is a very serious cancer in any society. Hon. Murungi is a good legislator. He says that 53 per cent of Kenyans have no problem with corruption. Could he tell this House whether he supports that kind of thing? This is because 53 per cent is a very serious number and we should be condemning corruption here and not to say that---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Murungi, you can now see the gravity of what you are saying although, of course, I am mindful of the fact that you said there was corruption to protect corruption. Could you please enlighten the hon. Members as to what is happening?

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not supporting corruption. In fact the researchers gave categories of people and they said that the more educated a person is the less propensity he has for corruption. The people who were found to be most corrupt were people who were educated up to Form Two and sometimes up to Form Four. The uneducated people were also found not to be very corrupt.

An hon. Member: What about the very educated people?

Mr. Murungi: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the problem we are dealing with. Corruption has become part of our culture. It is true that 53 per cent of those interviewed said they had no problem with corruption because it helps them in life.

So, we are talking about---

Mr. Speaker: Order! Mr. Murungi, I think you were challenged on that. You are saying that 53 per cent of all Kenyans find no problem whatsoever with corruption. You were challenged by hon. Obwocha to substantiate that allegation. This is because, as it is, you are giving hearsay. Where is your proof?

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the survey was carried out in January, 1995. That is when the final document was prepared.

Mr. Speaker: Do you have it here?

Mr. Murungi: I did not bring the report here, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order! It is my duty to enforce the rules when required to do so. As has been pointed out by hon. Obwocha, under Standing Order No.69, you are duty-bound to substantiate what you claim to be a fact. As it is, they are asking you to substantiate this very interesting allegation that 53 per cent of all Kenyans find it extremely usual to corrupt or to be corrupted. If you cannot substantiate that, then, the best thing for you to do is to withdraw. If you have that report, lay it on the Table now.

Mr. Murungi: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I think the hon. Members misunderstood me. I said that the interviews were carried out in Machakos District of the people interviewed--- They interviewed several categories of people and the 53 per cent of those interviewed in Machakos District supported corruption. It is only 47 per cent of the ordinary Kenyans in Machakos District who said they have a problem with corruption.

Mr. Speaker: Order! If that allegation is offending to Kenyans, I am sure that it is also offending to the people of Machakos District. So, unless you can substantiate that 53 per cent of Machakos people support corruption you should withdraw.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to be given time to lay that report on the Table next week.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Proceed.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the unfortunate thing is that the Government which should be helping us to stamp out corruption---

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member really in order, despite the fact that he will lay the source of his information on the Table, to say that definitely that 53 per cent of the people of Machakos, and I do not come from Machakos District, support corruption? This would be offensive to the people of Machakos District. We have a duty to protect every Kenyan in this august House. I consider such utterances in this House to be offensive and we should keep away from such utterances in line with the dignity of this House because we represent the entire Kenyan public in this House. I would urge hon. Murungi to desist from making such remarks in this House.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is our duty, as legislators, to tell the truth even if it is bitter and even if it hurts. When we say Mr. Lawi Kiplagat owes the Kenya Milling Corporation Kshs.1.5 million, do you think he is happy about it? This is something that we have to say because it is there; it is in a report. I have nothing against the people of Machakos. It is only that the study was carried out there. If it was carried out in hon. Keah's constituency, we do not know what the findings could be.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife (Mr. Kisiero): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could we be told who carried out this research? Could it have been the new party of Muite and Dr. Leakey?

Mr. Murungi: I think the hon. Member should have listened to what I had said earlier. I am reporting proceedings of CLARION, Centre for Research International. I am not a member of CCRI, neither am I one of the Directors. Similarly, I want to assure the hon. Member that the research was not carried on by the new Party because the new Party does not yet exist in law. I understand the new Party is going to be a no nonsense Party. So, if it prepares the Report, then it is going to be a serious Report.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I can continue with my contribution---

Mr. Speaker: I think that would help us if now we can move out of Machakos and get to the Public Investments Committee (PIC) Report.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I was saying is that the Government itself is finding it extremely difficult to fight corruption in this country, which is going to be exposed by PIC because it is not willing to listen. When CLARION came out with this Report, one month later, it was deregistered on the grounds that it had published material of a political character and which gravely injured the credibility of the Government of Kenya. How are we going to fight corruption if a group which has gone out to seek long term solutions and the root causes of corruption by mere fabrication of their findings, find themselves deregistered.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is high time we understood the great social cost of corruption in this country. Many of the people are dying in this country due to lack of medicine because the money which we sent out to buy medicine ended up in the pockets of individuals because of corruption. Many Kenyans are going without education

because the money Parliament voted for education has gone into the pockets of individuals. We are busy doing Harambee to build chiefs' camps. Our District Officers are going without Land Rovers because the money allocated to buy District Officers' Land Rover is in the pockets of some big fish somewhere. We in Parliament here are suffering. Our Committees cannot meet because, although we fought hard to get Charter Hall across the road, the Treasury does not have money to renovate and partition it so that Members of Parliament can have meeting places there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is high time Kenyans realised what is happening. I will not call a person who has stolen from a parastatal a thief. If it is his stealing that causes 100 Kenyans to die, that person is not a thief; he is a murderer. I think it is high time we looked for ways and means of handling these people because our current legal framework and our legal institutions are not adequate. They are incapable of sorting this problem out. We have the Anti-corruption Unit within the Kenya Police Force. I am telling you if certain people were investigated by that Anti-corruption Unit, the Anti-corruption Unit people themselves would be losing their jobs. So, we have the Anti-corruption Unit but it has certain political limitations; it has certain no-go areas. That is why no person has been arrested and convicted in this country because of corruption.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenya is not the only country which has experienced problems of corruption. I think countries like Hong Kong have had this problem, even in greater magnitude than this country. In Hong Kong, they do not talk of eradicating corruption because they know it is impossible; they talk of controlling it. So, I think instead of us also pretending we are going to eradicate corruption, let us think of measures of controlling it. We have a very good example from the New South Wales in Australia where the Government has passed an Act which they call the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act. They gave up on Police, they gave up on Judiciary and all that, and they set-up a completely new system for dealing with corruption in New South Wales in Australia. The aims and objectives of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act - it is a 1988 Act - has a definition. First of all, they defined corruption because some of the things we say are corruption are not corruption. They say that and I quote:

"Corrupt conduct is any conduct of any person that adversely affects or that could adversely affect either directly or indirectly the honest or impartial exercise of official functions by any public official, any group or body of public officials or public authority, or any conduct of a public official that constitutes or involves the dishonest or partial exercise of any of his or her official function, or any conduct of a public official or a former public official that constitutes or involves a breach of public trust, or any conduct of a public official or former public official that involves the misuse of information or materials that he or she has acquired in the course of his or her official function whether or not for his or her benefit or for the benefit of any other person. Conduct is also any conduct of any person whether or not a public official -so even private persons are caught by this one - that adversely affects or that could adversely affect either directly or indirectly the exercise of official functions by any public official, any group or body of public officials or public authority or which could involve any of the following matters. Official misconduct which include breach of trust, fraud in office, oppression, extortion or imposition, bribery, blackmail, obtaining any secret commission, fraud, theft, perverting the course of justice, embezzlement, election bribery, election funding offences, election fraud, tax evasion, revenue evasion, currency violations, illegal gambling, bankruptcy, harbouring criminals, forgery, homicides, or matters similar to any matters related above or conspiracy thereof".

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would invite the Minister for Finance who is represented here, to look at this Independent Commission Against Corruption of the New South Wales in Australia, and see whether we could at least make the first serious steps to fight corruption in this country.

Coming in here year-in, year-out "crying" that you have been looted here and there and then we go back to sleep does not help this country at all.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Murungi is misleading the House because His Excellency the President has already started the exercise of identifying the problem. He has already stated that the problem is within the Civil Service, the top officers. There is only one more step to go, to name those people!

(Applause)

Mr. Murungi: Thank you. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think hon. Dr. Kopyio was standing on a point of order. I will not correct him. That was a point of information.

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

Mr. Mwaura: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to support the implementation of this PIC report.

The earlier speakers have dwelt at length on the question of corruption in our society, but I think time has come for both leaders and those in the public sectors to ponder and ask themselves: What role, contribution or legacy does each of us leave behind in whatever we are doing in building this nation? Whereas I do not want to compare our country with any that corruption has "eaten" in our system like it has done in Nigeria, I can only warn that you cannot really build a nation as a public servant or leader, if your interests in whatever you do is to "line your pockets" instead of "sweating to build for children of tomorrow or generations to come".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you look at various parastatals in this country, for a number of years, it is obvious that some of them have collapsed because the individuals who have been given to manage them have taken it upon themselves to enrich themselves without any regard of shame. They have gone over bridge by destroying those parastatals. For example, the KMC. If you look at the KMC, it could have gone a long way to help Kenya become a meat exporter. But it has never even gone overboard due to corruption year in year out. Yet it is an organisation that could have helped our people, especially in the dry areas like North-Eastern Province, Rift Valley and so on. Instead of building an organisation like the KMC, those who have headed it have really looted it. There was a time when there was a review to overhaul that organisation. But some of the people who headed that organisation are in this House today either as Ministers or as ordinary hon. Members of Parliament.

Look at cashewnuts industry which could have been built to help the nation export cashewnuts overseas, again that never materialised. The ICDC, KNTC and others have all collapsed! All I am saying here is that this is our country and we are not waiting to go and live in another country. So, every Kenyan man or woman who is given a responsibility to run a parastatal, he must do his best. Even if he has to steal, he should not cut the tree that gives you the fruit for tomorrow. You cannot cut the roots that helps a tree to stand on its own. So, if you are going to steal or eat some fruits, take one or two and not everything!

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. As much as I am enjoying my colleague's contributions, how do you take it? If one stands on the Floor of this House and he knows that corruption is a bad thing, but he advises us to take a little and not the whole lot. Is that in order?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is perfectly in order to say what he wants since it is a point of argument.

Mr. Shikuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are we not using the Floor of this House to "propagate corruption" in a small scale?

(Applause)

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my good friend hon. Shikuku, I am very serious in my contribution. The Minister for Health was here earlier on talking about ambulances and so on. Within the last week, the President has talked about the efforts he is going to take to make sure that most of our health centres get medicine which is not getting there at the moment. Yet we know that there is a department in the Ministry of Health responsible to ensure that medication gets to our people. There are people put there, but instead of doing that, they loot everything. This is what I am saying should never happen. Whatever your appetite is, do not open your mouth too wide and put everything in your stomach. Leave something for your children for tomorrow. That does not mean that I condone corruption at all!

The previous speaker said that about 53 per cent of Kenyans - I think he referred to Machakos - support corruption. That is a very high number to support corruption. If indeed 53 per cent of Kenyans supported corruption, what country would we be living in today?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Singapore is a country that was run by a Prime Minister for about 30 years. From what we know about that retired Prime Minister, corruption was never accepted in that country at all. As a result, Singapore became a good example of South Eastern Asia country where development was superb. There is no reason why Kenya cannot really turn around.

However, there has been comparison between the present regime and the previous government that people in the present government are "eating too much" as compared to the previous one of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

All I am saying is that whichever way you look at it sons and daughters of this country are suffering. It does not really help you to sleep on a golden bed. I know that we have Anti-corruption Unit with the Kenya Police. I know of a case where a Kenyan whom we understood sometimes back was buying beds each costing Kshs. 500,000, from an Italian furniture shop. He was a Kenyan who was a very senior man but overnight he became a millionaire. You cannot

do things in secret. Somebody somewhere is bound to say, "hon. Mwaura was here and he bought himself a walking stick for Kshs. 500,000". Where do I get that kind of money to buy a bed for half a million shillings? During the late Nkuruma's time some Ministers were sacked because of buying expensive beds. In this country today we have had some - I would not like to mention them - public servants who buy beds worth that amount of money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am cautioning that if we really want stability in this country we cannot have those of us who are given responsibility to look excessively rich when the common man in this country is trying to make ends meet. In our country today people go hawking at Machakos bus terminus so as to get money to bring up their children. They do so by selling mangoes, tomatoes and so on. These are our mothers. We have come to this Parliament and are appointed as Ministers, Permanent Secretaries or managing directors of parastatals, the next thing we do is to think of how much we are going to make so that the next day we become tycoons. I am cautioning that in doing so we are sowing seeds of creating instability in this country.

