

Volume I
No. 4



Thursday
26th November, 1959

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 26th November, 1959

The House met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.
- .. the Prime Minister, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA
AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- .. the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, TUN
ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- .. the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN
DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- .. the Minister of Finance, MR. TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca
Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- .. the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'
ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- .. the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE'
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- .. the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR
(Pontian Utara).
- .. the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG
YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- .. the Minister of Education and Minister of Commerce and
Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah
Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant
Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN,
J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant
Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).

- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAN (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH (Johore Bahru Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam)
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. MR. CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- .. MR. CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. MR. CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. MR. CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. MR. V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang
Terap).
- .. MR. GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH (Baling).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Treng-
ganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu
Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. MR. KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. MR. K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDIK (Dungun).
- .. MR. KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. MR. LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. MR. LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. MR. LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- .. MR. LEONG KEE NYEAN (Kampar).
- .. MR. LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- .. MR. LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato' Kramat).

The Honourable DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).

- „ MR. LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ MR. T. MAHIMA SINGH (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ MR. NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JAAFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ MR. QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ MR. SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ MR. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ MR. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI (Larut Utara).
- „ MR. TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ MR. TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ MR. TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ MR. TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ MR. V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ MR. WOO SAIK HONG (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ MR. YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ MR. YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN (Pontian Selatan).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

„ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Minister without Portfolio).

„ MR. CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

„ MR. V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ ENCHE' MOHD. ISMAIL BIN MOHD. YUSOF (Jerai).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

EARLIER RESUMPTION

(MOTION)

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided in Standing Order No. 12.

The Deputy Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided in Standing Order No. 12.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(MOTION)

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, the second motion which I now beg to move is,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, the House shall not adjourn this day until after the completion of all the Government business shown on the Order Paper.

The Deputy Prime Minister: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12, the House shall not adjourn this day until after the completion of all the Government business shown on the Order Paper.

MOTIONS

MORATORIUM TO THE MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House approves that a moratorium for the years 1959 and 1960 should be granted by the Federation Government to the Malayan Railway Administration in respect of loan charges, that is, \$1,536,495.16 in respect of interest and \$146,461.51 in respect of repayment of principal payable to the Federation Government in respect of loans totalling \$36,730,000.00 appearing under items 7, 9, 11 and 12 of Head 144—Malayan Railway, of the 1959 Development Estimates.

Sir, in 1957 and 1958 Malayan Railway incurred a total deficit of \$8.2 million and it is estimated that further deficits will be incurred in 1959 and 1960 of \$4.3 and \$4.6 million respectively. The anticipated deficit for the period 1957 to 1960 inclusive will therefore be about \$17.1 million.

The effect of these deficits on the finances of the Railway, combined with the fact that the Railway can no longer borrow from the Federation Government by way of below-the-line advances, as was the practice prior to Independence, has been to reduce seriously the working capital available to the Railway. The Railway being a large commercial organisation requires adequate working capital for its effective operation and as the resources available to the Administration are now inadequate, it has become necessary to decide how the deficits which have been or are to be incurred shall be financed

so as to enable the Railway to continue to operate efficiently.

I should like to emphasize at this stage that the Government is satisfied that the deficits incurred by the Railway are not the result of incompetent or ineffective management. The inability to earn a profit is unfortunately characteristic of numerous railways throughout the world, especially in countries possessing a good road system as is the case in the Federation. The Railway, by modernisation and by exercising careful economy, has been successful in reducing the annual operating expenditure from \$50.5 million in 1957 to an estimated \$45 million in 1959. This is a notable achievement during a period of rising wages. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the Railway will in 1959 carry a greater volume of goods than ever before in its history. Nevertheless, the revenue earned per ton has declined from \$14.80 in 1956 to \$12.15 in the 12-month period ending in July, 1959. This sharp decline demonstrates clearly the intense competition between the Railway and road haulage for freight.

Healthy competition between road and rail is desirable and is of undoubted benefit to the economy of this country. Nevertheless, unrestricted competition is likely to lead to an excessive investment in transport facilities which will earn an inadequate return on the capital invested and thus represent a waste of the resources of this country. A co-ordinated transport policy is therefore essential to the effective operation of the Railway and indeed is also in the best interest of road hauliers. The Government is at present reviewing transport policy and will be laying a Paper before this House for consideration in due course. My colleague, the Minister of Transport, will be speaking further on the subject in seconding this Resolution and I will, therefore, content myself with saying that the measures for which I now seek your approval are designed only as a temporary solution of the financial difficulties facing the Railway. It is possible that a permanent solution may involve a radical alteration of the methods by which the Government finances the Railway and

also the provision of both additional working capital and capital for modernisation.

The Resolution before you to-day seeks your approval to the granting to the Railway of a moratorium during 1959 and 1960 on loan charges in respect of certain loans totalling \$36.7 million that is, rehabilitation loans; the Railway will still be paying in 1959 no less than \$1.8 million in the form of loan charges in respect of loans of development capital. This concession which involves \$1.7 million in each of the two years will, if agreed to by this House, reduce the estimated deficits of the Railway in 1959 and 1960 to \$2.6 million and \$2.9 million respectively. A moratorium in respect of these loans only is sought as the loans were used by the Railway to repair the damage sustained during the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and did not in the main increase the earning power of the Railway. The Railway Administration has always contended that such funds should be treated as subscriptions to its capital and not as interest-bearing and redeemable loan funds. I consider that the time is not appropriate for such a radical step to be taken with regard to the finances of the Railway for, as I have stated already, a permanent solution of the Railway's financial difficulties can only be sought in the context of an integrated overall transport policy.

The Railway, prior to 1957 obtained part of the funds required for working capital by borrowing from the Federal Government by way of below-the-line advances. For instance in 1952 the Railway borrowed \$11 million in this way. This method of finance is not permissible under the provisions of the Constitution and an alternative means of meeting part of the Railway's needs for working capital must be found. I shall therefore be introducing a Motion later in this session seeking authority to create a "Railway Loan Trust Account". If approved, a sum of \$6 million will be appropriated to this Account, which it is intended should be drawn upon by the Administration free of interest, should this be necessary to meet the Administration's

commitments. If the financial position of the Railway improves the borrowings will be repaid immediately. I must repeat, however, that the methods now proposed are not considered to be a final solution of the Railway's financial difficulties and it may well prove necessary for me to return to this House and seek approval for the acceptance by Government of further financial commitments towards the Railway although I sincerely hope that this will not prove to be the case, apart from the provision of capital for development and modernisation.

Honourable Members will note that the moratorium now proposed will not enable the Railway to cover its deficit in 1959 or 1960. This has been done deliberately as it is desirable that the measures taken should only be sufficient to make the removal of the deficit a practicable possibility and should not be such as to remove the incentive towards further economies and increased productivity as, despite the commendable results already achieved, there is still room for further improvement.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Sir, on a point of order, is not the Honourable the Minister of Finance reading his speech?

Mr. Speaker: No, I don't think he is reading his speech.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, I beg to second the motion. In so doing, Mr. Speaker, I should like not only to endorse what my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Finance, has said in introducing this motion, but also to inform the House of the measures which the Government is planning in respect both of the Malayan Railway and of the overall transport requirements of the country. For transport, I need hardly say, has a vital role to play in the economic well-being of the country as a whole, and the Government is well aware of the need for efficient, stable and cheap transport facilities, and its policy is to see that, so far as is humanly possible, they are made available to the public.

As the Honourable the Minister of Finance has said, the motion regarding a moratorium on certain rehabilitation loans to the Railway, now before the House, and a later motion to make provision for working capital for the Railway, constitute the Government's measures to deal with the immediate problem of the Railway's current deficits. These deficits arose as the result of acute competition between road hauliers and the Railway intensified by the onset of the economic recession of 1957 and 1958, during which period an excess of transport facilities pursued a lessening quantum of goods to be transported.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. Under Standing Order 36 it says "A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto." I was wondering, Sir, if you could rule that the contents of this speech by the Minister of Transport are irrelevant here. The motion before the House is to approve a Moratorium for the years 1959 and 1960 and it seems to us on this side of the House that the Minister of Transport has now decided again to wax his eloquence by explaining what he intends to do with our Malayan transport system. I think it is irrelevant, Sir, and I would like to have your ruling on this point.

Mr. Speaker: My ruling is that the subject is relevant. Proceed.

Enche' Sardon: In consequence, the Railway was obliged to quote lower and lower rates to retain traffic, which were matched successively by lower quotations still from its competitors who tended to use Railway rates as a yardstick. But the Railway has fought back, and all ranks have made their contribution in the struggle for traffic. So much so, that by modernisation and careful economy, it has reduced operating expenditure significantly, and in the current year expects to carry a record volume of traffic. Nevertheless, there is a need for continued economy and increased productivity if the Railway is to maintain its competitive position. The traffic and revenue curves are now showing an upward trend. The Railway

is in the midst of a determined effort to get out of the red and to balance its budget without calling on the Government for direct aid. What the precise financial effect of the recent stoppage will have on this effort remains to be seen. The aim of this motion is to render the success of this effort a practical possibility. There is indeed some case for regarding these rehabilitation loans as investments in the equity of the Railway, but the Government is not prepared to go so far at this stage. The Railway will still be paying \$1.8 million interest on development capital, and the grant of a moratorium on rehabilitation loan interest, together with the re-creation of overdraft facilities which formerly existed, are interim measures calculated to ease the current difficulties and stimulate recovery.

Furthermore, the Government is considering the appointment of a Commission, consisting of three persons from outside the Federation, to examine and advise upon the economic prospects and the financial structure of the Railway, and when the composition of the Commission and its terms of reference have been settled, I will give the House further information.

In the wider field, its present financial situation has focussed attention on the future role which the Malayan Railway is to play in the national transport system, and it is clear that the effective solution of the financial problems can only be arrived at in the context of the Government's overall transport policy. For these reasons, the Government is making a thorough review of transport policy. This is a major task. It is one which has been tackled in other countries with very varying degrees of success, or lack of it. Nevertheless, the Government is of the opinion that the effort is one which should be made. A practical definition of policy in the field of transport will facilitate national planning and the economic deployment of the country's transport resources. Considerable progress has already been made with this review, and a White Paper on transport policy will be laid before the House as early as possible.

Sir, I beg to second.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini menyatakan tidak bersetuju di-atas chadangan yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah mendengar dengan panjang chërita-nya berkënaan dengan apa yang telah di-buat oleh Kërajaan kapada Jabatan Këreta Api ini, daripada hari ini chadangan yang dikemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Menteri itu ia-lah supaya kita mëmberi këmudahan dan dengan dëmikian wang yang sa-banyak di-sëbutkan dalam këtëranan ini tidak-lah di-tuntut pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan yang bësar bagi përbuatan yang dëmikian bagi mëlaksanakan ini, nampak saya ia-lah supaya mëmbolehkan Jabatan Këreta Api ini mënjalankan pëkërjaannya dengan baik dan dengan yang dëmikian boleh-lah Jabatan Këreta Api itu mënjayakan chita² yang bësar bagi këbangsaan nëgëri ini. Tëtapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah bër-chakap bëbërapa panjang. Yang Berhormat Menteri Këwangan telah mënnyatakan bahawa walau bagaimana pun Jabatan Këreta Api ini akan mënghadapi këkurangan bëlaja bagi di-pënohi deficit-nya pada tahun yang akan datang. Dan apa yang kita bëri, kata-nya walau bagaimana pun ia-lah satu përkara sëmëntara.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, përkara ini nampak saya, Jabatan Këreta Api ini kalau bagini-lah yang hëndak kita biarkan, maka akan bërpanjangan-lah chërita-nya. Bërgantong hidup oleh Jabatan Këreta Api ini kapada Kërajaan tidak-lah boleh di-jadikan hujah² dalam Majlis ini bahawa kita hëndak mënolong Jabatan Këreta Api ini kërana banyak përlumaaan yang bër-laku dan kuat sangat bërlawanan antara Jabatan Këreta Api dan përkhidmatan²-nya dengan përkhidmatan² yang lain. Sëbab, kita telah mëmberi sa-banyak \$36 million, kalau saya tak salah dahulu di-bëri kapada Jabatan Këreta Api ini dan telah bëbërapa tahun bërjalan lama-nya.

Oleh itu nampak-nya maseh mēng-hadapi kēkurangan bēlanja dari sa-masa ka-samasa.

Saya risau, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, pērkaranya yang sa-macam ini tidak akan mēnjadi satu pērkaranya yang sēmēntara bahkan tiap² tahun akan bērtambah lagi. Kita tahu bahawa Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu sa-bagai mana yang tērsēbut bēlanjawan yang di-kēmukakan oleh Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri Kēwangan, ada mēngatasi deficit sēndiri yang tērpaksa di-tanggohkan, maka kalau-lah satu million lēbih sēdikit yang hēndak di-minta supaya di-bayar oleh Jabatan ini sēkarang di-tanggong juga bērma'ana-lah bahawa Jabatan ini tidak bērsunggoh² hēndak bēkērjasama dēngan Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu. Dan kalau kita lihat, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, buat sa-bēntar, walau pun dia tidak bērsētuju pērbahathan ini, maka kita lihat sa-bēntar mēnyatakan ada chadangan yang kēdua hēndak di-kēmukakan oleh Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri itu yang bērtujuan supaya bēnda² hutang atau pun pērkaranya pēm-bayaran yang hēndak di-bayar oleh Jabatan Kēreta Api Pērsēkutuan—pēntadbiran Kēreta Api ini hēndak-lah di-pandang sa-bagai investment kapada Jabatan itu.

Jadi, Yang di-Pērtua, dalam satu chadangan, Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri kita hēndak mēnanggohkan tidak dēngan investment. Dalam satu chadangan yang lain pula hēndak di-bērikan dan lagi hēndak di-anggap sa-bagai hutang bagitu sahaja bahkan hēndak-lah di-pandang sa-bagai investment. Jadi, tidak bagitu lojik, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua. Saya mēnyēbutkan di-sini ia-lah kērana saya pandang apa yang di-hadapkan dan apa yang kita bahathkan

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: On a point of order, Sir. I do not know whether the Honourable Member knows what he is talking about. He is referring to a loan and also to this moratorium—they are two entirely separate things.

Mr. Speaker: Saya minta jangan di-bahathkan motion yang kēdua ini dan

tolong tumpukan hujah² kapada chadangan yang pērtama sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tērima kaseh, tētapi saya tidak tēr-kēluar. Nampak-nya chadangan ini bērlainan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, sēkarang ini kita tahu bahawa Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu dan Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri tēlah mēnyokong bērsunggoh² dan mēnērangkan mēngēnai ranchangan bagitu dan bagini. Maka kalau bagitu-lah charanya di-bayar supaya mēmbolehkan Kērajaan mēnunjokkan bahawa kita hēndak bērsunggoh², tētapi kalau boleh di-bayar pada tiap² tahun. Nampak-nya sa-olah² Jabatan Kēreta Api tidak takut rugi dan Kērajaan akan mēm-bayar-nya nanti. Sēkian, tērima kaseh.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Saya mēnyokong bangkangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, sa-tēlah Yang Bērhormat sahabat saya mēngēmukakan bangkangan-nya dalam pērkaranya ini. Maka sa-bagai lanjutan daripada-nya ia-lah supaya apa yang tēlah di-kēmukakan sa-bagai pēm-bangkang dia mēnyatakan hujah²-nya tadi supaya pehak Jabatan Kēreta Api itu tidak-lah lagi di-bēlanjakan sēlalu oleh Kērajaan, sēdangkan dia mēm-punyai tanggong-jawab-nya sēndiri yang bēsar dan mērupakan satu kērja yang mēndatangkan hasil. Maka sudah sa-patut-nya-lah bagi pehak pēm-bangkang ini mēnyatakan bangkang-nya di-atas usul yang di-kēmukakan oleh Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri yang bērkaitan. Sa-kian-lah tērima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman (Kota Star Utara): Tuan Speaker, nampak-nya pehak pēm-bangkang hanya mēm-bangkang kērana hēndak mēm-bangkang dan bukan-lah kērana niat yang baik di-atas usul yang tēlah di-bawa oleh Tuan Mēntēri Kēwangan. Sa-bagaimana kētēranan lanjutan tadi, tujuan usul ini ia-lah kērana hēndak mēngelakkan apa yang tēlah di-bangkitkan oleh pēm-bangkang itu Yang Bērhormat Enche' Zulkiflee Muhammad

Mr. Speaker: Tolong jangan sēbutkan nama, sēbutkan kawasan-nya. Saya tidak boleh bēnarkan sēbut nama

Ahli itu, saya harap Ahli² Yang Bèr-hormat mēngambil ingatan, jika hēndak mēnyēbutkan nama sa-saorang, sēbutkan kawasan-nya—dari mana dia.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Tujuan usul ini yang sa-bēnar-nya tidak lain dan tidak bukan kērana hēndak mēngelakkan apa yang tēlah di-bangkitkan oleh pehak pēmbangkang tadi. Kalau kita kaji bētul² tujuan-nya mēnurut ucapan yang di-buat oleh Mēntēri Kēwangan—dan saya pērchaya pehak yang mēmbangkang tēntu faham butir² ucapan Mēntēri Kēwangan—maka nyata-lah tujuan itu ia-lah hēndak mēnolong pehak Pēntadbiran Kēreta-Api di-atas pērbēlanjaan²-nya yang tēlah di-tanggong pada masa kēgēntingan ia-itu pada masa dharurat mula² bērlaku dan juga pada masa mula² pehak Kēreta-Api mēnjalkan pēntadbiran-nya di-bawah pērentah Jēpun dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi, dēngan mēmbēri moratorium kapada Pējabat Pēntadbiran Kēreta-Api sapērti yang di-chadangkan oleh Mēntēri Kēwangan, saya yakin dan pērchaya kēgēntingan pehak Pēntadbiran Kēreta-Api pada Kērajaan pada masa akan datang akan bēransor kurang dan pada akhir-nya akan lēnyap sama sa-kali.

Mr. K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that in the Malayan context to-day it is wrong to call the Malayan Railway the Malayan Railway. It is more correct to term it the expatriates' railway (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, because

The Minister of External Affairs (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): On a point of order, from which country?

Mr. Karam Singh: For the information of the Minister who asked the question I would like to inform him that there are expatriates only from one country who have come here—as a Minister, I think, he should know.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: That is a relevant question. Will the Honourable Member give way?

Mr. Speaker: On a point of information or on a point of order?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: On a point of information. The Honourable Member says that only one type of expatriates is in the Malayan Railway. Will the Honourable Member tell us whether all the other employees of the Malayan Railway are Federal citizens or expatriates.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into that matter now. Would you confine to the subject of the motion.

Mr. Karam Singh: Yes Sir. Mr. Speaker, this motion seeks to aid the Railway Administration, but Mr. Speaker, the Railway Administration is engaged in a bungling of the Malayan Railways at the moment. Mr. Speaker, through my experience of mixing up with the employees of the railway and being with the third class passengers of the railway, I know that the Railway Administration does not know anything at all about what is happening on the railways. All they know is to give orders which are of a dictatorial nature and if those orders are not carried out, Mr. Speaker, there is dictatorial action, but no member of the Railway Administration, as far as I know, knows the real conditions that prevail in the Malayan Railways. Mr. Speaker, the Malayan Railway Administration is engaged in its own colonial practice and does not look into the actual conditions that prevail in the Malayan Railways. They are entirely out of touch; they do not know what is necessary to be done to improve the conditions and as such, Mr. Speaker, losses are incurred by the Malayan Railways and every time

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, is the Honourable Member's argument relevant to this motion?

Mr. Speaker: I was just about to say that. (*Laughter*). Will you confine your speech to the subject matter before the House—we are not considering the conditions in the Malayan Railways at all.

Mr. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, what I mean is that this moratorium, as has been termed, to help the

Administration would not really help the Malayan Railways if the conditions that prevail at the moment continue to prevail in the Malayan Railway Administration. That is all, Sir.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to this motion as it stands, I have little to complain about, but I would like to have some clarification if the Honourable Minister can give it to us to-day—a large sum of money is involved and a moratorium is being sought in respect of this large sum of money. Is it possible for the Honourable Minister to tell us whether any part of this money has been wasted—wasted by buying materials which cannot be used by the Railway in this country; materials which cost a large sum of money and which, I understand, have been purchased for use in conversion of locomotives into diesel oil burning and other modes of railway operation in the country? But something went wrong either with the engineers, or somewhere, and those parts purchased cannot be used. It may be that I might be wrong, but I would like to have clarification, if possible.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Speaker, wakil daripada kawasan Tanah Merah dan daripada kawasan Bachok dalam ucapan-nya mēmbangkang chadangan ini tēlah mēmbuat satu alasan ia-itu oleh sēbab Jabatan Kēreta Api ini ada-lah pēntadbiran-nya bērsendirian tidak-lah patut bagi Kērajaan mēmbēri pērtolongan wang.

Dalam ucapan Mēntēri Kēwangan dia tēlah mēmbēritahu dalam nēgēri² yang mana jalan raya-nya bagus dan baik, di-sini-lah Pējabat Kēreta Api tidak mēndapat untong. Jadi, dalam Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu ini jalan² yang banyak bēlum baik lagi ia-lah Pantai Timor. Jadi, kalau mēngikut alasan Ahli Yang Bērhormat yang mēmbangkang tadi ada-kah ini bērma'ana ia atau tidak kita bētulkan jalan Pantai Timor supaya Railway chukup wang di-sana. (*Tēpok*).

