



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

Second Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 8th August, 1960

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.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 Finance, ENCHE' 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 Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ 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' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF, Assistant Minister (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ 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 BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' 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, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).

- The Honourable 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).
- .. ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' 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, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- .. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- .. DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- .. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- .. ENCHE' WOO SAIK HONG, P.J.K., J.P. (Telok Anson).
- .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- .. ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- .. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- .. PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- .. ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of External Affairs, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- .. ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE, Assistant Minister (Bukit Bintang).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

„ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

„ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

„ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

„ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

„ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR. SPEAKER

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima satu perutusan yang bertarikh 7 haribulan July, 1960, daripada Yang Berhormat Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Dewan Ra'ayat bagi persetujuan Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta Setia-Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat membachanya.

Honourable Members, I have received a message dated 7th July, 1960, from the President of the Senate relating to certain business submitted by this House for the concurrence of the other House. I will now direct the Clerk to read the message to the House.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

“Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:

The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Internal Security Bill, 1960.

The International Development Association Bill, 1960.

The Statutory Declaration Bill, 1960.

The Arms Bill, 1960.

The Police (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Visiting Forces Bill, 1960.

The Emergency Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1960.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Prevention of Crime (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Currency Bill, 1960.

(Sd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHAMED YASIN
(President). ”

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak memberi tahu Majlis ini ia-itu Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah mengesahkan Rang Undang² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Majlis Parlimen sa-bagaimana yang saya bachakan pada Majlis ini.

Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has signified his assent to the following Bills which were passed by the Parliament:

The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Internal Security Bill, 1960.

The International Development Association Bill, 1960.

The Statutory Declaration Bill, 1960.

The Arms Bill, 1960.

The Police (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Visiting Forces Bill, 1960.

The Emergency Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1960.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Prevention of Crime (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

The Currency Bill, 1960.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

1. Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is proposed to repair the road from Tanah Merah to Batu Melintang during the year and, if so, the estimated amount of expenditure required and the amount of expenditure provided for this purpose; and if not, to state the reasons.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the repair to the road from Tanah Merah to Batu Melintang is in hand. A total sum of \$416,898 has been allocated for repairs and improvement to this road.

2. Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is proposed to construct a new road from Batu Melintang to Grik this year, and if so to state the estimated amount of expenditure required for this purpose and when work will commence; if not, why, and in what year will the construction be started.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no proposal to construct a road from Batu Melintang

to Grik. This is estimated to cost about \$50 million.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Yang Berhormat tidak menjawab bagi soalan ini, if not, why?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Because of the cost.

3. Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah) asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether it is proposed to complete the road between Tanah Merah and Pasir Mas this year and, if so, to state the amount voted for this purpose; and if no, when will the road be completed.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a State road.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Menurut yang saya ketahui daripada Pegawai Daerah Tanah Merah mengatakan jalan itu ia-lah jalan Federal. Saya minta penjelasan.

Mr. Speaker: Dia sudah jawab, State kata-nya.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Provision of Hospitals and Clinics

4. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the general considerations which are taken into account when deciding whether a locality should be provided with a hospital or a clinic.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Sir, the main consideration are the density and trend of population, the proximity of existing hospitals or other medical and health facilities, and the availability of qualified staff and funds.

Enche' V. David: The reason given by the Honourable Minister is the density of population; if so, will the Minister consider providing a hospital at Sabak Bernam, where there is a population of 8,000?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I have mentioned the main considerations—

there are many; and for the Honourable Member to single out one is not fair.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know what are the other considerations?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I have just mentioned the main considerations, Sir.

5. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state, in view of the large number of people in the Sub-District of Bahau and the fact that the nearest hospital is at Kuala Pilah, more than 16 miles away, whether the Government proposes to provide a hospital at Bahau and, if so, when.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government policy is to give priority to: (a) the expansion of health services in rural areas by building health centres and midwifery clinics; and (b) improvement of existing hospitals. It is not proposed, therefore, to build a hospital at Bahau. However, consideration is being given to expanding the existing health centre there.

Elaun Ayer Batu bagi Pegawai bangsa Inggeris yang berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan

6. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kapada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ada-kah bahawa tiap² sa-orang pegawai berbangsa Inggeris yang dipinjamkan berkhidmat di-dalam Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan berhak mendapat apa yang di-namakan elaun ayer batu.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini tidak benar.

7. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kapada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa paun-kah sa-hari tiap² sa-orang dari mereka itu boleh mendapat-nya dan berapa-kah harga yang di-tetapkan bagi sa-paun.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini tidak berbangkit.

8. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kapada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ada-kah pegawai² berbangsa Malayan yang berkhidmat dalam

Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan berhak juga menerima elaun ayer batu ini dan jika tidak mengapa.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada. (*Ketawa*).

TRANSFER OF TEACHERS

9. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state what steps he has taken to ensure individual freedom of transfer of teachers from one employer to another employer as envisaged in paragraphs 46-52 of the Razak Report 1956 and to state the number who have been transferred from previous aided schools to Government schools and vice versa since 1956.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Sir, when the Unified Scale is introduced, teachers may move from school to school by applying for vacancies advertised by the Boards of Governors or Managers of Schools. This process cannot become effective until there are teachers on the unified scale who are not subject to agreement with Government to serve as directed. In the meantime, transfers as between former aided schools and former Government schools do not normally take place.

PENSION SCHEME FOR TEACHERS

10. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the steps that have been taken to introduce contributory pension rights for teachers as recommended in para. 48 of the Razak Report, and if no action has been taken the reasons for the delay.

Enche' Abdul Rahman: A contributory scheme is at present being considered by a working party set up under the auspices of the National Joint Council for Teachers.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Could the Honourable Minister inform the House when a decision can be reached on that?

Enche' Abdul Rahman: I had already given a reply that it was hoped that a decision would be arrived at at the end of the year.

Policy of the Federation towards the Congo

11. Enche' Liu Yoong Peng asks the Minister of External Affairs since it is the declared policy of the Government to take an active part in international affairs, to state why the Government is remaining so silent on the situation in the Congo.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Security Council of the United Nations has taken charge of the affairs of the Republic of Congo, it is felt that there is no need for the Federation of Malaya to take separate action or to make a separate statement in the matter. However, if appropriate action is necessary, our delegation to the United Nations will be informed.

Recognition of the People's Republic of China

12. Enche' Liu Yoong Peng asks the Minister of External Affairs since it is the known view of the Prime Minister that the People's Republic of China should be represented at the United Nations instead of the Formosa regime, to state whether the Malayan chief delegate to U.N. will be instructed to press on this matter in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly, and if not, why.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter which I find it rather difficult to answer. Nevertheless, in order to give some sort of indication to the Honourable Member, I would say that the whole problem has been tied up with Communist China's refusal to recognise the sovereignty of Formosa or the independence of Formosa. Until they give an indication that they would, I feel, or this Government feels, that we should not press for the admission of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations, for, by doing so, we would be surrendering the fate of many millions of Chinese under General Chiang Kai Shek. I think Honourable Members will appreciate that if these people are surrendered, their fate will be that the Government of the People's Republic of China will show no mercy to Chiang Kai Shek's Chinese.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Does the Honourable the Prime Minister mean

that he is going to recognise Formosa as a nation?

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given an indication in my statement made to the press, and made from time to time, that the recognition of Communist China or the support that we will give to the admission of Communist China into the United Nations will be only on the basis that Formosa will also be recognised as a sovereign and independent State; otherwise, we will not support any move for the admission of Communist China into the United Nations.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertanyaa tambahan. Ada-kah mengikut pendapat Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bahawa dalam dunia ini ada dua China?

The Prime Minister: Saya sudah beri keterangan tidak ada dua China. Ada banyak million China. (*Ketawa*). Lagi pun China ada bermacam², ada yang Komunis, ada yang bukan Komunis. Yang Komunis China di-negeri China, yang bukan Komunis dalam Formosa. Jadi, apa yang saya katakan dahulu jikalau kita hendak aku Komunis China hendak-lah kita aku Formosa juga.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister whether it is up to the people of China to decide whether there is to be one China or two Chinas, or whether it is for our Honourable Prime Minister to decide for the Chinese.

The Prime Minister: Well, I presume, as they cannot decide for themselves, somebody else has got to decide it for them.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, the Honourable the Prime Minister has said that it would be surrendering the Formosans to the Chinese Government in Peking if he were to accept one China. I would like to ask the Honourable the Prime Minister whether he is aware that some time ago the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China offered General Chiang Kai Shek a very high position in the Central Government of the People's Republic of China if he would agree to let the

Americans go back and not interfere in the affairs of Formosa.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of that.

FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS

13. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the action he has taken or contemplates taking to ensure the implementation of Article XV of present International Tin Agreement which reads as follows:

"FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS

The participating Governments declare that, in order to avoid the depression of living standards and the introduction of unfair competitive conditions in world trade, they will seek to ensure fair labour standards in the tin industry."

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the implementation of this Article is ensured by the Government adopting a policy of fostering a voluntary system of collective bargaining whereby as far as possible questions relating to wages and conditions of employment in the various industries, including the tin industry, will be resolved through joint negotiation and agreement between the representatives of employers and workers in the respective industries and establishments.

If at any time it is found that a reasonable standard of remuneration and working conditions is not maintained in any industry, including the tin industry, Government will not hesitate to apply the provisions of the Wages Councils Ordinance whereby Wages Councils can be established to regulate remuneration and conditions of employment.

TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

14. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs, in view of the changed policy of the Government to support the admission of the People's Republic of China in the U.N., will the Government consider permitting trade union delegations to visit China.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the question of Chinese

representation in the United Nations and the Federation Government's policy in that regard are unconnected whatsoever with the Federation Government's decision to withhold permission from trade union delegations to visit China. In fact, even if Communist China were admitted into the United Nations, it does not mean that the Federation Government would have diplomatic relations with China.

Enche' V. David: What are the main objections to a trade union delegation visiting Communist China?

The Prime Minister: If you can tell the purpose of the visit to China, I will give you the answer. (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: Does the Honourable the Prime Minister consider that everybody going to Communist China will become a Communist?

The Prime Minister: It very much depends on the people going to Communist China.

Enche' V. David: Is not the Government trying to take away one's right of opinion, one's way of thinking?

U2 Spy Plane Incident

15. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs what is the stand of and the action taken by the Federation Government regarding the aggravation of world tension by the penetration into the Soviet Union by the United States U2 spy plane.

The Prime Minister: The Federation Government always views with concern any action which is likely to lead to a threat to international peace and security. However, insofar as the U2 incident is concerned the matter is already in the hands of the United Nations, and at this stage no action by the Federation Government is necessary.

Financial Assistance to Kampong people for commercial purposes

16. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee minta kapada Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan ada-kah kementerian-nya memberi pinjaman wang kerana menggalakkan orang² kampong membuka perniagaan di-kampong-nya sendiri

saperti kedai menjual barang² makanan dan kedai² kain atau jenis barang² yang di-usahakan oleh orang² kampung, kalau ada, terangkan syarat² pinjaman² itu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak R.I.D.A. ada-lah mengadakan pinjaman wang kepada penduduk² di-kampung² kerana meminjam wang itu bagi menjalankan perniagaan² kechil dan juga perusahaan² dalam kampung. Sa-hingga hari ini lebeh kurang \$13.6 juta telah di-keluarkan sa-bagai pinjaman dan ka-banyakan dari-nya telah pun di-bayar balek. Syarat² ini ada-lah bergantung kepada satu² permintaan tetapi biasa-nya syarat² pinjaman wang itu sangat mudah dan senang kerana tujuan-nya sa-mata² hendak menolong mereka itu bagi menjalankan perniagaan² dan menjalankan perusahaan².

Enche' V. David: Will the Honourable Minister consider co-operative assistance in such cases?

Tun Abdul Razak: That is a matter for the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

Superscale Appointments of Hospital Assistants

17. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the number of Superscale appointments for Hospital Assistants in each State in the Federation and how the number is determined.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The present number of Superscale appointments for Hospital Assistants in each State is as follows:

Kedah	...	...	4
Perlis	...	...	0
Penang	...	...	4
Perak	...	...	7
Selangor	...	...	6
Negri Sembilan	...	...	4
Malacca	...	...	1
Johore	...	...	1
Kelantan	...	...	1
Trengganu	...	...	1
Pahang	...	...	4

As a general working rule, the number of Superscale posts was fixed at 4 per

cent of total establishment of Hospital Assistants. However, the question of distribution and quota of these Superscale posts is being reviewed.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is there any difference in the duties between Superscale Hospital Assistants and ordinary Hospital Assistants?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I think there should be.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: I am asking a question whether there is any difference in their duties—not whether there should or should not be.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I need notice of that question.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: In that case, Sir, how are Superscale Hospital Assistants appointed? If the Honourable Minister of Health does not know what is the difference in their duties, then in what way have they been appointed?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I never said I do not know the difference in their duties. I said I need notice of a new question. The other point is that they are appointed in the normal manner.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: What is "appointed in the normal manner"?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I think for questions like that I need notice.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: May I know whether temporary Hospital Assistants qualify for promotion as Superscale Hospital Assistants?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I need notice of that question.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Will the Honourable Minister kindly tell us whether he is aware that there are Grade I, Grade II and Grade III Hospital Assistants and whether Grade III Hospital Assistants qualify for Superscale appointments?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Once again, Sir, I need notice of that question.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: When does the Minister of Health need no notice of a supplementary question, because it seems to me that for every question we ask he needs notice?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: According to the Standing Orders

Mr. Speaker: You have no need to answer that.

Orang² dagang yang ada paspot

18. Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda minta kepada Menteri Luar menerangkan berapa-kah bilangan orang² dagang yang mempunyai paspot yang ada di-dalam negeri ini, dan menyatakan bilangan mengikut bangsa-nya.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ta' berapa faham tujuan soalan ini. Menurut Undang² Paspot, tiap² sa-orang dagang yang masok dalam negeri ini mahu-lah ada paspot yang maseh sah, kalau tidak maka tidak-lah di-benarkan masok. Tidak-lah dapat saya hendak sebutkan di-sini berapa ramai ada orang² dagang dalam negeri ini kerana orang² yang masok dalam negeri ini tidak berhenti² dan terlampau banyak.

Orang² dagang yang tidak ada paspot

19. Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda minta kepada Menteri Luar menerangkan berapa bilangan pendudok negeri ini yang bukan ra'ayat negeri ini yang tidak mempunyai paspot atau surat kebenaran tinggal di-negeri ini (saperti orang² asing yang masok sa-belum perang dan tidak mempunyai surat resmi).

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan ini pun bagitu juga saya tidak berapa faham. Orang² yang bukan menjadi warga negara ini yang dudok di-sini ada-lah di-jangka orang² yang mendapat kebenaran dudok di-negeri ini. Tidak-lah ada jalan untuk mengetahui sama ada mereka itu ada paspot tetapi dapat-lah di-fahamkan bahawa mereka pada masa ka-sini tentu-lah ada paspot, kalau tidak tentu-lah tidak di-benarkan masok. Jikalau mereka masok ka-negeri ini sa-belum di-jalankan kuat kuasa Undang² Paspot dan Undang² Immigration mereka hendak-lah mempunyai Certificates of Admission atau Surat Akuan Masok atau pun Landing Permits—Kebeneran Naik ka-Darat yang di-keluarkan menurut di-bawah Undang² Aliens

1933. Dan orang² yang masok daripada Thailand melalui jalan darat, mereka di-beri Entry Permits—Surat Kebeneran Masok menurut di-bawah Undang² Aliens Enactment bagi negeri² atau States. Jikalau sa-saorang itu di-benarkan dudok di-negeri ini dengan kekal maka tidak-lah lagi di-kehendaki dia-nya mempunyai paspot yang sah atau pun sa-barang surat lain bagi maksud yang tersebut. Kanak² mereka pun yang di-lahirkan di-sini tidak ada paspot.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Agak-nya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri bila dia mengatakan tidak berapa faham soal ini, dia lupa kepada beberapa orang yang ada dalam negeri yang maseh belum dapat kera'ayatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Soal ini ia-lah berapa orang mereka itu yang belum dapat kera'ayatan dan tidak mempunyai paspot, itu yang di-ka-hendaki, kalau ta' tahu boleh-lah di-katakan ta' tahu.

The Prime Minister: Tidak berapa terang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Tujuan soalan-nya!

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Soal-nya, ada orang² yang dalam negeri ini yang maseh belum menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini. Orang² ini boleh-lah kita bahagikan kepada dua bahagian. Bahagian yang pertama, mereka yang mempunyai paspot ia-itu orang² dagang yang datang ka-negeri ini dengan kebenaran sama ada mempunyai paspot atau Entry Permits—Temporary Certificate atau sa-bagai-nya. Sekarang ini dengan ada-nya Undang² Kera'ayatan sekarang orang² bertambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa sa-kira² kita ada pula orang² yang dudok negeri ini umpama-nya yang belum pun menjadi ra'ayat negeri tetapi tidak mempunyai paspot sebab tidak semua orang yang menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini menerusi Naturalization.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biarlah saya menjawab soal ini, kerana apa yang di-katakan oleh Perdana Menteri tadi itu betul, tidak faham soal² itu kerana jikalau soal itu boleh di-bahagi kepada dua pehak, pehak yang pertama berkenaan dengan kera'ayatan, yang

kedua berkenaan paspot. Jadi, kedua² perkara ini ada sedikit berlainan sebab berlainan² Kementerian.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Supplementary question, Sir. Ini bukan soal kera'ayatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menerangkan tadi, orang yang belum menjadi ra'ayat itu, apa dia ada? ada kertas? ada apa? itu yang saya hendak tahu. Banyak yang belum jadi ra'ayat tetapi tidak pula mempunyai paspot dan saya boleh jumpa orang itu.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya orang yang belum menjadi ra'ayat itu terpulang-lah pada dia hendak meminta paspot atau tidak. Tetapi sa-belum dia dapat Kera'ayatan dia tidak dapat paspot. Kerajaan ta' dapat tahu berapa orang yang belum dapat paspot dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, paspot negeri ini, bukan paspot negeri dia.

Mr. Speaker: Itu pun dia ta' tahu.

Orang² yang tidak ada surat kebenaran

20. Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda minta kepada Menteri Luar menerangkan apa-kah dasar Kerajaan dalam menapis penduduk² negeri ini dan membuat keputusan, apabila nyata ia tidak mempunyai surat kebenaran yang sah.