I remember one time when I worked at Harambee House as a young officer one of my bosses was a Permanent Secretary. One day as we were looking through a window this gentleman who is retired and doing very well today said, "You know, I fear one day there might be an uprising in this country because most of our people are becoming poor and poorer while a few of us are becoming rich". That gentleman was very right because in every country where there has been a revolution it is the minority who cause revolutions and not the majority. Therefore, it is the minority who are in charge of this country and not 25 or 30 million Kenyans. They fall in the category of graduates, leaders who are in the Government and those who are in charge of parastatals. I agree with the speaker who spoke earlier on that time has come for us to change because every year we debate on corruption. Not too long ago we read the Auditor-General's Report where the Kenya Milling Corporation was sold at a throw-away price and the man who was in charge of that organization, instead of being sacked, was transferred to another parastatal to head it.

Yesterday, I raised a question about the National Housing Corporation. We know that that organization sold its housing estate at a loss of about Kshs. 100 million. You know that organization sold the same estates to a consultant who knows everything about that corporation. Is this right? These are the things that we are saying should stop. Those people who are doing this kind of evil in our society must change their mentality if they want to help this country become a strong nation. We know that each one of us would like to be a rich man but it is better if you make money through your sweat and not through swindling because money that is made through swindling or through some arrangements is bad money. That money is condemned in this world and also in heaven. I am sure God will not appreciate people who have become millionaires overnight by accumulating their wealth through such means. Kenya Airways, our national carrier, is there because of the taxpayers of this country and yet over the years we hear stories of some individuals being commissioned to buy big aircraft from, say, United Kingdom or France. Recently I was reading a book titled "Africa Condemned" by a Ghanaian. In this book there are pages that talk about Kenya. When I was reading those pages I was thinking, "What can I do to make hon. Members know what is contained in those pages?". Names are mentioned in some pages of deals that were made by people sitting in this House and made money. I am saying that for the sake of this country---

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I hate to interrupt my friend who is making very useful contributions. He said that he read this book which I and you have not read where the names of some people sitting in this Parliament - I know you are seated and so am I - were involved in funny deals. Could he enlighten this House on this matter because, if we have to eradicate corruption, then we have to start with this House because I have said time and again that the headquarters of corruption is this Parliament?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You definitely know the wordings of Standing Order 72, hon. Shikuku. Continue hon. Mwaura.

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I came to this House--

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Sorry, I meant Standing Order 73.

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not believe in witch-hunting. We are all human beings and we make mistakes. None of us can stand here today and really claim to be as clean as water. None of us. All I am saying is that we all make mistakes and---

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not think I can take that remark. I am entitled for substantiation under Standing Order No

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! I beg your pardon. I was reading my Standing Orders. What was the remark?

Mr. Shikuku: He said that not everybody is as clean as water in this House. He was talking about corruption. I have fought it and I was at the forefront of trying to eradicate it. Now, the hon. Member implies that we are not clean here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am clean and I challenge him to tell me where I was involved in corruption and if he is not---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Shikuku! Hon. Shikuku definitely is as clean as he says and we presume every other hon. Member is clean, but if he has not made an aspersion on your character specifically, I do not think you are entitled to that intervention.

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that in this country we are nationals. We are Kenyans. Those who are outside, in the Galleries and here, should know what I am saying. I am saying that I agree with what hon. Shikuku has said. You have been in this House and in politics for over 40 years. You have been the spokesman of the poor and nobody doubts that, but I am saying that, if we are seriously going to change this country for the better, let us not sometimes pretend. Do not forget that I have also been in the public service for a long time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Mwaura! That is out of order! You are required at all times to address the Chair!

Mr. Mwaura: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for that. Maybe I got carried away because what we are discussing is a very serious matter. We are discussing a report on State Corporations in this country which, every year, take a large chunk of our budget. I am wondering that every year the Auditor-General continues to report to this House cases of corruption. And these things are being done by Kenyans - men and women. I appeal to Kenyans in this House and outside that it should not be a question of being rich overnight at the expense of Kenyans. Time has come when we must realise that when we do these things we make most Kenyans go without medicines. Those who are in charge of drugs and ambulances can cause deaths through diversion of these resources.

I can give the example of the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC). We know that many of our people, especially those in the North Eastern Province, depend on livestock which could be sold to the KMC. If this corporation was made viable it would enable Kenya to export meat overseas. Camel and livestock farmers would benefit a lot if this corporation was viable. I say no to coming here and making nice statements for the consumption of the Press. When I was the Kenyan Ambassador in Germany in 1977 I bought a house for this country and it is one of our best residents within our diplomatic service. I know that up to, maybe, 1980 corruption in this country was not as much as it is today. During the purchase of that house I made sure that I was with my officer in every stage of the negotiations. Strangely, one of my bosses one day asked me "How much money did you make out of that deal?"

When I was a District Officer in Mwingi, the store to my office was full of game trophies such as elephant tusks, lion skins and so on. I remember that in one year I entered that store only once. I am asking those who are in the public service "Are they maintaining the same service standards today?". If I was in charge of that store today, I am not sure whether some devil would not make me to clear everything from it so as to become a millionaire overnight. Hon. Kisiero served with me in London for many years and I know how many hours of day and night that he put into his job when he headed our commercial office. I am talking of the good old days when civil servants served this country with dedication and not because of how much money they would pocket from their positions. I ask those who meet the temptation of enriching themselves from their positions to go somewhere every night to ask God for ability to resist it.

I think that time has come for the Ministry to ensure that any official of a State Corporation who is connected by the Auditor-General with corruption is suspended from his job and then properly investigated. If President Mandela of South suspended his former wife from her job because she supposedly misused her position to benefit from a housing project, why can we not do the same? Let us be transparent so as to make this country great.

With these remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Sankori: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This Public Investments Committee Report is very important to our country. This is because corporations were formed so as to benefit the public. In some areas the public could be exploited by the private sector. The Government thought running of corporations like the KMC, the Central Bank of Kenya and the Kenya Ports Authority would protect the citizens from exploitation by people who wish to enrich themselves. The corporations were also to provide services which could not easily be provided by the private sector because of the nature. I think this was the main reason why the Government established State Corporations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a shame that after some time that aim of the Government was undermined. It is unfortunate that some people mistook these organisations for their personal properties. As hon. Mwaura said, a law of dishonesty was manufactured and, actually, it is parastatals that have spoilt the Civil Service. After the civil servants found out that within the parastatals, there are more loopholes, they prepared way for themselves to move into those parastatals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not ashamed to say, as hon. Mwaura said, that the degree of corruption and dishonesty is rising every day. My friends on the Opposite side thought that with multi-partysm, they would be able to contain that. However, unfortunately, some of them were the manufacturers of all these problems and they really have a long way to go to get rid of them. These parastatals are---

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It appears to me that Standing Order No.73 is

not really being strictly followed. An hon. Member has made a categorical statement that some people, meaning, hon. Members in the Opposition, were the manufacturers of this corruption. First, we are not "some people". Secondly, Members of the Opposition are hon. Members. Could he tell us who, among those hon. Members in the Opposition are the manufacturers of this corruption? I am in the Opposition. Am I one of the manufacturers he is talking about?

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, hon. Shikuku is as clean as snow. I never meant to say that hon. Shikuku or anybody else. I have not mentioned anybody. However, we have got some people even in the Opposition who have been heading parastatals and it is these parastatals that we are discussing. Such people are not clean. You need to do your homework to know who were heading parastatals some time back.

Mr. Obwocha: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Member for Kajiado Central has been challenged by hon. Shikuku to substantiate the fact that there are Members of the Opposition who are manufacturers of this problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! I think, with all due respect to my friend who is a long time Parliamentarian, hon. Shikuku, and yourself, I do not find anything in hon. Sankori's sentiments that is in breach of the wording of Standing Order No.73. For the avoidance of doubt, I want to remind you of what the relevant provision says: "No Member shall impute improper motive to any other Member except upon a specific Substantive Motion calling in question the conduct of that Member".

The substantiation you are asking for would, in fact, go specifically against the wording of that provision. Hon. Sankori said "some people", including some hon. Members in the Opposition. Whereas I do not want to say Members should make general aspersions against each other as individuals or as groups, I think the wording of the Standing Order is sufficiently specific as to require the prohibition of mentioning a Member by name to take effect. So, I cannot really go along with your requirement that he substantiates by naming names here, except on a Substantive Motion.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said some of these problems were brought about because of dishonesty, tribalism, nepotism. This is because you will find that if a Maasai is heading an organisation, 20 per cent of the top employees will be from his tribe. This is not a secret. Unfortunately, I happen to have come from a minority tribe, as they call it, a tribe that has not been well learned. So, we are actually disadvantaged. That is to say we are among the few who are not corrupt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the lack of professionals to head these parastatals is another source of problems to these organisations. I have **[Mr. Sankori]** been saying, time and again, that to give a layman a parastatal to run, a task for which he may not have experience might not ---

(Hon. Obwocha interjected loudly)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can you protect me from hon. Obwocha?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! What did hon. Obwocha do?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Member on the Floor made a categorical statement that he comes from a group that is not corrupt in this country. I have hon. ole Ntimama in front of me here and I do not know whether hon. Sankori knows what he is talking about. Can he substantiate that statement?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is a mischievous point of order.

Mr. Sankori: I think so too, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

I said that tribalism, nepotism and corruption are the ones that are ---

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. ole Ntimama): On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to give some information to the hon. Member that the Masaai are not a minority. We are a very special group.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, nepotism is a cancer within our parastatals and even within our government system. I remember some time back, a PS was sacked simply because he employed nearly everybody in his Ministry from his own location. At the same time, another senior employee in the City Commission was sacked because of bringing the entire tribe to Nairobi City Council. These are problems that all of us must fight against instead of feigning ignorance while we know what is going on. As hon. Mwaura said, we must try to save this country because we have no other place to go. We must try to clean ourselves, starting from this House. Regardless of whether we are in the Opposition or the Government, all of us have got a duty to protect this nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of parastatal Chief Executives are protected by their godfathers. These godfathers are another cancer in the parastatals. Some of the Chief Executives in the parastatals are messing up with the parastatals. They do not mind because they know that as long as their godfathers are there, there is nothing that

can happen to them. Therefore, they go ahead and misuse their offices, carry out a lot of shady deals within the organisations because they know that somebody is there to protect them. It is shameful that some people whose names were mentioned by the Public Investments Committee Report are still holding public offices. Surely, if they are honourable enough, they should have volunteered to resign and cleaned themselves up. That Report is a public document. It is going to be read by everybody, your names appear there. Personally, if my name was mentioned there, I cannot accept to be in an office where everybody will think of me as a thief. It has now become public knowledge that So-and-So should be disciplined because he/she stole so much money, and yet you continue sitting comfortably in an office and expect to command some respect for yourself.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Public Investments Committee has done a very good job and I must commend it. It is our duty as hon. Members of Parliament to see that what we say here is implemented. Otherwise, there is no need of us sitting for six months, preparing that Report, using public funds and doing nothing. This is a challenge especially to the Treasury, who the public knows are the custodians of their money and property. It is a pity that the Treasury cannot even implement a Report that has been adopted by this House. Where are we going to? It is not you who has said that So-and-So should be sacked or So-and-So should be taken to court, it is this House. You have the protection that you require. So why can you not take the necessary steps?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say we come to this House not to witchhunt anybody, but try to correct the evils done by the system, or any organisation. If you read the PIC Report, you will find that some organisations are very good, but some of them do not meet their targets. We should have an overhaul of all parastatals if they have to survive. I say that there are some parastatals that the Government establishes to protect wananchi, but unfortunately, despite the fact that they are given the monopoly, they still make losses. Some parastatals like Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation, Kenya Power and Lighting Company, Kenya Ports Authority have no reasons at all to make any losses in their accounts. Nobody is competing with them. I am not saying that they are not doing a good job, but I am saying that they ought to excel more than ever before. Kenya Broadcasting Corporation should improve now that KTN is there challenging them. But they have also got an upper hand. I am sorry to say that the Minister for Information and Broadcasting is not here to hear what I am saying. I am saying that KBC should be making a lot of money compared to what they are getting now. If KTN is getting some business now, that shows that KBC was getting double, if not triple, what they are getting now. Before the licencing of KTN there was no other station challenging KBC. I am not supporting my friends on the opposition side that we need a station or that they have to have their own station. I am only saying that such parastatals should be seen to be making profit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that Kenya National Trading Corporation (KNTC) is collapsing. I am sorry to say that the KNTC has been 'killed' by the so-called Chief Executive. I know of a Chief Executive, who only moved there two years and looted the whole parastatal and went scot-free! He only went to court for a few days and he---

An. hon. Member: Can you substantiate that?