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, just now when the Honourable Member for

Bachok was speaking, the Minister of Finance interrupted his speech and said that he was irrelevant. He said that the second motion dealt with loan charges but that the first motion did not deal with loan charges. But I see that according to the wording

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, on a point of information, I never accused the Honourable Member opposite of being irrelevant. All I said was that he did not know what he was talking about. The loan referred to in Motion No. 2 and the moratorium referred to in the present motion are two entirely separate things. I think it would be useful if Honourable Members before speaking would take the trouble to read the documents concerned and know what they are talking about.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I am glad for the information, but that only explains what he meant when he was referring to the Honourable Member for Bachok. But I find that in Motion No. 1, it talks of loan charges amounting to \$1,536,495.16 in respect of interest and \$146,461.51 in respect of repayment of capital.

In Motion No. 2 he, we understand, will move that the sum of \$1,506,902.60, which was an interest bearing and repayable loan, should no longer be regarded, or rather treated as a loan but should be regarded as an investment. I was wondering if he could explain the difference between the interest bearing and repayable loan as mentioned in Motion No. 2 and the loan charges and interest mentioned in Motion No. 1, so that there will be no confusion afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point on which you want clarification in Motion No. 1?

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Is it the same as Motion No. 2, or if there is a difference, what is the difference? We do not want to have any more confusion during the debate.

Mr. V. David (Bungsar): Sir, in regard to this motion, I have nothing much to add as my colleague has

spoken what I wanted to say. But for information I would like to know whether a certain amount of money was paid to the Crown Agents in England for certain materials not purchased by the Railway but were only ordered in respect of which later the Crown Agents requested payment.

Mr. Speaker: I must rule that out of order, because it has nothing to do with this motion.

Mr. V. David: Sir, if you say that it is out of order, I accept your ruling.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I have little to add to what I have already said, and I do not see any point in replying to the criticisms which have been made, because most of them are destructive and do nothing to help the discussion—that is my opinion.

With regard to the point raised by another Honourable Member as to the difference between the amounts referred to in this motion and the amount referred to in Motion No. 2, as I have stated already, they are entirely separate matters; therefore, I see no point in trying to establish a connection between the two.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, on a point of information, may I have an answer to the query I made?

Enche' Sardon: (*Rises*).

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, the Honourable Minister who stood up has no right to speak again.

Mr. Speaker: Would you (*to the Minister of Finance*) reply on his behalf? I do not want anybody else to speak after the reply has been made by the Mover.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I do not think that it is appropriate for the Government to reply to vague allegations. If the Honourable Member has specific allegations to make, I would ask him to make them instead of making vague allegations.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Sir, I made a specific allegation that money has been wasted on buying materials which could not be used in this country—thus there is a waste of a large sum of

money. With your permission, Sir, may I ask whether the Government side cannot or refuse to answer that.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the question to the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House approves that a moratorium for the years 1959 and 1960 should be granted by the Federation Government to the Malayan Railway Administration in respect of loan charges, that is \$1,536,495.16 in respect of interest and \$146,461.51 in respect of repayment of principal payable to the Federation Government in respect of loans totalling \$36,730,000.00 appearing under items 7, 9, 11 and 12 of Head 144—Malayan Railway, of the 1959 Development Estimates.

CONVERSION OF FEDERATION GOVERNMENT LOAN INTO MALAYAN RAILWAY

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that sums totalling \$1,506,902.60 paid to the Malayan Railway Administration by the Federation Government as an interest bearing and repayable loan should no longer be treated as a loan and should be regarded as an investment in the equity of the Malayan Railway with effect from the date of payment to the Administration.

Sir, expenditure by the Malayan Railway prior to 1955 on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damage sustained during the Japanese Occupation totalled approximately \$86 million. Of this expenditure \$4 million was spent on the acquisition of new assets and \$41 million represented enhanced costs of the assets replaced and this expenditure was capitalised. The balance of \$41 million was spent on the rehabilitation of pre-war assets and resulted in the acquisition of no new assets, no increase in their economic lives and no increase in their earning power as compared with 1942. As the expenditure served only to restore the Railway to its pre-war position it would be wrong for such expenditure to be capitalised and therefore the Government has decided that such expenditure should not be included in the capital account of the Railway. Of the expenditure involved a sum of \$1,506,902.60 was financed

from interest bearing and redeemable loan funds provided by the Federal Government. As the Railway has obtained no increase in its earning power by virtue of this expenditure it is considered to be unsound that it should have to meet loan charges thereon and the purpose of the resolution is to waive such charges and to convert the sum involved into an investment in the equity of the Railway.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, I would like to know if this sum was subject to any moratorium in any year before this year and, if so, was it as loan charges?

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, I would like to seek clarification under this item which was ruled out when I spoke at the previous motion. I would like to know from the Hon'ble the Minister whether it is true that a certain amount of money was paid to the Crown Agents by ordering goods which were not used in Malaya. Thank you.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, I would also like clarification on the point as to whether certain goods were ordered which could not be used by the Malayan Railway; and if any goods were ordered, whether they were in the region of the value of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two Honourable Members got up again and asked for information on a matter relating to the Crown Agents. That, of course, is an entirely separate matter. The allegations made are so vague that I think it is impossible to answer. If the charges made to-day were more specific as to what goods were actually bought, the actual amounts involved, dates, times and so on, then the Railway Administration might be able to give an answer.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Is \$2,000,000 vague?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Date, time, what?

Mr. V. David (Bungsar): Diesel engines within the last two years.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: With regard to the other question, Sir, I think it is pretty obvious that the sum involved here—referred to in this motion—is quite different from the sum referred to in the first motion, because the very fact that there is a moratorium means that interest charges are payable. In regard to the sum referred to in this motion, the intention is that it should be regarded as capital of the Railway in which case no interest will be payable. With regard to his actual question the answer is “no”.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That sums totalling \$1,506,902.60 paid to the Malayan Railway Administration by the Federation Government as an interest bearing and repayable loan should no longer be treated as a loan and should be regarded as an investment in the equity of the Malayan Railway with effect from the date of payment to the Administration.

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE, 1957

(Amendment to Second Schedule)

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended:

(a) by adding thereto the following new item:

“Malayan Railway Loan Trust Account”; and

(b) by deleting therefrom the following items:

“Pineapple Industry Fund” and

“The Malaya Borneo Building Society Advance Account”.

Honourable Members will be relieved to know that, in moving this Resolution, my speech will not be of the marathon proportions too often expected from a Minister of Finance.

In my remarks on the finances of the Malayan Railway Administration, I have already explained the need to provide a Trust Fund from which the Malayan Railway Administration may draw cash requirements during the next

year or two on a loan basis and, in the Supplementary Supply Bill which I shall be presenting to the House later in this session, I shall seek authority to appropriate a sum of \$6 million to that Trust Fund.

I also seek the authority of the House to delete from the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance two Trust Funds which are no longer required. The functions for which the Pineapple Industry Fund was created have now been taken over by the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board. This Trust Fund is intact, and I have already directed that the balance of the Fund be returned to Revenue. Similarly, the Malaya Borneo Building Society Advance Account was opened in order to provide a short-term loan to that Building Society.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—we have been carefully noticing the Minister of Finance. I am a member of the Standing Orders Committee and although the Committee has agreed that one could refer frequently to one's copious notes, I think it was quite clear that although a lot of latitude would be given, one should not read from the notes; and if one is allowed to read from the notes then there is no purpose of having this Order. We have been noticing the Minister of Finance very carefully, though we do not like to rise on a point of order. . . .

Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—I would like to know whether there is only one Speaker or many Speakers to interpret the Standing Orders of the House.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Unfortunately, Sir, I have not finished yet: because if I had finished my sentence, it would have been quite clear to the Honourable Minister that this is not very much a matter of interpretation; it is a matter of fact, because the Minister of Finance only removed his eyes from the paper when he paused.

Dr. Ismail: Sir, on a point of order, have we got the Report of the Standing Orders Committee?

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order: I refer

to Standing Order 35, paragraph (6) which reads:

"A member shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from books, or papers in support of his argument, and may refresh his memory by reference to notes."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order and I charge the Minister of Finance with reading his speech word for word. And if I am wrong, perhaps it can be resolved by the Minister showing the Honourable Speaker what he is reading.

Mr. Speaker: Would you please not read?

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: The loan has been repaid, and I have also directed that the balance of this Account be returned to Revenue.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Honourable Minister what amount of money was advanced to the Malaya Borneo Building Society.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I require notice of that question.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended:

(a) by adding thereto the following new item:

"Malayan Railway Loan Trust Account"; and

(b) by deleting therefrom the following items:

"Pineapple Industry Fund" and

"The Malaya Borneo Building Society Advance Account".

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ORDER, 1959

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

"That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 6 of 1959, be confirmed."

Sir, this Order under the Customs Ordinance has been made and it is presented to the House, as the Ordinance requires, for confirmation.

In the ordinary course of events Customs Duties Orders are made, for obvious reasons, to come into force immediately upon being made. This Order, however, is not one made in the ordinary course. It effects a very considerable change in the structure of our Customs Tariff but makes only a few very minor changes in duty rates. As the changes in rate are few and the changes of form many, the Order, although it is only to come into force on 1st January, 1960, was made in September of this year in order that importers and exporters, as well as Customs staff, may have some time to get used to the changes of form before they become fully operative.

The House may wish me to explain very briefly the reasons for the change and the steps taken to effect it. The Federation statistics of imports and exports of goods have for many years been kept in logically arranged form known as the Malayan Trade Classification. This Classification is in fact pan-Malayan, that is to say, it is used

Ēnche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampak saya dia maseh mēmbacha ucapan-nya.

Mr. Speaker: Dia tidak mēmbacha di-hadapan saya.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: This Classification is in fact pan-Malayan, that is to say, it is used by the Government of Singapore as well as by ourselves. The advantages of identical classification being used in territories whose trading ties are so close will be obvious to Members. The Classification is based upon the Standard International Trade Classification published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Organization.

The Federation Tariff, however, has grown up in a far from logical manner as one of my predecessors after another (call them Colonial Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Minister of Finance as you will), has found it his unhappy business to procure additional revenue in the

form of customs duties by extending the scope of the Tariff.

In order, therefore, to give a logical structure to our Tariff we have gone through it item by item, found out what goods are dutiable under each Tariff item and how those goods are classified in the Malayan Trade Classification and put against each code number in the Trade Classification the duty rates applicable to the goods classifiable under it.

In a considerable number of cases the items in the Tariff and the items in the trade classification did not exactly correspond. Where that happened we have, in consultation with the Government of Singapore, amended the trade classification to meet our tariff needs but in such a way that comparison between statistics obtained under the former edition of the Classification and under the new one just published and embodying the Order which I am now to move, will still be possible.

As a result of the change customs officers dealing with goods will see to it that the goods are declared correctly in terms of the Classification. This will improve the accuracy of our trade statistics. Moreover, by processing the figures of revenue disclosed on Customs declarations made in the new Classification the Statistics Department will produce for us a breakdown of Customs revenue figures which will be much more detailed than that produced hitherto by the Customs by manual means. This will be of considerable assistance to us in formulating the details of our trade policy.

The mercantile community is, I am informed, co-operating very well with the Customs by practising now the declaration of goods in the form which will become obligatory on the 1st January, 1960 under the Order. I am confident that the changes mark a big step forward in the Customs and statistical fields.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Education (Ēnche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dato' Onn: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mēnompang bērtanya. Bagaimana

chara-nya yang di-katakan sa-orang itu mēmbacha atau pun tidak mēmbacha. Tuan Yang di-Pertua tadi mēnyatakan Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri Kēwangan tidak mēmbacha. Tētapi pada pēndapatan saya, dia ada mēmbacha, tolong nyatakan bagaimana chara mēmbacha.

Mr. Speaker: Yang tahu itu Tuan Speaker sendiri. (*Kētawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Customs Duties Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 6 of 1959, be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 5) ORDER, 1959

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

"That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 8 of 1959, be confirmed."

The Amendment Order before Hon'ble Members to-day is presented to the House for confirmation as required by the Customs Ordinance.

Though on the face of it, it imposes a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on synthetic rubber and manufactured articles of synthetic rubber, it, in fact, imposes no new duty; nor does it represent a change in the rate of duty.

It will be recalled that at the 14th Meeting of the former Legislative Council held in June, 1959, certain modifications in the Tariff designed to assist in the establishment of local plastic and paint-manufacturing industries were approved. One of these modifications, I am informed, had the somewhat unfortunate effect of leaving in some doubt whether synthetic rubber imported in the form of powder, granules of pellets, dutiable under Item 76 of the Tariff, continued to be so dutiable.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, which is before the House, Sir, effectively puts the matter beyond doubt

by making synthetic rubber and manufactured articles of synthetic rubber, dutiable under a separate sub-item of the Tariff, namely Item 76 (c), and by making this change effective from 1st June, 1959, the date on which the previous amendment of Item 76 of the Tariff came into force.

Hon'ble Members, I am sure, will agree that Malaya as a major producer of natural rubber must continue to incorporate in its Tariff this import duty on synthetic rubber in clear and unambiguous terms.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved:

That the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 8 of 1959, be confirmed.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

"That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of the Standing Order 77, the Hon'ble Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in place of the Hon'ble Captain Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan, who, having been appointed an Assistant Minister, by reason of paragraph (3) of Standing Order 77 may not continue to be Chairman of the said Committee."

As I observed when I moved the appointment of my Honourable friend and colleague Captain Abdul Hamid Khan as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at the meeting of this House on 12th September last, that Committee has a very important role to fulfil. I know that the House will have full confidence that my Honourable friend Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee will ably discharge the burden of responsibility which the chairmanship of the Public Accounts Committee entails and which my Honourable friend and colleague Captain Abdul Hamid Khan is now required by the Standing Orders of this House to relinquish.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Sĕtapak):

Tuan Yang di-Pĕrtua, untok pĕnjĕlasan, saya ingin bĕrtanya, bagaimanakah kĕbiasaan yang di-lakukan di-Parlimen England tĕntang mĕmileh Kĕtua Public Accounts Committee ini, ada-kah kĕbiasaan-nya di-sana Kĕtua Public Accounts Committee ini di-ambil dari puak pĕmbangkang atau dari puak pĕmĕrentah?

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pĕrtua, kita di-Tanah Mĕlayu ini mĕmbuat pĕratoran mĕngikut kĕbiasaan kita. Saya tidak mĕngĕtahuĭ apa sabĕnar-nya pĕratoran di-buat di-Parlimen di-England dalam hal ini akan tĕtapi tidak-lah mustahak kita ikut sĕmua chara² dan pĕratoran di-buat di-England. Chadangan dari pehak Kĕrajaan ia-lah Yang Bĕrhormat Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee di-jadikan Pĕngĕrusi Jawatan-Kuasa ini; bahkan sapĕrti Yang Bĕrhormat Mĕntĕri Kĕwangan bĕrkata tadi bahawa pĕkĕrjaan² Pĕngĕrusi Jawatan-Kuasa ini ada-lah mustahak, bĕrkĕhendakkan sa-orang yang bĕrpĕngalaman dan bĕrkĕlayakan sapĕrti Yang Bĕrhormat Tuan Syed Esa itu.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pĕrtua, untok pĕnjĕlasan lagi kalau dĕmikian-lah pĕnĕrangan dari Timbalan Pĕrdana Mĕntĕri nyata-lah bahawa chĕrian 100 dalam Standing Orders kita ini In any matter for which the Standing Orders do not provide, the practice of the Commons' House of Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall be followed, tidak pĕrlu ada.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of Standing Order 77, the Honourable Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in place of the Honourable Captain Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan, who, having been appointed an Assistant Minister, by reason of paragraph (3) of Standing Order 77 may not continue to be Chairman of the said Committee.

THE INCOME TAX ORDINANCE, 1947

(Amendment to First Schedule)

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move,

"That this House in the exercise of powers conferred by section 102 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, hereby resolves that there be added to the First Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, the following new item:

LXX. The Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Singapore Incorporated."

Sir, the First Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance specifies a number of institutions, authorities and funds exempted from tax by law. There is provision in Section 102 of the Ordinance for changes in this Schedule to be authorised by resolution of this House. The motion now before the House is that the Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Singapore Incorporated be added to the Schedule and thereby granted exemption from payment of income tax.

The Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Singapore was incorporated by the Synod of the Diocese of Singapore Ordinance, 1958. This Ordinance repealed a number of other Ordinances under which the Bishop of Singapore was incorporated and by Section 5 of the Ordinance all moveable and immovable property situated in the Federation and held by the Bishop of Singapore Incorporated under the repealed Laws are now vested in the new Corporation.

The predecessor Corporation, namely the Bishop of Singapore Incorporated, is in the First Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance and for the exemption from income tax to continue, it is necessary that the successor Corporation, i.e., the Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Singapore Incorporated, be added to the First Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That there be added to the First Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, the following new item:

"LXX. The Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Singapore Incorporated."

ABANDONMENT OF FEDERATION GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGAINST THE MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the abandonment by the Federation Government of a claim against the Malayan Railway Administration of \$17,131,554 being the balance of a sum of \$19,344,933 invested in the equity of the Administration in respect of the Prai Wharf Undertaking less the sum of \$2,213,379 which will be received by the Government being part of the sale price of this undertaking."

Sir, in accordance with section 102 (1) (b) of the Penang Port Commission Ordinance, 1955, the Prai Wharf Undertaking was by law transferred from the Malayan Railway Administration to the Penang Port Commission on 1st January, 1956. On that date, the establishment of the Penang Port Commission gave effect to the recommendation of the Federal Ports Committee, approved by the Legislature, that a single authority should be responsible for the operation, planning and development of the port of Penang. This new conception of an overall port authority involved the transfer to the new Commission of the Malayan Railway port installations at Prai.

The Malayan Railway and its predecessors invested \$20,131,554 in the Prai Wharf Undertaking. The cost was financed in the following manner:

Firstly, by the receipt of \$19,344,933 from the Federal Government which was treated as an investment in the capital of the Railway;

Secondly, by a loan of \$786,621 from the Federation Government to be repaid together with interest thereon.

Hon'ble Members may be aware that a large part of the original expenditure

proved abortive owing to the heavy silting in the area of the Prai Wharf. It cannot be denied that the project was a failure so far as serving deep-sea ships was concerned, and that is a matter of history. Since the war, also, competitive facilities had arisen elsewhere in the port to the detriment of the earning capacity of Prai Wharf: this incidentally is a problem which is receiving the Commission's attention at the present time. Taking these factors into account and having regard to the present and prospective nett earning capacity of the Undertaking, the Minister of Transport in exercise of his powers under section 104 of the Ordinance has set the purchase price to be paid by the Penang Port Commission on the compulsory transfer of the Prai Wharf at the figure of \$3 million. The figure was arrived at after detailed examination and consultations between the parties concerned.

In consequence a write down of the Railway Capital Account and consequent adjustment of its financial obligations to the Federation Government have become necessary.

As the Railway no longer owns the Prai Wharf Undertaking, it has been decided that the funds invested therein, that is \$20,131,554 should be written off by the Malayan Railway. This will involve a reduction of the Railway's capital by \$19,344,933 and the abandonment by the Government of its right to payment with interest on the loan of \$786,621.

No financial adjustment by Government is required in respect of the \$19 million reduction in the capital invested in the Railway, as this sum was paid to the Railway prior to the Second World War and is not, therefore, reflected in the current Government accounts.

As I will explain shortly the Government will receive a sum of \$3 million from the Penang Port Commission in respect of the Prai Wharf Undertaking, and of this sum \$786,621 will be credited to the Loan Account, thus extinguishing this liability. The balance of \$2,213,379 will reduce the loss sustained in respect of Government's investment in the equity of the Railway,

the nett loss being \$17,131,554 and the Resolution before you to-day seeks your approval for abandonment of this claim against the Railway. I should like to emphasise once again that this is an historic claim against the Railway and does not involve any appropriation of Government funds to meet the loss sustained. It confers no benefit upon the Railway, nor is it in any way connected with the current measures to relieve the Railway deficits.

As consideration for the authority to write down its capital and agreement by Government to abandon the claim for repayment of the loan of \$786,621 the Railway Administration has agreed to assign to Government the right to payment of \$3 million by the Penang Port Commission in respect of the Prai Wharf Undertaking. As the Commission cannot find this capital sum immediately, it has been agreed between the Commission and the Government that payment shall be made with interest of 3 per cent per annum by 40 equal annual instalments of principal and interest of \$129,787.14 each. The first payment became due on 31st December, 1956, and if the present resolution is approved all instalments which have become due will be paid immediately by the Commission.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Sardon: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take it that the Government is asked to abandon this amount which it has a right to claim against the Malayan Railway because the Malayan Railway is not run properly. In other words, formerly this amount was granted by the Government as an investment, and I take it—everybody knows and all the world know—that the Malayan Railway is running at a loss. We have just a few minutes ago heard the Honourable Minister of Finance moving a motion, Motion No. 2, to invest a further sum in the Malayan Railway. If we go on like this we will find that the Malayan Railway is depending on the Government, which is bad for the country and bad for the Administration too.