The Prime Minister: Soal ini pun saya kurang faham juga. Jika sa-saorang itu berhak dudok di-negeri ini, maka bukan-lah dia orang yang masok sechara haram dan dengan sebab itu tidak-lah mustahak di-jalankan apa² penyiasatan di-atas-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Supplementary question, in *illegal entrants*—perkataan-nya *illegal entrants* itu telah dengan sendiri-nya mengeluarkan yang masok dengan halal.

The Prime Minister: *Illegal entrants* dengan chara haram itu ada-lah undang² yang berkenaan dengan tangkap dengan chara aduan orang itu, jikalau kita tahu di-masa sa-saorang itu masok dengan sechara haram, terus di-tangkap. Dan juga baharu² ini pun ada berlaku di-Pulau Pinang tentang

tangkapan orang² Indonesia yang telah masok sechara haram, dan sesiapa juga mereka yang masok sechara haram akan di-tangkap.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang di-tanya ia-lah dasar Kerajaan, bukan undang²—“*what is the policy of the Government in regard to the investigation of such illegal entrants*”. Bila orang² yang *illegal entrants* masok ka-negeri ini kalau di-tangkap, dia dengan sendiri-nya sahaja mengikut undang², tetapi yang menjadikan soal ini sekarang policy Kerajaan yang ia terasa perkara ini, atau berchermat dalam perkara ini—itu yang menjadi soal.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tak tahu hendak jawab juga. Policy Kerajaan, kita beri gaji Polis, Immigration, Custom (*Ketawa*) untuk membuat pekerjaan dengan tangkapan—apa yang hendak saya jawabkan sa-lain daripada itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Menggaji Polis bukan policy Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, for information.

LATEHAN KHAS DI-DEWAN LATEHAN RIDA, PETALING JAYA

21. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee minta kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan apa latehan khas yang di-adakan di-Dewan Latehan RIDA di-Petaling Jaya dan berapa orang telah lulus dalam latehan itu semenjak di-adakan Sekolah itu serta apa-kah bantuan Kerajaan yang di-beri kepada penuntut² yang telah tamat latehan-nya.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, latehan yang di-adakan oleh RIDA di-Dewan Latehan RIDA di-Petaling Jaya pada masa ini ia-lah menolong penuntut² supaya dapat mengambil peperiksaan professional dalam Accountancy, Secretaryship dan juga Stenography.

Pada masa ini ada-lah lebeh kurang 45 orang penuntut² Melayu yang dudok dalam Dewan Latehan, dan mereka itu berada selama 3 tahun sa-belom bulan July tahun 1960. Latehan di-Dewan itu untuk menolong penuntut² supaya

di-adakan masok pepereksaan L.C.C.—pepereksaan examination, dan juga 53 orang telah lulus dalam pepereksaan itu. Dan sa-belom daripada itu diantara tahun 1956-1958 telah di-adakan latehan pepereksaan untuk menolong orang² Melayu yang telah menjalankan perniagaan dan lebih kurang 699 orang telah tamat dalam latehan itu, dan juga tujuan RIDA ia-lah hendak menolong mereka yang lulus pepereksaan itu supaya mereka dalam latehan itu mendapat pekerjaan yang sempurna.

Saya percaya pada masa ini banyak perusahaan² dan juga gedong² di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini berkehendakan orang² yang mempunyai latehan seperti itu.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Sir, is the Government aware that some of these qualified trainees have not found it possible to get jobs?

Tun Abdul Razak: As far as I am aware, Sir, all of them have been found employment except, of course, those businessmen who were trained in short courses before 1958. They were trained merely to help them to get an elementary knowledge of business for them to carry on business on their own. So there is no question of getting them employment.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Is it Government's policy to get jobs for people who are qualified from this Institution?

Tun Abdul Razak: It is not Government's policy to assist these people, Sir, but wherever possible we will try and help them to acquire jobs, particularly those who come from the rural areas.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1960) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1960, to appropriate such a sum for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Tuesday, 9th August, 1960.

THE PASSPORT BILL

Bill to amend and re-enact the law relating to the possession and production of travel documents by persons entering the Federation, and other matters connected therewith; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1959) (No. 5) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1959, to appropriate such a sum for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Wednesday, 10th August, 1960.

THE MINOR OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Minor Offences Ordinance, 1955; presented by the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Tuesday, 9th August, 1960.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1958) (No. 8) BILL

Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1958, and to appropriate such a sum for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Wednesday, 10th August, 1960.

THE PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957; presented by the Minister of Commerce and Industry; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the First time; to be read a Second time on Tuesday, 9th August, 1960.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL BILL

Bill to provide for the Local Government of the Federal Capital and for matters incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

BILL

THE SPECIAL PENSION (HER HIGHNESS TUNKU PUAN BESAR KURSHIAH) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to make special provisions for the grant of a pension and allowance to Her Highness Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah, the Consort of His late Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammed" be read a second time. I also give notice that I hope to take this Bill through the Committee stage and Third Reading at this meeting.

Sir, as explained by the title of the Bill and the Explanatory Note at the bottom of it, the purpose of the Bill is to provide for the payment of a pension of \$1,500 and a maintenance allowance of \$300, a month to Her Highness Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah, the former Raja Permaisuri Agong and widow of His late Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Although the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya does not make any provision for the payment of pension or allowance to a former Raja Permaisuri Agong, the Government feels that having regard to the circumstances in which Tunku Kurshiah was left a widow and to the important services which she had rendered to the Federation during her term of office as Raja Permaisuri

Agong, it would be in keeping with the policy of the Federation Government to make some provision for her future maintenance. This sum would be over and above any provision which may be made by the State of Negri Sembilan in her capacity as the Dowager Consort of the former Yam Tuan Besar of Negri Sembilan.

Honourable Members will no doubt agree with me that it is only proper—and not only proper but also desirable—that our former Raja Permaisuri Agong should be reasonably provided for to enable her to maintain her dignity and self-respect, which would in turn reflect on the dignity and self-respect of our State.

In this connection, Honourable Members will be aware that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has graciously been pleased to award to Tunku Kurshiah the title of "Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah" and the honorific, in English, of "Her Highness".

I am sure the House will not object to this small amount being made available to her as the widow of our first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, whose loving memory is still fresh in our minds.

The pension paid under this Bill will be charged on the Consolidated Fund as is the practice with other pensions.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

MOTIONS

THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE, 1957

(Amendment to Second Schedule)—New Trust Funds

Enche' 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 by adding thereto the following new Funds:

1. The 'Tunku Zaidah binti Tunku Zakaria Trust Fund';
2. The 'Overseas Malaysans' Trust Fund';
3. The 'Industrial Site Development Trust Fund'."

I should like to explain briefly the purposes of these three new Trust Funds which it is intended to create and which, if approved, will be provided with funds by appropriations made in the Second Supplementary Supply Bill which is to be taken at this meeting.

The object of the first Trust Fund is to provide a simple method of making ex-gratia payments of \$500 per month to Tunku Zaidah during the rest of her life or until she re-marries. As Hon'ble Members may be aware, Tunku Zaidah, although not holding official office in the Federation, was the wife of our late and much beloved first Monarch of the independent Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Although the Government does not wish to set a precedent by creating a pension for this lady by law, it feels that the nation will wish to express in tangible form its sense of obligation to the wife of our late King. It is proposed therefore to set up this Trust Fund under the control of the Minister of Finance who will arrange for the Fund to be suitably invested and to be disbursed to Tunku Zaidah at the rate of \$500 per month. If Tunku Zaidah should die or should re-marry before the Fund is exhausted, the balance of the Fund will be returned to revenue.

Thus, it will be seen that neither Tunku Zaidah nor her successors will have any claim to the principal in the Fund at any stage.

The proposed "Overseas Malaysans' Trust Fund" is a device which is proposed in order to keep track of recoverable advances which are made to Malaysans who find themselves in distress or financial embarrassment overseas. At present, such financial aid is paid from an expenditure vote called "Contingencies for Malaysans Overseas" which can be found at Sub-head 4 of Head 29—Ministry of External Affairs—in the 1960 Estimates. It is the Government's policy to confine this form of financial aid, as far as possible, to advances, as opposed to outright grants, and in the course of time the Government will expect the recipients or their families to repay the advances. Owing to the Government accounting system in which expenditure accounts are closed at the end of each financial year, it is difficult to keep track in the accounts of advances made but not yet recovered. In future it is proposed that such advances should be made, in the first place, from the new Trust Fund, and in this way the amounts outstanding will remain as a debit in the books until the advances are either repaid or specific supply action is taken to write them off.

The "Industrial Site Development Trust Fund", to which it is proposed to appropriate \$2 million, will be operated under the authority of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and will be used to make loans to State Governments or other Authorities to facilitate the development of sites for industrial purposes. As Hon'ble Members are aware, this process has been tried with great success at Petaling Jaya, and the real degree of success which has been achieved at that new Town has raised problems of its own. Not only is the land available for industrial development at Petaling Jaya becoming limited, but also there is the danger that we shall get "too many of our eggs in one basket", with the result that too much of our new industrial development will be concentrated in one place. While raising local

problems concerning labour and housing, this will react to the detriment of other areas in the country. The Government feels that it is its duty not only to encourage industrial development but also to ensure that such development is located in such a way as to provide a pattern of overall development of the country as a whole. The sum of money to be appropriated to the Trust Fund does not seem large compared with the purpose for which it is intended, but it must be remembered that this Trust Fund will revolve at a fair rate as new industrial sites are developed and sold. Thus the total of industrial site development which can be undertaken with the Fund will be considerably greater than is indicated by the amount to be appropriated to it.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion of my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Finance. In so doing I would like to elaborate somewhat on what my colleague has said concerning the "Industrial Site Development Trust Fund".