Mr. Sankori: Yes, I said that I know of a Chief Executive of KNTC, who looted and is now a free man after going to court only for a few days. Ask Mr. David Tirop if he got his pension.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have got a remedy for all these parastatals if we are very serious about them. I am challenging our Front Bench to be appointing people who are qualified to run various parastatals under various Ministries. They should be people of integrity, but not looters.

Mr. Obwocha: Conclude your speech!

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that hon. Obwocha is---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Obwocha, you shall refrain from such interjections. Continue, hon. Sankori.

Mr. Sankori: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that there are a few parastatals that are actually doing a good job like the Central Bank of Kenya which is trying to recover money from various corners. That is the kind of job we would like other parastatals to do.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Obwocha: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at last I have caught your eye. I am very grateful.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will also be very brief because I see that my colleague, hon. Shikuku, also wants to contribute. I would like to say that the Report of the PIC, as presented by the Chairman, has a lot of things and I am sure our colleagues will highlight some of the areas where the others would not like to highlight.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to start with privatisation programme of the parastatals. First of all, we know that many of the parastatals were formed to be able to help the economy of this country. But what we are seeing now is totally a different matter. Year in, year out, money is being lost through these parastatals. Last Session, there was a Paper presented to this House on Kenya Airways, which when the House debated, the House was not able to conclude that debate. We are now being told that Kenya Airways is going ahead with privatisation with

or without the approval of that Paper from this House. This is very sad because if Government is going to ignore the contributions of hon. Members, then we are facing a very serious situation. The losses that Kenya Airways has made all over the years, after taking loans for hiring those aircrafts are huge.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a big issue on these loans. Firstly, I am happy that the Assistant Minister for Finance, who is a professional colleague of mine is here. When you capitalise KShs.4 billion and you know that that Corporation does not have the matching assets for those loans, then what are you talking about? Why should you capitalise a Corporation which does not have subsequent assets? There are no assets to warrant the capitalisation of those loans in Kenya Airways and indeed, a national carrier like Kenya Airways should not be in the hands of foreigners for various security and other reasons. Therefore, those in the Treasury and in Government who are concerned about the privatisation of Kenya Airways should look into this issue very closely because Kenyans are watching very closely what is going to happen to Kenya Airways.

There was even a question this morning about accounting for money which is being borrowed. We were told that the new management is making profits and, indeed, if they are making profits, what the hell then are you selling this Corporation for? We have a lot of questions to ask about Kenya Airways.

With regard to the privatisation programme, we have been told that there is a Chief Executive who took money from the Milling Corporation of Kenya. This same man was transferred to the Parastatal Reform Committee where he sold the same Corporation to people who have not paid. These people are trading to get money from the same Corporation in order to pay. I think this is what hon. Mwaura referred to as corruption to support corruption. This same officer has now been transferred to the National Housing Corporation to head even a bigger Corporation which deals with even bigger loans. This is very sad.

An hon. Member: They will pay for that one day!

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we expect that those officers who have been given responsibility and have squandered money should be taken to court. If the court does not find them guilty, then they should retire peacefully. They have no business managing our State Corporations; moving from one Corporation to another. We have many qualified Kenyans who can manage these State Corporations.

When I read this report, I get confused in the sense that the Government which is supposed to manage public affairs is running hotels. In this report the Government is running some hotels. The Government is running Meru Mulika Lodge, Tea Hotel Limited, Sirikwa Hotel, Mara Lodge Limited, African Tours and Hotels Limited, Golf Hotel Limited, Marsabit Lodge Kenya Limited, Sunset Hotel, Buffalo Springs Lodge, Kabarnet Hotel, Mount Elgon Hotel, Homa Bay Hotel and Hotel Investors Limited. In fact, the Government is running a total of 13 hotels. Does the Government have to go into issues like managing hotels? These are areas that should be left to private businessmen. This is not a fake report. The accounts of these hotels are still being audited by the Auditor-General (Corporations) and this means that the Government has shares in those hotels. Those hotels should be wholly privatised. The Government has no business running hotels when it cannot run public affairs properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this report we read about Mumias Sugar Company. The Committee did a commendable job. They recommended that the monies that were swindled by one of these KANU operatives who now wants to become KANU Chairman, Nairobi--- I can see the KANU Secretary-General looking at me.

An hon. Member: Do not worry about that. Tell him the truth.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been recommended in this report that that person should pay that money back to Mumias Sugar Company. He should pay back Kshs.28 million to the Company.

The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are discussing the PIC Report. Are these innuendoes and insults really necessary? It is not proper for hon. Obwocha to refer to KANU Secretary-General because that is totally unnecessary.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot be more definite than this report. This report mentions specifically the name of the person who swindled Mumias Sugar Company money. He swindled Kshs.28 million from the Company. The Government should follow him and make sure that he refunds that money to the public coffers. I am only saying that hon. Kamotho who happens to be KANU Secretary-General is encouraging that person to become KANU Chairman, Nairobi Branch.

Mr. Mwaura: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. My good friend, hon. Obwocha, has referred to somebody who has swindled Mumias Sugar Company money. Could he name that fellow?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! That is a frivolous point of order, Mr. Mwaura. The Member on the Floor is referring to a paragraph in the PIC report and I am sure you have a copy of that report.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all we are saying is that, instead of the Government investigating that scandal in Mumias Sugar Company so that the culprits are brought to book, what they have done is to victimise some of the officers who even reported this scandal and the person who benefitted from this scandal has gone

scot-free. The farmers have not been paid and that is not the best way of running our parastatals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to talk about the accounting systems and submission of the accounts of these parastatals. As we know, the Exchequer and Audit Act provides for a time limit within which these accounts are supposed to be submitted. As we know some of these parastatals do not submit their accounts in time.

I would like to take issue with the Ministry of Finance. We have been told, and I am not imputing improper motive to anyone, that the Internal Audit Department has been abolished and transferred to the office of the Controller and Auditor-General. I submit here that is corruption of the highest order in this country. This is because internal auditors are supposed to examine vouchers and find out what is happening in various Ministries and parastatals before any payments are made. These fellows have been removed and the District Commissioners now have a free hand to do whatever they want. The suppliers have a free hand to do what they want. The internal auditors have no jobs; they do not even know where to sit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Circular from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, does not tell them what their role is. If the people who are supposed to examine vouchers before they are paid cannot be allowed to do this, where are we going? Who is going to talk on behalf of these people who are suffering? They have no jobs. They have been removed just because people want to encourage corruption. This is very sad. When I look at this Report, the Ministry of Education under which these parastatals fall has various problems. Number 26, Teachers Service Commission, which submits these accounts late does not pay retiring teachers in time. I spend half of my time in Teachers Service Commission offices chasing terminal benefits for the teachers who have retired.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) where hon. Kamotho, "doctors" pupils' results to fit the "*siasa mbaya, maisha mbaya*" philosophy.

The Minister for Education (Mr. Kamotho): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member really in order to make such a serious allegation that I personally "doctor" exams in KNEC?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Did you say that, Mr. Obwocha?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not say hon. Kamotho "doctors" exams. I said "where the KNEC doctors results and hon. Kamotho announces those results". The Kenyans believe they were "doctored."

The Minister for Education (Mr. Kamotho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Obwocha made a categorical statement that hon. Kamotho who is seated here "doctors" exams in the KNEC.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Order! Well, I see there is a dispute as to what was said. I must confess I did not get the actual wording. If, indeed, what hon. Kamotho insists that hon. Obwocha stated is actually what you stated and that will come out in the HANSARD, it is a very serious allegation, and unless you want now to take this opportunity to withdraw and make an amendment, I am afraid if the HANSARD bears you out, you will have also violated a rule of the House, not just in making an aspersion of hon. Kamotho's character but in denying before this House and before the Chair that you did not make that statement. Otherwise, I have to wait for the HANSARD to come out.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot apologise for something that Kenyans know, that a living example---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Order, hon. Obwocha. Do not try to be intelligent by half. What I have said is, if it is true that you did say hon. Kamotho personally "doctors" examination results, it is a very serious allegation which I will not allow you to get away with. You stated, after he protested, that you did not make that statement. I am saying if you did not, lucky you, because now I will have to consult the HANSARD to know exactly what wording you used; and I am also reminding you that if you opt, therefore, to insist on your position that you did not make that statement, if by chance, the HANSARD bears you out, lucky you. If the HANSARD bears hon. Kamotho out, you know how serious it is to repeat and insist before the Chair that you did not make the statement when you know you have made it.

Mr. Obwocha: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Kenyans know that the results were "doctored" by the KNEC. Musa Gitau Primary School is a living example of that. The man who is in charge of the Ministry of Education is hon. Kamotho.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member able to substantiate that these results were "doctored?" We have heard rumours that Opposition people paid people to go and make those allegations? They cannot come here and say the people "doctored" examinations when they did not "doctor" any examination. Nobody "doctors" examinations and it is not right for an hon. Member of Parliament to get away with that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Order! Regarding the matter as I have already made my ruling on, I think I do not want to dwell on it any more. As I have said, the HANSARD will be out by early tomorrow morning and we will know whether, in fact, hon. Obwocha did say hon. Kamotho personally "doctored" examination results. I

have already warned him sufficiently in very simple and clear language, on how serious such a statement will be, especially in view of his insistence that he has not said it. I wish now that hon. Members will get away from this question of examination results. We are discussing PIC Report.

Mr. Obwocha: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. That Minister, when he crossed over to KANU, he is fond of telling a lot of untruths. I would like to say---

(Laughter)

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member on the Floor out to incite people or to contribute to this Motion? I am not fond of making untruths unless he can say now which untruths I have said. Can he substantiate now? Can he tell me which untruths I have said? He has said untruths, that the examinations were "doctored." Which untruths have I said?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Musa Gitau Primary School is a living example. When they remarked the examinations, the marks were not the same as these that were awarded before. So, if they can leave me to proceed on this issue---

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has asked for substantiation of the fact that the Minister has been uttering untruths. Again, this hon. Member who is here telling us a whole lot of untruths is actually getting away with it.

An hon. Member: How?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a point about the universities in this country, if I can be left alone to make this point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Order! I hope after this I will not need to intervene on this situation again from the Chair. Hon. Members have to refrain themselves in contributing to debates, to use decent language and, in particular, to avoid unduly provocative language. In this regard, I wish to remind hon. Members, particularly, hon. Obwocha, to the wording of Standing Order No. 73(3) which states, and I quote:-

"It shall be out of order to use offensive or insulting language whether in respect of hon. Members of the House or other persons."

I am sure you will not be happy if an hon. Member said, you tell untruths. Shall we, please, get away from this?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the lessons I learnt when I became a hon. Member of Parliament is to differentiate between Parliamentary language and Unparliamentary language. I would like to say that in this Report, the issues that are raised about our universities, there is no university which is not covered here in terms of having problems. I have said the Ministry of Education under which the Teachers Service Commission falls has various problems. The KNEC, that is number 27, Jomo Kenyatta Foundation, 28, University of Nairobi, 29, Nairobi University Press, 30, the University Students Accommodation Board, 31, Kenyatta University, Maseno University College, Moi University, and 35 Egerton University all have problems with their accounts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people who are charged with the responsibilities of running those universities are not doing so properly. It is our responsibility, as legislators, to challenge the Minister in this House, if he is not doing his job properly.