Sir, according to my experience, two or three nights back when I was travelling from Kelantan to here—though I was fortunate enough to have a first class berth and found everything in the train satisfactory—I found during the middle of the night many bugs on my berth. From that you can see that the Malayan Railway is running at a loss because it is not properly run; and we have been asked to invest in it, and now we are asked to write off what we have already invested: in other words, the Government is losing instead of gaining on its investment.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House approves the abandonment by the Federation Government of a claim against the Malayan Railway Administration of \$17,131,554 being the balance of a sum of \$19,344,933 invested in the equity of the Administration in respect of the Prai Wharf undertaking less the sum of \$2,213,379 which will be received by the Government being part of the sale price of this undertaking.

INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that the Minister of Finance may from time to time authorise the investment of the monies of the Federation, subject to the aggregate amount of such investments not exceeding \$75 million at any one time, in securities of or guaranteed by any foreign government or such international financial institutions as may be approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong provided that the securities mature within a period of five years and provided further that investments made in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 8 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance shall not be taken into account when applying the aforesaid limit of \$75 million."

Sir, any investment of the funds of the Federation must be in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, and the Resolution now before the House is introduced under the provisions of Section 8 (3) (d) of that Ordinance.

The purpose of the Resolution is to allow the Minister at his discretion to make investments in the securities

either of or guaranteed by foreign Governments and in international financial institutions including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At present investment in the securities of foreign Governments, other than Commonwealth Governments, is not permitted and this restriction prevents full advantage being taken of the favourable circumstances for investment which may occur in the principal financial centres of the free world from time to time. This Resolution, if approved, will not only allow a more flexible investment policy to be pursued and advantage to be taken of any favourable opportunities for sound investment which may arise but would be more in accord with our status as an independent nation. A short time ago, for instance, the Government, on account of its new status and satisfactory connections with the International Bank, desired to make a subscription to a short-dated loan offering a very good return which was being issued by the Bank but was prevented from doing so by the restrictions of existing legislation. Luckily we were able to circumvent this by investing through the Bank Negara. A limit has been set so that any major changes in investment policy would necessitate reference to Parliament.

I wish to emphasize, however, that this Resolution is permissive only and that it is not my intention to invest immediately \$75 million in foreign Government securities or the like. As our country is a member of the Sterling Area, much the largest part of the Federation's funds and reserves will continue to be invested in sterling securities. Furthermore, I should like to assure Honourable Members that before I exercise the authority given by this Resolution the Bank Negara Tanah Melayu will be fully consulted regarding the suitability of any of the investments which it is proposed to make.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Minister of Finance may from time to time authorise the investment of the monies of the Federation subject to the aggregate amount of such investments not exceeding \$75 million at any one time, in securities of or guaranteed by any foreign Government or such international financial institution as may be approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong provided that the securities mature within a period of five years and provided further that investments made in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance shall not be taken into account when applying the aforesaid limit of \$75 million.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 6) ORDER, 1959

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 14 of 1959, be confirmed subject to the deletion of items 82, 84 and 111 in Part 2 of the First Schedule of the said Order.

This Order, which came into force at 4 p.m. yesterday, gives effect to the changes in import and export duties which I announced in my Budget speech. Part 1 of the First Schedule of the Order covers the increases in import duties and Part 2 sets out the new import duties. The Second Schedule of the Order gives the increased export duties.

As regards the increased import duties, let me say first that items 6 (a) and (b) and 41 (b) merely restate the previous rate of duty on the articles named. Item 6 (c) raises the duty on pineapples in airtight containers from 25% *ad valorem* full and 10% preferential to 100% and 85% respectively. Item 19 doubles the duty from 25% to 50% *ad valorem*, these oils and perfumes and flavouring materials being a luxury trade. Item 22 raises the duty to 10 cents a pound from 6 cents in the case of oranges and from 8 cents in all other cases. Item 24 increases the duty by 5% *ad valorem* in order to recoup the revenue for the

exemption from duty which I have given to local manufacturers on the glass containers which they import for packing their products. Item 41 (a) doubles the duty on the non-alcoholic drinks specified from 20 cents to 40 cents a gallon. Item 41 (c) increases the duty on pineapple juice in airtight containers from 20% to 100% *ad valorem*.

I now turn to the new import duties in Part 2 of the First Schedule of the Order. Let me deal first with the three items, 82, 84 and 111, which I have proposed should be deleted. They are concerned with products described as "infant food". I may be a little hard-hearted but I thought it appropriate to tax these articles because they are certainly not the basic infant foods used by the poorer sections of the population. My colleagues, however, who only saw this Order the day before yesterday, thought otherwise and protested accordingly. I very much hope that this House will now support my proposal to delete these three items and so out of respect for my colleagues' humanity—on may I say softness of heart?—defer to their wishes.

Other items in Part 2 of this First Schedule bring all types of fruit not hitherto dutiable into line either with the increases made in Part 1 or with previously existing duties which are to continue. The same thing applies to items 81 (sausages), 85 (fish pastes and soups), 109 (vegetable soups), 110 and 112 (pickles) and 148 (piano parts).

The remaining items in this Part of the First Schedule of the Order I detailed in my Budget speech.

In regard to items 115-125, however, I would explain that I have already made an Order which will exempt from this duty any imported rubber on which exemption from export duty will not subsequently be claimed. I would also explain that items 145-147 are included to recoup the revenue for the exemptions from duty which I have just granted in the case of textiles imported for use in the manufacture of rubber goods and of carbon

black to be used for manufacturing purposes. I take the opportunity to say that further similar additions to the Customs Tariff, or further increases in existing duties, can be expected from time to time as further concessions are made under the Pioneer Industries legislation. We must endeavour to maintain a fair balance between protection of the revenue and our encouragement of local industries.

Before I turn to the increases in export duties, let me make mention of items 126-129, which impose an import duty of 20 cents a gallon on heavy and fuel oils. These fuels, as Hon'ble Members will know, are used principally by the Railway and a large and growing section of road transport, the C.E.B., tin mines and factories. That, I assume, is why they have been left untouched hitherto. And that is why, in the context of our need for more revenue, they have been selected for taxation now. The tax will be broadly based and, as Hon'ble Members will observe in the Revenue Estimates, it is estimated that it will give the very encouraging yield of \$29 million next year. As far as road transport is concerned, the tax is further justified, I suggest, by a definite swing, which has become most marked of late in the case of taxis, to diesel traction. Even with this tax of 20 cents a gallon, diesel fuel, which gives probably double the mileage per gallon, will still be only half the price of petrol. The effect of this new duty on unit costs of operation of vehicles operated by the public transport and road haulage industry is indeed very slight. I am advised that this effect will be less than one-tenth of one cent per passenger mile in respect of buses, approximately one quarter of one cent per passenger mile for taxis and one quarter of one cent per ton mile for a 5-ton lorry. The Government trusts that operators will not seek to exploit these insignificant amounts by applying for increases in existing fares and charges.

The increases in export duties, to which the Second Schedule of the Order refers, concern only rubber

planting material. The rate for rubber seeds goes up from \$3 to \$10 a pound, that for budded rubber stumps from 14 cents to 30 cents each, that for seedling rubber stumps from 7 cents to 15 cents and that for rubber budwood from \$1 to \$2 a yard. Speaking as a rubber planter of some experience, I have no doubt that these increases can be accepted without undue hardship.

Sir, in quite a number of cases, for instance, fruits and vegetables, the duties imposed by this Order may bring benefit to our local producers in due course if not immediately. Certainly I would hope so.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Sir, on a point of order, the Minister of Finance is positively and beyond doubt reading his speech and I would ask for a ruling.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, I think that this question of reading a speech should be treated very liberally because if Opposition Members have a restricted view of this, we on our part, on the Government Bench, can use our vote to pass every motion and Bill without giving adequate explanation.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Then there will be no point to have this Standing Order.

Mr. Speaker: I have already given my ruling—the Minister is not reading his speech.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: I have not heard it.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, on a point of explanation with regard to the statement of the Minister of External Affairs, if that was a threat to the Opposition, the Opposition accepts that threat.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, I would refer Honourable Members to Standing Order No. 43 which says that the Speaker's decision on any point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the House except upon a substantive motion.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, I would like to say that, with regard to the Government Bench, we have got so many Bills to introduce and it would not be possible on matters technical, financial, and so on, not to refer to notes.

Mr. Speaker: It is within my discretion.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to explain that I have to refer to my notes frequently for the very simple reason that I have to make speeches studded with figures. It is quite obvious that, as I have got 12 speeches to make in one day, I have to refer frequently to my notes. In the case of the Opposition, it is quite easy for them to speak without figures, and it is quite possible that they may not understand what we are talking about.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: I would request the Honourable Speaker to ask the Minister to withdraw his remarks. We are not insane people; we are sane, or more sane.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: I did not say that you are insane.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Then do not ever say that we do not understand you.

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order, Proceed.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: But, as I went to some pains to explain in my Budget speech, the Government is convinced, and I hope this House is also convinced, that we must increase revenue substantially now if we are to have a sound financial basis upon which to plan our way ahead. This Order is one of the two measures—the other is the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill which we shall be debating to-morrow—which the Government has decided are necessary if we are to achieve this end. It is on those grounds that, subject to deletion of the three items 82, 84 and 111 in Part 2 of the First Schedule, I ask the House to confirm this Order.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Abdul Razak: I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to my mind Paper No. 14 of 1959 is in fact the creation of taxation which is levied more on the poor. The Honourable Minister was very kind to delete three items—Nos. 82, 84 and 111—and I hope he will also consider the deletion of items Nos. 126 to 129 dealing with diesel oil and gas oil (high speed diesel). He has said just now that these oils are mainly used by the railway, road transport and tin mines. As regards the railway and road transport, these are used mainly by the people of the lower strata, and I am sure that with the introduction of this increase of 20 cents per gallon, which is one-third of the existing price to-day, it represents an increase of 33-1/3 per cent.

Sir, 33-1/3 per cent is a very big amount, and I understand from a road transport company that it will cost them approximately \$6,000 more a month. I am sure that with such a large sum of money being involved, the company can only get it back from his passengers, and it will, therefore, no doubt make application to the Road Transport Department to get its fares increased—this will apply to the railway and road transport operators, the buses and lorries. I note that we are getting \$29 million from these items.

Talking of tin mines, Sir, or the mining industry, those who are fortunate and lucky, they will be able to use electricity which is cheaper; but those who are less fortunate, they will have to use diesel oil. With this increase of 20 cents per gallon on diesel oil, which works out at 33-1/3 per cent, the mines will suffer a heavy loss. Due to tin restriction, Sir, quite a number of mines have already been shut down and unemployment is already quite a problem. And, now, with this increase I am sure more will be shut down and more unemployment will be the result. This being the case, I say that this Paper in getting more

money will be getting it more from the working people.

Sir, I submit that we should in fact design a method whereby we can get more revenue from the higher and more fortunate class of people. As you will see from this Paper, all the eatables are those consumed by the working class of people. This Bill is designed to get money from the working people. Why not we design a Bill whereby we can levy a tax so that the working people will not be so hard hit?

Now, Sir, transportation is very important, and if we want to have progress, we must have communication. To bring out produce, we need transport and with this 33-1/3 per cent increase it is not the railway which is going to suffer; not the bus companies, not the lorry transport companies, not the mine towkays; but the people who will suffer are the working people. Therefore, I say that if the Honourable Minister is so kind just now to delete items Nos. 82, 84 and 111, I submit that he should also be kind enough to delete these items on oils and possibly also items in respect of eatables which are mainly consumed by the working people.

It will be appreciated that from the road transport industry we are getting about \$45 million by way of licence fees—I am sure that those vehicles which use diesel contribute about \$25 million or possibly \$30 million. We are getting revenue by way of licence fees and now we are going to get additional revenue by way of increasing the tax on oils—and without oil the transport industry will just come to a standstill. We are pinching from every pocket that is possible from these poor men. I suggest, therefore, that the Honourable Minister of Finance would now kindly look into the matter; and I hope, Sir, that he will say that he will be presenting another Paper so that the poorer people will not be taxed, the mining industry will be kept alive and the transport facilities will be provided at much cheaper rates.

Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu):

Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite the attention of this House to the fact that in addition to the poor man having to pay tax on his income he has got now to pay for whatever simple luxuries which he may have enjoyed before. I particularly refer to items 22, 93, 94, 108 and 113. These may not strictly be essentials; but they are simple luxuries which the man-in-the-street enjoys. He cannot go to restaurants and order expensive foods and enjoy expensive puddings. He goes round to a corner shop to buy dried fruits and enjoys them with his children. Now he is called upon to pay. I know this primarily rests with the importer, but the importer will certainly pass it on to the consumer. I appeal to the Minister concerned not to forget that even the most humble people in this country do have to enjoy a little luxury and I ask the Hon'ble the Minister of Finance whether, in the name of humanity, he cannot delete these items from this Order.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang di-chakapkan oleh Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri Kèwangan baharu² ini ia-lah perkara pèrbahathan bèrkènaan dèngan mènghènakn chukai barang² yang di-sèbutkan ini. Saya rasa duit yang kita dapat dèngan chukai ini datang-nya sapèrti yang di-sèbutkan oleh bèbèrapa kawan saya tadi ia-lah datang-nya daripada pocket² orang miskin. Dan dalam ucapan Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri Kèwangan tadi dia tèlah mènghatakan: Bahawa ada harapan pada diri-nya sèndiri, bahawa pehak² yang akan tèrkèna dèngan chukai² sapèrti chukai diesel, mèreka itu tidak-lah mènghgunakan kèsèmpatan untok mènambah tambang kapada orang² yang mènompang kèndèraan yang bèrsangkutan. Tètapi sa-bagaimana yang kita kètahuì bahawa pèrkara ini jangan-lah bèrlaku sapèrti apa yang di-undang²kan ada-lah mèmponyai "tindakan balas" dan hasil tindakan balas itu kapada masharakat dalam hidup-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Bèrhormat itu tèntu-lah tahu bahawa apa yang di-sèbutkan oleh orang² tadi sèmua-nya pèrkara yang mènghènai orang miskin. Dan saya lihat

di-sini hinggakan garlic, bènda macham ini pun hèndak kita tambah chukai lagi, hingga mènghèrunkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita nampak yang mèmakan ubi kayu itu tidak-lah orang² yang kaya. Jadi orang miskin-lah yang akan mèrasa bètapa susah-nya bènda ini akan di-chukai. Pada fikiran saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Bèrhormat itu akan sangat bèruntung kalau di-tambah chukai bèrkènaan dèngan arak, sèbab orang minum arak, orang yang banyak duit, dia-lah umpama-nya di-chukai supaya dapat wang daripada orang yang suka minum. Di-sini Tuan Yang Bèrhormat itu tèntu-lah kèmbali apa yang di-sèbutkan dalam ucapan-nya sa-malam, mènghatakan sudah banyak kita chukai; kalau hèndak chukai orang sa-macham itu-lah. Saya bèrasa di-sini pèrkara² yang dalam tin di-tambah-nya, sapèrti kacang dan sa-bagai-nya, No. 97 umpama-nya. Saya mintalah kapada Yang Bèrhormat Mèntèri Kèwangan supaya di-potong lagi hingga mèmbolehkan bènda yang kèchil² sapèrti ini di-jadikan dalam pèrkara² yang tidak di-tambah chukai. Dan saya minta di-timbangkan dalam pèrkara² yang bèsar mèsti di-chukai sapèrti pèrkara yang bèrsangkutan dèngan alcoholic.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: (Larut Utara):

Tuan Speaker, saya bangun mènnyokong chadangan yang tèlah di-majukan oleh Yang Bèrhormat Tuan Mèntèri Kèwangan. Dan saya di-sini bangun hèndak mènnyatakan, tèrutama sa-kali kapada pehak pèmbangkang, bèrkènaan dèngan kènaikan chukai minyak diesel. Saya sa-bagai Manager Bus, dan saya rasa ka-sèmua bas dan taxi pada masa sèkarang; tambang-nya 1 batu 4 sen; bagi bas² dan 30 sen-40 sen 1 batu bagi taxi², saya ta' jangka dèngan naik-nya chukai minyak diesel tambang akan di-naikkan oleh Company² Bus. sèbab pada masa ini ada bas mèmakai minyak petrol, kèna bayar 1 gallon \$2.00 dan bagi bas yang mèmakai minyak diesel tambang-nya pun sa-rupa jua.

Dèngan ada-nya tambahan ini, pèrlu saya mènèrangkan, tèrutama sa-kali kapada pehak pèmbangkang. Saya ta' jangka sa-kali² akan mènnyusahkan

pěnom pang² yang akan mēnaikki bas, tērima kaseh.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Ēnche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member opposite on the question of the duty proposed on imported fresh fruit and dried fruit, I am to say that it has been the policy of the Government to make the people produce more and more fruit. In fact, if we do not impose an extra duty, what will be the chance of the local producer being able to sell the local fruit. During the fruit season in this country—most of our fruits are seasonal—we find durians, rambutans and manggis rotting on the wayside. Also, of course, in order to encourage our people to be more patriotic and eat local fruits and hence this is necessary (*Applause*).

Saudara sa-bēlah sana mēnudoh ia-itu ubi kayu di-kēhēndaki chukai, ini memang mustahak saya fikir barangkali saudara saya Yang Bērhormat sa-bēlah sana kurang faham. Tujuan kita hēndak mēnētapkan chukai pada ubi kayu ialah supaya banyak di-kēluarkan dalam nēgēri sēndiri dan di-jual. Ubi yang masok kēdalam nēgēri ini-lah yang di-tētapkan hēndak di-chukai, supaya mewah pada pēnanam² ubi kita dan dapat hasil daripada titek pēloh mēnam ubi itu (*Tēpok*). Jikalau tujuan hēndak suroh masok juga, jangan kēnakan chukai masok daripada nēgēri² yang bērjiran dēngan kita; ra'ayat jēlata orang kampong habis lingkup. Itu-lah sēbab-nya kita hēndak lētakkan chukai ubi, ikan kēring dan sa-bagai-nya, kērana kita hēndak mēnggalakkan orang kita mēngēluarkan bahan² itu, tērima kaseh.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last Minister has stated that the purpose of this taxation is to assist the home producers, while according to the Minister of Finance this was to bring in more revenue.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Both.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: So either it will do both, or one contradicts the other, and I think that is very clear in this Customs (Amendment) Order, because the Minister just now said that

the taxation is to encourage home produce or to encourage people to grow more fruit. Well, I didn't realise, for example, that we grow pears, apples, grapes and other citrus fruits in this country, and I can't see how taxation on those items could encourage people in Malaya to grow apples (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: On a point of explanation, Sir—we do not want the people in this country to eat apples and pears (*Applause*).

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: I am very glad for that information, Mr. Speaker. Now I find that the way he wants to encourage produce is to prevent people from eating. Therefore, by cutting down consumption, you increase production. That is his logic. I am very glad to hear of that (*Laughter*).

Item 86, dealing with macaroni and spaghetti—I myself don't realise how, if you prevent people from eating macaroni or spaghetti, they are going to eat rice if those people are wheat-eating people, because if you increase macaroni and spaghetti taxation they will probably eat more wheat products like bread or more potatoes, which are not grown in this country.

Then, if we want to encourage the agricultural people or the peasantry, what is the purpose of the taxation on nitrogenous fertilisers, nitrogenous phosphatic fertiliser materials, potassic fertiliser and potassic fertiliser materials—that is, items 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144 and so on. You see, those items 137 to 144 deal with fertilisers. If you want people to grow pineapples, you must give them fertilisers. If you want people to plant padi and if you want to encourage padi double cropping, the Minister will realise that we must give them fertilisers. But if you are going to increase taxation on fertilisers, how are you going to encourage them to plant more padi.

Of course there are certain areas in Perak—I believe the Teluk Anson area—where people are trying to grow tangerines, and also in some of the land development schemes started by the Government the people have been

encouraged to grow cocoa, and insects have been attacking those cocoa plants and the tangerine plants, and in order to combat the invasion of these insects they have to use insect killers, insecticides and fungicides. But there is now this taxation on insecticides, so according to the Minister, we must encourage farmers to grow more tangerine trees and more cocoa trees in order to overcome the insect pests, because if you don't want to use insecticides and fungicides, there will be more insects, and if there are more insects, you have to grow more tangerine trees in order to overcome pests or you have to give them insect killers to destroy those insects. So, Mr. Speaker, I believe that when the last Minister spoke, he did to some extent contradict the Minister of Finance.

In this way also there is a contradiction. If the purpose is to encourage local production, then importation will become less, in proportion to the improvement or the development of local produce, so that, in fact, whilst the local product is increased or increases, importation gets less, and if importation gets less, duties get less, and therefore there may in fact be a fall in revenue.

So I am afraid, Sir, that this Order contains a contradiction of intent and has been very rapidly pushed together—all these items have been very rapidly pushed together in order to save what has been mistakenly called a “boom” Budget of this year, and I think it might do the Minister of Finance well if he were to review the whole of this Order not only as regards items, but as regards his intent.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, I have heard many things said in this House. To-day I have heard a very strange thing: that we are going to test the patriotism of the people of this country by the type of fruit they are prepared to eat. It is difficult for a person suddenly to say that I am going to eat dried durians or dried mangosteens.