A Working Party on the development of land for secondary industries was appointed by the National Land Council to consider the problems of land development for secondary industries and report thereon to the National Land Council. This Working Party has recently submitted a report in which they recommend *inter alia* that immediate action be taken to establish a Trust Account to be operated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to enable financial assistance in the form of loans to be given to State Governments who offer schemes for development which are acceptable to the Treasury and to my Ministry. The fund could also be used to finance a Federal scheme.

The Working Party also recommended that the long term solution to the problem was that responsibility for industrial development should be undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who should operate through a Statutory Authority whose duty would be to develop industrial

areas in the Federation either on behalf of the Federation Government or in conjunction with State Governments.

Our industrial development programme has progressed rapidly in the last few years to the extent that we are rapidly running out of available land in existing sites, and new industrial sites must be developed to accommodate future industrial expansion. The major industrial area at Petaling Jaya is just about fully allocated and no more land is likely to be available by the end of the year.

Several State Governments are giving urgent attention to the question of developing industrial sites and are preparing appropriate plans which will be submitted in due course to my Ministry. It is clear from preliminary discussions with State Governments, and from the report of the Working Party, that financial assistance will be required by States to develop industrial sites and it is for that purpose that this motion is before Parliament today.

As you will observe, the setting up of this Trust Account is an interim measure to meet the immediate problem. My Ministry is now actively examining the long term solution to the problem which, as the Working Party recommend, will probably be found in the setting up of a Statutory Authority whose duty would be to develop industrial sites in the Federation either on behalf of the Federation Government or in conjunction with State Governments.

Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew (Dato Kramat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with much regret that we have had to listen to the speech in respect of the Industrial Site Development Trust Fund for the speech is full of defects. I think it has been proved from past experience, especially from the development of Petaling Jaya district, that haphazard, unplanned and wild throwing open of land for industrial purposes, without any linking of such development to national planning, is not very suitable for the development of a semi-agricultural country like

Malaya. If there is going to be development, and if there is going to be an Industrial Site Development Trust Fund, surely there ought to be a Working Committee to work out what industries are required in Malaya, and how and to what extent such industries ought to be developed. For example, we found that at one time there was a big struggle with regard to the development of the tyre industry in Malaya. In that case, a local body thought that the rubber tyre manufacturing industry was profitable, and they asked for pioneer status. They found out that in the meantime pioneer status had been granted to what they called a foreign firm—I believe it was the Dunlop Tyre Factory—and they considered that the permission given to that firm to open a factory in Malaya had jeopardised their position to such an extent that they were unable to start a new tyre factory in competition.

Now, Sir, we have a number of factories that are being set up, for example, match factories—it is not that we are in support of private industry that I am saying this, because the Government might turn round to say, “Are you not speaking in support of private industries?”. The point is that if we are going to set up private industries, at least we should set up private industries under proper planning. We must organise our industries so as to make certain that the needs of this country are fulfilled and our national capital is fully utilised in a proper way—not merely to set up competitive industries in order to satisfy certain persons’ demands and pockets.

Another point that I find lacking in the speech is that there was no statement at all that in any way referred to the development of national co-operative enterprises in the industrial field. We know that there is a certain bus company organised in a semi-co-operative manner which failed; we know that certain co-operatives along the East Coast were organised and which were not quite successful. I think the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture himself is aware of that situation.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche’ Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): No!

Enche’ Lim Kean Siew: Very well then. To be more specific I was referring particularly to the fish co-operative. We also know that attempts to set up co-operative rice-mills have not come to very much. If our attempt at industrial development is to benefit the people of this country, we must agree that the people of this country are divided mainly into two classes—the workers who are in the town, who work in factories and who would like to take a share in the benefits of those industries; and in the rural areas the farmers and agriculturalists—we understand from statistics that about 90 per cent of the peasant population are Muslims and that they are involved mostly in padi cultivation. We have heard of the setting up of a temporary urea factory—whether or not urea is suitable for certain types of Malayan soil, I do not know; I do not know whether soil tests have been carried out to find out whether, in fact, it is suitable: I understand, of course, that a certain amount of urea imported from a certain country somehow or other deteriorated before it reached the field. If our industrial development is to benefit the agriculturalists and farmers and the peasants of this country, surely the only way we can benefit them is to set up co-operatives which can benefit the people who plant and who produce. For example, if we are going to set up industries, we could develop rice-mills on a co-operative basis to benefit the padi planters. If we are going to set up a fertilizer company, we should set it up so that farmers have a share in that industry that they have a share in the profits.

Finally, we come to the question of land utilisation, because industry is usually in the control of the middlemen, and if a middleman makes a profit he can transfer his profit from the rural areas into the town areas and, perhaps, even invest it in fragmented rubber estates, to keep money in the rural areas, to have industrial development and make certain that the money is kept in the rural areas for

the purposes which are necessary for national development, we must make certain that that money which is obtained from the rural areas is kept back in the rural areas. In other words, if we were to set up industries in rural areas, such as the fertilizer and the rice-milling industries, we must allow the farmers to have a share in those industries so that if they make a profit, then they can buy their own land and get rid of the landowners who are making the profits. Although we agree that industrial development is necessary, we cannot agree that the speech has in any way indicated any planned system for the development of our industries which is geared to give the biggest benefit to the people who most deserve it.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap, terlebih dahulu berkenaan dengan Overseas Malaysians' Trust Fund. Sa-bagaimana yang telah diterangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan bahawa Overseas Malaysians' Trust Fund ini dahulu-nya berupa pendahuluan² yang di-berikan kepada orang² Malaya yang ada di-luar Tanah Melayu ini yang berkeadaan susah dan berikan dengan chara yang ada sekarang ini maka payah di-dapat balek wang-nya itu. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka Kerajaan mengadakan Trust Fund supaya dapat-lah Trust Fund ini menjalankan kerja-nya sendiri dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah dituntut balek hutang² atau sa-bagai-nya. Yang saya harapkan ia-lah supaya penyusunan yang telah di-buat itu di-ator supaya membolehkan pendahuluan² dan bantuan² kepada orang² yang benar² susah itu di-ator supaya tidak di-sa-buah negeri sahaja. Saya tahu, dahulu keadaan seperti ini yang lebih² ia-lah di-London di-mana Malayan yang belajar yang mendapat kesusahan telah di-beri bantuan kepada mereka itu supaya dapat menyelesaikan ka-hidupan mereka. Tetapi saya tidak tahu negeri² yang lain perkara itu telah di-ambil tahu. Maka sa-bagai satu Trust Fund maka hendak-lah di-siarkan Trust Fund itu kepada seluruh negeri terutama di-Timor Tengah dan India di-mana penuntut²

Malaya banyak di-sana yang berhajat kepada bantuan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada perkara yang di-timbulkan oleh Menteri Kewangan ia-lah kita tidak mahu lagi memberi bantuan bahkan kita hendak beri sa-chara hutang. Sa-benar-nya dari segi kewangan negara sangat-lah elok di-jalankan semua-nya dengan chermat dan menganggap sa-suatu sabagai hutang itu ada-lah baik daripada menganggap-nya sabagai pemberian bantuan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada keadaan² yang mungkin timbul, dan saya harap akan diperhatikan oleh Trust Fund ini, ia itu di-ketika orang di-dalam kesusahan itu tidak mendapat chagaran²-nya dan tidak dapat memberi jaminan atau pembayaran umpama-nya sedang dia berhajat kepada bantuan ketika dia berada di-luar negeri. Keadaan² yang seperti ini sungguh pun elok kita berhati², hendak-lah kita beri pertimbangan yang halus. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam memberi hutang dengan berhajat kepada jaminan kepada Malayan Overseas Trust Fund, tentu-lah ada mereka yang benar² miskin dan kalau kita pandang soal ini, soal hutang dengan sendiri-nya mereka tidak dapat di-tolong dan dengan yang demikian tujuan Fund ini tidak dapat di-jalankan.