It is also a fact that the 8-4-4 system of education has collapsed. When I listen to the "propaganda radio station" KBC in the morning saying that "All the 8-4-4 graduates from this country can enter any university without any pre-university education" I sympathise with myself. This is because my son asks me "Dad, is what Makau's radio saying correct or not?" This is because it is a lie! An "O" level student who has qualified here ---

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to describe KBC as "Makau's radio"? First of all, KBC does not belong to hon. Makau; it belongs to Kenya! Is he in order?

An hon. Member: But he is the Minister in charge!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, hon. Obwocha! One of the lessons you learned when you came to Parliament was to differentiate between Parliamentary and Unparliamentary languages. I have just heard you say it is a "lie;" which is unparliamentary!

Mr. Obwocha: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. If I used the word "lie", I gracefully withdraw it. But it is a very well-known fact that what comes out of that radio or the only truth that comes out of that radio is only when it talks about somebody who has died! Otherwise, that radio station is not worth listening to at all!

(Applause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a student who wants to be admitted into any of the universities in UK must go to a pre-university course. The Minister has the audacity to tell untruth to Kenyans that if you want to go to "X" university, in fact, he even mentioned the university which I went into, Oxford, that you can just "walk in" with your 8-4-4 certificate! That is very insulting to the Kenyans since they are more intelligent than that. In those days when ignorance, disease and poverty were leading, it is not the same time as today. This is 1995 and Kenyans know the difference between truth and untruth!

If indeed KBC (KANU Broadcasting Corporation) is now making a profit, as a parastatal, and the Minister for Information and Broadcasting is here, he should do a favour to this House and give the people of this nation a service by re-allocating "Today in Parliament" broadcast the rightful time when people can listen to what their legislators or representatives are saying in this House. The only person whom we hear time in time out is the Minister himself saying nothing! He should find time to air the views of this Parliament ---

Mr. Sankori: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am seeking your guidance with regards to the hon. Member's contribution. Can you request him to be serious with his contribution in this House and stop insulting people on the KANU side?

An hon. Member: Who has been insulted? What insult?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I have insulted anybody, I wish to withdraw. I do not insult anybody. I am just saying that KBC, as a parastatal, I am sure even the hon. Member's own people are asking him that the contributions of hon. Members in this House should be aired during a period of time when they are at home and can listen, but not at 9.30 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. when you know that people in the rural areas are already asleep! You have the whole morning full of music, Franco, Tabu Ley, and so on! Why do you not air "Today in Parliament" programme at 6.00 a.m. in the morning, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Mwaura: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister for Information and Broadcasting is here and the hon. Obwocha has referred to KBC as "KANU Broadcasting Corporation". Is he in order? Can he be allowed to get away with it? Do we agree with him on that point?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is up to you to choose whether to agree with him or not! Proceed, hon. Obwocha.

(Applause)

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member shares my opinions or not. The only time I hear them saying anything is when hon. Shikuku has given hon. Matiba an ultimatum!

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the Turkwell Multipurpose Project. I think I am just saying it at the right time when "he" has just walked in. The audit query was - this is on page 272 - and quote:-

"During the year under review, the parent Ministry disbursed on behalf of the Authority (Kerio Valley Development Authority) amounts totalling to KSh.327,523,620.00 thereby bringing the total amounts so disbursed between 1986/1987 and 1991/1992 to KSh.5,849,680,240.00. However, as previously reported, amounts totalling KSh.5,849,680,240.00 so disbursed have not been reflected in the books of accounts of the Authority and have also not been 'vouched' because the documents supporting their payments have not been produced for audit verification.

Similarly, tender documents relating to the project have still not been produced for audit verification and, consequently, I have not been able to satisfy myself as to how the foreign company was identified and awarded the tender".

Mr. Shikuku: We will follow them up in future to their graves.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with a recommendation that was made by the Committee. The recommendation merely says this:-

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

Mr. Obwocha: I am not talking about hon. Biwott.

Mr. Biwott: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just walked in and the hon. Member said that he was raising something. So, I wanted to know whether he was talking about me or somebody else.

An hon. Member: Are you guilty?

Mr. Biwott: I am never guilty at all.

An hon. Member: Why are you worried?

Mr. Biwott: I am not worried; I am just asking him whether he was talking about me as I walked in or somebody else.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is talking about the Public Investments Committee Report.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you. I was not talking about the "Total Man". In fact, he walked in with another short man who is representing Gatundu Constituency.

Mr. Gitau: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Even though I am in Jomo's shoes, I am not as short as the "Total Man". In fact, I am absolutely "total" to the people I represent.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was talking about the Public Investments Committee Report. What I do not agree with is the following recommendation:-

"The Committee recommends that the Chief Executive should always produce all necessary documents and information during the audit exercise as required under Section 9(3) of the Exchequer and Audit Act (Cap. 412).

The Committee further recommends that the Chief Executive should maintain correct and up-to-date books of account."

So, what I am wondering about is; What recommendation was made in terms of the vouching and how the foreign company was identified and how it was awarded the tender. This is because we are told that this contract was signed in a Paris hotel. Money changed hands there. Corruption took place there. We want to be told about this issue. I hope that something is going to be done here although I can see very anxious eyes looking at me from the other side of the House.

Mr. Shikuku: On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to inform the hon. Member that I also looked at that recommendation and I do not agree with it. Since it is in black and white, they may get away with it during this regime but since this document is going to be kept in the archives and I am sure that our offsprings will dig out all the necessary information and get hold of the people involved, if they will be dead, their bones will be exhumed, tied, taken to a court of law, tried and burnt.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Shikuku! That is not a point of information. If you want to contribute, wait for your time. There is nothing to be informed there.

Mr. Obwocha: Thank you, hon. Shikuku. We will, at least, leave this book to our children to take care of it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to conclude, so that other hon. Members can contribute to this particular issue, I think we are not satisfied with what the Chairman of the Public Investments Committee told this House about the Kshs. 5.8 billion being sunk in this "white elephant" called Turkwell Gorge Project which will take two years to fill those dams.

An hon. Member: It will take 20 years!

Mr. Biwott: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Now that he has talked about Turkwell Gorge Project I can talk. I wanted him to come up with the issue and then I could answer him. First of all, it is a crime for an hon. Member here to lie.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Mr. Biwott, will you withdraw the use of the word "lie" referring to an hon. Member?

Mr. Biwott: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the word "lie" and substitute it with "falsehood".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the agreement of Turkwell Gorge Project was signed here in Treasury in full view of the whole Television Network of this country. I do not know where the hon. Member was because there has never been any agreement that was signed in Paris. I think if a man like this can tell untruths, I do not think he is even worth to be a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, those are terrible aspersions on my person. While I respect him because of age, I do not know whether I can respect him in terms of academic qualifications.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You shall always address the Chair, Mr. Obwocha.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to address the Chair.

I would like to finish by saying--- First of all, that was not even a point of order.

Mr. Biwott: Is the hon. Member in order to insinuate that he cannot respect my academic qualifications? I am properly qualified up to university but I am not an accountant.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has yet to tell us his profession.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my last point is that the Public Investments Committee and the Public Accounts Committee made these recommendations and in one paragraph they have recommended that the staff of this Kenya National Assembly, who put in a lot of their effort, be paid honoraria. In the last Reports, these recommendations were made and we were told that even Treasury had approved the payment of this honoraria and yet these officers have

not been paid up to this time. Could this House be told the reasons why these officers are not being paid? If we are waiting for the Budget, then we are due to receive it very soon, I think next week. Could this money be included in the Budget so that these officers could receive what is due to them? Those of us who sit in the Public Investments Committee and Public Accounts Committee get our travelling and sitting allowances. What is causing the delay in the payments to these officers who sit with us all the day long up to 6.00 p.m. or 7.00 p.m in the evening?

The Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, Mr. Obwocha! Were you in the House yesterday when I hear the Speaker made a ruling on this specific matter?

Mr. Obwocha: I was not in.

The Deputy Speaker: You were not. Okay, for the benefit of those like you who were away, I understand that the Speaker made a ruling which I think everybody should respect that the specific recommendation on that matter is actually out of order.

Mr. Obwocha: That draws me back to the fact that it is out of order to recommend some good work.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I did not follow what you have just said. Is it out of order for them to be paid, that these officers should not be paid their honoraria? What is out of order?

The Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! You will get it from the HANSARD.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we are saying is that the Government should be transparent in disposing of these loss-making corporations. We would like to see a situation where only strategic corporations are left to the Government because of the nature of their work. All these corporations like hotels should be disposed of in a transparent manner.

(Hon. Keah nodded in agreement)

I can see the Assistant Minister for Finance nodding, but I hope that he is not nodding just because of the "kitu kidogo involved!"

With those very many words, I beg to support the Motion.

Mr. Shikuku: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii baada ya mimi kuingojea kwa muda mrefu. Kwanza, ripoti hii inatuonyesha kwamba ufasidi katika Kenya uko na unazidi kuongezeka. Pesa ambazo zinapotea kwa sababu ya ufasidi zinatoshwa kuwasomesha watoto maskini ambao ni werevu kutoka darasa la kwanza hadi chuo kikuu na bila ya kuwa na haja ya ule Mswada ambao unataka wanafunzi wa chuo kikuu wawe wakipewa mikopo ya kulipia karo ambayo watalipa baada ya kumaliza masomo. Ukweli ni kwamba Mswada huu hauna maana kwa sababu Waziri wa Elimu alisema kwamba wajibu wake ni kuwapa wanafunzi elimu ya chuo kikuu lakini si kuwapa kazi. Je, mtu akipata digrii na akose kupewa kazi ataulipaje mkopo wa karo aliopewa? Ukweli ni kwamba wanafunzi, hasa wale maskini, hawataweza kusoma kwa sababu hawataweza kulipa karo. Tena, watakaokuwa wakisamehe ulipaji karo watawasamehe ulipaji karo kwa watoto wa matajiri na si wale wa maskini. Kwa njia hii, watoto wa matajiri watafanikiwa huku wale wa maskini wakiachwa nyuma kimasomo.

Ripoti hii inaonyesha kwamba pesa zililiwa wazi wazi. Katika ukurasa wa 16 ripoti hii inasema:-

"The Committee observed with concern that African Tours and Hotels incurred an expenditure of Kshs4,377,433/- on purchase of land apparently for construction of staff houses without prior approval of the parent Ministry and the Treasury."

Sasa tuna Serikali au la? Ilikuwa shirika hili likatumia pesa hizi bila idhini ya Serikali? Ningependa maandishi wa magazeti wafanye kazi yao na kuwaambia wananchi jumla ya pesa ambazo zimetumiwa vibaya. Kwa njia hii, wananchi watakubaliana na mimi kwamba hakuna haja ya kwenda kutafuta pesa kutoka nje na kuwaweka watoto wetu katika madeni ambayo watalipa baada ya vifo vyetu. Hii inafanyika kwa sababu tunaziiba pesa zetu wenyewe halafu tunaenda kuomba za wengine.

Ajabu ni kwamba Mawaziri wanapoenda kuomba pesa wanasafiri kwa first class ya ndege. Tangu lini mwombaji akasafiri first class? Si hata wangesafiri kwa meli au gari moshi ambazo zina nauli ya chini. Ajabu nyingine ni kwamba wanaulaumu Upinzani ati "umeolewa na wageni," lakini, kati ya Upinzani na KANU, ni nani ambao wameolewa na wageni? Wanaokwenda Paris kuomba na kuilambalamba mikono ya Wazungu ni Serikali hii au ni Upinzani? Hata wanatambia kwamba sisi ni nchi huru na huku wanategemea kuomba! Nchi huru kweli inategemea uombaji? Ni Serikali gani hii ambayo inaiba pesa zake yenyewe halafu inaenda kuomba ng'ambo?