Now, the reasons given by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture

certainly, to my mind at least, contradicts the reasons given by the Honourable the Minister of Finance for the purpose of increasing or altering the rates of tax on various dried fruits. They are a commodity of the working people, they are a commodity which they enjoy as one of the small luxuries in life. I strongly support the views expressed that those items at least ought to be deleted. It is wrong in principle to try to guide the people as to the type of fruit they should eat. I have never heard of such a thing in a democracy. Perhaps it is something of a guided democracy we have in Malaya. There are already too many “do’s” and “don’ts” in this country. Let us not have one more “don’t”.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, we would be failing in our duty if we do not express our views at this juncture. I feel that the whole thing here as we see it is a punch below the belt of the working class (*Laughter*). I do not know if the Honourable the Minister may like to implement a policy to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The move by the Honourable Minister is not at all going to affect the big magnates of this country. It is going to affect the people of the kampongs, who live within the means of \$50 a month, and the ordinary workers, who live in towns, within three dollars per day.

Mr. Speaker, if the Honourable the Minister would like to have more revenue in this country I think there are a hundred and one ways whereby revenue could be extracted, but he should not be sympathetic with the big magnates of this country. The Honourable Minister is very, very lenient and sympathetic towards the big magnates whereby they are able to evade from contributing their part to this country, but has been casting his eyes on the ordinary working class who find it really difficult to make both ends meet.

Again, Mr. Speaker, when the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture stated that we should encourage local products we are all for it, but at the same time I don't think by this you

could encourage local produce. We are now buying our clothings from other parts of the world. I think that can be restricted if you want local products, but I do not know how you are going to restrict by preventing people from eating oranges and apples. The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture will agree with me—and I have seen on many occasions he himself patronising the Central Market purchasing foreign fruits (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: On a point of explanation, Mr. Speaker, the idea is that to encourage those who can afford and those who are in the higher income bracket to continue to buy apples, pears and grapes; and all these foreign fruits. For my part, I will never do this. I will only eat apples and pears or grapes when I go out of the Federation (*Laughter*). I challenge my Honourable friend to substantiate with proof what he had just said. If I am ever caught and found at any time buying imported fruits in the Federation of Malaya . . .

Mr. David: Mr. Speaker, I regret to note what the Honourable Minister said: that every time he wanted to eat an apple or an orange he will leave this country. The Minister in his various tours in his different capacities will be able to eat apples and oranges whenever he goes out of the country. But it will not be possible for other people—I don't think they will have such opportunity . . .

Mr. Speaker: I think that is enough about apples.

Mr. David: However, Mr. Speaker, we strongly object driving towards frustration of the people by the Honourable Minister, and we would request that the Minister reconsiders the whole matter with a view to assist the ordinary working class.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr. Speaker, mention has often been made about the people in the kampong and the working class. Two-thirds of the people of this country are in the rural areas. They do not take apples, oranges or something of that sort—they take fresh fruits such

as pisang, papayas, and I am sure the masses, that is Mat, Dollah, Kassim, in the rural areas will not be badly affected with the implementation of this Order.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: What about Ah Chai, Ah Pang and Ah Fatt?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Hence I object to the claims made by the various members of the Opposition that the implementation of this Order will greatly affect the poorer classes of the community.

Mention was made also of the rise in the cost of diesel oil, and that the rise will affect the poorer classes. It is indeed a pity that those who try to champion the passengers have been challenged by a manager of a bus company who has clearly stated that the rise of diesel oil will not in any way affect the workers or the fares of buses in this country. I agree with one of the Honourable Members just now that any rise in the fares must be with the approval of the Commissioner of Road Transport, and this Government will see to it that the Commissioner of Road Transport will not increase or will not approve increase on the fares, and therefore the various points put up by my Honourable Member on the opposite camp will not arise at all. Therefore, I will clearly and strongly say that what they fear is just something imaginary.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of clarification. The Honourable the Assistant Minister made a significant statement on which I ask clarification. He said that this Government will see to it that the Commissioner of Road Transport will not allow any increases. Do I take it to mean that this Government dictates to the Commissioner of Road Transport on what he should do and that he should not use his discretion?

Mr. Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on a matter of policy of this Government. It is obvious that any financial policy adopted by the Government to increase any customs revenue, etc., is based on

the policy of the Government, and it seems to me that from the utterances of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and the utterances of the Minister of Finance there appears to be a fundamental conflict towards this policy. There were talks, and even in the Speech of His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong it was stressed, that the policy of the Government is to help the people in the rural areas and from the list of increased rates on various products it has been pointed out by my friend the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat that quite a number of items have been included that will prove to be of hardship to people in the rural areas who are indulging in agriculture and it seems to me that in approving this list there appears to be a lack of consultation between the Minister of Finance on the one hand and the Minister of Agriculture on the other. As a result of this you have this particular conflict. I would suggest that if the intention of the Government is really to help the people in the rural areas, then they should do something in this particular respect. Their policy on customs duties should be considered in the light as to how an increase on any particular item will affect the rural people, so much so that when the items are presented before this House nobody is in a position to point out to the Government bench that certain items are in contradiction with the general accepted policy of the Government.

Turning now to the Assistant Minister who made a very significant point in that he says that an increase in the duty on diesel oil in general will not increase the fares charged by buses, this is very good proof that at the present moment bus companies are charging exorbitant fares, so much so that an increase in the price of diesel oil need not necessarily result in an increase in fares. As far as this is concerned, Honourable Members of this side of the House is greatly perturbed over rises in transport charges, as it was pointed out very ably by a few Members here that all these

charges will be passed on to the man in the street, to the rural people in the kampongs, who have to use transport more than anybody else. I would urge the Government bench to do their utmost in future to see to that whatever proposals put forward by them will be consistent with their policy.

Enche' Muhamad Sulong (Lipis):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong motion ini dalam dua, tiga perkara. Yang pertama, kita telah mendengar Titah Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, pada 25 haribulan ia-itu satu dasar ia-lah kema'moran negeri. Sungguh pun Bill atau motion ini berkenaan dengan Tax, ini ada menyentuh sedikit kepada ra'ayat hari ini yang miskin, tetapi saya fikir, jikalau tidak ada kenaikan Tax dalam satu perkara mengenai ra'ayat, maka tentu-lah ra'ayat lena, dia tidak sedar pada tanggung-jawab-nya sendiri bagi kema'moran negeri ini, terutama sekali orang² yang pendapatan kecil dan orang² di-kampung. Jika sa-kiranya pada satu masa, bagaimana yang di-ucapkan oleh Menteri Pertanian, dapat kita memenohi kehendak² kita bagi kema'moran negeri ini, tidak mustahak lagi kita menchukai barang², kerana barang² yang di-kehendaki bagi ra'ayat yang miskin atau pun ra'ayat² di-kampung ada pada mereka itu sendiri. Dan bagaimana tujuan kita hendak membuka beberapa perusahaan dan membuka tanah yang luas bagi berchuchuk tanam, itu bukan sahaja untuk ra'ayat negeri, tetapi akan membolehkan ra'ayat negeri ini mengeluarkan hasil ka-luar negeri dan akan mendapat chukai, Kerajaan akan menchukai hasil keluar. Jadi, saya sangat sukachita bagi menyokong Menteri Kewangan bagi menaikkan sedikit chukai di-atas² perkara umpama ini.

Berkenaan dengan sa-orang daripada Yang Berhormat di-sabalah sana tadi berkata: Chukai berkenaan dengan baja yang tinggi menyusahkan orang menanam padi, menyusahkan orang menanam pokok dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi ini ada-lah satu perkara yang

di-sebabkan oleh murah-nya barang² masok, padahal di-dalam nēgēri ini, jikalau ra'ayat hendak mēmakai baja tahi kēlawar, dalam Pahang boleh mēngēluarkan bēribu² tan sa-tahun yang sa-rupya fa'edah-nya, tidak ada chukai, tidak ada harga, chuma ra'ayat tidak sēdar, kērana sēntiasa mēnērima barang murah. Begitu juga, saya bacha dalam surat-khabar bērkēnaan dēngan ranchangan Mēntēri Pērtanian baharu² ini balek daripada Rome, dia bērkata; Nēgēri orang boleh mēmbuka kilang pērusahaan, apa sēbab nēgēri kita tidak boleh, kita patut mēngadakan kilang baja nēgēri sēndiri. Ini bukan sahaja mēmurahkan harga baja dan mēngelakkan chukai bagi baja, tētapi mēngadakan pēkērjaan bagi orang mēmbuat baja.

Bērkēnaan dēngan buah apple, pear, banyak yang boleh mēnggantikan-nya, tētapi orang dalam bandar tidak sēdar, bērmacham² jambu ada dalam nēgēri ini, di-Lipis ada 5, 6 jēnis buah jambu (*Kētawa*) rasa-nya sēdap macham buah apple dan zat-nya lēbeh kurang dēngan apple (*Kētawa*) tētapi orang bandar dia tidak mahu makan jambu. Pear, tuan² barangkali ta' kēnal yang boleh di-tanam di-nēgēri ini, avocado pear, yang lēbeh lagi zat, macham mēntiga rasa-nya (*Kētawa*) sēdap bērguna dalam nēgēri ini kapada ra'ayat nēgēri ini yang mēmakan-nya, avocado pear dalam nēgēri ini hidup subur, buah-nya baik dan dia mēmpunya zat mēmakan-nya dan avocado pear lēbeh bagus lagi daripada pear yang masok ka-nēgēri ini. Sēmula buah² masok dari luar dan chuba tanam dalam nēgēri ini bēbērapa tahun, tētapi kērana murah-nya barang umpama itu masok dari luar nēgēri Australia dan sabagai-nya, avocado pear tidak di-kēnali oleh orang di-sini, saya ada tanam 3 pokok (*Kētawa*).

Itu-lah sēbab, saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, ini-lah satu chara pada masa kita hendak mēnggalakkan orang kita bērchuchuk tanam, hendak mēnggalakkan orang kita mēmbuat pērusahaan sēndiri. Kērana maseh ada satu chara sēmēntara, bēlum ma'mor lagi, kita mēnaikkan sadikit chukai,

yang pērtama-nya kita bērkēhendak-kan duit pada hari ini, hendak mēnolong kēmajuan di-kampong² ia-itu bērchuchuk tanam dan sērba sērbi-nya kapada orang miskin. Bila Development kita sudah bērjalan, kita ajar bagaimana mēnanam pērkara² yang mustahak pada mēreka, tēntu mēreka itu tidak bērkēhendakkan barang masok, dan kita pun tidak bērkēhendakkan wang untok mēmbantu orang ramai. Oleh itu kita boleh tutup, bukan sahaja kēnaikkan chukai, barangkali sa-tēngah daripada sa-tēngah barang² yang masok patut di-tutup sēmula sakali, jika nēgēri kita sudah ma'mor. Hari ini kita hendak mēnchari wang, kērana hendak mēmbuat Development, ranchangan kampong, oleh itu tērpaksa-lah mēnchukai sadikit dahulu, tētapi bila Development sudah bērjaya, kēma'moran sudah tērchapai, bagaimana dasar 5 tahun, maka bukan sahaja chukai, barangkali barang² yang ta' bērfaedah yang mērosakkan orang² kita dalam nēgēri ini kita patut tutup, dēmikian Tuan Speaker.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed glad to hear the Honourable Members who represent the Labour Party in this House voicing

Mr. Tan Phock Kin: Sir, there is no Labour Party here.

Mr. V. David: Sir, on a point of order. We have not mentioned the Labour Party and we did not claim that we represent the Labour Party here when we spoke.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not mention Labour Party.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I am glad that Members of the Opposition Bench, by whatever name they would like to be known outside this House, were against an increase in taxes on foreign fruits. I am glad not for the reasons that they have advanced; I am glad because their objection is a reflection of the rising standard of living of the labouring class in this country, (*Applause*) because it is only people who are well off, who would like or who would crave for foreign fruits and yearn for

foreign fruits, when there are local fruits available to the poorer classes in this country. I am glad of this, because the rising standard of living of the labouring class in this country is a reflection of the success of the Alliance Government in this country. (*Applause*).

Mr. K. Karam Singh: On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this House that there are thousands of members of the working class who are unemployed, and this so-called rise in the standard of living is merely on paper.

Dato' Suleiman: On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member opposite will have a chance to speak and can then reply.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, since I have been interrupted, I will be forgiven if I recapitulate what I have said so as to have an uninterrupted flow of thought. I said that I am glad the Members whom I mentioned earlier have protested against the increased taxation on imported fruits because it reflects the rising standard of living of the labouring class in this country which, I say, is a credit to the Alliance Government.

I am also interested, at least for the moment, to notice that the Member for Setapak—he I think belongs to the Party Rakyat, i.e., the other branch of the Socialist Party that we read of in the papers—has remained silent, because he knows that the people in the kampongs do not yearn for these foreign fruits. (*Laughter*). Their brethren in the urban areas yearn for these foreign fruits—they could if they wanted, forego the luxury of the capitalists and just eat the produce of the ra'ayats of this country, i.e., jambu and other fruits; so, I think the poorer people, the peasants, although they did not expect their brethren in the urban areas to show their patriotism by eating local fruits, they would at least like to get a helping hand from their better off brethren in the urban areas—that is instead of purchasing a couple of

apples and a dozen pears, may be, they try and eat durians, rambutans and mangosteens grown by the peasants. So, Sir, I say at the expense of being repetitious, I would say that I am very proud, I am very glad, to hear the voice of the Opposition because it is a reflection of the success of the Alliance Government. If they have acquired a taste for foreign fruits, we are not responsible. We are responsible for raising the standard of living of the people, and I think the world will acclaim that the Alliance Government is a truly democratic government—not a government professing guided democracy.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak Malacca Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat, saya bèrdiri ia-lah mēnyokong pehak Kèrajaan, pehak Mēntèri Kēwangan untok mēluluskan chadangan yang di-kēmukaan dalam pērsidangan hari ini. Saya hēndak mēnēgaskan sadikit kētēranan, sa-bagaimana hujah² yang di-kēluarkan oleh sa-tēngah² ahli daripada pehak pēmbangkang tadi yang mēngatakan banyak di-antara chukai² yang di-naikkan atau pun yang di-chadangkan naik, yang mēnasabah bagi pehak Pērikatan, ini mēnyusahkan ra'ayat di-kampung² ada-lah di-tolak sama sa-kali. Kèrana ra'ayat sēdar dēngan sa-bēnar²-nya kēsēdaran pada hari ini mēreka tahu, tiap² duit yang di-kēluarkan kèrana chukai yang mēnasabah itu ia-lah untok mēreka sēndiri, jalan² raya di-masokkan ka-kampung², bēnda² yang baik untok pēmbangunan kampung dan lain² lagi. Dan sangat-lah mēnasabah pada fikiran saya, dalam kita yang baharu mērdeka dan baharu lagi mēmbena nēgara sa-hingga kita mēnjadikan sa-buah nēgara yang bēnar² ma'mor, maka kita patut-lah dalam masa mēnchapai-nya bērani bērtanggong-jawab bagi chita² itu, ada-lah bagi fa'edah kita atau fa'edah sēluruh ra'ayat. Dan saya rasa sa-tēngah² pehak yang takut, kèrana sadikit kēnaikkan ini ia-lah harus barangkali shor², fikiran² daripada orang yang bukan ra'ayat Tanah Mēlayu ini, hanya barangkali dia mēmandang wang yang di-kēluarkan sadikit itu bukan untok kēpēntingan ra'ayat Tanah Mēlayu ini.

Jadi, kalau kita memandang balek kapada kēpēntingan² kita dan kēpēntingan yang bētul² apa yang di-fikirkan oleh Kērajaan sēkarang ia-lah mēmbawa ra'ayat kapada pēmbangunan. Maka saya rasa chadangan yang di-kēmukakan dan pērengkat² yang di-kēnakan ini ada-lah chara yang mēnasabah boleh di-bayar, boleh di-kēnakan kapada pērengkat²-nya. Maka saya rasa chadangan ini patut-lah di-luluskan dēngan sēgēra, tērima kaseh.

Ēnche' Ahmad Boestamam (Sētapak): Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, sa-bēnar-nya saya tidak bērmaksud sama sa-kali untok turut dalam pērdēbatan pada hari ini. Tētapi oleh kērana nama saya di-sēbut², di-tarek², saolah² saya di-minta untok turut mēmbēri fikiran saya dalam soal yang di-binchangkan pada hari ini maka tērpaksa-lah saya bērchakap. Ya, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, kalau chabaran di-hadapkan kapada saya, chabaran itu saya tērima. Sa-bēnar-nya dalam soal mēngadakan chukai² tērhadap barang² sapērti apple, limau manis dan lain²-nya tadi itu, pehak Mēntēri Muda, Kēmajuan Luar Bandar mēngatakan ini tidak mēmbabitkan pēnghidupan orang² di-luar bandar, yang dua pērtiga daripada-nya tinggal di-luar bandar ia-itu orang² kampung, kērana kata Yang Bērhormat itu: Orang² di-kampung tidak makan apple dan tidak makan limau manis. Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, soal-nya bukan tidak makan apple, tidak makan limau manis. Soal-nya ia-lah kēnapa? Kēnapa orang kampung tidak makan limau manis, tidak makan apple? Jawap-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, kērana kēhidupan mēreka itu, kēhidupan orang² kampung itu susah. Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, kērana tujuan kita, maksud kita mahu mēmajukan kawasan luar bandar, ērti-nya mēmajukan orang² yang tinggal di-kampung² dan di-desa², maka bukan-lah dēngan mēnahan mēreka itu makan apple, limau manis, tētapi kalau bēnar² kita mahu mēmajukan mēreka itu, kita bēri mēreka itu apple, bēri mēreka itu limau manis, jangan orang atas sahaja.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Untok pēnērangan, ada-kah bēri makan apple, orange mēnunjokkan kēmajuan pada ra'ayat?

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Ēnche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, saya chakapkan tadi, saya di-jolok² (Kētawa).

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Latah-kah.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Ēnche' Ahmad Boestamam: Jadi soal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, bukan-nya, apa-kah saya bērsētuju soal ini di-kēmukakan atau tidak, tētapi, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, soal yang harus kita timbangkan, apa-kah chukai² yang kita naikkan itu mēmbabit kēhidupan ra'ayat atau tidak? Sēbab, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, soal-nya tēlah tērbukti bahawa kēhidupan ra'ayat di-kampung² yang bērbeza² itu tērlalu miskin. "Mēngēnakan 1 sen chukai kapada mēreka itu, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, saolah² mēngēnakan chukai saribu ringgit kapada orang yang mewah—yang sēnang". Ini-lah soal-nya yang harus kita hadapi, sakian, Tuan Yang di-Pērtua.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saa'id (Sēbērang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, saya sokong kuat di-atas chadangan Kērajaan hēndak mēnaikkan chukai di-atas barang² tērsēbut dalam Kērtas "Cmd. 21 of 1959". Ada Ahli² Yang Bērhormat dalam Majlis ini yang mēmbēntangkan fikiran mēreka itu hēndak mēmbela nasib orang² yang susah, tētapi dukachita di-nyatakan. Tuan Yang di-Pērtua, chukai² yang di-naikkan yang tēlah pun di-lafadzkan oleh bēbērapa orang Ahli² Yang Bērhormat pēmbangkang tadi bahagian 22, 93, 94, 108, 126, 127, 128 dan 129. Saya ta' nampak 126 Gas Oil itu untok orang² lapisan bawah yang pakai. Diesel Oil itu bagi orang² lapisan bawah yang pakai dan juga liquid oil dan lain². Chuma orang² yang mampu dan orang² hartawan yang mēmakai motocar; dia tērpaksa hantar motor car-nya untok greasing dan kēna tukar minyak jika dia hēndak bēri laju dan kuat sadikit sērtā bagi mēngelokkan. Jadi, macham mana hēndak di-katakan orang yang lapisan bawah itu tērtindas.

Bērkēnaan dēngan makanan pula, oranges, margarine, apple dan lain²; ini hanya-lah orang yang mampu sahaja mēmbēli-nya. Kērajaan hēndak chukai dari pocket orang kaya. Jadi ini bērlawanan dēngan dasar, bērlawanan

dengan orang yang hendak membela nasib lapisan orang bawah. Jadi jikalau hendak chukai orang yang mampu patut sekali pihak pembela lapisan bawah ini sokong Kerajaan. Ini saya hairan juga ada fikiran² terbit membangkang hendak chukai orang yang kaya, konon-nya di-katakan lapisan atau golongan capitalist. Jadi saya pun hairan berkenaan dengan pembangkang² yang mengeluarkan keterangan mereka itu. Jadi ta' patut sangat dikeluarkan. Kerajaan sudah memandang dengan teliti-nya di-atas satu² perkara ini. Berkenaan dengan oranges, kita sudah pun berusaha mengeluarkan buah oranges ini. Sebab itu kita kena chukai kepada orang kaya sahaja sebab dia makan oranges luar negeri. Orang² miskin boleh makan oranges yang ada di-sini, oranges yang kita datangkan dari pokok-nya sendiri, "fresh" kata orang putih, daripada yang datang dari negeri Hongkong, daripada India dari mana dia datang sampai sa-minggu, sampai 2 minggu, di-simpan-nya. Kebanyakan buahan² yang baik dan zat² yang cukup dari segi perubatan ada dalam negeri kita. Buah betek atau papaya, itu habis baik sa-kali zat-nya. Jadi kita galakkan dia makan buah itu, sakian.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kita membincangkan kenaikan chukai berkenaan dengan barang² yang masuk ka-dalam negeri ini, saya rasa maka tanggung jawab negeri ini ia-lah sakalian ra'ayat jelata-nya memberi atau membayar chukai di-atas barang² yang di-masokan ka-dalam negeri ini untuk kemajuan negeri ini. Dalam hal ini bukan sahaja bagi pihak orang yang kaya, bahkan bagi pihak orang yang miskin juga bertanggung jawab untuk memajukan negeri ini. Jadi saya rasa dengan chukai² ini, segala perengkat ra'ayat jelata bersama² memikul tanggung jawab kepada pendapatan negeri ini. Yang kedua, bagaimana yang diterangkan oleh Menteri Pertanian ia-itu kita hendak menggalakkan negeri ini memajukan penanaman buahan², dan penanaman buahan² tersebut banyak ada dalam negeri ini. Saya memberi satu contoh, dalam lawatan saya ka-negeri Siam saya ta' berjumpa buah apple, buah orange dan buah grape.