Berkenaan dengan memasukkan lagi perkataan Ordinance Fund di-dalam Ordinance ini saya pandang Kerajaan ada menyebutkan bahawa satu daripada dasar-nya ia-lah kita hendak menggalakkan perkembangan Industry—perusahaan di-dalam negeri ini. Dan bagi pehak Kerajaan tidak-lah hendak mengutamakan Petaling Jaya atau pun Kuala Lumpur sahaja bahkan Kerajaan akan menggalakkan perusahaan² di-luar negeri seluruh-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap sa-lain daripada memikirkan keadaan geography bagi sa-suatu tempat yang hendak di-jadikan tempat perusahaan hendak-lah juga di-timbangkan kedudukan human geography di-satu² tempat itu. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat yang tidak mendapat kerja pada satu tempat hendak-lah di-beri pandangan dan pekerjaan, dan hendak-lah di-layan sa-chara menambahkan ranchangan mengadakan industry di-tempat itu. Maka

industry site yang hendak di-jalankan oleh Trust Fund ini hendak-lah kira² membayangkan gambaran hendak di-buat satu tapak di-satu tempat yang jangan-lah hanya kerana tempat itu dekat dengan bandar sahaja tetapi dipandang kepada kuasa yang mengisap orang² yang menganggor supaya dapat kerja di-dalam industry yang hendak di-jalan-kan itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa negeri kita ini ada-lah mempunyai geography yang membolehkan kita menambahkan tempat perusahaan kepada beberapa daerah. Kata-lah satu kilang manchis api hendak di-jalankan, kilang manchis api ada-lah bersangkut-paut dengan kayu² yang menjadi batang² manchis itu. Maka dari segi geography tidak-lah munasabah kilang itu di-buat antara di-tengah² Tanah Melayu ini yang tidak dapat memberikan bekalan kayu² itu. Hal yang demikian ini saya harap mendapat pertimbangan yang halus daripada pihak Kementerian Perniagaan di-dalam membentok dasar Trust Fund yang hendak di-jalankan itu.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of speaking on this motion, except that the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat touched upon the co-operatives. Sir, I must deny categorically what I am accused of—that our co-operatives are not doing well. I refer to the fishing co-operatives on the East Coast. The fishing co-operatives on the East Coast have a long history. We started them in the expectation of Colombo Plan assistance from Canada. And when starting fish marketing we had in mind that the aid from Canada would come in time. But it is now three years and it has not yet come. We are in fact doing quite well, only that we are not able to have a full-scale marketing organisation all along the line from Kota Bharu southwards to Kuantan. Our marketing is in full force where it is being assisted by the ice plant organised and run by the Co-operative Fishing Society, which is to-day producing 30 tons of ice a day. Two more ice plants will be established, one in Kuala Trengganu and the other one in Kuantan and the promised six cold rooms from Canada. Until we get them we are not able to have full-scale

marketing operation. However, we have not done too badly. I am afraid the information my Honourable friend from Dato Kramat has got is not correct.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: On a point of clarification. I did not say it was doing badly. I said it is not doing so well.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: I have explained that, Sir.

Sir, industries are of different types, but the industry in the national sector is the one which is connected with the rural people—for instance, the proposed Urea fertilizer plant and the paper mill where the raw materials are from the people. These products will at the same time be used by the people extensively. That is why I specify them as industries in the national sector. On the other hand, I must explain to my Honourable friend the Member for Dato Kramat that although I am an under-qualified Minister with no university education, the period of experience that I have gained in the Ministry—almost five years now—I have learned bits of something about agriculture, forestry and fisheries which are subjects connected with my Ministry.

I must say that urea is very important, Sir. It is so important to our country that it will replace ammonium sulphate not only here but in almost all the countries in South-East Asia. While ammonium sulphate has a composition of 21 per cent nitrogen, urea has 46 per cent. Urea is also less bulky and cheaper than ammonium sulphate. Sir, especially in the sawah soil which is acidic, if we continue to use ammonium sulphate the soil will become more acidic and in the long run it will harden up and will not be fertile any more. That is the view of the experts, and that is why it is important that urea should replace ammonium sulphate. Also, at the same time, Sir, this is hygroscopic in nature, in other words, it will get wet easily. That is a wellknown fact. In the latest experiments with a coating of Silica it will stand our Malayan weather for over a year so that the problem of urea getting sticky and wet will no longer be a problem.

On the question of rice mills, Sir, to-day we have organised them in such a way that there are now three main areas where co-operative rice mills each is milling 2.5 tons of rice per hour. I refer to the one at Tanjong Karang and the one at Malacca and another at Kota Bharu and other two small units all of which can mill under 2.5 tons of rice per hour. We are indeed doing very well. Actually the most successful operation of the co-operative movement so far is centred in the rice milling areas or rather padi areas.

I must also explain at the same time with regard to the fish depots along the East Coast. Wherever the co-operatives have started to operate, the commercial fish depots of the middlemen have given up business and have packed up. Our own co-operatives then start to buy up the abandoned depots belonging to the middlemen. Also, so far at least six small commercial rice mills have also given up because they got no business, and our co-operatives have taken over. This again proves that we are not doing too badly.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after listening to the reasons put forward by the Honourable Minister of Finance in moving this motion for the creation of these Trust Funds, one cannot help feeling that he has hinted, though indirectly, that the administration of these so-called Funds in the Government in the past has been by no means satisfactory, because, with regard to the setting up of Trust Fund No. 2—Overseas Students Trust Fund—it was stated by the Minister that it is an attempt here to regularise accounting procedure, so that whatever money is advanced can be accounted for. I say here that though I welcome this move I say that it is a rather belated move. The question of unsatisfactory accounting system has been a subject of comment in many reports of the Auditor-General, and, even to-day, I venture to say that there are still undesirable methods of accounting in various departments and I would urge the Minister to take effective steps to see to it; taking steps in this particular respect with regard to the Overseas Students Trust Fund is not sufficient. I

suggest he should go into the other aspects of accounting in other departments, and try to remedy them in the same manner.

Another reason given by the Minister with regard to the establishment of these Trust Funds was, perhaps, to enable the Government to carry out its intentions more effectively without being burdened by having to fulfil the various requirements of the law. So, in this aspect, I would urge the Minister concerned to see to it that the intentions of the Government should be fully implemented. For example, in regard to the Industrial Site Development Trust Fund, I believe, from the speech of the Honourable Minister, that though advances will be made to the various State Governments, the various State Governments will be at liberty to develop industrial sites in whatever place they consider desirable. So, on this, we must see one very important aspect of the point. It is generally agreed that those who pay the piper will call the tune. So, is there any safeguard, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, with regard to the development of such sites? As I heard the Minister concerned, no mention was made of any overall planning with regard to the development of industrial sites; so does it mean that the State Governments are at liberty to spend money in whatever way they consider necessary? So, I would submit here, Sir, that it is desirable that there should be a national plan for site developments, and that steps should be taken to see to it that the wishes of the Federal Government are carried out, because, as far as site development is concerned, it is susceptible to various abuses, and, unless and until we have a clear-cut policy with regard to site development, I am afraid, if it is left to the wishes of the various bodies, it may give rise to land speculation, and that, I submit, is a very undesirable matter.

Finally, I would say that, as far as Trust Funds are concerned, steps should be taken to see to it that the wishes of the Government are being carried out in every respect and not merely as a means of facilitating the expenditure of Government funds. So, I

would urge the Minister concerned to give consideration to the various points raised by me.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengambil bahagian sedikit dalam usul ini berkenaan dengan Industrial Site Development Trust Fund. Mengikut penerangan yang telah diberi oleh Menteri tadi, ini akan di-buat pada tiap² negeri, saya perchaya ini satu peraturan yang elok dan akan dapat memuaskan hati, kerana pada masa yang lampau tempat membuat perusahaan² ini telah di-tumpukan kepada bandar yang besar sahaja seperti Kuala Lumpur ini. Pengakuan telah di-beri ia-itu tiap² Kerajaan Negeri boleh mendapat bantuan daripada wang yang \$2 juta ini untuk menyediakan tempat perusahaan yang mustahak bagi negeri itu. Bagi negeri saya ia-itu negeri Pahang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ranchangan 5 tahun Kemajuan Luar Bandar, tanah baharu telah banyak di-buka dan juga kampung² telah banyak di-adakan. Maka perusahaan² seperti membuat simin, atap genting, perkara ini sa-wajib dan sa-harus-nya-lah negeri Pahang mendapat keutamaan membuat perusahaan² ini dalam negeri-nya sendiri, kerana perkara² ini harga-nya akan murah bagi mereka yang akan menggunakan di-tempat itu.

Negeri Pahang berchadang akan membuka tempat yang besar dan akan mengambil orang daripada luar negeri, maka dengan ada-nya perusahaan ini satu lagi beban yang berat berkenaan dengan belanja dapat di-kurangkan. Dan bagitu juga pembangunan luar bandar di-mana beribu² ekar tanah atau hutan akan di-tebang, maka perkara² berkenaan dengan kayu dan buloh boleh-lah di-buat perusahaan kertas dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya berharap ia-itu pertimbangan akan di-beri kepada negeri Pahang berkenaan dengan hal ini daripada segi membuat factory dan kegunaan-nya. Saya dapat tahu pada masa yang lalu sebab-nya negeri saya tidak dapat mengadakan factory² ia-lah di-sebabkan ketiadaan kuasa jentera ia-itu electric, tetapi saya perchaya dengan siap-nya perusahaan

atau enjin yang besar yang akan diadakan di-Cameron Highland, maka soal ini tidak-lah menjadi soal yang besar untuk mengutamakan negeri saya mendapat bantuan ini.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we note that according to this Trust Fund and others there is no overall planning so far in industry by the Government. To take Petaling Jaya, for example, we notice that a number of industries have come in there to suit the convenience of foreign investors. I.C.I., for example, are putting up paint factories, and may be the I.C.I. considers that labour in Malaya is cheaper than in Britain or European countries. We also notice that there are no foreign investments to open up new industries. For example, we have iron ore in Malaya, and we know that thousands of tons of iron ore are being exported every year, mainly to Japan. But up to now we find no plan for setting up a steel industry in Malaya. This is a very important matter. Why cannot there be a steel industry in Malaya in the foreseeable future? May be it is because the Japanese industrialists consider the Malayan labour too expensive compared with that of Japan. So, I bring this up merely to illustrate that we cannot develop our industries according to the whims and fancies of foreign investors. We must see what is required for our country and plan for it accordingly, whether foreign investors like it or not. Only in this way can we have sound industrial development and a sound economic base for our country. So, in fact, the importance of industry is not so much in the sites where we are going to have a few factories but in what type of industries do we need and how much of development in each type of industry do we require in this country. So far as siting is concerned, we know that it depends on a number of factors—whether it is close to a place where we can get the necessary natural resources, whether it is convenient for communication, whether there is a ready labour market available for the use of industry, etc. These are the considerations which we should