Tena, Bw. Naibu Spika, Serikali hii haina aibu. Nakala za ripoti hii ziko kila pahali huko ng'ambo, kama vile New York, London na Paris, na wafadhili wanajua vile tumeziiba pesa zetu wenyewe. Tena, sasa ripoti yenyewe imeifadhiwa katika kompyuta na kila wanapotaka kuona vile ambavyo tumeziiba pesa zetu wanakibovya tu kidude cha kompyuta. Sasa, Upinzani unazuiaji pesa za wafadhili zisiingie hapa nchini? Kinachozuia pesa kuingia hapa ni yaliyo katika ripoti hii. Hata mimi kama ningekuwa mfadhili singewapa hata ndururu! Kwani hao wafadhili ni ndugu zenu? Mnaziiba pesa zenu halafu mnaenda kuomba zao, kwani babu zenu waliweka pesa huko? Ni lazima

tuzichunge pesa zetu ili tuzitumie kuiendesha Serikali yetu nazo. Ripoti hii inaendelea na kugusia juu ya Shirika Reli la Kenya. Ajabu ni kwamba nauli ya kutoka hapa hadi Mombasa, kwa gari moshi sasa imefika Kshs5,000/-. Mimi nitaenda Mombasa leo jioni kwa gari moshi na tayari nimeambiwa niende na Kshs5,000/- za nauli. Tena, unalazimishwa ule na utumie malazi yao. Kwa nini mtu asikubaliwe kuvitumia vitu hivi kwa hiari yake? Ripoti inasema,

"The Kenya Railways Corporation had excluded the value of land without title deeds from the books of account and this understated the value of land to the tune of Kshs1,390,245/-.

Sasa ukihesabu hizi zote pamoja, zimeshafika milioni sita, na sijamaliza kitabu hiki. Ona vile pesa zinaenda na watu wetu wamefilisika. Ukienda kule nyumbani, ukimtaazama mtu, unaona vile ana dhiki, ana taabu katika uso wake. Hawezi kula; kupata chakula siku moja ni vigumu. Mtoto haendi shule kwa sababu mzazi hawezi kulipa karo. Mtoto hawezi kuvaa vizuri. Poverty is the order of the day in the countryside, yet thousands of millions of shillings are being squandered by a few people. Halafu tunaambiwa "mapenzi na amani", na "mkae hivyo hivyo, na Mungu awabariki". Saa ngapi Mungu atabariki watu ambao wana dhiki na wananyanyaswa na Serikali yao wenyewe ambao inawaita "wanaichi watukufu"?

Bw. Naibu Spika, ukiangalia ukurasa wa 17 sehemu (iii), Ripoti inaongea kuhusu "Procurement and tendering procedures". Hapa ndipo mahali wananchi wasikie na wasidanganywe, ndiyo wajue Harambee inatoka wapi. Sisi waheshimiwa Wabunge tumechaguliwa kuja kuzungumza katika Bunge hili shida za watu wetu. Hatukuchaguliwa tuende ku "develop; Mbunge hawezi ku "develop" kutoka kwa mshahara wake. Ana develop kutoka kwa ushuru wa watu ambao wanalipa Serikali hii ushuru huo. Imekuwaje wanalipa ushuru kwa Serikali, ushuru huo unaliwa, halafu hii Serikali inasema Wabunge waende wafanye Harambee, wafanye maendeleo, na huku wao wanakula pesa hapa? Ikiwa ni kwamba Mbunge afanye maendeleo, basi kodi ilipwe kwa Mbunge na tutafanya kazi. Lakini ikiwa kodi inalipwa kwa Serikali na Serikali inaambia Mbunge aende afanye maendeleo, that is rubbish! Mnakula pesa, na sasa ziko hapa, in black and white. Tunazungumza, wengine wanafikiri tunacheza, lakini uzuri ni kwamba tuna kile kitu kinaitwa HANSARD. HANSARD inaweka neno, na wewe mwenyewe uliambia mhe. Obwocha kwamba ngoja, HANSARD itakapotoka, tupate kwamba wewe ulisema hayo ambayo unakana, utakiona kilichomfanya punda asimee pembe, na hali kimo chake ni kama cha ng'ombe. Ukitaka kujua hayo, lazima ufe umuulize Mungu kwa nini alimnyima punda pembe.

Bw. Naibu Spika, HANSARD inaandika maneno tunayosema. Leo, tuko katika enzi ya Mtukufu Rais Moi. Mimi au wewe tunaweza kuwa safi, lakini ukweli ni kwamba yeye na mimi na wewe hatutakaa milele hapa. Kuna wakati mambo haya yataenda kufukuliwa, na HANSARD itatolewa, na ukweli huu utatoka. Shikuku atakuwa amekufa, fair enough. Lakini, kwa sababu sisi ni Serikali ambayo inamcha Mungu, Biblia inasema Mungu atafwata vizazi vinne na hivi vizazi vinne vitafwatwa, na wengine katika hii system, mifupa yetu itafufuliwa na itafungwa na kupelekwa kotini, na ikipatikana na hatia, itachomwa, and the ashes will be thrown in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, under the procurement and tendering procedures, "the Committee observed with concern and deplored the manner in which certain State Corporations either procured goods and services, or disposed of goods in total disregard of the laid-down procurement procedures." Hizi procurement procedures zinawekwa na Wizara ya Fedha, nayo inajua haya maneno, na wote wanashiriki katika haya mambo. Ninamuona mhe. Bw. Keah amekaa hapa mbele yangu. "The Committee expressed concern that in the absence of open tender, it is difficult to determine whether goods were procured from the most economical sources or disposed off at a competitive price, for example, Nyayo Tea Zones - Rehabilitation of trawlers at the cost of Kshs9,889,787, without open tender." Mtu anambia tu mwingine "chukua hii na utanigawia hii, basi, mambo yaendeleo", na wanajua kuna tender procedures. Hizo milioni tisa zimekwenda. Ongeza zile milioni zingine uone ni ngapi zimekwenda sasa. Secondly, there was irregular sale of forest produce at Kaptarakwa Forest Tea Zone, resulting in a loss--- Serikali imepoteza Kshs14,938,614. Lo! Na hapa, tunaenda Ulaya kuomba msaada. Tunangojea msaada kutoka Sweden, Marekani, na kwingineko ili tutengeneze barabara hii. Unangojea msaada, na pesa zako unakula. Aibu kwa Serikali hii! Sisi Waluhya husema, ukizaa mtoto ambaye hana aibu, afadhali umuue.

Tunaelezwa tena: Moi University; procurement of furniture. The university lost Kshs343,980 as a result of not adhering to tendering procedures.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to inform hon. Shikuku that during our deliberations in this Committee, we became so familiarized with the word "billions" that I was telling my colleagues that after we finish, we might as well go to ---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Dr. Kopiyo, face the microphone!

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am being heard and I can also look this way. This is normal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You have to address the Chair and also, I cannot hear you.

Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can address the Chair while I am looking this way. There

is no problem!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, Dr. Kopyio! It is not a laughing matter.

Dr. Otieno-Kopyio: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no problem. I can look this way. This is part of the whole House. I do not see a problem.

I was informing hon. Shikuku that the level of corruption in parastatals is in the order of billions.

Mr. ole Sankori: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I seek your guidance whether it is in order for an hon. Member to argue with the Chair when the Chair issues some directives on how to go about the business of this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is obvious that it is utterly out of order to argue with the Chair. In any case, it was a very simple matter. It happens often that when I am consulting on the side with the Clerks-at-Table or Members of Parliament, Members shoot up on points of order and points of information. If I do not hear it and then there is a controversy later on, I will be at a loss. So, it was in good faith that I asked hon. Kopyio to face the microphone and, particularly, this side so that I could hear him. It was a very simple matter; so I do not see why he was insisting on his right to face any side. Of course, you are free to face even the roof, so long as it goes on record and the Speaker can hear you. Continue, Mr. Shikuku.

Mr. Shikuku: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika. Mimi ninataka kufwata tu mamilioni ya shilingi zetu ambazo zimepotea, na ambazo tunaambiwa watoto lazima wapewe mkopo kulipia elimu ya chuo kikuu, na huku, wananchi wachache wakubwa wananyonya nchi hii na wanadanganya wananchi kwamba wanawapenda. Watoto na akina mama wanapendwa. Ripoti hii inasema hivi kuhusu Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA): "Procurement of equipment for Turkwell Gorge Multi-purpose Project; a total of Kshs5,849,680,240 has not been reflected in the books of accounts." Hii imeshamezwa. Billioni tano haionyeshwi kwa vitabu. Na bado tunapanda ndege first class, siyo tourist class, na kwenda kuishi katika Five Star Hotels huko Paris halafu kesho tunaenda kuomba. Na yule unayemwomba anajua ukweli uko wapi. Aibu ni kitu kizuri, lakini kuzaa watoto ambao hawana aibu, ni vibaya sana.

Bw. Naibu Spika, imekuwaje shilingi billioni zinaweza kuliwa na hazikuandikwa kwa kitabu?

Mr. Kamuren: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Rafiki yangu, Mbunge wa Butere, anasema ni aibu kuzaa watoto wa aina hii. Ni watoto gani ambao anataja?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesema kwamba kuzaa mtoto asiye na aibu ni vibaya sana. Wale walio hapa ni watoto wa nchi hii ambao wanakwenda ng'ambo kuomba, na hali mambo ndiyo haya. Bahati mbaya sana.

Nzoia Sugar Company ilienda kwa kampuni moja inaitwa Kemeko and purchased in 1987---

Mr. Kamuren: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Tangu niingie katika Bunge hili, sijasikia Mbunge akiwataja watoto ndani ya Bunge hili. Wale wanaenda kuomba pesa ni Wabunge na viongozi. Sijui neno hili linatoka wapi.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, sisi wote ni watoto wa nchi hii. Kama yeye si mtoto wa nchi hii, aende kwa nchi yake. Mimi ni mtoto wa Kenya; kama yeye anatoka kule Jupiter au Pluto, basi arudi huko. Jambo ni kwamba Nzoia Sugar Company imechukuwa KShs.1,620,000 bila kufuata tendering procedure.

Mr. Kamuren: Jambo la Nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Singependa kukatisha mazungumzo ya huyu ndugu yangu, lakini amesema kwamba wale wanaenda kuomba pesa wanatumia ndege first class. Je, anataka waende na nini?

An hon. Member: Alisema anataka waende na gari la moshi!

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, nilisema kama wanaenda kuomba wapande meli kwa sababu nauli ya meli iko chini sana kushinda nauli ya ndege first class na wasikae katika Five Star Hotel kwa sababu ni waombaji.

(Laughter)

An hon. Member: Wanachukua ndege moja watu watatu!

Mr. Kamuren: Jambo la Nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Kwenda Paris siyo kutoka Nairobi kwenda Butere. Wakitumia meli watakuta mikutano imekwisha, na kurudi Nairobi watakuta maneno yameharibika. Sasa, wataenda namna gani ndiyo wafike huyo?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, hiyo siyo nidhamu. Kama yeye anajua ataomba mwaka ujao, aanze safari sasa!

(Laughter)

Waswahili husema: "atakaye cha mvunguni, sharti ainame."

Bw. Naibu Spika, inasemekana kwenye hii Ripoti ya kwamba Kenya National Hospital Board hivi: "Irregular award of contracts for supply of drugs and dressing - The hospital purchased drugs worth KShs. 3,791,021 from foreign firms without following the tendering procedure"

Mhe. Angatia yuko hapa. Ijapokuwa wenzake walifanya maovu mbele yake sababu yeye ni Waziri wa Afya, ingefaa asikilize hii debate, kwa sababu Butere inauliza dawa ziko wapi?