Sa-telah saya menyiasat mengapa-kah mereka² itu tidak membeli dari luar buah² ini maka kata mereka: "Tidak ada fa'edah-nya kita ambil buahan² dari negeri luar, kerana kita ada bermacham² buahan² sendiri".

Dalam segi perbincangan kita tadi, kita telah mendengar pihak pembangkang ia-itu kata-nya, "Orang miskin hendak juga luxurious atau pun kenikmatan." Buah²an ini tidak perlu kepada kita dalam segi kesehatan kerana adalah buahan² tempatan dalam siasatan Medical seperti betek kita ada lebih zat-nya untuk menjadi keperluan hidup kita. Jadi saya rasa perkara berkenaan necessary tidak-lah keperluan hidup kita dalam soal ini. Oleh itu saya berasa, berkenaan dengan hal ini, akan memberi fa'edah yang besar kepada ra'ayat jelata negeri ini, dengan kita menahan semua barang² luar masuk ka-negeri ini, yang mana dapat kita mengadakan beberapa banyak lagi perusahaan pertanian yang kita boleh dapat memajukan. Saya rasa sakian-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua ucapan saya yang pendek ini untuk menyokong sedikit kenaikan chukai yang dibincang pada hari ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarik perhatian dari pihak Kerajaan di-atas perkara chukai item No. 104 ia-itu onion atau bawang merah dan juga garlic atau bawang putih item No. 105. Saya yakin bahawa sa-kira kita melihat kepada item² ini, tentu-lah bukan item² yang luxurious, bahkan ia-lah barang² yang masuk ka-dalam barang² atau perkara² yang perlu yang mana tiap² orang kampung misti memakai bawang² ini untuk memasak gulai-nya. Saya yakin Yang Berhormat Menteri² pun misti memakai bawang² tersebut. Oleh yang demikian apabila kita letakkan chukai ini di-atas perkara² yang perlu atau necessary, maka bertambah buroklah hal kehidupan orang² kampung yang mengandungi 2/3 daripada sakalian penduduk Malaya, mereka itu hidup di-dalam penderitaan yang sangat kerana pendapatan mereka itu sangat rendah. Maka tiba² pula kita letakkan chukai ini di-atas mereka. Burden of taxation ini bukan sahaja terletak di-atas orang²

kaya bahkan jatuh kepada orang² miskin lēbeh² bērat lagi. Kita di-dalam nēgēri yang bērdasar demokrasī yang tujuan kita ia-lah general welfare hēndak-lah di-korangkan inequality of income dēngan di-korangkan income dari orang² kaya dan di-tambahkan kepada orang² miskin.

Tētapi dēngan ada-nya chukai ini, maka inequality of income itu mēnjadi bērtambah² kepada orang² miskin. Oleh sēbab yang dēmikian, saya mēmbangkang chukai² yang sa-bagini ia-itu item² 104 dan 105 dan sampai 96, 97 dan 98.

Kita tēlah mēndēngar bahawa pihak Kērajaan hēndak mēmbērangsangkan atau mēnggalakkan tanaman² yang sapērti ini wal-hal sētēngah daripada barang² ini tidak boleh di-tanam di-nēgēri ini.

Jadi kēsimpulan chakapan saya ia-lah mēmbangkang kēras di-atas chukai ini, tētapi sa-bagai mana yang di-kētahuī bahawa Kērajaan ada kēkurangan wang atau hēndak mēnchari wang, jika sēkira-nya dēmikian hēndak-lah Kērajaan mēngambil chukai dari barang² yang di-katakan luxurious sapērti alcohol atau arak dan lain² lagi. Ini-lah jalan untok mēngurangkan inequality of income dan ini-lah sēbab-nya yang di-adakan atoran progressive taxation di-mērata² nēgēri, tētapi chukai yang sa-bagini bukan-lah mēnjadi progressive taxation bahkan mēnjadi regressive taxation.

Oleh sebab ini, saya mēmbangkang dēngan kuat-nya chadangan ini.

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, like the rest of my Honourable colleagues, I am indeed gratified by the touching solicitude expressed by Honourable Members of the Opposition for the poorer sections of the population.

Let me first deal with the question of fruits. Generally, it has been adequately dealt with by Members of my Party, but in the interest of and for the information of Members, it may perhaps be useful for me to point out by means of figures that the rates of duty on imports of fruits will, in fact, only affect the well-to-do classes of the population.

We expect to obtain nearly \$1,000,000 from strawberries. Previously no duty whatsoever was imposed on fresh pineapples. That means that while our own pineapple growers had to allow their fruit to rot on the ground, some thousands of fresh pineapples were allowed to come in—that is why we impose a duty which is equivalent to 540 per cent and which is expected to yield half a million dollars. If I may say so, I am proud to have imposed this duty, because it will, I think, do substantial good to our own pineapple growers. (*Applause*).

We also expect slightly more than a million dollars from the duty on frozen fruits, and I respectfully suggest that frozen fruits—these are chiefly obtained from places like the Cold Storage—are not exactly the ordinary fare of the kampong dweller or the slum dweller in the cities.

Another Honourable Member has protested against the duty on onions and garlic. In point of fact, we do not expect to get much from this—we expect to get \$175,000 from onions and \$25,000 from garlic, equivalent respectively to 3 per cent and 2 per cent *ad valorem*. These duties are imposed not for increasing revenue but for administrative purposes as stated by the Customs Department.

If to-day you want to clam a duty on any particular item in any particular category and you want to delete other items, it makes it difficult for the purpose of collection. However, it will be seen that the revenue which is expected to be obtained from these two duties is negligible.

Therefore, it will be seen that in so far as duties on fruits are concerned, they are not exactly the types of fruit which are being consumed by the poorer sections of the population.

Another Honourable Member has maintained that if to-day we were to be successful in our objective, in the sense that if we were to make the duty prohibitive, the people who normally consume these imported fruits will turn to local fruits and as a result the revenue will be small. I, as the Minister of Finance, will be happy to see that result even though it may mean a substantial reduction in revenue, because

that is our objective. So the result will be worthwhile even though it is achieved at the expense of revenue.

Another Honourable Member has questioned the wisdom of the duty on macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli and so on. The main yield from this item is expected from noodles and one of the reasons why we have imposed this duty is the avowed object of helping local industry. In fact, I have been under considerable pressure from local manufacturers to impose this duty, as they have been complaining that without this element of protection they find it difficult to compete against foreign manufacturers.

Another Honourable Member has also referred to the duty on fertilisers. If Honourable Members have been reading the newspapers, they cannot have failed to notice that there is at least one manufacturer of worldwide renown who has a definite scheme to start a fertiliser factory in this country. No one would like to impose a duty on fertilisers, but I do suggest that if we are to have a local industry, and if we are to help it to flourish, then I think this duty, in view of what we can reasonably expect to get in the near future, is not an unreasonable one.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 14 of 1959, be confirmed subject to the deletion of items 82, 84 and 111 in Part 2 of the First Schedule of the said Order.

Sitting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

THE TOBACCO (LICENSING AND EXCISE DUTY) ORDINANCE, 1954

The Tobacco (Licensing and Excise Duty) Order, 1959

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Tobacco (Licensing and Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1954, the Tobacco (Licensing and Excise Duty) Order, 1959, which has been laid before the

House as Statute Paper No. 15 of 1959, be confirmed.

Sir, this Order implements the decision, which I announced in my Budget Speech of yesterday, to reduce the excise duty on locally grown tobacco from 50 cents to 25 cents per pound. I remind Hon'ble Members of what I said then. The Government has decided that the duty should not be abolished for a number of reasons, notwithstanding the representations which have been made. It has not been demonstrated that the fact that local tobacco is dutiable has adversely affected the industry. Retention of a duty will enable the progress of the industry to be accurately measured. It is also considered to be justified, in view of the new and increased duties that have been imposed on other articles.

Hon'ble Members may be interested to note that production of local tobacco is estimated to have been roughly 250,000 lbs. in 1932. In 1951 it was about 6 million lbs. It was about 10 million lbs. when a duty was imposed in 1956 and has since continued at that level. Indeed, just about a third of the tobacco smoked in the country is now locally produced. These facts scarcely suggest an industry which is being crippled by taxation. As to the rate of taxation, that third of the total consumption which is local tobacco has been paying about \$2½ million a year as compared with the \$100 million paid by imported tobacco. Assuming that total consumption remains approximately the same and that one-third of it is of local tobacco, local tobacco will contribute about \$1¼ million to the revenue next year, or, so far as local cigarettes are concerned, about 1/16th of a cent a cigarette as compared with the tax of about 2½ cents on each imported cigarette, i.e. 40 times less cigarette for cigarette.

By no stretch of the imagination can this be called unreasonable discrimination against the local product, even allowing for the fact that most local cigarettes still retail at 10 cents for 20, the same price as before a duty was imposed, and are believed to be the cheapest cigarettes available anywhere in the world.

The Government proposes to keep a close watch on the industry. It wishes to see what becomes of the 25 cents per lb. which it is conceding by way of this reduction of duty. It also intends to take whatever steps may prove practicable not only to ensure that the growers receive a fair return for their product, but also to ensure that output is regulated so as to satisfy but not overload the market and, if there is scope for developing the market, to ensure that it is developed rationally.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr. Chin See Yin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad indeed to hear that the Honourable Minister of Finance has taken into his consideration this industry. He has, in fact, consented to reduce the duty by 25 cents per pound. I heard him just now saying that as far back as 1932 the local production of tobacco was 250,000 lbs. compared to 6 million pounds of locally produced tobacco in 1956. That clearly shows, Sir, a definite increase. Again he told us that the revenue from imported tobacco is about \$100 million a year as against the local tobacco tax of \$2½ million. Sir, if the import tax is \$100 million you can imagine the amount of money that we are spending, and sending out of the country, to bring in imported tobacco. If we should encourage local tobacco with free taxation, then I am sure you will see less money will be sent out of this country, but, no doubt, less revenue will be obtained. Compared to that I think we are at an advantage, Sir, because with tobacco tax at 50 cents per pound quite a number of cigarette manufacturers have started business and provided employment to quite a number of workers who are unemployed as a result of the tin mining restriction. Here, Sir, if taxation is free, then there will be more cigarette manufacturers and they will employ more people. I think if we have any schemes to encourage local industries this is one of the industries that we should encourage because you will agree that if our

revenue can be \$100 million what would be the amount of money we are sending out to purchase this foreign tobacco. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that if the Honourable the Minister of Finance will kindly consider the importance to encourage local industries, as was suggested this morning by the Minister of Agriculture, then we should do everything we possibly can to encourage the use of the local product. I think now is the time to do that.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Pěrlis Utara): Tuan Speaker, saya mēnyokong chadangan yang di-buat oleh Yang Běrhormat itu bagi mēluluskan motion ini. Ini ada-lah bērdasarkan dēngan mandat yang tēlah di-běri oleh pēndudok di-kawasan saya dēngan wang yang sabanyak \$3,000 bagi pēnyiasatan hasil tēmbakau. Maka saya bērharpap kapada Kěrajaan supaya dapat mēngěluarkan hasil² tēmbakau itu bagi di-sěmpurnakan oleh Kěrajaan. Hal ini, saya bagi pehak pēndudok kawasan tērsěbut mēnguchapkan tahniah dan bērtěrima kaseh di-atas ranchangan baharu pěr-usahaan tēmbakau itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Tobacco (Licensing and Excise Duty) Order, 1959, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 15 of 1959, be confirmed.

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1959

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House approves the Supplementary Estimates of \$12,024,288 under the heads of expenditure and for the services specified in the Schedule laid upon the Table by the Minister of Finance on the 25th day of November, 1959, as Cmd. Paper No. 24 of 1959.

The Fourth Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1959 have been laid on the Table as Cmd. Paper No. 24 of 1959. The total expenditure envisaged in these Estimates is just over \$16.5 million of which about \$12 million is required to be appropriated in the Supplementary Supply (1959) (No. 4) Bill, 1959.

I should like to mention as a first point that, during the last few weeks, I have directed that sums totalling \$17 million be returned to Revenue from various Statutory Trust Accounts. This sum is more than the total of these Supplementary Estimates.

It will be seen from the summary of the Supply Estimates, 1959 which appears on the first page of Cmd. Paper 24 that the total expenditure in 1959 which will have been appropriated or charged to the Consolidated Fund if the Supplementary Supply (1959) (No. 4) Bill is approved is about \$908 million. As I have mentioned in my Budget speech, it is not thought that actual expenditure will reach this total and my latest estimate of actual expenditure in 1959 is \$860 million.

In the past, the procedure for the introduction and presentation of the Supplementary Supply Bills and Estimates has tended to inflate the financial provision which are sought from the Legislature above the actual needs of the Government services. Honourable Members will be aware that the new Standing Orders of this House—I refer to Standing Order 67—will if adopted lay down a new procedure by which the Treasury will be able to take into account anticipated savings before requesting approval for the balance of the appropriations required. This new system should, I think, tend to narrow the gap between estimated expenditure as appearing in Supply Bills and the actual expenditure which is incurred by the Government services. I am sure that Honourable Members will agree with the Treasury that this new system will be an improvement.

I do not consider that any of the appropriations proposed in the Supplementary Supply Bill are of a contentious nature, and I think it is unnecessary for me to go into any points of detail at this stage. There are, however, two items of interest which appear under the Heads in my portfolio and I shall discuss them when the Estimates are being considered in Committee of Supply.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Motion committed to Committee of Supply.

Motion and Schedule considered in Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE:

Head 1A—

The Prime Minister: Sir, I do not think much explanation is needed under Head 1A; this is an amount to be spent on the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong whilst acting for the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. This sum of money is required for the payment of entertainment, whenever he is exercising the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. This is laid down in the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Remuneration) Ordinance, 1958.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$35,000 for Head 1A ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 3—

The Prime Minister: Sir, under Head 3, Legislative Council, item (14)—Entertainment Allowances for Ministers. This increase is occasioned by the return of the Minister of External Affairs from his other post as Ambassador, and also the appointment of a new Minister, the Minister of Justice.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$87,519 for Head 3 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 5—

The Prime Minister: Sir, the next item is under Head 5, O.C.S.E. Sub-head 29. Contribution to the United Nations Special Fund for the assistance of under-developed countries has been called for before the end of 1959, and the Federation's contribution is \$5,000 (American), which is \$15,000 (Malayan).

Sir, the next item is Sub-head 36—may I take the whole lot: Sub-heads 36, 37 and 38? This involves the Administration, Upkeep and Maintenance of the Tunku Abdul Rahman Hall, which has hitherto been undertaken by the Public Works Department.

But it has been decided that in future this should be the responsibility of the Prime Minister's Department, which will control the use of the Hall. If any further explanation is required, I would like to explain the reason for Sub-heads 39, 40 and 41. Under Sub-head 39, Modification to the Simultaneous Translation Equipment, this is to adapt the Hall for the various different uses for which it is required from time to time. Under Sub-head 40, this is in order to buy a floor polisher, and Sub-head 41 for a motor scythe. We need the floor polisher to polish the floor, and the scythes to keep the lawn clean.

Sir, I accordingly seek the approval of the House.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: Sir, on the question of modification to the simultaneous translation equipment, I have listened once or twice to-day to the simultaneous translation of speeches by some Honourable Members and, to be honest and frank, I just cannot make head or tail of it. If it is intended to have simultaneous translation, could we not have it properly done? If we have to spend more money on it, why not spend more money in order to have it properly done. This \$7,500 is possibly merely for the instruments or the gadgets used, but I would like to know what is the use of putting in equipment to the value of \$7,500 if we haven't got the human beings to work it.

The Prime Minister: Sir, in reply to the information which the Honourable Member sought—what has happened in the past was that every time the Hall was required for some function or other, it has had to be adapted for that function. For instance, at the Opening of Parliament yesterday, the whole Hall had to be put into shape. Sometimes we had to convert it into a Banquet Hall, and at other times into a stage. Therefore this \$7,500 is required to pay for cost of wiring and not for the purchase of equipment or the payment of the translators required—for that purpose we would require hundreds of thousands, not \$7,500.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: I quite see the point, Mr. Speaker. But my point was: What is the use of wiring, rewiring,

equipping or re-equipping if we haven't got the human material to work it?

Tun Abdul Razak: We have.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: I beg your pardon! Well, this morning, from what I heard once or twice, it must be pretty poor human material.

Tun Abdul Razak: On a point of explanation, Sir, I think the Supplementary Budget we are talking about is for the Tunku Abdul Rahman Hall and not this Council Chamber (*Laughter*).

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: That may be so, but the principle still applies: to put the whole thing right whether it is this Hall or that other Hall (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: I believe the Cabinet will see to it to improve the translation in future.

Question put and agreed to.

The sum of \$106,895 for Head 5 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 7—

The Prime Minister: Sir, under Head 7, Sub-heads 12 and 13, this supplement is required to provide for the payment of honoraria and allowances of the additional staff required, which contributed materially to the smooth running of the elections.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$90,000 for Head 7 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 9—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, under Head 9, Keeper of the Public Records, Personal Emoluments, Stenographer and Cost of Living Allowance. This item of Personal Emoluments and Cost of Living Allowance, Employees Provident Fund contributions and Housing and Hotel Allowances are all connected with the appointment of a stenographer in the office of the Keeper of the Public Records, the provision for which was under-estimated in the 1959 Estimates. Provision was made for a junior officer on the minimum of the scale, but a more senior officer was required to fill the post.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,323 for Head 9 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 13—

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek approval for the Supplement to Head 13, Minister of Agriculture. Early in 1958, Sir, the Federation of Malaya received an invitation from the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations to participate in the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. The Director-General drew the attention of our Government to the fact that a resolution was adopted at the last session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference in 1957 at Rome, where our country was represented. Among other things, this Conference approved a Food and Agriculture Organisation proposal for a 1960 World Agricultural Census. In preparation for this World Census, the Food and Agriculture Organisation had set up a Training Centre for Census Officials of the countries in Asia and the Far East in September, 1958, under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The Centre was held in Tokyo. It lasted for four months, and the subject matter dealt with the planning, organisation, administration and operation of Census.

A Census of Agriculture concerns all economic units, holdings or establishment engaged wholly or partly in agricultural production. These holdings consist in Malaya of smallholdings or large estates using land for agricultural production, that is, growing of rice, rubber, coconuts, oil palms, pineapples, coffee, etc. The rearing of poultry, cattle, goats, pigs is also agricultural activity and is included even when such activity occupy no land, such as milch cattle grazing on disused mining land.

Dato' Onn bin Jaafar: On a point of order, Sir, the Honourable Minister is definitely reading his speech. He is holding it in his hand.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Sir, I am reading it less obviously.

Mr. Speaker: Will you put the paper on your table? (*Laughter*). It is obvious when you hold it.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: I beg your pardon, Sir, my glasses are not very efficient.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: On a point of information, I think I heard the Minister of Agriculture say that he was reading it less obviously than I was wondering, than whom?

Mr. Speaker: I don't have to give a ruling on that. Put your paper on the table, I think that is quite all right (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Sir, the Census will also obtain the basic statistics regarding the structure of Malaya's agriculture to enable economic planning and Agriculture Development to be carried out. The most important feature of the Census will be to obtain data of the number and the size of the various types of holdings. In addition, comprehensive data will be obtained on the fragmentation of land, land tenure, age and main occupations of smallholders; and land utilisation and so on and so forth. This Census will, it is estimated, be completed in two years' time, and it will cost the Government at the estimated cost of \$1,000,000, of which \$67,554 would be required this year. A further sum of \$669,755 will be required in 1960, and the balance thereafter. I believe this amount will be justly and equitably spent for this purpose, and is considered to be a small amount when compared to the invaluable information that the Census will reveal.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$67,554 for Head 13 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 14—

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Sir, I seek approval to Head 14, Agriculture-Survey of Young Farmers' Association. Honourable Members will appreciate that agricultural research will be of no purpose if the result cannot be communicated to the farmers and made

use of by them. Farmers the world over are by nature conservative and cannot be easily persuaded to change from their traditional methods and practices. It is essential that that should be done.

Ēnche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat itu membacha, walau pun dia angkat tetapi dia membacha, soal-nya soal membacha.