give when we look for a site, and not merely to beautify the country and erect a few factories in one small spot after another all over the country. So, I hope there would be overall planning so that we would not develop our industries in a haphazard manner.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, there is no real effort at industrialisation in our country. What is happening is the Government is trying to pull some wool over the eyes of the people. For instance, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we go along the new Bungsar Road to Klang, we find a factory there which says: "GLAXO". Now, in what way is that Glaxo Factory, which I presume will be operated by foreign capital, going to affect the industrialisation of Malaya? It will not even touch the seams of industry in our country, and it will mean that foreign capital, instead of operating in their own country, comes here and tries to save cost of transport, get cheap labour from our country, and make bigger profits by selling at the same prices to our people. We will realise that unless a conscious effort is made to produce goods like bicycles, electric irons, microphones, radios, electrical equipment, refrigerators, from our own national effort, it will mean, unless we can do this, that there is no national industry in Malaya. Foreign capital is not national capital, and it will never mean, however many foreign enterprises may operate in Malaya, they can become national capital—they will still remain foreign capital. So what we ask is that the national content—my Honourable friend the Member for Rawang said what type of industry—the content, the constitution of the industry, must be Malayan. Just as, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one Honourable Member, in his patriotism, said we must eat *chikus* and *jambus* instead of apples and other foreign fruits, so in the same way, in the industrial field, we must use goods produced by ourselves, produced by the efforts and enterprise and capital which springs and has its roots in our people and in our land.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang dipertua, perkara Industrial Site Development Trust Fund bahawa sa-nya bagaimana Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat yang telah berchakap dahulu daripada saya mengatakan bahawa dalam perkara industrialization tidak ada mempunyai proper plan; ia ia-lah satu perkara yang betul. Ta' usah-lah saya panjangkan penerangan saya di-sini tentang industries² yang besar², chuma memadai-lah bagi saya menerangkan sedikit sa-banyak atas Co-operative Societies Movement yang sedang berjalan dalam negeri kita ini.

Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu adalah Co-operative Societies Development chuma Kerajaan mengambil bahagian yang besar sa-kali dalam Producers Co-operative Movement sahaja. Tentang Consumers Co-operative Movement Kerajaan kita tidak ada mengambil berat sedikit pun. Baik-lah kita selideki pula dengan halus-nya ada-kah Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah² yang mustahak untok memajukan Consumers Co-operative Movement ini.

Tadi kita sakalian telah mendengar daripada Menteri Pertanian berkata yang dia itu telah bekerja di-dalam Kementerian-nya sa-lama 5 tahun dan telah mengerti tentang perkara Co-operative Development dan lain² lagi. Sekarang mari-lah kita selideki tentang perkara Producers Co-operative section. Di-pantai timur ada-lah perkara marketing atau menjualkan ikan² yang ditangkap oleh nelayan² ini maseh belum mendapat kemajuan yang penoh. Ikan² yang telah di-tangkap oleh nelayan² kita di-pantai timur itu maseh juga di-jualkan kepada middle-men. Kita sakalian tahu bahawa ada-lah tujuan asli bagi Co-operative Movement ia-lah untok menghapus atau membuang middle-men yang menghisap darah nelayan², tetapi nampak-nya middle-men ini maseh juga menghisap darah producers yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Tentang perkara ikan² ada-kah Kerajaan telah menyelideki atau mengadakan langkah² supaya membolehkan nelayan² kita tadi menjual ikan terus ka-dalam market—belum lagi. Ikan mereka itu maseh di-jual kepada middle-men. Ini bukan-lah

tujuan Co-operative Societies Movement. Tujuan Co-operative Societies Movement ia-lah untuk menambah tinggi pendapatan producers tadi sama ada dalam perkara nelayan² mahu pun dalam perkara padi dan lain² lagi.

Tentang perkara kilang padi, kita dengar kemajuan telah di-chapai di-pantai barat lebeh² di-Kedah. Di-sana harga padi sa-pikul sudah dapat dijual dengan harga \$15.00 yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kerajaan, tetapi di-pantai timor harga padi sa-pikul \$13.00 yang di-beli oleh Co-operative Societies. Apa-kah sebab-nya di-tinggikan harga padi di-pantai barat dan di-kurangkan di-pantai timor? Ini menunjukkan kepada kita bahawa Co-operative Societies Movement tidak ada mempunyai pimpinan atau sa-suatu dasar.

Mr. Speaker: Ada-kah itu berkaitan dengan motion ini?

Tuan Haji Ahmad: Ada bersangkut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Di-mana bersangkut-nya?

Tuan Haji Ahmad: Bersangkut tentang Industrial Site Development, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Baik-lah sekarang saya teruskan sedikit lagi tentang Co-operative Societies Movement. Di-dalam perkara consumers Kerajaan belum lagi mempunyai dasar-nya yang terang, oleh yang demikian saya minta kepada Menteri yang bersangkut dalam perkara ini supaya di-adakan langkah² yang kuat dan chergas untuk memajukan perkara Co-operative Movement ini dalam segi consumers.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Members of the Socialist Front have seen fit to launch an attack on the Government industrial development policy, although this motion in so far as the Industrial Site Development Trust Fund is concerned is really confined to the development of sites for industrial investment. I must admit that I cannot understand the purpose of the attack unless its sole aim is to embarrass the Government. Although the matter is irrelevant to the subject matter of the debate, as is usual with the Honourable

Members of the Socialist Front, they have turned a spectacular success into a failure: I mean that the whole world knows that Petaling Jaya is today the envy of most countries in Asia, and it is because that it is so successful that we have found it necessary now to proceed further to develop this idea further. The very fact that we now intend to set up a Trust Fund shows that the Government does intend to plan and my Honourable friend, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, has stated also that it is not the intention of the Government to give a free hand to the State Governments. He has given a specific assurance that the schemes which are submitted by State Governments will only be approved if they get the blessings both of himself and of the Treasury. Therefore, I cannot see any reason for the charge that there is no planning in this matter—a charge which has been made by every speaker from the Socialist Front. As I have said already, our industrial development policy is so successful that it has transformed Petaling Jaya out of all recognition even to visitors who were here as recently as two short years ago.

The Honourable Members of the Socialist Front also attacked the Government for its policy towards foreign capital. The Government has never stated that it will give preference to foreign capital. When I was in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I stated quite clearly that all things being equal preference would be given, firstly, to firms with 100 per cent local capital; secondly, to mixed foreign and local capital; and thirdly to firms with 100 per cent foreign capital. It is, therefore, clear that we have got a balanced industrial development policy, and as a result we have been extremely successful; hence the reason for this particular motion.

The Honourable Member for Bachok, in speaking on the Overseas Malaysians' Trust Fund, has urged the Government not to confine the benefits of this Fund to only one country. Nowhere in my speech did I say that it would be confined to one country or even a single class of persons. This Fund is

to enable the Government to assist Malaysians in distress, whether they are students or otherwise in any other parts of the world. In fact, Sir, the Government went to the rescue of a young lady in South America who was charged with a rather serious criminal offence. He also, I think, urged the Government not to be too strict on repayment. I am afraid that the Government cannot accept this, and it must insist in every case on repayment and the reason is obvious. If, today, the Government were to tell all and sundry that it would not insist on repayment, it might get into the position where half of the Malaysians in this country will either go to London or Washington, and when they are there they will say, "I am sorry, I have no money to return home".

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sir, on a point of clarification: In fact, I did not say "not to insist on repayment". It is when you give a loan or when you give an advance, you should not have too much emphasis on guarantees or something like that, because it is not possible for these people abroad to have them available at any time.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I am afraid that I cannot agree with that. If we are not very strict, we might get to a situation where thousands of people go overseas knowing very well that they have got no money to complete the journey, and somewhere in New Delhi, in Canberra, in Denmark or Iceland requests will be coming in—we will be flooded with them—asking the Government to go to their rescue and to send them home. We must realise that it is extremely serious for the Government to give such a blanket assurance, because if we do we will have people hitch-hiking knowing that they have no money to complete the journey; and the Government does not want to finance the world tours of three million Malaysians. Therefore, the Government must insist that unless there are exceptional reasons to the contrary repayment is possible and that there will be sufficient guarantees to ensure that repayment is eventually made.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong in his usual destructive mood welcomes the proposal to set up this Trust Fund, but he tells us that the accounting system of the Government generally is unsatisfactory. I would welcome any suggestion from him in this respect. But so far all he has done is to make vague allegations without evidence; nevertheless, he has the decency to congratulate Government on this particular matter.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Minister will allow me.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Honourable Member for Temerloh, in his speech, hoped that the Government would develop industrial sites in Pahang. My Honourable friend, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, assures me that the needs of Pahang will be taken into consideration; but I should also mention that industrial development requires certain facilities like water, power, and so on, and also land on reasonable terms. If the State Government would co-operate in the sense that it would give land on reasonable terms to prospective industrialists, I am sure that my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, would be only too pleased to consider Pahang. In this respect, I should say that it is the intention of the Government to spread the benefits of industrialisation over the whole country. We do not want industrialisation, as I said in my speech, to be sited in one place. It is probably desirable and necessary to have one in North Malaya and one in South Malaya, so that the benefits will be available to all. That has been the policy all through and I do not think that the policy is likely to be changed.

The Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir spoke about co-operatives. My Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives is not here to reply, but I am sure what he said in that respect will be taken due notice of by my Honourable friend and colleague.

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 by adding thereto the following new Funds:

1. The "Tunku Zaidah binti Tunku Zakaria Trust Fund";
2. The "Overseas Malaysians' Trust Fund";
3. The "Industrial Site Development Trust Fund".

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1960

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to move,

"That this House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the whole House to consider the expenditure proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 28 of 1960 and to recommend whether the same shall be approved by this House with or without modification."

When this motion is passed we shall shortly be discussing the Third Development Estimates, 1960, contained in Command Paper No. 28 Head by Head, and I do not wish to mention matters of detail at this stage. However, I should like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the trend of our Development Estimates which is becoming more and more focussed on the main priorities, which the Government has decided upon. In the first Five Year Development Plan, the Government decided on certain percentages and priorities for the types of development, which would be undertaken with the capital funds available. These percentages were: Economic sector 60%, Social sector 30%, and Government sector 10%. In fact, the Government has tried to lay even greater emphasis on the Economic sector, which includes those projects which will have a direct influence on the economic expansion and increased earning capacity of our country. It is this sector on which our hopes for increased prosperity and a higher standard of living for our people depend.

In these Supplementary Development Estimates this trend is clearly emphasised. Of the appropriations requested, 75% relate to the Economic sector, 18% to the Social sector and 7% to

the Government sector. Furthermore, nearly all the new projects included under the Economic sector have a direct bearing on Rural Development.

As I have mentioned before, the immediate problem facing the Government is not the provision of funds for our development plans but the difficulty of ensuring that those funds are effectively spent without waste of time or money. The Ministries most closely concerned with the implementation of our development plans are making great efforts to increase their effective works' capacity, and we shall not hesitate to seek the aid of organisations outside Malaya if this appears to be necessary.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi kali yang ketiga-nya Kerajaan mengemukakan Supplementary Estimates tahun 1960, dengan yang demikian berjumlah \$282,187,572, perbelanjaan bagi tahun ini. Menguntukkan bilangan wang yang sa-banyak itu bagi kemajuan dan pembangunan tentu-lah baik. Yang saya ingin berchakap di-sini ia-lah saya menyertai faham yang mengatakan bahawa dalam soal pembangunan bukan sahaja pihak kewangan yang menjadi soal, tetapi ada beberapa faktor² lain yang mesti kita pertimbangkan. Dalam estimate ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meski pun menguntukkan perbelanjaan bagi kemajuan itu mustahak, tetapi chara menggunakan dengan chara yang terator dan chara yang tidak tergesa² serta dengan memikirkan benar² sampai kemana kemajuan itu hendak di-pertimbangkan.

Pada satu masa dahulu gerakan co-operatives telah di-majukan di-negeri ini dengan chara membelanjakan wang yang banyak, tetapi tidak lama; kemudian saya hendak berchakap—masanya panjang, tidak lama kemudian daripada itu ternyata kepada kita bahawa belanja wang yang banyak dengan tergesa² telah mengakibatkan kerugian yang besar pada Kerajaan. Kemudian pula sekarang ini hasrat Kerajaan hendak membangunkan negeri

ini—ini baik, tetapi jangan-lah pembangunan itu tergesa² sa-hingga menyebabkan tiada peratoran dan tiada kawalan² yang rapi yang boleh menimbulkan ranchangan itu berkesan di-buat. Negeri kita berkehendakan kapada wang yang begitu banyak bagi pembangunan, tetapi dalam memberikan wang itu hendak-lah juga di-fikirkan bahawa mustahak dalam pembangunan itu kita atorkan sa-hingga kewangan itu menjadi faktor yang nombor satu yang terta²lok kapada beberapa faktor² yang lain. Kita tahu 60 peratus seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam Development (Supplementary) Estimates, 1960, yang di-hadapan kita, ini bagi kemajuan untuk menaikkan taraf hidup ra'ayat negeri ini. Saya belum tahu apa yang akan di-buat-nya itu sa-bear²-nya dan apa ranchangan²-nya; kita menunggu perkara itu di-terangkan oleh Kementerian² yang bersangkutan. Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa bahawa meletakkan 60 peratus ini hendak-lah sesuai dengan ranchangan, sebab tidak-lah chukop wang yang \$60 sampai \$100 untuk kemajuan ekonomi, tetapi tidak menambahkan kapada keuntungan sa-banyak 60 peratus daripada kemajuan pembangunan umum.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam estimate pembangunan tambahan kali yang ketiga ini di-dapati 60 peratus lebih daripada 70 peratus bagi kemajuan luar bandar. Dasar kemajuan luar bandar dengan menguntokan lebih banyak wang yang sudah pun bagus, tetapi saya merasa dasar itu hendak-lah di-beri tambahan layanan pada faktor manusia; ia-itu biar-lah wang itu juga di-gunakan bagi membolehkan manusia yang hendak maju itu dapat bantuan yang panjang, bantuan yang luas supaya boleh-lah dia bersama² memahami banyak wang yang di-churahkan pada masa itu dan bersama² dapat memikul tanggung-jawab bagi memberi timbangan menjadikan wang yang di-untokan itu satu jalan kepada kejayaan dalam ranchangan yang besar itu. Hal ini kita belum tahu sama ada sudah di-perhatikan benar², tetapi apabila hal ini di-bahathkan dalam committee, saya akan membangkitkan semula soal yang saya nampak belum chukop memuaskan hati dalam estimate ini.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Bill yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ada beberapa Kepala. Sekarang saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Kepala Head 102. Perkara ini satu perkara yang menyukakan, satu perkara yang memberi hiburan dan sa-bagai-nya dan ini-lah sumbar penerangan yang utama bagi membangunkan semangat dan jiwa negeri ini, perbelanjaan ini sudah tentu-lah menuju kapada maksud ini. Saya suka hendak memberi ingatan dalam perkara ini supaya perbelanjaan mengadakan transmitter di-Kajang ini dapat satu chara yang memberi penerangan yang sempurna pada negeri ini. Apa yang berlaku daripada perjalanan Radio Malaya ada-lah rasa-nya tidak dan belum menepati dengan tujuan² seni dan kebudayaan kebangsaan negeri ini. Sebab-nya saya mengatakan begitu bahawa Kongres Kebudayaan Melayu yang telah di-adakan di-Melaka bahawa teras kebudayaan negeri ini ia-lah teras kebudayaan Melayu yang bersendikan Islam.

Memandang kapada keadaan sekarang ini, transmitter itu ada Short Wave, Medium Wave dan Long Wave. Long Wave yang ada di-Kota Baharu dan Trengganu transmitter-nya sangat lemah sa-hingga tidak mencakupi untuk beberapa bahagian mendengarnya, dan begitu juga Short Wave dan Medium Wave-nya tidak dapat memenohi di-satengah bahagian itu di-sebabkan transmitter yang lain itu lebih kuat. Saya berharap bahawa transmitter yang akan di-buat ini dapatlah memenohi kepentingan dalam negeri ini lebih dahulu daripada kita mementingkan wave atau transmitter untuk keluar negeri.

Dalam mengisi siaran itu jangan-lah sampai sa-bagaimana siaran di-sabelah pagi yang merupakan champor adok hingga tidak tentu rupa kebudayaan dan kesenian negeri ini. Dengan adanya perbelanjaan yang di-untokkan sa-bagaimana yang di-bentangkan dalam Kepala 102 ini dapat-lah kekuatan transmitter itu di-tambah untuk melengkap dan memenohi seluruh Tanah Melayu ini, dan jika perlu, transmitter yang di-Kajang ini memenohi seluruh

Tanah Melayu dan isi-nya yang hendak di-sampaikan itu hendak-lah di-teraskan sa-bagaimana keputusan Kongres Kebudayaan Melayu yang telah diadakan di-Melaka itu.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on the Ministry of Rural Development. Sir, we know the importance of giving land to the people. That is the largest single problem in the country to-day, Sir, and unless land is given to the people, we can rest assured that the discontentment of the people will lead to the collapse of the Alliance Government. (*Laughter*).

Now, Sir, one very significant fact is that the Minister in charge of Rural Development is to-day here, and he was at one time the Menteri Besar of Pahang, and so he would know very well about the village of Bukit Tinggi, where there are certain problems which bring into question the sincerity of the Government to give land to the people. In 1950 or so, a number of families were shifted under the Emergency Regulations to Bukit Tinggi, and out of rock, sand and lallang they carved fields in which vegetables were grown, and now these people have been getting very poor treatment at the hands of the Government. At first, when they cultivated the sides of the hills, they were told by the people in authority to go down to the bottom of the valley; and when they started to cultivate at the bottom of the valley, the Government asked them to go up to the hills.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I think the Honourable Member is out of order, because he is touching on something which is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker: He is speaking on the Ministry of Rural Development, Head 126, item 13, Minor Rural Development Schemes—1960 Programme. Although he did not mention it, there is provision of \$3,400,000 and he can touch on the policy of that. Please proceed!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Bukit Tinggi New Village have won the admiration of the country when, without much aid from the Government, they were able

to eke out a living and sent a great deal of vegetables to Kuala Lumpur and Bentong. But what has happened? Their labour of the past ten or more years has come to nothing. The Government, which has made so much noise about giving land to the people, has told these people, when they applied for the land which they were cultivating, that they would not get it. But very strange, Sir, when these tillers of the soil who have asked for 2 acres, 3 acres or 4 acres could not get it, some very high people in the Alliance in Bentong—very high in the Alliance hierarchy—and, I think, one of them sits in this House, get about 25 acres adjoining the same land which these poor people cultivate in Bukit Tinggi New Village. Why, when you refused to give land to these poor tillers and told them that they would be prosecuted if they continued to till the land, adjoining land in the same village up to the extent of 20 to 30 acres are given to a “big shot” of the Alliance? Why?