Ningependa kuchukua fursa hii kuwashukuru watu wa Finland kwa kujenga Health Centre katika Butere. Hii Health Centre, ilifunguliwa na Mhe. Angatia kule Butere. Finland waliijenga. Tulikuwa na Waziri mwenyewe kule Manyala na Shikunga katika Butere. Vituo vya afya kama hizo zimejengwa na watu wa nje na tunawashukuru. Lakini Waziri wa Afya, mhe. Angatia, hana dawa ya kuweka katika hizo Health Centres. Na watu wanakufa kama nzi. Maskini hawawezi kulipa private doctor's fees. Wanakufa na hali Health Centres ziko safi lakini bila dawa ndani, na fedha zinaliwa hapa. Tungetaka Mhe. Angatia, atuambie ni kwa nini Serikali haina pesa. Pia, ni kwa nini wanasema kwamba watu wa Upinzani wamekataza nchi za nje kuleta fedha, na hali nchi za nje wanasoma hiki kitabu, wanaona tunaiba pesa zetu wenyewe. Tumepoteza KShs.3 million kununua dawa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, sasa nakuja kwa Kenya Tea Development Authority.

"The General Manager, Mr. Simeon Kamuyu, irregularly procured 7,000 tonnes of fertilizers through a private firm, East African Heavy Chemicals, without approval of the Board."

An hon. Member: Hiyo ni kampuni ya Mhe. Mwangale.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, je, huyu mtu amepolekwa kortini?

An hon. Member: Huyu ni Chris Kamuyu.

Mr. Shikuku: Mimi sijali, huyu siyo ni Simeon, siyo Chris. Hayo mambo yote yako hapa na huyu mtu ameshafikishwa kortini?

An hon. Member: Bado!

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, bado mpaka leo. Kwa sababu gani? Kwa sababu Serikali hii yenyewe ni Serikali ya wafisadi.

An hon. Member: Nani anasema?

Mr. Shikuku: Mimi nimesema. Bado inaendelea:

"The Kenya Tea Development Authority procured vehicles irregularly and in total violation of tendering procedure in 1989 under the then General Manager, Simeon Kamuyu. The Committee noted that the vehicles were procured from companies owned by senior staff of the Authority."

Hawa "senior staff of the Authority" wanajulikana. Kortini, hawajaenda. Kwa nini? Kwa sababu Serikali hii ni ya wafisadi. Lakini fedha za wale wanaolipa kodi katika Kenya ndizo zinaliwa, au ndizo zinatolewa Harambee. Wakishakula fedha hizi, wanatoa kidogo kwenye Harambee na wanauliza wananchi kupiga "makofi ya kilo." Hataki makofi ya kawaida, hapana. Wananchi wanaambiwa "tengenezeni mikono, moja, wa-wa, wa-wa, tena"

(Mr. Shikuku started clapping)

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order!

Bw. Naibu Spika, hatuwezi kuvumilia ufisadi. Siku hizi, kama wewe si mfisadi, basi wewe si mtu kamwe. Siku hizi katika Serikali hii ni mpaka uwe mwizi.

Mr. Kamuren: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Je, mhe. Shikuku hana haki kuhutubia na kuupigia makofi mkutano ambao hauonekani? Je, ana haki ya kumpigia makofi mwenye kutoa mchango wa Harambee ambaye haonekani?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, nilikuwa nikieleza vile mambo hufanyika kwenye mikutano ya Harambee. Wananchi hudanganywa kwa kuambiwa "Sisi hatutaki viongozi wa maneno matupu; sisi tuko hapa kama viongozi kuwasaidia watu wa mahali hapa; mimi na mke wangu tumeleta Kshs.250,000/-; makofi ya kilo!"

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Maoni ya mhe. Shikuku kuhusu moyo wa Harambee yanajulikana wazi wazi. Je, mhe. Shikuku hana haki kusimama hapa na kuliambia taifa hili ni lazima Serikali ifanye kila kitu, hata kujenga makanisa? Yeye alikataa kwenda kuchangia ujenzi wa kanisa eti kwa sababu yeye hulipa kodi!

Mr. Shikuku: Hilo si jambo la nidhamu. Ikiwa mhe. Sunkuli anataka kugusia mambo ya kanisa, yafaa afahamu kwamba mimi ninakijua ninachosema. Alipokuwa wakila viazi jikoni na mama yake mimi nilikuwa hapa Bungeni.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir. Hon. Shikuku is known for being mean. He does not want to part even with a penny as contribution towards development. Is he in order to discourage other hon. Members from contributing to the welfare of the nation?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi nasema kwamba, kama kodi ingetumiwa vizuri, hatungekuwa tukifanya Harambee. Napinga ile tabia ya kuiba kodi ya wananchi halafu kwenda kutoa pesa hizo kama mchango kwenye Harambee. Mimi nitazidi kulipinga jambo hilo hadi Yesu arudi. Yafaa wananchi wajue kwamba maadui wao ni watu kama Simeon Kamuyu na wengine wengi. Kuhusu kanisa---

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is hon. Shikuku in order to refer to hon. Members as "thieves?" Could he substantiate that? What money have they stolen?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! There is nothing to substantiate there because it will go against the spirit of Standing Order No.73. Proceed, Mr. Shikuku.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, kuna msembo kwamba "Every dog has its day."

Ripoti hii ya PIC inasema:-

"The Kenya National Trading Corporation procured sugar worth Kshs.600 million without getting a loan guarantee which resulted in a loss of Kshs.250 million."

Kama pesa hizi zote zingetunzwa vizuri, watoto wa kule Butere, Marakwet na kwingineko, wangeweza kupata elimu bila shida. Lakini utaona kwamba pesa hizi zote zimeingia katika mifuko ya watu wachache. Tukisita kuongea juu ya mambo haya, hata tukifika kule mbinguni, Mungu atatuuliza ni kwa nini hatukusema na tuliyaona mambo haya.

Katika ukurasa wa 18, ripoti inaongea juu ya "The Use and Misuse of Suspense Account." Hapa kuna kiasi cha Kshs.600,186,974,000/- ambacho hakijulikani kiko wapi. Haijulikani pesa hizo ziko wapi. Sisi tunataka maji, barabara na dawa. Hata mabomba yanayoleta maji hapa Nairobi yanapasuka na hali pesa zinatumwiwa vibaya.

Ripoti inaendelea kusema:-

"Likewise, the National Irrigation Board placed K£2,336,200 in Suspense Account."

Sisi tunatafuta pesa na pesa zinawekwa huko. Wengine wanapata faida kutokana na pesa hizo. Ukiuliza ni kwa nini hali ya usalama haiwezi kuimarishwa katika sehemu ya Kaskazini Mashariki, unaambiwa hakuna pesa za kujenga vituo vya polisi huko. Pia ukiuliza utaambiwa kwamba hakuna pesa za kununua magari ya kubebea wagonjwa. Hivi majuzi mhe. Rev. Ommani alijaribu kumbeba mama mmoja aliyekuwa mgonjwa kumpeleka hospitalini, lakini mama huyo alifariki ndani ya gari la Mbunge huyo. Haya ni maneno ambayo yafaa wananchi wayajue; kwamba Serikali hii haiwapendi. Serikali hii ni hatari na baba yake ni danger.

Bw. Naibu Spika, pia kuna habari ya "Debtors and Debt Collection." Hapa utaona kwamba pesa ambazo hawakwenda kuchukua kutoka kwa USAB ni Kshs15,595,127. Pesa hizi zilikuwa katika taasisi mbali mbali. Pia wanasema:-

"Likewise, the Kenya National Examinations Council owed Kshs1,150,493."

Pesa hizi bado hazijalipwa.

Kuhusu "Investment and Surplus Funds" ripoti hii inasema kwamba:-

"Kenya National Examinations Council invested Kshs.64,349,796.90 in Jimba Credit Company and also the Agricultural Finance Corporation deposited Kshs16,350,000/- in Agrarian Building Society which they did not succeed in recovering upon maturity."

Pesa hizo zote zimepotea. Ukisoma mambo haya yote utajua kwamba sisi hatuna Serikali katika nchi hii. Kama Serikali haiwezi kuzitunza pesa ambazo ni kodi ambayo inatokana na jasho la wananchi, hilo ni jambo la kusikitisha. Tunaweza kumuomba Mwenyezi Mungu awapeleke mahali pengine ili watuondokee.

An hon. Member: Hata wewe utakwenda!

Mr. Shikuku: Ni kweli, nitakwenda, lakini kumbukeni kwamba Biblia inasema kwamba wale waovu waliosafiri kutoka Misri, wote hawakufika nchi ya Kanaani. Mungu aliifungua ardhi ikawameza wale waliokuwa waovu. Kuna wengi hapa ambao Mungu angeifungua ardhi ili waingie na sisi wengine tuendeleo na safari ya kwenda Kanaani. Mungu aifungue ardhi ili hawa wenye kula pesa za wananchi waingie na kuangamia.

Kuhusu kandarasi, utaona kwamba hapa walitoa kandarasi kwa mtu ambaye alitoa bei ya chini. Hapa ripoti inasema:-

"The contract for Posta House was awarded to third lowest tenderer at a cost of Kshs853,837,700/- for 32 floors and this was later varied downwards to 12 floors at a new estimated cost of Kshs.787,794,149.15."

Tena, ripoti hii inaendelea kusema "money awarded to Mugoya Contractors for the extension of the NSSF House, Nairobi, was at a cost of Kshs467,712,570.00. The Board approved that amount." Tena, wanaendelea kuongeza mpaka zikafika KSh.1 bilioni! Je, kuna wizi kuliko huu? Zinaongezeka mpaka zikafika Kshs1,797,282,766.00 in February, 1991. This amount was again varied to KSh.2 billion only after eight months!

Huu ni wizi wazi. Yet wale waliofanya wizi huo hawawezi kufikishwa kortini. Lakini sisi katika Bunge hili tumechaguliwa kuyazungumza maneno ya wananchi ambayo yanaandikwa sasa katika HANSARD. Walahi, ukweli huu utafufuliwa kwa sababu rekodi hii haitafutika! Hizi bilioni zimekwenda kwa Posta House ambayo kwa sasa, hata ile machine ya kubebea mawe (crane) imesimama kabisa na haizunguki tena! Pengine ukiwapeleka kortini, Mkuu wa Sheria atafika huko kama "*amicus curiae*" na kuingiza "*nolle prosequi*". Bw. Naibu Spika, how long will you continue to hide the truth? Ukweli ni Mungu na Mungu ni kweli! Unaweza kuvunika ukweli kwa muda, lakini siyo milele. Mungu yuko na wananchi wanapata taabu. Ninapozungumza hapa na kuziona hizi shilingi tumbo langu linauma. Hizi KShs2 bilioni zimekuliwa na wakubwa hapa. Hatutaki maneno; tunataka vitendo na wanawaibia wananchi pesa zao.

Bw. Naibu Spika, hatuwezi kuvunika ukweli. Ufisadi uko na umezidi sasa. It is the order of the day. Ukiwa mwizi katika nchi hii, ukipita, unapewa heshima. Lakini ukifuata ukweli, wanakuona kama mbwa tu. Wengine wanaanza siasa wakiwa na miaka 60; utakuwa mwanasiasa na miaka 50 saa ngapi? Ulikuwa wapi? Sasa umeshanyakua, unataka uingie Bunge ili uzuie uliyonyakua. Lakini wanaofanya hivyo, watawuna.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ile French revolution ilifanywa na binadamu na watu wa Kenya ni binadamu. Kuna siku moja, mimi na wenzangu tulio hapa, tusifikirie eti tutaendelea kuwa matajiri na kutoa Harambee. Hapana! Wale ambao wamefanya mitihani ya "O" na "A" levels na wale wanaotoka vyyo vikuu sasa, hawana kazi. Hawawezi kukaa bure wakituangalia tukiwadanganya eti tunawapenda, mapenzi, umoja na amani. Hapana!

We are sitting on a time-bomb and one day they will cut our throats open and take away whatever we have grabbed from them. That is what is called "French Revolution". I will not organise it, but the stomach will do it! Tumbo itafanya hivyo! Hawawezi kuendelea kutoa Harambee tu.

Siasa hii ni hatari sana kwa sababu hata St. Peter, mmoja wa wafuasi wa Yesu Kristo, alipokwenda kanisani ama sinanogue, alipotoka, alipata mtu mmoja ambaye alikuwa kiwete. Lakini Peter alimwambia "Mimi sina dhahabu wala fedha, lakini kwa jina la Yesu Kristo wa Nazareth, simama utembe". Kiwete akasema miguu yake imeharibika. Peter akamshika mikono, akamfuuta karibu yadi 200 hivi, na jamaa akaanza kutembea!