Ēnche' Abdul Aziz: I can just ask for approval without having to read.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,400 for Head 14 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 19—

Ēnche' Abdul Aziz: Sir, I seek approval to Head 19, Fisheries, Sub-head 27, Contribution to the South-East Asia Marine Fisheries Research Station. I don't propose to say anything.

Ēnche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bertanya apa-kah South-East Asia Marine Fisheries Research Station itu dan saya harap kapada Yang Berhormat Menterī mēnerangkan sa-belum kita luluskan.

Ēnche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Speaker, tadi ta' mahu (*Kētawa*).

Ēnche' Abdul Aziz: Sir, this is a contribution towards a research station which is no longer

Mr. Speaker: Minta dalam bahasa Melayu.

Ēnche' Abdul Aziz: Tuan Speaker, perkara wang bawah di-képala 19 ada-lah kerana mēluluskan angaran perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$36,000 untuk membayar kapada Pusat Pēnyēlidekan ikan laut di-Singapura yang pada masa ini tidak ada lagi. Ada-lah Research Station ini di-mulakan pada tahun 1952 dan ada-lah di-jalankan dengan berkongsi di-antara Malaya, Singapura, Sarawak, Borneo dan Brunei. Malaya sudah di-tentukan mēmbayar 61 pēratus, Singapura 22 pēratus, Sarawak 7 pēratus, Borneo 7 pēratus dan Brunei 3 pēratus. Dan oleh kerana perkara pusat pēnyiasat

ini di-anjorkan oleh Great Britain dan kita ta' ada kuasa banyak untok mēn-dalamkan apa yang di-jalankan itu, masa itu kita bēlum dapat mēnchapai kēmērdakaan tetapi Kērajaan Pērsēkutuan ada champor tangan. Kēmudian Pusat Pēnyēlidekan ini sudah di-tutup dan kerana pēraturan bagi mēnutup-nya mēngambil masa yang panjang oleh sēbab mēnjelaskan hutang piutang yang tērpaksa kita mēmbayar. Mula²-nya saya tidak hēndak mēmbayar, tetapi kerana hēndak mēnjaga maruah Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu, yang mēreka, yang bebas itu, tērpaksa-lah kita bayar; itu-lah sahaja.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$36,000 for Head 19 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 23—

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$428,571 under Head 23 be approved. This has been an outstanding claim for some time. During the British Military Administration, the British Army handed to the civil administration a number of vehicles, and the cost of these vehicles has been in dispute for many years. Recently a Federation delegation had a financial talk in the United Kingdom, as a result of which the United Kingdom Government made a substantial contribution to this country, and it was agreed to settle the claim once and for all for £50,000.

I can assure this House that this settlement is to the advantage of the Federation.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$428,571 for Head 23 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 21—

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, there is a typographical error in respect of "Head 23—Ministry of Commerce and Industry" which should read "Head 21—Ministry of Commerce and Industry".

Head 31—

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the absence of the Minister of External Affairs, who is unfortunately

indisposed, I move that under Head 31, sub-heads 48 and 49 amounting to \$24,757 and \$16,150 be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bělom pěrmin-taan itu di-luluskan di-sini, saya minta-lah sa-kira-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua supaya měmběnarkan Yang Běrhormat Pěrdana Měntěri mēněrangkan sadikit sa-banyak kěrana lawatan-nya ka-Australia baharu² ini.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir ta' payah di-těrangkan lawatan Pěrdana Měntěri ka-Australia kěrana tělah di-těrangkan oleh surat khabar něgěri ini. Lawatan-nya itu tělah měndapat kějayaan yang amat sangat yang patut pěndudok² něgěri ini běrasa sukachita dan mēgah dan běr-hutang budi kapada Yang Běrhormat Pěrdana Měntěri itu kěrana lawatan-nya tělah měmbawa kapada kita tali pěrsahabatan yang běsar pada masa akan datang kapada něgěri ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$40,907 for Head 31 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 34—

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one item appearing under Head 34 on which I should like to explain in particular—sub-head 78. At the Commonwealth Conference held in Montreal last year, consideration was given to ways and means of promoting the flow of capital to under-developed countries. It was agreed that further consideration should be give to increasing the capital of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company. Commonwealth Governments or their central banks were invited to subscribe and the majority have agreed to do so. The Company has wide experience in the formation of development banks and it has indicated its willingness to participate in the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Company. The Government has therefore decided that investment in the Company would be advantageous, as the Company will provide a valuable medium for the promotion of private capital investment in the Federation, and its experience and support will likely be of great benefit

to the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Company.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,215,781 for Head 34 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 35—

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Head 35, Contributions to Statutory Funds, there are two items which together comprise about two-thirds of the appropriations requested in this Supply Bill. I have already spoken at some length on the finances of the Malayan Railway Administration, and this House has already approved my motion to amend the Second Schedule to the Financial Procedure Ordinance by creating the "Malayan Railway Loan Trust Account". I do not propose to elaborate any further on this question, except to point out that the Supplementary Estimates now before this House propose an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to that Account and the appropriation of \$2,000,000 to the Conveyance Advance Fund Trust Account needs some explanation. The Statutory Funds Appropriation (1958) Ordinance, 1957—No. 73 of 1957—which was passed by the former Legislative Council on the 23rd December, 1957, appropriated a sum of \$9½ million to this Trust Account. The Fund is used to provide loans to officers of the Public Services to enable them to buy motor-cars and motor-cycles. The Trust Account is not an expenditure account, as all the loans are repayable and the amount by which the credit balance in the Account from time to time is less than the amount appropriated represents the balance of such loans outstanding at that time. I must emphasise that the initial appropriation of \$9½ million to the Fund was very much a guess and, in practice, it has been found that this sum is not sufficient.

As Honourable Members may have read in the Press, I had to institute a temporary restriction on the issue of new loans pending the appropriation of further money to the Fund. The reasons for the shortage are not difficult to find. The size of the Public Services is increasing fairly rapidly and the cost of motor vehicles has also increased, particularly

since the imposition of import duty on motor vehicles. Thus the shortfall in the "Conveyance Advance Fund Trust Account" to some extent represents a measure of the revenue which has been received from this duty. While asking for this additional provision in order to continue to make loans to Government officers for buying cars—and I consider this to be in the public interest—I would like to assure the House that I intend in the near future, and in consultation with the various staff associations, to cause a thorough investigation to be made into the whole position regarding car loans and the control of the approval of such loans, and I shall, in due course, report result to this House.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$8,000,000 for Head 35 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 40—

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, this item is self-explanatory and I have nothing to add.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$500,000 for Head 40 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 41—

Mr. Tan Siew Sin: Sir, this sum has been used for the purchase of machinery and equipment for the purpose of compiling new cost-of-living indices.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,000 for Head 41 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 42—

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, immediately after the Second World War, Government took over certain stocks of medicines, drugs and medical equipment, such as, from the Japanese Stock, B.M.A.'s Stock and Australian Relief Supplies, most of which were already in an unsatisfactory condition and were scattered all over the Federation. Deterioration had already set in and that, of course, continued up to the time when the stocks were destroyed. These stocks

were, however, given a valuation and taken on to the Unallocated Charges and credited to revenue in 1951. In order to comply with the requirements of financial accounting procedure, it was also necessary to give these stocks a valuation and in fact the valuation was given as follows:

Japanese stock	...	\$163,012.11
B.M.A. Stock and Australian Relief Supplies		340,039.37
Standard Stocks taken over	72,573.20
Stocks found in Penang		55,118.39

In order to comply with the financial procedure and for audit purposes these stocks now have to be written off and this is what the House is now being asked to approve. It must be emphasised that this is entirely a book transaction to regularize Government accounting. These stocks were not purchased with Federal Government funds and the write-off is being undertaken to adjust the Unallocated Stocks Trust Account. This does not, in fact, involve the Federal Government in any financial loss whatever. In fact a Board of Survey condemned these stocks in 1955 and they have since been destroyed.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$630,744 for Head 42 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 43—

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Speaker, saya mēmintā kēlulusan daripada Dewan ini bagi pērbēlanjaan sa-banyak \$4,000, di-bawah 43—Chemistry. Sa-bēnar-nya Chemistry ini tēlah di-alehkan daripada Kēmēntērian Kēsehatan ka-bawah Kēmēntērian saya. Yang sa-bēnar-nya saya tēlah mēnengok hal ini dan tak tahu juga pada mula-nya. Saya tak tahu apa Abel Flash itu dan saya mēndapat tahu bahawa ada satu jēntēra atau pērkakas bagi mēmēreksa minyak benzene yang di-bawa masok untok di-pēreksa bagi chukai dan kēsēlamatan. Kita ada sadikit pērkakas di-Kuala Lumpur dan Pulau Pinang, tētapi pērkakas² itu tidak chukup, jadi kita bērkēhēndakkan bēlanja untok mēmēbēli lagi satu bagi di-tēmpat² yang lain.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to seek approval of the House for the expenditure of \$4,000 under Head 43, Chemistry. Actually Chemistry has been transferred from the Ministry of Health to my Ministry.

At first I myself do not understand it—Abel Flash Point Equipment. Now I understand that it is a sort of instrument for the purpose of testing petrol imported into this country and also for the purpose of Customs revenue and safety. We have some equipment in Penang and Kuala Lumpur but they are inadequate. So we would like to spend money to purchase another one to provide for other points.

Sir, I beg to seek the approval of the House.

The sum of \$4,000 for Head 43 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 50A—

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Chairman, to-day, I claim, for the first time, my constitutional right of audience before the Members of this Honourable House. As a member of the Senate, I have no *locus standi* here; but Article 61 of the Constitution gives me a right—which I prefer to regard as a privilege—to address you as a Cabinet Minister. Those members of the Cabinet who are in this House have a reciprocal right to address the Senate, of which body I have the honour to be the Leader; and may I say how much we, in the Senate, look forward to receiving them as friends and colleagues. They are assured of a kindly welcome when they come to visit us downstairs, where we are blessed by air-conditioning, if not by daylight. For my part, I know I can count on this House to treat me with a consideration which I can never deserve.

As Minister of Justice, it is my duty to introduce Head 50A in the Supplementary Estimates. These are purely preliminary estimates consequent on the formation of the Ministry of Justice. They are fairly modest, and represent about one-quarter of what will be spent on the headquarters of the Portfolio each year in the future. For all

practical purposes, the Portfolio came into existence on 1st October this year, and is a subdivision of the former Ministry of the Interior and Justice. Full Estimates will be considered for 1960 when the Supply Bill for that year comes before this Meeting.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$28,170 for Head 50A ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 55—

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Speaker, nam-pak-nya Kēmēntērian saya tērtinggal; tētapi yang sa-bēnar-nya kēpala ini ialah di-bawah Kēmēntērian saya. Saya mēminta kēlulusan Dewan ini pērbēlanjaan sa-banyak \$5,000, bērkēnaan dēngan Pēndaftaran. Ini ia-lah sa-banyak \$367,650, di-bawah Kēpala 55 Pēndaftaran—Pēndaftaran Identity Card. Rang Undang² ini tēlah di-bachakan pērtama kali-nya pada hari sēmalam. Ini ia-lah pēndahuluan pērbēlanjaan bagi mēnjalankan kēhēndak² di-dalam Undang² ini.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek the approval of the House to the expenditure of \$367,650 under Head 55, Registration. This sum is required to be spent on the purchase of equipment for the new identity cards, the Bill for which was read yesterday for the first time.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$367,650 for Head 55 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 56—

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Speaker, saya mēnuntut kēlulusan daripada Dewan ini bēlanja \$16,000 di-bawah Kēpala 56, Ranchangan Bandaran; ini ia-lah hēndak di-bēlanjakan bērkēnaan dēngan sa-orang yang tēlah di-hantar di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo untok mēmēreksa, mēnyiasat bērkēnaan dēngan pēlan bandar Kuala Lumpur dan juga Nēgēri.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek the approval of the House to the expenditure shown under Head 56, Town Planning. This expenditure is required in consequence of the Report of Mr. Antolic, who came under the Colombo Plan to make a

survey for regional planning and prepare a Master Plan for the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur and also the State of Selangor.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$16,000 for Head 56 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 57—

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this ex gratia payment was granted to the Brothers of St. Gabriel when they relinquished control of the Serendah Boys' Home. I would like to explain the circumstances which led to Government's decision to take over direct administrative charge of this Home. Not all Honourable Members may be aware that although the Brothers have conducted this Home from 1957, the land and all the buildings have remained Government property. It was perhaps anomalous that a voluntary organisation should have been asked to accept a responsibility which Government itself should have discharged, if the Social Welfare Department had at that time been in a position to do so. Government has always accepted responsibility for the running of children's homes, homes for handicapped persons and old people, approved schools and hostels, and it was paradoxical that it should maintain no school or home for the orphans or the underprivileged. As a result of the growth and strengthening of the Social Welfare Department, it has now become possible for Government to regularise the position.

Now, Sir, during the period when the Brothers were in control or in occupation, they made a number of capital improvements, installed an amount of equipment, spent considerable sums out of their own funds, and in particular brought in an expert from their Order—expert instructor from their Order—from Canada. They did this in accordance with their normal policy of developing any home in the hope of making it, in the long run, self-supporting. From these efforts Government has undoubtedly profited.

Further, in running the Home for about two years and nine months, the Brothers were performing a substantial service to Government by relieving it of the cost of direct maintenance. What that relief has meant may be assessed from the fact that a sum of almost \$170,000 has been entered into the Estimates for 1960 on account of the annually recurrent cost of running the Home.

Government's gratitude is certainly due to the Brothers of St. Gabriel for their devoted work in running this Home.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$165,000 for Head 57 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 61—

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, this amount of \$5,770 is required consequent upon the appointment of an Assistant Minister for Rural Development.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$5,770 for Head 61 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 69—

Ēnche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mēnchadangkan pēruntokan \$45,200 di-bawah Kēpala 69, Jabatan Pērkhidmatan Chuacha dan Udara (Malayan Meteorological Service) di-luluskan untuk kaki tangan baharu bērkēnaan dēngan chuacha dan mēnjaga report chuacha waktu dalam Tanah Mēlayu ini.

Ēnche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kērana rancangan baharu atau kērana revision of allowance?

Ēnche' Sardon: Kita sudah ada yang lama, kērana banyak tēmpat yang mustahak kērana pēnyiasatan hawa dan bērapa banyak hujan turun, itu-lah sēbab-nya hēndak di-tambah lagi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$45,200 for Head 69 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 77—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' Sambanthan): Sir, I seek approval for a sum of \$141,804 under Head 77, Telecommunications. There is little I need add, as the item speaks for itself. The supplement is needed for payment to the Government of Singapore for expenses incurred in 1956, 1957 and 1958 in respect of telecommunications.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$141,804 for Head 77 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Motion and Schedule reported, without amendment.

Question on the Motion put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House approves the Supplementary Estimates of \$12,024,288 under the heads of expenditure and for the services specified in the Schedule laid upon the Table by the Minister of Finance as Command Paper No. 24 of 1959.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE LOTTERIES

(Lotëri Këbajikan Masharakat)

Ënche' Mohamed Asri (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Përtua, saya sëkarang mëmbara chadangan bahawa Dewan ini hëndak-lah mëmbara ketëtapan ia itu Lotëri Këbajikan Masharakat hëndak-lah di-bërhëntikan. Saya përchaya barangkali ada di-antara anggota Dewan ini akan mënnyangkakan bahawa saya mënghëmukakan chadangan ini bërasas kapada sentiment Ugama akan tëtëpi Tuan Yang di-Përtua chadangan ini di-bawa bukan-lah dari sentiment Ugama. Chadangan ini di-bawa ia-lah mëmmandang dari sëgi këmasharakatan kita sëkarang ini. Kita mënghëndaki jiwa ra'ayat dan jiwa masharakat di-zaman pëmbangunan ini mëmponyai sëmangat bëkërja dan këmahuan yang kërass yang bërgantong kapada usaha dan tënaga sëndiri. Sa-sunggoh-nya këmajuan sa-suatu umat itu ada-lah bërgantong kapada këuletan bëkërja, këuletan bëkërja ada-lah bërgantong kapada jiwa yang hidup, kapada këkuatan batin yang sënëntiasa mënnyuroh

dan mëmërentahkan diri kapada kë-sunggohan bëkërja.

Lotëri ia-lah satu përjudian yang tërkenal dalam nëgëri ini dalam mana orang dëngan modal yang paling sadikit dëngan hanya wang \$1 bisa bërangan² untok mëndapat \$1,000, \$25,000 atau \$350,000 dëngan tidak payah mëlaku sa-barang kërja kërana-nya. Jadi Tuan Yang di-Përtua, pandangan saya hal ini boleh mënimbulkan këlëmanan ra'ayat biasa dalam bërfikir atau këlëmanan orang bërfikir dalam usaha mënchari këhidupan kërana bërgantong kapada harapan dan angan² sëmata². Sa-përkara lagi, saya përchaya bahawa pehak Kërajaan juga mënghëtahui bëtapa biak-nya satu jënis përjudian yang tërkenal dëngan nama judi tikam ekor, sunggoh pun judi ini bërhubong juga dëngan lotëri lumba kuda akan tëtëpi tidak-lah dapat di-nafikan bahawa nombor² lotëri Këbajikan Masharakat ini mëmëgang përanan pënting dalam përjudian yang mërbahaya itu. Saya tidak-lah bërchadang hëndak mënërang akibat² judi tikam ekor itu dalam Dewan ini kërana umum-nya tëlak mënghëtahui.

Tuan Yang di-Përtua, di-dalam Islam përjudian itu di-larang kërass kërana mudzarat-nya lëbëh banyak dari munafa'at-nya kërana pënyakit-nya lëbëh banyak daripada pënawar-nya. Sësua dëngan dasar Ugama Islam sabagai Ugama rasmi nëgëri ini. Tuan Yang di-Përtua, bukan-lah sëngaja saya hëndak mëmëjamkan mata kapada fa'edah² yang sëndang di-dapati sëkarang ini sapërti mëmbangunkan Asrama, Sëkolah Ugama Ra'ayat, mëmbara fakir miskin dan banyak lagi yang di-bantu oleh Kërajaan nëgëri ini hasil daripada wang lotëri Këbajikan Masharakat itu akan tëtëpi mëmbara kapada ra'ayat yang susah, mëmbara mëmbangunkan Asrama², Sëkolah² Ugama ini ia-lah tugas Kërajaan nëgëri ini. Dëngan mënghantongkan harapan kapada wang pëndapatan lotëri itu atau sa-bahagian daripada pëndapatan lotëri ada-lah mënunjokkan sikap Kërajaan dalam hal ini bagaimana Kërajaan mënumpukan përhatian kapada soal² këbajikan masharakat dalam nëgëri ini sa-chara tidak langsung, kalau Kërajaan kita dapat mënghadakan përuntohan këwangan untok pëmbangunan dari

sudut yang lain maka mengapa-kah Kerajaan tidak dapat mengadakan satu peruntukan wang dari sudut kebajikan ini dengan tidak payah menggantungkan kepada wang pendapatan loteri. Ketahui-lah kita bahawa pembangunan ra'ayat tidak akan berjaya sa-lagi tidak diikuti dengan pembangunan jiwa dan rohani. Pengharaman atau pun pembərhentian perjalanan Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat yang saya chadangkan itu ada-lah bərhubung rapat dengan soal pembangunan masharakat kita pada masa akan datang. Maka saya kemukakan-lah chadangan ini kepada Dewan ini.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mēnyokong chadangan ini.

Question proposed.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. I am afraid I cannot accept the arguments of the Honourable Mover for discontinuance of this very useful lottery. I think facts and figures will speak louder than words, and I will give some facts and figures which will show the tremendous amount of good which these lotteries have brought to this country as a whole, particularly in the difficult years of the Emergency. In particular, these lotteries have done a lot for the unfortunate people who are the handicapped, the underprivileged, the distressed and destitute, the tuberculosis sufferers, the leprosy sufferers, the orphan, the deaf and dumb, the blind and so on. Other beneficiaries include the non-political youth movements in the form of assistance to Youth Clubs throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Since the inception of these lotteries in 1951, up to the 31st October of this year, no less than \$25 million has been distributed either through the various charitable organisations or directly. In addition, about \$6 million has been paid in tax to the Government and gone into general revenue of the country for the three years since the beginning of 1957, when a tax was first imposed on the sale of these lotteries. Here are some of the figures of grants which will

reflect the work done by the Lotteries Board:

For the welfare of the handicapped and underprivileged	... roughly	\$5.3 million
For the welfare of the blind	... nearly	\$2 million
For the treatment of tuberculosis	\$10.8 million
For the relief of the distressed and destitute	\$3.8 million
For the fostering of non-approved, non-political youth movements	\$1.3 million
For the provision of public playing fields	\$600,000
For rural kampong amenities	about \$1½ million.

The object for rural kampong amenities was a new addition last year. Under this object, Sir, there has been a flood of applications from the kampongs throughout the Federation and in a matter of a few months the Board made grants of more than \$1½ million to bring amenities to the kampongs, and I may add, particularly in those States of the East Coast. These amenities took the form of ra'ayat schools and community halls, and the people in the kampongs are also assisted to keep their *suraus* and mosques in good repairs. Sir, I therefore ask the House to reject this motion.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Sir, I rise to support the motion. In the first place, we must accept that Islam is the official religion of this country. If it is, . . .

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud: Sir, on a point of order and clarification. I wish to point out that the subject of Islam cannot be discussed in this House because that is the privilege of Their Highnesses.

Mr. V. David: It is specified in the Federation of Malaya Agreement that Islam is the official religion and I think that we may make references, if necessary.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: The question therefore is this: is this *haram* or is it not *haram*—that is the question. If it is *haram*, then it is prohibited. If it is not *haram*, then we have got to consider whether it is *makroh* or not *makroh*, or whatever it is, but that is not the main point. The main argument

is, as the Minister of Health has said, that this lottery has done good for the people, because it has helped in the Emergency and it has helped to maintain *suraus* and mosques. Sir, I think that that argument is a very pragmatic argument; in other words, what the Minister is saying is that if we can make use of something, then it does not matter where we get this from. If you proceed on that line of argument, you come to the conclusion that if I can murder somebody to get his money to do good, then I can murder. But can I? That is the point. It does not matter whether that money can be applied to good purposes or not. The question is whether the source or method from which that money is obtained is right or wrong. I think the point here is this. We must understand that there are laws in this country against gaming. For example, under the Betting Ordinance, we can fine a person up to \$10,000 for a betting offence. We also have the Common Gaming Houses Ordinance and under it if any person carries on a lottery, or if he is found in possession of a lottery ticket, he can be fined up to an amount of \$5,000. But on the other hand if you belong to a turf club, if you are a member of a turf club, you can bet on horses and you are not committing an offence.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: In private clubs too.

Mr. Lim Kean Siew: Yes, in private clubs too. If you have a turf club ticket or a Social Welfare lottery ticket, you are not guilty of an offence. But if a member of the public is in possession of a turf club ticket, he may be held guilty, if there has been an exchange outside the precincts of the turf club. Now we have this schism, or shall we say split mentality? What is good in some cases is bad in other cases. So, if you do something that I do not like I send you to jail. If I do it, there is nothing wrong. It appears that we do not care for religious and other considerations and yet we keep on talking of morality. We claim that we are a very moral people; that we live in a moral State; that we cannot have criminals existing without proper checks; so we say "let us have the Public Order

(Preservation) Ordinance, and the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance by means of which we put an 'X' on people's identity cards for they might have committed a crime". However, when we come to Social Welfare lottery tickets, we say "Oh, well, it is good. We can continue." The question now is: Is the Minister's argument valid? I say that it is invalid, because it is a very materialistic argument—it does not matter how he gets the money, so long as it does good. I do not think that the character or illegality of the source can be changed by the purpose for which it is used.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one thing that I dislike very much doing is to agree with those on the opposite side of this House, but in this case I feel that I must agree. (*Applause*). The motion as it stands is being opposed by me for this reason: in considering a matter of this nature, there are two important angles from which it must be viewed, one obviously is the religious angle and the other the angle of practical necessity—the practical uses of the Social Welfare lottery as it now exists in this country.

On the question of the money which is brought in by the Welfare lotteries, I think it is beyond doubt that if not all the good that is done with that money, at least some good is being done by it for various purposes in various areas in this country. The Honourable the Minister mentioned one thing—that large sums of money were spent on the rural kampong areas. I should have been much happier if the Honourable Minister had given us some indication whether any money had been spent on New Villages.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Yes. Quite a considerable sum too.

Mr. D. R. Seenivasagam: Quite a considerable sum! And we are glad to hear that. That being the case, from the practical side at least the proceeds of these lotteries are doing some good. I would have supported the motion if it had called for the banning of all gambling in the country, because that

would have been in keeping, I understand, with the belief of the Islamic religion, be it horse racing and gambling of any type. If such a motion ever comes to this House I will support it because then it would be a motion based on the belief that on religious grounds alone such activities should not exist in this country. But why pick out the Social Welfare lottery singularly to ban it? At least it is doing some good. And when I buy a Social Welfare lottery ticket—and I have one with me—I will say to myself: “Well, at least for once in my life let me make some easy money.” (*Laughter*). But when you go to the races, that is pure and simple gambling. If you put your money on a horse that money does not go to any welfare body; it does not go to benefit the people of the country; it goes into the coffers of the racing clubs. It is on those grounds only, and on no other grounds, that I oppose the motion as it stands. I must make it clear that on the religious aspect, as the Honourable mover has said, I cannot complain nor agree with everything that he has said. According to the Islamic faith I believe that, and as I understand it, gambling of any form should be banned. But as this motion only specifies Social Welfare lotteries, for that reason, and that reason alone, I oppose it.

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we have always said, the Socialist Front group always decide on the merits of each Motion brought to this Chamber and we are wholeheartedly supporting this motion moved by the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh. The first thing I would like to indicate is that the running of lottery in this country is a decent way of gambling, and I can recollect and refresh my memory that a few years back in this Chamber one Member by the name of Mr. R. Ramani, then the Honourable Mr. R. Ramani, spoke against a motion on lotteries and gave his reasons. To-day in the streets if the ordinary man gambles for just a cup of tea, he can be arrested under the law, but we can find that lottery tickets are being sold in every corner of the town and also

in a very immoral manner, i.e., there are booths set up in every centre of the town with attractive girls; but in fact in other places they have banned waitresses—in coffee shops and restaurants. Unfortunately here the Government is encouraging it by exhibiting pretty girls at all centres to attract customers to sell these tickets. In this way, Sir, I think it is very immoral in nature.

Mr. Speaker, just now the Honourable Minister for Health and Social Welfare was referring to the large sums of money that have been distributed to charitable organizations. The principle should be accepted and agreed that social welfare contributions to charitable organizations by the Government should be from the national income, and it is part of the responsibility of this Government. In order to create a welfare State we must take care of the needy, the sick and the old-aged people. If the Government is unable to look after these people I think they cannot claim to be representative or responsible.

Mr. Speaker, if this lottery is allowed to continue in this country, I am afraid in time to come the Government will devise other ways of gambling in order to find revenue to aid the charitable organizations instead of giving a big slice from the national income. As the Honourable Minister of Finance yesterday made several references that Malaya is one of the richest countries in South-East Asia and so on, I think we are in a position to contribute large sums of money from our national income to these organizations. Tuberculosis, leprosy and other diseases should always be the first priority of this Government to aid, but it should not be an aid from the revenue derived from gambling.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The Government is paying a fair share.

Mr. V. David: I am sorry to say that, whatever your reasons may be, I strongly consider this a decent way of gambling.

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangkang wakil dari pihak pembangkang di-atas chadangan-nya hendak membhentikan lottery kebajikan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya patut kita perhatikan dasar-nya yang di-adakan lottery ini, kerana saya ada sa-keping ticket ditangan saya ini, "Social and Welfare Services Lottery Board", ma'ana-nya ia-lah membuat kebajikan kapada orang yang berkehendakkan pertolongan. Jadi sakira-nya kita rentikan kebajikan ini kapada orang itu, apa-kah akan terjadi kapada orang yang harapkan bantuan. Jadi bagaimana chara bantuan² yang telah di-beri oleh badan ini, telah pun di-terangkan dengan jelas-nya oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kesehatan tadi. Saya dapat tahu ada juga bantuan yang besar di-beri kapada sekolah² ugama ra'ayat, yang saya dapat tahu di-Gunong Semanggol dapat \$275,000 daripada wang bantuan ini, Al-Mashhor Pulau Pinang dapat \$270,000 kalau saya ta' salah, di-Bukit Mertajam \$150,000 bukan sahaja di-beri kapada orang susah yang menderit, mithal-nya orang² yang dapat kaki plastic, yang mana di-bawa pakar² untuk membuat-nya. Jadi jikalau kita rentikan, tentu-lah harapan orang yang begitu hilang sahaja.

Kata Yang Berhormat wakil Pasir Puteh manekala mengemukakan chadangan ini, beliau tidak berchadang hendak membahathkan atau hendak membawa perkara soal ugama, tetapi dia selitkan sedikit (*Ketawa*) ia-itu ugama Islam di-larang berjudi, jadi betul-lah perkara itu, siapa pun tidak boleh menafikan. Tetapi dalam Majlis ini bukan-nya kita bincangkan hukum² ugama Islam, dalam Majlis ini kita bincangkan segala undang² yang kita akan buat menepati kapada tabi'i dan 'adat sahaja yang jadi dalam negeri ini. Jadi perkara ugama kita tidak boleh bawa ka-dalam Majlis ini. kata sa-orang wakil tadi konon-nya tempat² yang menjual ticket lottery itu perempuan² chantek yang hendak menarek hati. Tidak-kah wakil itu berfikir, perempuan yang dudok di-situ 12 jam sa-hari menchari nafkah, mendapat fa'edah daripada menjual ticket lottery itu? Mana baik daripada perempuan

itu dudok, dapat duit daripada hasil atau kita kata bayar sagu hati kapada-nya, daripada menjual kehormatan diri-nya dalam majlis yang lain. Ini satu bantuan yang khas kapada kaum wanita² yang menchari kehidupan dengan sechara halal menjual ticket lottery itu. Ada lagi kawan saya yang rapat juga, Yang Berhormat wakil Dato' Keramat tadi mengatakan sampai hendak tikam orang, bunoh orang kerana kita hendak ambil duit. Ini bukan fasal bunoh, fasal tikam, jadi Majlis ini ada berhak membuat sabarang undang² yang di-fikirkan manesabah dan molek untuk memberi kebaikan kapada negara ini. Jadi Social Welfare ini ada-lah di-putuskan dalam Majlis atau Dewan ini, sebab itu kalau hendak di-bawa ka-tempat lain, ta' payah-lah kita bincangkan panjang² lagi.

Satu perkara lagi saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat wakil Pasir Puteh yang mengemukakan chadangan tadi, waktu dia di-pilih oleh orang atau pengundi² dalam kawasan-nya, tentu sa-kali dia telah menerangkan dasar dan tujuan Parti-nya, janji²-nya, manifesto-nya, kapada penduduk² dalam kawasan itu. Di-sini saya suka menerangkan kapada Dewan ini ia-itu janji² yang wakil itu harus memberi kapada penduduk² di-sana, "perkara No. 9 *Kebajikan*"—membanyakkan rumah² perlindungan anak yatim dan rumah² orang tua yang bersara dan rumah² miskin, memberi bantuan orang miskin yang boleh menolong-nya berdiri sendiri di-dalam hidup-nya, mengadakan rumah² pemuleh ikhlak bagi orang² yang telah tersasul dalam hidup moral-nya menggalakkan dan membantu usaha² kebajikan masyarakat, ra'ayat dan menggalakkan penubohan dan perkembangan pusat² kebajikan tempatan bagi tiap² kampung mengator, menyusun dan membantu mangsa hidup bagi perengkat Federal, negeri dan tempatan, dan masyarakat dapat merasa perhubungan rapat di-antara anggota²-nya.

Ini-lah jaminan yang akan di-buat yang di-janji akan di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Pasir Puteh, jadi apa yang dia kata "menggalakkan dan membantu usaha² kebajikan masyarakat" manekala usul ini di-kemukakan.

di-dapati bėrlawanan dėngan apa yang di-janjikan itu. Jadi dėngan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua, tėntu-lah pada fikiran saya janji² yang di-buat dahulu chuma-nya ta' bėrasas. Lagi sa-pėrkara yang mėsti kita pėrhatikan pada masa sėkarang ini, wakil² di-Dewan Ra'ayat Ahli² Yang Bėrhormat sakėlian tėntu tahu, apa akan jadi, apa pėrsėdiaan tėləh di-buat oleh Kėrajaan bėrkėnaan dėngan

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, I think the Honourable Member is speaking most irrelevantly. He accuses my friend here that he is reading from a certain manifesto. The motion is that we should allow lotteries to go on or not. He says that my friend objects to the lotteries on religious ground, which is misleading. My friend has based his objection not so much on religious ground but mostly on the ground that it is the poor people who suffer by these lotteries.

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid: Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua, Kėrajaan kita tėləh mėngambil bėrat untuk pėrsėdiaan mėnghadapi satu mangsa atau mala pėtaka yang harus akan bėrlaku di-pantai timor. Pėrsėdiaan sėdang di-buat untuk mėnghadapi ribut, taufan atau bah yang akan bėrlaku. Kita hėndak mėnjaga kė-sėlamatan orang² pantai timor di-sana dėngan bantuan daripada duit lottery dan di-sėdiakan kawasan², tėmpat² yang mėreka akan pindah, bėkalan² dan lain² yang pėrlu. Sa-kira-nya jadi-lah mala pėtaka yang kita ta' ingini itu, di-mana-kah hėndak ambil bantuan, itu bėtul tanggungan Kėrajaan tėtapi tanggungan Kėrajaan di-sini ialah satu pėrkara yang Kėrajaan tėləh khaskan untuk bantuan orang yang sa-macham itu. Jadi kita sudah khas-kan, buat lottery. Daripada pėndapatan itu kita khaskan untuk bantuan orang² yang mėndapat kėmalangan dan mala pėtaka sa-macham itu. Jikalau-lah pėrkara itu tėrjadi tėntu-lah sėnang dan dėngan mudah-nya kita gunakan wang ini untuk mėmbėri bantuan kapada orang² yang kėna mala pėtaka—yang harus tėrtimpa ka-atas orang² di-pantai timor—kita minta pėrlindongkan daripada Tuhan; sakian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua.

Dato' Mohamad Hanifah (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua, saya bėrasa dukachita baharu² ini sahaja mėndėngar pėnėrangan daripada wakil Sabėrang Utara. Sunggoh pun pada mula-nya memang ta' hėndak pėrkara chadangan ini di-binchangkan mėnyėntoh kapada asas Ugama, tėtapi Yang Bėrhormat itu tėləh bėrchakap dan mėnyėbutkan sadikit sa-banyak pada asas Ugama. Soal-nya, kalau di-pandang atas sėgi Ugama—pėrlu saya sėbutkan ia-itu jangan-lah di-mėgah²kan nama Social Welfare itu, tėtapi di-hujong-nya itu ada bėrtulis pėrkataan "Lottery". Ada-kah lotėri itu haram atau halal? Tuan Yang di-Pėrtua, sa-bagai Ugama Islam Ugama rasmi, ada-kah Dewan ini pėrnah bėrtanya atau mėndapat pėrsėtujuan daripada pehak Majlis Ugama tiap² Nėgėri bahawa sa-nya lotėri ini tidak haram dan patut di-'amalkan? Saya bėrchakap dėmikian, sėbab wakil Sabėrang Utara tadi bėrchakap di-atas sėgi Ugama. Ta' payah-lah kita di-sini mėmbinchangkan lėbeh dalam pėrkara ini pada sėgi Ugama, hanya chuba mėnghormati Ugama Islam, Ugama Rasmi yang tėrkandung dalam Pėrlėmbagaan. Maka patut-lah Kėrajaan Pėrsėkutuan mėnghalusi kėdudokan ini dan mėngambil langkah bagi mėndapat fikiran² yang sa-bėnar-nya daripada Majlis Ugama Islam pada tiap² Nėgėri.

Kita faham bagaimana kėtėrangan yang tėləh di-bėri oleh pehak Mėntėri yang bėrkėnaan dalam soal bantuan dan pėrtolongan kapada ra'ayat daripada pėndapatan wang lotėri itu. Tėtapi patut kita kaji dalam kėdudokan kita sa-bagai Nėgėri yang Mėrdeka dalam pėrkara pėmbangunan biar-lah bėrikhtiar bėrsunggoh² mėndapatkan wang yang tidak mėmburokkan masharakat. Dan ada-kah bėrpuas hati mėndapatkan wang yang sėnang sahaja umpama-nya lotėri ini? Ini adalah mėnunjokkan tidak bijak-nya dan kėlėmahan bagi pehak Kėrajaan.

Chuba-lah kita fikirkan hal ini sadalam²-nya. Pehak Wakil Sabėrang Utara tadi bėrchakap mėnuju kapada Pantai Timor sa-olah² chuba hėndak mėnakutkan kami di-Pantai Timor—kapada ribut dan taupan yang akan bėrlaku di-sana dan di-mana-kah

kami hendak bergantung di-sana kalau tidak pertolongan daripada wang Lotëri? Soal ini patut tidak timbul—soal-nya ada-kah wang yang mudah daripada jualan lotëri ini baik untuk pembangunan walhal mëndatangkan kēburokan kapada masharakat patut di'amalkan? Biar-lah lēbeh bērsusah payah chara mëndapatkan wang untuk kēbajikan masharakat dan pēmbangunan nēgëri asalkan sehat dan bërseh, sēkian-lah sahaja.

Mr. Chin See Yin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I almost lost track of what I wanted to say, but now it has come back. They say quite a lot about these lotteries. As to whether these are *haram* or not, I think they are not *haram*, because sometimes in evil you will find goodness and in goodness you will find evil. The Social and Welfare lotteries have been set up for a very good purpose and, as we have heard just now, much money has been dished out to the blind, the under-privileged, the handicapped and so on. These Social and Welfare lotteries, I think, during this monsoon-rain-season will again serve a useful purpose by providing a lot of funds to help those who are in distress. The Social and Welfare lotteries set up by the Board have done so much that we must appreciate it. Sir, this is a type of gambling which is legalised. It is different from the type of gambling that has been suggested. If you see a few fellows playing cards on the roadside they can be arrested, but this is legalised gambling and everybody can be in possession of a lottery ticket. It is very much like a person going to a turf club and buying a ticket—it is quite in order because he is a member of the club. Sir, I oppose this motion because it merely picks on one type of gambling. If it had concerned all gambling I am sure I will give it my support.

Now, there is a little matter which I would like to say about the sale of Social and Welfare lottery tickets organised by the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board. The unfortunate part of it is that only a few selected people are allowed to sell these tickets and they are known as distributing agents. Sir, if this is a public lottery, one that is legalised, I think every member of

the public could be permitted to sell it rather than to allow a selected few to distribute these tickets. In fact, it has been alleged, Sir

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sir, is it relevant?

Mr. Speaker: It is relevant.

Mr. Chin See Yin: It has been alleged that advantage has been taken by these selected few, and I think that if this type of lottery is intended for a good purpose only commission should be given for the sale of these lottery tickets to the distributing agents—not a commission of 10 per cent on tickets winning the prizes. I understand that most of these distributing agents are now owning

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

Mr. Chin See Yin: Sir, I am trying to show that if this money is for a good purpose it should not be given away for a wrong purpose. That is why I say that there is a disadvantage in this and that the administration side of the Board should look into this.

Apart from what I have said just now about the wrong side of the management, I think that on the whole these Social and Welfare lotteries have done very well because much money has been given to help the villagers and kampong folks. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that in the light of what is poison to one is a stimulant to another, we should not discontinue the sale of these lottery tickets.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very glad to hear to-day that Members of the Opposition have agreed to disagree. The Mover of the motion was quite emphatic that the purpose for bringing this motion was not based on religious grounds, but we hear from the Honourable Member for Dato' Kramat that Islam is against lottery and that we must not have split personalities.

The main point from the supporters of this motion is that social services should be financed out of revenue. Sir, only this morning, when we tried to increase the rates of import tax on things like oranges and apples, there was a hue and cry from the Opposition.

I am just wondering whether the Government by depriving the apple a day from the Opposition has created split personalities, or schizophrenia as we doctors call them.

Mr. Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in speaking on this motion, I would like to point out that there is a certain and deliberate attempt to misinterpret the intention of the motion. I believe that the Honourable Mover of this motion has pointed out very clearly that he is not bringing in religious considerations and that his motion is motivated by a desire to see that the very poor people do not suffer, because of the fact that gambling is made public. This, I submit, is a very worthy consideration.

Sir, I would like to point out to the Honourable Member for Ipoh that Social and Welfare lotteries, as described by another Honourable Member, is legalised gambling as distinct from any other lottery run by turf clubs which is confined to members of that particular club. The fact that turf club lotteries are available also to the public is only a demonstration of the latitude of the Government in not implementing the law which specifically lays down that turf club lottery tickets should be sold only to turf club members—I think it is an open secret that turf club lottery tickets are sold to any member of the public; and it is also a well-known secret that any member of the public can purchase lottery tickets without fear of being arrested.

Sir, I submit that all this misconception about legalised gambling and illegal gambling is due to the fact that the Government does not carry out its function properly. If there is a law, we expect the law to be implemented; and if we are not going to implement the law, then let us rescind it.

Coming back to the argument raised by the Honourable Member for Seberang Utara, who continues with the argument put forward by the Honourable Minister, that if the Social and Welfare lottery is going to benefit the poor and various charitable organisations then it should be encouraged.

I must point out that social services should be provided by the Government and that the Government should not depend on Social and Welfare lotteries to finance social projects. After all, how much money can Social and Welfare lotteries raise? If Government could only be more careful in its expenditure, be more careful with every cent spent, be more careful in planning trips abroad for Ministers and others, then I think there would be sufficient savings to provide money for social services. It is along these lines that I urge Honourable Members to support the motion, and particularly the Honourable Member for Ipoh to reconsider his view.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Sēberang Tēngah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak benar pēnēranan yang tēlah kita dēngar daripada Yang Bērhormat Legal Expert dari Pulau Pinang dan juga Legal Expert dari Perak. tētapi nampak-nya kēdua² Expert itu ada-lah bērlainan. Satu daripada-nya saya mēnguchapkan tahniah yang tēlah mēnyokong pehak Kērajaan dan satu lagi tidak boleh proofkan atau mēnyatakan bahawa Social Welfare itu salah dari sēgi Undang².