(Laughter)

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member for Butere sure of facts that are known by many people, particularly that concerns the Holy Bible? There is no verse in that book that says that "Peter took that person and dragged him 200 meters away". Is he in order to mislead the House? According to the Holy Bible, Peter said, "I have no gold or silver, but in the name of Jesus Christ, I ask you to stand up and walk". It does not say that Peter dragged the man. Can the hon. Member now withdraw that misleading statement?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, huyo mhe. Mutiso, rafiki yangu sana na Mbunge wa Yatta, yafaa anipe heshima. Mimi nilikuwa katika Seminari zaidi ya miaka saba!

An hon. Member: Hata yeye pia alikuwa huko!

Mr. Shikuku: But I do not know for how long! Ukweli ni kwamba Peter alimshika mkono, nami naahidi mbele ya Bunge hili, nitaita sehemu hiyo ya Biblia kuonyesha kwamba Peter alimshika mkono na kumfuuta jamaa. Jamaa huyo alitembea na alipotembea, hakurudi kuomba tena. Lakini mtindo wa Serikali hii ni kuwafunza watu kupewa na hawataki kuwapatia watu kazi wafanye wao wenyewe.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. ole Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Unfortunately, I happen to share one church with hon. Shikuku. But the House should not be misled. Hon. Shikuku should quote the Bible correctly and that particular verse says:-

"Silver and gold, I do not have, but I will give you what I have".

But the hon. Member is not giving his constituents what he has!

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, hiyo ndiyo siwezi kutoa kwa watu wangu. Nataka watu wangu wapewe kazi wajifanye lakini siyo kungojea kupewa. Mtindo wa Serikali sasa ni kuwapatia watu vyakula. "He who teaches somebody how to fish is a million times better than the one who gives somebody fish"! Yule jamaa alipotembea, hakurudi kuomba tena.

Bw. Naibu Spika, lakini Serikali hii inataka kuwafanya watu wa Kenya kuwa mahabusi kwa wale walioiba pesa zao.

Mr. Kamuren: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Ni kweli mhe. Shikuku alikuwa katika Seminari miaka saba, lakini alipotoka jela, alikuwa anatembea kwa crutches. Alitumwa na Serikali hii Uingereza na akalipiwa pesa kwa matibabu. Aliporudi, aliambiwa na Serikali "tupa hizo crutches" na akatembea kwa miguu yake!

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, huyu Mhe. tulikuja naye hapa. Waingereza wanasema, "You cannot teach

an old dog new tricks". Tunazungumzia habari ya watu ambao wanategemea usaidizi. Tunataka watu wasishikwe mikono, watembee na wajitafutie wenyewe vile Mtakatifu Petro alivyofanya. Bw. Naibu Spika, nitaendelea kusoma Ripoti.

The Assistant Minister for Health (Mr. Mutiso): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We cannot accept hon. Shikuku to misquote the Bible and get away with it. Can he undertake---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! I think this Bible debate is getting us out of the subject before the House, which is the Public Investments Committee Report and if hon.

Shikuku has certain interpretations on verses of the Bible, well, you just have to bear with him and give your version when it is your turn to speak. Mr. Shikuku, we are not studying the Bible here; we are not in a Bible study class.

Mr. Shikuku: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, lakini nimekuwa nikiinukuu Biblia kwa sababu tunapoanza shughuli za Bunge hili, mimi kila siku ninakuona unaomba. Tunakubali Mungu hapa, lakini ukweli ni kwamba haya ninayosema ni ya kuwasaidia watu wa Kenya ili wapate kazi, wajipatie wenyewe---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Shikuku, with all due respect, what stage of that Report are you dealing with?

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaongea juu ya ile habari ya Posta House na inapatikana katika Ripoti hiyo. Biloni za pesa zimekwenda na kama hazingekwenda kwa mifuko ya watu binafsi, zingewasaidia wananchi. Wangezitia bila kungojea Harambee au kupatiwa kitu kidogo na mhe. Mbunge yeyote. Bw. Naibu Spika, pia anaulizwa na analijua jambo hili!

Ninaendelea kusoma Ripoti hii. Sasa nitaongea juu ya jambo la diversion of funds and assets by parent Ministries. Waheshimiwa Wabunge watakapolala leo, usingizi utakuwa mzuri. Haya ndiyo maneno yanayowaumiza hawa jamaa. Wengine husoma hivi vitabu sana kwa sababu tunalipiwa kwa kusoma vitabu. Sisi pia tumeapa kulinda Katiba ya nchi hii. Si mtu mmoja tu aliyekula kiapo bali ni sisi sote. Hata Bw. Rais alikula kiapo. Sasa nitasoma.

"The Committee observed with concern and abhors the manner in which the Ministries divided money voted for State Corporations, e.g. the Ministry of Education diverted development grants of Kshs. 48,700,000 for Moi University to pay some 14 creditors. The Minister for Energy has not been regularly disbursing to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company the funds appropriated by Parliament for Rural Electrification Programme and factors that have hindered the development of this programme."

Unaona mambo? Tunatafuta umeme na hatuwezi kuupata na mambo kama haya yanafanywa na hizi Wizara.

"The Ministry of Education distributed to other institutions three vehicles which belong to the former Siriba Teachers' Training College and all vehicles belonging to the former Government Training Institute, Maseno, contrarily to the provision of the Legal Notice No. 421 of 5th October, 1990 which provided that these vehicles be inherited by Maseno University College."

Kwa nini hilo jambo limefanywa hivyo? Wizara zinafanya mchezo huu na hapa tukipiga Ayes ili hili jambo lipitishwe na Bunge, likifika upande ule mwingine, kuna Ayes kubwa. "As many of the opinion say Ayes, Ayees;" then we go there and Ministries do what they want. Then what is the purpose of this Parliament? Sisi tumechagua kuja kupitisha fedha na zitumike vile zilivyotarajiwa kutumika. Imekuwaje sasa tunafanya kazi bure na wengine huko wanafanya kazi yao? Kudharau watu waliochaguliwa na wananchi ndilo jambo linaloleta matata. Acheni habari ya amani. Ikiwa wananchi walichagua viongozi wao na watu wengine wanawachezea, ni jambo baya. Kama hata chifu anaweza kumnyang'anya Waziri microphone, basi hiyo ni hatari kwa sababu wananchi hawachezi ila wanachagua. Wanapata taabu kwa kupiga foleni, wanatoka jasho, kisha mtu anamchezea Mbunge wao. Mtu anayepiga mtoto wako anakutafuta. Sisi ni watoto wa wananchi na yule anayepiga watoto wa wananchi ajue anapiga wananchi na hapo wananchi watakapompiga, asilie.

Sasa ninataka kuongea juu ya jambo la legal issues facing State Corporations. Hapa ningependa Mkuu wa Sheria atuambie ni kwa nini baada ya hizi fedha zote kuliwa hajachukua hatua. Katika Nzoia Sugar Company, kiasi cha fedha za US\$179,678 zimepotea na hajachukua hatua. Mnamo mwaka wa 1989, katika Nyayo Tea Zones, kulikuwa estimated loss of Kshs.14, 938,614 to the Exchequer ambazo zilipotea. Hajachukua hatua. Tana River Development Authority versus Managing Director, Alfric Birgen, in respect of irregular use of Authority's funds totalling Kshs. 3.9 million to construct a private house. Mpaka leo, Birgen hajafikishwa kotini.

An hon. Member: Yuko nje.

Mr. Shikuku: Kuna watu ambao wanaweza kuvunja sheria za nchi hii na hakuna lolote linafanyika kwao, lakini wajue kwamba utawala huu hautaishi milele. Oh yes, I can swear in the name of God. When there will be changes, mifupa yao itafukuliwa. Mtu kujenga nyumba ya kibinafsi kwa kodi ya wananchi na hakuna linalofanywa lakini wewe ukichukua ndururu au mwananchi akichukua hata mbuzi tu atafungwa miaka 14 and viboko 24! Mtu ambaye amekula Kshs. 3.9 million kujenga private house ---

(Hon. Shikuku bangs the Table to emphasize his points)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Please, do not bang the Table because it affects the microphone. I know that you may be emotional but do not bang the Table.

An hon. Member: Do you feel threatened?

Mr. Shikuku: I am sorry. Mimi ninasikia uchungu sana. Yes, I feel very bad!

An hon. Member: Pole!

Mr. Shikuku: Kuna watu wengine wakichukua kitu kidogo, wanatiwa ndani na hivi sasa watu wengine wanakula pesa za ushuru wangu and nothing happens to them.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am wondering whether the speaker is not misleading the House. I understand that Mr. Birgen was taken to court for that same amount he is raising. So, I do not know whether he is right now entitled to discuss a matter that is before a court of law?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is a point of information.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesema sijasikia amefungwa miaka mingapi na atachapwa viboko vingapi kwa sababu yule mwenye kuiba mbuzi anafungwa miaka 14 and viboko 24. Huyu Birgen alifungwa miaka mingapi?. Let him inform me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Mr. Shikuku, if you know that then the matter is *sub judice*. You should not anticipate the kind of punishment which will be administered to him.

Mr. Shikuku: Bw. Naibu spika, I was not anticipating anything. Kama amefungwa nipatiwe habari, lakini ninawajua watu wengi maskini ambao wakitenda jambo ndogo wanafungwa miaka mingi. Bw. Naibu Spika---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Shikuku! The time for debate is up. Can a Minister move that the House do now adjourn?

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT

ALLOCATION OF PLOTS IN KISUMU AND NAIROBI

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Mr. Makau): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia) seconded.

(Question proposed)

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last Sitting I asked the Minister for Lands and Settlement a Question regarding allocation of plots and houses in Kisumu and Nairobi and the answer that the hon. Minister gave to this House was highly unsatisfactory. That failure to satisfy the House with the information that was required led my friend, hon. Omino, Member for Kisumu Town, to request the Minister to ask his own Question if he could not provide an answer to mine.

This House is extremely grateful to you for permitting us today to have this Motion of adjournment to discuss this important issue of land and house allocation not just in Kisumu but in other parts of Kenya as well. But we shall confine ourselves to the two important urban centres of Kisumu and Nairobi.

When we held the Nairobi and Kisumu conventions, we raised the issue of land ownership and allocation with regard to environmental problems and the future of this country, which is very important. We noticed that, for example, in the City of Nairobi, 5 per cent of the land is owned by the City Council of Nairobi, 45 per cent by individuals and 55 per cent by the Government. That proportional ownership is not very different from that in Kisumu, although Kisumu now has a very large peri-urban area which was incorporated into the town in the 1970s. Although the percentage of 55 of land owned by the Government looks big, it is extremely small. This is because that proportion includes road reserves, public institutions like schools and churches, Government institutions themselves, playing grounds, parks and environmentally protected areas like flood plains, on which no construction should be done.

It is really unfortunate that given the extreme scarcity of land and the need for its proper use the disease of land grabbing has been with this Government for quite some time now. I would say that this Government suffers from two major diseases; one is economic *ebola* and the other one is political AIDS. The economic *ebola* leads to the disintegration of any project that this Government puts its hands on and hence the white elephants and uncompleted

projects, which "die" rapidly in this nation. Now, this economic *ebola* has now entered the land sector and the Government is busy grabbing land from its own people and giving it to individuals who immediately sell it to tycoons, most of whom are non-indigenous Kenyans, for their use, thereby depriving future generations of the use of this very vital resource.