Mr. V. David: Sir, we are not asking for the legal interpretation.

Mr. Speaker: He is not interpreting; he is commenting on the speeches made.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tētapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada pula satu Religious Expert daripada pehak pēmbangkang—PAS yang bērani mēngatakan bahawa Social Welfare itu haram. Jadi, nampak-nya tidak salah bagi Undang² juga dari sēgi Ugama. Saya suka bērtanya kapada pehak pēmbangkang ada-kah tidak Yang Bērhormat Mēntēri Buroh mēngatakan bahawa tak kurang daripada \$6-\$7 million ringgit tēlah di-untokkan kapada orang² miskin—kapada Mēsjid, Surau, Sēkolah² Ugama dan lagi tak dapat tidak ada di-antara pehak pēmbangkang itu juga ada-lah kēluaran daripada Sēkolah² Ugama yang mēndapat bantuan daripada pehak Social Welfare.

Jadi, kalau-lah ada kěuntongan bagi orang² yang susah dan orang² miskin yang mana kita tiap² sa-orang di-sini ada-lah sa-orang wakil ra'ayat yang sělalū běrjanji dalam campaign baharu² ini bahawa hěndak měmbela ra'ayat, tėtapi apabila di-untokkan wang itu kapada ra'ayat apa-kah sěbab-nya pula yang Social Welfare Lottery itu hěndak di-haramkan.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to support the motion. There is ample reason for the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to oppose this motion, because the very first beneficiary of this Lottery Fund is the Ministry of which he is in charge, because it helps his Ministry to evade work for producing a certain amount of revenue for looking after the sick, the needy and disabled people. So, Sir, the very first beneficiary who is benefited by the charity of this Lottery is the Minister himself and it is no wonder that he should so vigourously oppose this motion.

Regarding the Minister's statement that *Suraus* and Mosques have received aid from these lotteries, I would like to say that this is an attempt to bribe the religious conscience of this country.

Honourable Members: No, no!

Mr. K. Karam Singh: Sir, on what one Member from the Government referred to about the East Coast, I would illustrate the truth and strength of this motion by the example of the East Coast. In what way do these lotteries help the fishermen of that place, who did not have food for three days? Did they give them employment, or did they solve their difficulties? No, Sir; and we know the glorious result of that. Sir, the Opposition Bench has been filled because of that irresponsibility.

Sir, what we need is a planned economy, what we need is increase of production—not living on gambling, not living on legalised or glorified gambling. Sir, I put it to this House that the Government is as guilty as any other petty gambler who is brought up before the Magistrate's Court. Sir, what is wrong in one case is wrong in the other, and although a certain Member from the Government Bench was

greatly relieved to see a slight divergence of opinion in the Opposition. . . .

Dato' Suleiman: We are not.

Mr. K. Karam Singh: At least one Member was relieved. Sir, I would like to suggest that the Opposition agrees with the spirit of the resolution against gambling. On that issue, I would tell the Members of the Government Bench that we are united, and no attempt on their part can throw dust into the eyes of this nation in respect of legalised gambling. What we need, as I have said, is increased production; work and work, and nothing but work—not collecting money from poor people and pretending that it is charity, because it is not even the spirit of charity. What is charity? It is giving with the intention to help. But buying a lottery ticket for \$1 with the idea of getting \$350,000 is not charity, Sir. There is no high or noble motive attached to it: probably there is an element of natural greed in it. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. As it is now half past four o'clock p.m. already, I ask the Prime Minister to move the motion to adjourn the House.

ADJOURNMENT

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein: I beg to second it.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE FEDERATION

Mr. V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in seven and a half minutes, I don't think I could make a very good speech. The subject I am going to touch on is about medical facilities in the Federation of Malaya.

The subject on medical facilities is nothing new. There is a lot of growing discontent in the Federation of Malaya about medical facilities. We have always observed the various Ministers, when taking over the portfolio of Health, has repeatedly given an assurance of improved medical facilities,

but up to date the general public and members of the Opposition are not aware of any such improvement being done.

Medical and hospital services in the Federation of Malaya are very shocking indeed. This is largely due to the ineptitude of successive past Governments, for the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur has been described as the vagrants' institution. The Bungsar Hospital is falling to pieces and endangering the lives of patients. There are too few health centres, children's clinics and ambulances to serve the rural areas and new villages, and available limited services are poor. The personnel, both senior staff and many others, are not properly trained. No one seems to care if medical facilities are lacking. There has been considerable talk for many years of plans, blue prints and master plans and estimated expenditure for improving medical facilities all over Malaya but all this has remained in the fertile brains of those entrusted with drawing them up. The bogey of non-availability of funds has frequently been trotted out as the main ground for not proceeding with approved plans, for extended expenditure for improving medical facilities and services. Yet the Government is already committed

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: On a point of order, I think the Honourable Member is reading his speech.

Mr. David: Mr. Speaker, if I am considered to be reading my speech, then none of your Ministers are fit to sit here.

Yet the Government is already committed to paying out nearly \$80 million as compensation for retiring expatriate officers. What a depressing state of affairs! When are we going to make a start with wiping out deficiencies?

We glibly talk about social security. What about improving medical facilities and services? In a growing social security conscious community, expanded and improved medical facilities and services are matters of very great importance. I therefore call upon the Government and the Health Minister in particular immediately to launch a

programme of expanded and improved medical facilities and services. Past Governments have dilly-dallied too long over these subjects. The blackened ruins of Circular Road, Kuala Lumpur are a grim reminder of the past Governments' ineptitude. I quote from the speech made by the then Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Hose, in the Federal Council on 10th July, 1923. He says:

"It is unfortunate that the Government has had to pay \$225,000 and has nothing to show for it."

Unfortunate indeed.

Mr. Speaker, what I would request the Health Minister and the Government itself to do is to get down to the task of reorganising the medical facilities, as I have been informed that in certain rural health centres nobody occupies those health centres now. They have been occupied by monkeys from the jungles because the very reason is there is no proper co-ordination from the Central Government, the State Hospitals and to the various district hospitals and rural health centres.

Lack of co-ordination and inefficiency is also partly the reason why the Government has not been able to implement proper services for the public.

In conclusion, I will call upon the Health Ministry to also consider hospitals in estates. The hospital in estates, compared to the present modern society, is degrading to the integrity and dignity of the Malayan nation as a whole. Up to to-day, we find wooden pillows being provided by estate managers. This is shocking, Mr. Speaker, because in an independent country and a nation which claims to be the richest in South-East Asia, in hospitals wooden pillows are being provided. It is a shame and a mockery of democracy. All this boils down to the fact that the Health Ministry is lacking in vigour to direct the estate managers to provide proper facilities to the citizens of this country. We must also bear in mind that if we neglect the working population we are neglecting a large percentage of the Malayan population. They form the

backbone of this country and of the Malayan economy, and once they are neglected and ignored I am afraid the Malayan economy will be wrecked.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I call upon the Health Minister to be more vigorous in directing and requesting the various estate managers, who have no interest in the Malayan nation, most of them being absentee landlords. They would like to preserve the old colonial tradition which they have been used to in treating immigrant labourers on the estates, but I appeal to them that they should eliminate these from their minds and think in terms of a united Malayan nation and provide a standard in estate hospitals which is acceptable in a democratic country.

REVIEW OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

(Měngulang kaji Undang² Dharurat)

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, Ahli² Yang Běrhormat sakalian. Uchapan pěnanggoan saya pada pětang ini ia-lah mēngēnāi Undang² Dharurat, pěrlu-nya Undang² Dharurat itu di-kaji. Dan salah satu sěbab, kěnapa saya mēmilih soal Undang² Dharurat ini, barangkali, Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, sědia ma'alom, sa-bagai sa-orang yang tělāh mēngalami, sa-bagai sa-orang yang tělāh mērasa pěnyakit yang di-datangkan oleh Undang² Dharurat ini, maka dēngan sēngaja, soal ini saya ambil.

Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, Undang² Dharurat di-luluskan dahulu oleh pějajah Inggěris, di-jalankan oleh pějajah Inggěris dēngan maksud dan tujuan untuk mēmbantut, mēmatikan jiwa kēměrdekaan, mēnyumbatkan mēreka itu ka-dalam tahanan, sa-muga dēngan hidup-nya mēreka dalam tahanan, mati-lah jiwa mēreka daripada běrjuang untuk kēměrdekaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, sěkarang kēměrdekaan tělāh sampai, kita sěkarang tělāh mērdeka, satu Pěrsěkutuan Tanah Mělayu mērdeka tělāh lahir, tětapi sampai pada sa'at ini Undang² Dharurat itu maseh běrjalan saolah²-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, pēměrentah yang ada sěkarang ini, ta' lěbeh dan

ta' kurang orang yang mēněrima warithan pějajah Inggěris untuk mēnjalankan Undang² Dharurat ini. Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, kita sěmua ma'alom bahawa sabahagian bėsar dari tanah ayer kita tělāh mēnjadi kawasan puteh, kita sěmua mēngaku—pēměrentah juga mēngaku—bahawa kěadaan dharurat tělāh jauh kěndor-nya, kěadaan dharurat sěkarang tělāh dapat di-kontěrol, di-kuasai sěkarang ini, tětapi malangnya, Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, kěadaan dharurat Undang² Dharurat, maseh mēliputi sěluroh Malaya lagi. Kalau kawasan puteh tělāh banyak, kalau kawasan hitam hanya sadikit sahaja, kěnapa-kah dan apa-kah sěbab-nya kita di-Dewan Parlimen ini tidak boleh mēmbinchangkan untuk mēnjadikan Undang² Dharurat itu bukan undang² untuk mēliputi sěluroh Malaya, tětapi untuk satu kawasan, di-lokaliser kata orang² Indonesia, di-localise kata Inggěris (*Kětawa*). Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, memang ada daerah dalam nēgěri ini yang maseh mēněruskan kawasan hitam, kalau kěrana ada satu² bahagian nēgěri ini mēnjadi kawasan hitam dan dēngan sěbab itu Undang² Dharurat itu harus di-jalankan—sungoh tidak 'adil. Sěbab, Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, daerah kawasan hitam itu kěchil, daerah kawasan puteh luas, tětapi Undang² Dharurat mēliputi sěluroh tanah ayer. Memang pehak pēměrentah boleh mēngēmukakan alasan, ada pun sěbab-nya Undang² Dharurat itu di-těruskan ia-lah untuk mēnjaga, untuk mēngawal supaya anasir² subvise di-nēgěri ini tidak dapat mēnjalankan tindak-tandok-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, sayang-nya istilah subversive ini sampai sěkarang maseh umum, dan kalau kita tanya apa-kah istilah subversive itu, pēměrentah akan mēnjawab komunis dan pěnyokong² komunis. Tuan Yang di-Pěrtua, istilah subversive yang dēmikian ini těrлуу sěmpit—sěmpit saya katakan, sěbab kalau kita mahu istilahkan subversive itu dēngan luas-nya harus di-istilahkan "sa-tiap usaha, sa-tiap gulungan yang mahu mēnghanchorkan kēmajuan nēgěri ini," bukan těrंतentu komunis dan pěnyokong² komunis sahaja, tětapi sěgala usaha anasir

subversive, baik dari Kerajaan mana pun—dari luar. Kalau kita masukkan dalam tahanan, memberi layanan yang begitu baik kepada komunis dan anasir penyokong² komunis, mari kita sa-bagai bangsa yang merdeka ini memberi layanan demikian itu pula baik-nya kepada anasir² subversive yang bukan dari komunis, dari England, dari Amerika umpama-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kerana anasir² subversive, Undang² Dharurat kita jalankan, kita harus jangan melupakan hakikat subversive ini berlaku di-mana sahaja dan pada bila masa sahaja, dan kalau-lah kerana ada-nya anasir² subversive kita harus melakukan Undang² Dharurat, menurut anggapan saya dharurat ini sampai khiamat pun tidak akan dapat ditamatkan sebab subversive di-mana pun ada dan bila masa pun ada.

Jadi tidak-kah lebih baik, kalau sa-bagai ganti-nya Undang² Dharurat yang ada sekarang ini, kita mengadakan satu undang² lain, yang diluluskan oleh Parlimen sendiri yang di-setujui oleh wakil² rakyat sendiri atas bagaimana chara-nya kita melawan anasir² subversive itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang kepada hakikat ini semua-nya, saya menhadangkan agar Dewan Parlimen ini menubuhkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa Khas untuk meninjau kembali Undang² Dharurat yang ada sekarang ini, meninjau-nya dengan menyesuaikan-nya dengan keadaan tanah ayer kita yang sudah merdeka ini. Mithal-nya kalau perkataan subversive dalam Undang² Dharurat warithan dari Inggeris itu terlalu umum, tertentu kepada satu pihak sahaja, terserah-lah kepada Jawatan-Kuasa itu untuk mengemukakan kepada Parlimen, supaya meluaskan pengertian subversive itu, bukan terhad kepada satu puak tetapi terhadap semua puak dari luar yang mahu menghancurkan ketenteraman kemerdekaan tanah ayer kita, sakian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Tépok*).

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE FEDERATION

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't think I need reply to the

points raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar and for his gratuitous advice to me on the improvement of the health and medical services. I think this is unnecessary in view of the forthcoming debate on the Budget for 1960, in which, obviously, there will be opportunity and it will also be the correct time to debate this particular subject. I can assure the House that we will, to the limit of our resources, both financial and from the point of view of personnel, do everything we can to improve the health and medical services. As the Honourable Member himself mentioned, all these have been inherited from the past. I will deal with all the points raised in my speech when I introduce the Heads in my Ministry in the forthcoming debate on the Estimates.

REVIEW OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

(Mengulang Kaji Undang² Dharurat)

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ucapkan beryanyak² terima kaseh kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat, wakil dari Setapak. Oleh sebab ucapan-nya itu dapat-lah saya berpeliang menerangkan kepada Dewan ini berkenaan dengan kedudukan Undang² Dharurat yang berjalan pada masa ini. Undang² Dharurat yang ada pada masa ini yang di-jalankan semanjak kemerdekaan bukan semata² dengan persetujuan Kerajaan bahkan dengan persetujuan Majlis Mesuarat Undangan Perskutuan Tanah Melayu. Menurut Fasal 163 Perlembangan Perskutuan Tanah Melayu yang ada sekarang ini, Undang² Dharurat yang di-buat dalam tahun 1948 itu di-mansokhkan kuat-kuasa-nya sa-tahun lepas Merdeka, melainkan di-lanjutkan kuat-kuasa-nya sa-telah di-persetujui oleh Majlis Mesuarat Undangan atau pun Parlimen.

Pada 30 haribulan July, 1958, saya telah membawa satu usul dalam Majlis Mesuarat Undangan, Perskutuan Tanah Melayu supaya Undang² Dharurat itu di-benarkan berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya sa-tahun daripada 31 August, 1958. Dan pada masa itu Majlis Mesuarat Undangan Perskutuan telah memberi persetujuan dengan sepenoh suara

supaya Undang² Dharurat dahulu itu di-tëruskan—di-jalankan pada sa-tahun. Dan këmudian daripada itu pada 20 haribulan June, 1959, saya tëlah juga mëmbara sèkali lagi satu usul mëminta sèkali lagi Undang² Dharurat itu di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya pada sa-tahun lagi dan pada masa itu saya tëlah tërangkan kapada Majlis Mëshuarat Undangan bahawa sunggoh pun kèadaan dharurat nègèri ini sangat bèransor kurang, akan tëtapi pehak Kèrajaan bèradzam hëndak mënjalankan sa-bèrapa ikhtiar yang patut—tënaga yang patut—supaya musuh² nègara kita—Communist itu di-hapuskan dëngan sa-bèrapa sègëra yang boleh.

Saya suka mënërangkan di-sini bahawa Pëngganas² Communist itu bukan-nya musuh kapada Pënjjajah sahaja, tëtapi musuh kapada ra'ayat, musuh kapada ra'ayat Përsëkutuan Tanah Mëlayu, kërana tujuan mërëka itu hëndak mëngadakan satu Kèrajaan yang bèrdasarkan Communist dëngan mënggunakan kékërasan. Pehak Kèrajaan yang ada sèkarang ini bèrdasarkan demokrasi yang suka nègara kita maju sa-bagai satu nègara yang bèrdasarkan demokrasi, dan tidak sakali mënërima dasar atau pun faham Communist itu. Oleh itu Kèrajaan bèradzam hëndak mënëruskan pëpëरणan mëlawan Communist itu dëngan sa-bèrapa daya yang boleh sa-hingga Communist itu dapat di-hapuskan atau pun kékërasan-nya tidak ada lagi atau mënjadi mërèbahaya kapada kësëlamatan tanah ayer kita ini. Itu-lah sèbab-nya pehak Majlis Mëshuarat Undangan ini pada 14 June yang lalu tëlah mëmërsëtujukan bahawa kuasa Undang² Dharurat itu di-lanjutkan sa-tahun lagi dan pada masa itu saya tëlah tërangkan juga kapada Majlis Mëshuarat Undangan ini bahawa jika dalam tempoh sa-tahun itu kèadaan dharurat bèransor sangat kurang dan jika Kèrajaan mëmikiran pehak Pëngganas Communist itu tidak lagi mërèbahaya kapada kësëlamatan nègara, Kèrajaan bèrhak mëmberi nasihat kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sëri Paduka Baginda supaya Undang² Dharurat itu di-tamatkan.

Saya bèrharap dëngan idzin Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala maka kita dapat mënghapuskan dharurat dalam tahun

1960 dan kalau dharurat dapat di-hapuskan maka tidak-lah ada lagi sèbab-nya kita akan mënëruskan lagi Undang² Dharurat. Dëngan ini tidak-lah Undang² Dharurat itu hëndak di-panjangkan saperti kata Ahli Yang Bèrhormat sampai bila² masa pun. Dan lagi saya sangat sukachita juga mëndëngar daripada Ahli Yang Bèrhormat bahawa Ahli Yang Bèrhormat sëndiri dan juga Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat yang lain ada mëngatakan bahawa di-dalam nègèri kita ini ada anasir² subversive yang tëlah mënjalankan pëkërjaan² bagi mërèsakkan këtëntëraman dan këamanan nègèri kita.

Saya sangat sukachita mënërangkan bahawa pehak Kèrajaan akan mënimbangkan përkara ini dëngan sa-bèrapa sègëra-nya dan satu Undang² akan di-këmukakan bagi timbangan Dewan ini ta' bèrapa lama lagi. Dan lagi saya suka mënërangkan juga untok pandangan Ahli Yang Bèrhormat bahawa mustahak-lah Undang² Dharurat itu di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya di-sëluruh Tanah Mëlayu.

Përkataan "localise" dukachita saya tak dapat mënggunakan përkataan Indonesia "localiser" akan tëtapi mustahak di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya Undang² Dharurat di-sëluruh nègèri kita sahingga dapat di-hapuskan dharurat. Dalam kawasan² yang tëlah mënjadi kawasan bèrseh atau kawasan puteh. Undang² Dharurat tidak di-jalankan lagi mëlainkan satu dua përkara sahaja yang di-fikirkan mustahak, dan kadang² dalam kawasan² yang sudah mënjadi bèrseh pun kita dapati ada juga Pëngganas² Communist. Dëngan sèbab itu kita tèrpaksa-lah mënggunakan juga kuasa Undang² Dharurat itu di-kawasan puteh, tëtapi saya tëlah tërangkan tadi bahawa kita bèrharap pëkërjaan kita mëlawan Pëngganas Communist itu tidak lama lagi dan dëngan sokongan yang di-bëri oleh Ahli² Yang Bèrhormat dan sëmua lapisan pëndudok² Tanah Mëlayu ini dapat kita hapuskan dharurat tahun 1960 itu. Dëngan ini bukan sahaja wang yang tèrpaksa di-bëlantikan dëngan banyak itu bahkan juga tënaga yang pada masa ini tèrpaksa di-gunakan kërana mëlawan Pëngganas Communist di-gunakan kërana pëmbinaan nègara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir itu-lah sahaja perkara yang di-bentangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dan ada juga Ahli Yang Berhormat yang mēchadangkan supaya di-adakan satu Jawatan-Kuasa bagi mēnyemak Undang² Dharurat ini. Saya tēlah tērangkan tadi bahawa Undang² Dharurat ini di-baharuī dari satu masa ka-satu masa dan bagi Kēmēntērian saya sa-tiap masa mēnyemak Undang² Dharurat ini. Juga jika ada apa² perkara atau fasal yang di-fikirkan tak mustahak lagi, maka perkara itu di-mansohkan. Ini

bějalan sa-tiap masa, akan tětapi kita bėrharap mudah²an Dharurat dapat di-hapus tidak bėrapa lama lagi, saya bėrharap bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat bėrsētuju perkara ini tidak mustahak pada masa ini hēndak di-adakan satu Jawatan-Kuasa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ahli² Yang Berhormat bahawa Dewan ini di-tanggohtkan pada pukul 10.30 pagi esok.

Adjourned at five minutes past four o'clock p.m.