If there is anything that this House should do is to provide a cure for this economic *ebola* that the Government is suffering from. The chief land grabber in this nation is usually reminding us that we should be mindful of other people's welfare, and yet almost on a regular basis, he signs certificates that are destined to entitle their bearers to grab land from the same Government. This is the highest practice of economic *ebola* in our nation. Cap. 208 of the laws of Kenya, the Government Land Act, says very clearly how land should be disposed of in the nation. But, as my dear friend, hon. Kiraitu Murungi, will be able to say later, this Government Land Act is being abused on a daily basis. I will leave legal points to my dear friend, hon. Murungi, and I will ask the Government to ensure that, at least, if it wants to cure itself from economic *Ebola* and political AIDS, it begins to look at its own laws very carefully.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know that Government houses, in both Kilileshwa and Upper Hill, sit on one to two acres, on average. We also know that the land in Upper Hill and Kilileshwa and all those houses on it have been given to individuals. Most of these individuals are sitting right in front of me and they know themselves. When these houses are given out, the person given pays a land premium---

The Minister for Health (Mr. Angatia): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Mover has not Moved and so there is no Motion!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has moved; yes, Mr. Murungi.

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to support this very important Motion. What is happening in this country today is very shameful. Loyal civil servants, servants who are "KANU" damu and who do not sleep because of service to this nation, are not being rewarded. For those who are loyal and serve this Government faithfully reward is punishment. We have seen cases where people and their children have lived in Government houses in Nairobi for many years, like those in Upper Hill, being woken up by thugs at five o'clock in the morning and being chased away from their homes. This is a terrible reward to give to civil servants who have served this country well. The civil servants have now learned the whole meaning of the Kiswahili proverb that "*ahsante ya punda ni mateke.*" This is the "thank you" we are giving to civil servants.

Our Government seems to be in a great hurry to allocate the remaining public land to itself before the Opposition Government takes over - and we are talking about 1998. The Government has carried political patronage in land to absurd limits. It has allocated District Commissioners' residences. Even a State Counsel house in Nakuru has been allocated. Imagine a Government lawyer having nowhere to sleep! In Nairobi, toilets have been allocated to KANU politicians. Mayor King'ori took the Press around Nairobi and showed them toilets which have been allocated to individuals. The other day Central Police Station was about to be burned in the process of a nearby plot being grabbed.

This is a very great shame and we think it should stop. We know there is a lot of speculation. If you defect from the Opposition, your first stop is at the office of the Commissioner of Lands, with a letter and a small-hand drawn map showing the plot you have identified in Nairobi which you want to be allocated to yourself. You then show up somewhere in Kabarnet Gardens and you get a note stating "approved," and then the plot is yours. The following day you are busy looking for Indians, because you cannot even afford the standard premium! So, the Indians pay the premiums and whatever other charges, then you get Kshs5 million or Kshs10 million, and then you go for the Harambees which hon. Shikuku was talking about.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like this nation and also those Indians who are buying those houses to know that when the new government comes to power, we will get back that public property. So, for those who want to lose their money, let them go ahead and buy this political land. We are going to get it back through political means.

We are not going to allow Kenyans and their children to be cheated by a few crooks in these shady land deals. If you are occupying such a house, know from today that we are going to get valuers to come and value that house. If it is worth Kshs10 million and you do not pay Kshs10 million to the Government, then the house will be taken away from you. There are no two ways about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we are witnessing in this country is a process which appeared in Europe a long time ago, when the King was surrounded by Lords and so on and he was allocating them land. Even Mount Kilimanjaro was given out as a birthday present to one chap by the King. Today, we are having a President who can give you land in Mandera or Turkana because you have done him a small favour or because you have supported him in KANU. This must stop.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. ole Sunkuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure that, tomorrow, what hon. Kiraitu Murungi has said will not be the headline tomorrow because, if it had been said by hon. ole Ntimama or myself, may be, it could have made political sense to put it in the newspapers. He says that when this

imaginary FORD government comes to power that, in fact, they will reclaim the land that has been taken away from the people. When we talk about the problems that we have in Maasai Land, and we make that type of statement, that we want the Maasai land rights to be asserted, the newspapers always make it a headline. I understand why this Motion is moved in terms of "economic *ebola*" and "political AIDS" because I sympathise with the communist ideals of my friend who has moved this Motion.

Mr. Murungi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Member to cast aspersions on ---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is nothing criminal about communism.

Mr. Murungi: But Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o is not a communist!

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member can see, my hon. colleague is seated comfortably because he agrees with me.

It is right to say that public land should be allocated transparently and properly, but what I personally object to and will never be party to is a certain statement that tends to say that things which were done at a particular time were right and that something which was done after a particular time becomes automatically wrong. This is because, today, I am here and I am in KANU. I can challenge anybody who says I have a plot to stand here. In the same vein, I can also state that people on the Opposition side have plots that have been allocated to them in a very intransparent manner from 1963. However, if we are that concerned about the principle of transparency, why are we cutting short the period of transparency? Why do we not want to refer to the period of transparency from the day we took over power from the colonialists? Why does it seem like a wrong can only be considered to be wrong if it is done by a man whom you do not like?

Mr. Murungi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to disagree vehemently with hon. Anyang'-Nyong'o and say that the chief land grabbers in this country should be traced from 1963. There is absolutely no reason to come here and say that let us look at transparency just from yesterday. What was wrong with yesterday? This Republic of Kenya, with all its soil, has existed for all this time. We in Maasai land have even bigger problems, leave alone these small patches of land which our ancestors left to you people and which you now call Nairobi. Chunks of Maasai land ---

Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is not in order to insinuate that this Motion, as I have moved it, refers to only that period since President Moi came into power. As far as I know, President Kenyatta only allocated Government houses on State House Road to hon. Mahihui, where Liaison(?) House now is. No Government houses were ever allocated to any other person.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is what the hon. Member would like to conveniently think. As I was saying, this place called Nairobi which bears a Maasai name, was left to you and these are small patches of land we are talking about now. Very large parts of Maasailand were taken away by people who allocated themselves this land "intransparently." For instance, there is an area called Masorura in Trans-Mara. Anybody whose name begins with double "o", like Oyugi and so on, has been allocated that big piece of Maasailand.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, the people of Trans-Mara are living on land which belongs to people who are actually in Luoland, and nobody is talking about that because it does not make political capital. What I know is that there are some people who want to take advantage of every small situation to come to power. There is this question of the Constitution. They cannot win an election unless they are helped by a Constitution, and that is why they keep shouting about the Constitution. Now, they want to carry out this message, that they want to paint the Government black, or in the words of hon. Kopyo, "so dark", so that they can be able to come to power. I want to tell them that they are too late and this is not the proper method to do so.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! I regret to make a comment here. I have been very reluctant to allow points of order. It is really important that Members understand that when a Member has five minutes and another one rises on a point of order, very often, you are denying the other Member his time to contribute, unless there is something so obviously out of order.

Mr. Farah: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. For once, I could not agree more with hon. Sunkuli. He is very right! We have got to go back to 1963. The issue is; if we are not able to control this now, by going back to history and addressing some of these things, this country is going to overflow with blood. Maasailand has been taken, we know that. This is a community that has been marginalised to the extent that they are just like native Americans in their own country. As it is right now, Lamu is gone. The poor Bajunis who are supposed to be the most marginalised Kenyans in this country now, have lost their country. It has all been given to big politicians, political agitators, senior civil servants, Ministers and Assistant Ministers, and Permanent Secretaries who immediately

sold it to Italians or Indians for speculation. We have Members of Parliament in here right now from that district, I must say with all due respect, whose role is to identify lands and go to the Commissioner's office to have it distributed and sold to their friends and family.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the buck is not going to stop at that. One day, those people will come back and reclaim their land. Hon. Mahihui who was a PC there owns an entire Island. How can somebody own an entire Island of land that belongs to natives? He comes to their land and tells them that he has got papers from the President!

Who is the President? He is a Kenyan and he has a right to land in this country like any other Kenyan, whether he comes from the corner of North Eastern Province, a poor Bajuni village, Maasailand, Luoland or from anywhere else. On the issue of speculation on Government properties and land in the country as it is, let all know that a day will come when all that land will be reclaimed by a government and given to the rightful owners. Anybody who buys such property does so at his own peril and risk. I know members of the Asian Community who are buying land and in a big way for speculation purposes. We encourage rich Kenyans, whether they are of African or European origins to invest in this country, but they should not turn Kenyan population into paupers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as it is right now, Lamu Island is inhabited by gays. The international community wanted to have an annual get-together party there; you can imagine that. Our own Islands have been turned into such filth and decadence before our own eyes now. It is so bad. We want investment, but we do not want investments with un-African decadence or immoral things like allowing these gays to come and settle in Lamu Island. This is because this was sold to them by a big man in this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have been going to the lands office for a piece of land several times. Although I am a Member of Parliament who has lived in this country all my life, but I have not been allocated even a small piece of land in Garissa District. I had to buy such a piece of land from a civil servant who comes from either Nyanza, Central Province, Rift Valley or from Coast, who had allocated himself a piece of land in Garissa. Although I come from Garissa, I cannot get such a piece of land.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever I visit the lands office to seek authority to put up some building on a piece of land I purchased, I see a list of Ministers, Assistant Ministers who own land there. There is not a single hon. Member of Parliament who can stand up and say that he has not been allocated a piece of land.

*(Mr. Walji stood up and moved
towards the Table)*

Thank you, Mr. Walji, you are good and I appreciate that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, early in the morning of the 2nd November, 1994 the entire population of 200 families were evicted from Kingston Village, Mukuru, and Lunga Lunga in Industrial Area. The land was allocated to a one, Mr. Francis Mugo Muoya, for a price of Kshs220,000. If those 200 families were told to raise that amount of money, I am sure they could have done it. Now 200 families are being harassed for the sake of one crook.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I responded to a question on allocation of plots 24th April, 1995, but hon. Members expressed their feelings that the reply given on that day was not adequate.

As I stated before, the Government has been allocating plots legally since Independence and even before, under the provisions of Government Lands Act, Cap 280 (3) sub section 9 which states:

"The President, in addition to, but without limiting any other right powers or authority vested in him and under this Act, may, subject to any other law, grant or dispose of any estates, interests or rights in or an alienated Government land"

That is what the law states and I hope Prof. Anyang'- Nyong'o is very conversant with it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Ministry is wondering why the hon. Member picked only the year 1990 while the Government has been allocating land since Independence and even before that time. Why has he picked the year 1990 specifically? These are now private properties which the Government has allocated to people and have become people's properties.

I am, therefore, not in a position to disclose names of the allottees since the law protects private properties. However, if the hon. Member has a specific plot, which he thinks was allocated illegally, he should bring it up to the attention of my Ministry for investigation and the necessary action will be taken in accordance with the law.

Mr. Nthenge: There are very many cases and I am sure that somebody has sent you a list.

The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement (Mr. Kaino): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the above, I would like to assure the House that all the allocations are effected in accordance with the law of the land. Therefore, if the hon. Member has somebody in mind whom he thinks got the land illegally, he should tell us and we

shall carry out our investigations and proper measures can be taken.

To wind up, if the hon. Member wants a plot, he is free to apply along with others and he will be considered. But there is nothing wrong with the allocation of plots because this exercise has been going on for a long time.

The Ministry is not aware of any land grabbing or allocation of parks or public toilets as the hon. Murungi has alleged. It is very unfair to accuse my Ministry of allocating even toilets. It is a mockery for such a statement to have come from a learned friend like hon. Murungi who knows quite well that road reserves are meant for passages and not for allocations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, considering what the hon. Member has said, it is clear that the Opposition side is not yet fit to lead this nation because their minds are full of imaginary things and revenge. They may even recall colonialists back to Kenya and that is why they are still retaining some here for some hidden agenda.

My Ministry is a clean one and I stand firm that there is no land grabbing going on, but the hon. Member can bring any case he has in mind before us for scrutiny. The hon. Member, as well as his property, has got to be protected just like any other Kenyan whether in this House or not. Probably, Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o also has a plot here in Nairobi or in Kisumu and he does not want it to be tabled here. Why should he demand that other Kenyans' property be tabled here? We do not want to mention names here. If the hon. Member has a particular case in mind, he is free to report it to the Registrar of Lands and point out the wrong allocations and then the Ministry of Lands will investigate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I wish to oppose the Motion.

(Consultations)

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Members, the House now stands adjourned until Tuesday, 13th June, 1995 at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 7.00 p.m.