Mr. Speaker: I must interrupt. You are not allowed to speak on the details; you can do that when we come to each subhead. You can only touch on the general policy at this stage.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sincerity of the Government is in question and I would urge the Government to prove its sincerity by letting the tillers own the land which they till.

Now, Sir, when the Honourable the Prime Minister went to Malacca, he told the people of Malacca: “Go to Pahang. There is land there”. And the same story goes round everywhere. To the people of Selangor, they say: “Go to Johore”; and to the people of Perak, they say: “Go to Selangor”. But they do not say: “Where you are, we will try and get you land”. The people find it quite inconvenient to go far away from where they are staying, and probably this is the way of the Government to evade giving land to the people, by putting as many obstacles as possible.

Another statement from the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Rural Development, which I saw a few days ago, said: “Disregard all the former

applications for land and start anew." But we ask, Sir, what about those people who since 1945 have been clamouring for land year in and year out? What is going to happen to them when they are going to be treated as new applicants? That will mean gross injustice to them and will not give them the priority that is their due, because it would mean that one and a half decades would be lost by them. And we find the Government, although the Deputy Prime Minister is going from place to place and is getting a great deal of publicity in the *Straits Times*, is not doing anything real and constructive to give land to the people. For instance, in Ulu Langat District, we find there are only two people who go round the whole District. There is lack of surveying facilities, lack of facilities for calling the people together, and slow consideration of applications for land—it takes months and years for them to get their land. So far as I know, Sir, there are 4,000 applicants for 400 acres of land. Those 400 acres will go to only 40 people, that means, 3,960 people will be without land from amongst the 4,000 applicants. Now, Sir, in such a big district as Ulu Langat, we ask what can two people do? What machinery is there to give out land to the people? Unless more revolutionary, more direct and more dynamic measures are taken to give land to the people, we will find that all these grandiose schemes will be lost in the web of red tape and bureaucracy. The same story I find in Bentong district, Sir, which the Minister knows very well. People have applied for land and, on my investigation at the District Office there, I found there was a total inadequacy of staff to deal with this problem. Unless you have staff, how are you going to give land to the people? The Minister may have good intentions—he might make quite a bit of noise—but the people are still unable to get their land.

Now, Sir, the problem of land is vital in this sense. If a man has land, he can cultivate—he can cultivate crops, he can rear poultry, he can keep cattle, goat and sheep, and anything else that he wants. The more he produces, Sir, the more prosperous

will he be. But we find there is an impulse in every part of the country, especially from amongst the poorer sections of the population, for land, and this powerful economic impulse is to better the living of the people themselves. If due to lack of staff, due to lack of direct measures to give land, this impulse is frustrated, it will be very bad for the Government. And we find that if land could be given to the poorer sections of the population, for instance, the rubber tappers on estates and those who are among the working class in the towns, and those who are unable to get employment, we will find that we can raise the standard of living of the people in this sense. Now, we know that wages are very low in the estates and in the towns. If you provide a re-direction of the population and it is the land where they can get a good living, you will find that many people will go to the land, and then the people on the estates will have to compete with this counter attraction of the land and they will have to raise the wages of the workers in order to get them to work on the estates or in their factories. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, unless this very vital measure of giving land to the people is taken up seriously, we will find that it will have very serious economic repercussions in this country. If the Government finds that it cannot deal with this problem through its bureaucracy and that it cannot get through red tape, I would like to tell them that there are other countries which have dealt very swiftly with this problem. For instance, in Pakistan, in Egypt and in Cuba the people have been given land directly—the landless have got land without hitch or hindrance.

And again, in this respect, we must see the justice of this rural development. There are foreign companies with hundreds and thousands of acres of land. They are the real landlords of our country, not the peasants who own a small sub-divided uneconomic plot of land in the kampongs. That is not where the actual land problem lies. The best and most fertile land in our country has been taken by these foreign companies and in any scheme

of distribution or redistribution of land

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the motion before the House? I do not see any relevancy at all. You must speak on the motion before the House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, land must be looked at in an over-all picture—land which is in the hands of local people and land which is in the hands of foreigners. Otherwise, Sir, we will only be dealing in a partial sense with this vital problem of land.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on Broadcasting in this country. We have been asked to pass a certain amount of money to build new transmitters in Kajang. Up to this date, Sir, I was under the impression that Radio Malaya is owned by the Government and not by a few individuals as shareholders of Radio Malaya, but unfortunately I find that the President of the Malayan Indian Congress has been giving prominence to his private schemes over Radio Malaya's Tamil programme. During the last few days, Sir, I have been informed that the Radio Malaya Tamil Section has been broadcasting about an intended project of the President of the Malayan Indian Congress to buy over estates

Mr. Speaker: I must interrupt. How is that relevant to this motion before the House? There is only one item here—Kajang: New Transmitters (including installation) (Phase I) \$251,996. That is all I have got here.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot pass amounts of money for propagating the intended objects and purposes of certain individuals. We can only pass money for broadcasting something which is in the interests of the nation and not for political manoeuvres of individuals. Here, Sir, I think I am within my right to speak on this because the Tamil Section of Radio Malaya has taken undue advantage in inducing the members of the public to buy shares of a financial corporation which is now being operated by the President of the Malayan Indian Congress.

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to these new transmitters? (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: It is Radio Malaya, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but I have got here Head 102—Broadcasting, sub-head 6, Kajang. I won't allow any other matter except this one—Kajang.

Enche' V. David: We do not want the new transmitters to be used to induce members of the public to buy shares.

Mr. Speaker: I do not have any proposals here to buy shares for Kajang (*Laughter*). You are not allowed to argue with me. My ruling is always final.

Enche' V. David: No, I am not, Sir. I am only trying to explain. Can't I just say that these transmitters should not be used for any other purposes than the intended purposes embodied here?

Mr. Speaker: No. You can only speak on Head 102, subhead 6, Kajang. On the principle of that you can speak—nothing else.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I call upon the Minister in charge of broadcasting to give an assurance to this House that Radio Malaya will not be used for purposes other than that stipulated by the Government in power. Sir, as I earlier said, it has been used for individual—purposes—let that not be repeated—and the Chair has ruled me out of order, and I will not touch on it now, but definitely I will try to bring it at some other time (*Laughter*).

Coming to the other important item, it is about the General Hospital, where a certain amount has been asked to be allocated under Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Sir, every time large sums of money have been asked to be voted for the improvement of the General Hospital, and I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare to Ward No. 22 of the General Hospital, which is full of flies, and patients are sleeping on the verandahs.

Mr. Speaker: Which sub-head is that?

Enche' V. David: That is Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: Which sub-head?

Enche' V. David: Head 123, sub-head 212, Improvements to General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, on page 5, Sir.

The General Hospital has been of public interest for many years, and the public have expressed the inadequate facilities of the Hospital, and repeated assurances have been given by the Honourable Minister and by his Government of improvements in the Hospital, and up to this time we have not seen anything concrete which would solve the problem of inadequacy. We find patients being turned out because there are not enough beds; patients sleeping on the verandahs, and even the second and third-class wards are full of flies, and patients cannot even rest in peace (*Laughter*). Even dying patients cannot find peace in the General Hospital. What I would suggest is: Let improvements not be alone by whitewashing the building. Improvement means it should have expansion, and should be in a position to absorb the growing needs and the growing demands from the public. The question of the General Hospital has been touched upon by several Members of this House at present as well as in the past, and I would call upon the Minister concerned to take appropriate steps to see that the patients are not turned out because of shortage of beds, and that patients be not allowed to sleep on the verandahs.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai pada hari ini kita telah lapan hari keadaan dharurat tidak ada lagi. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah lapan hari kita tidak lagi terkongkong di-dalam Undang² Dharurat maka kita amat-lah berbesar hati dan bershukor serta menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada pehak² yang bertanggung jawab bagi menyampaikan hasrat dan chita² kita sa-hingga dharurat negeri ini telah pun tamat lapan hari dengan hari ini. Kapada mereka² yang bertanggung jawab, yang paling besar ia-lah pasokan² keselamatan dari semua

gulongan mereka itu, dalam pasokan² bersenjata yang telah terkorban memberikan tenaga-nya sama ada bagi pehak askar, polis dan polis tambahan di-dalam menentang pengganas² dalam negeri ini sa-lama 12 tahun lamanya sa-hingga sampai-lah detek yang akhir tamat-nya dharurat pada akhir bulan yang lepas. Di-sini saya suka menarek perhatian terutama sa-kali kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan tentang pertahanan negeri ini, ia-itu di-sini tentu-lah kita telah dapat memahamkan bahawa dengan tamat-nya dharurat negeri ini maka telah terselamat-lah wang Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang bermilion² ringgit banyak-nya itu yang telah di-belanjakan pada masa yang sudah² kerana dharurat, dapat kembali di-gunakan bagi pembangunan negeri ini dalam masa aman. Di-dalam usul yang telah dikemukakan oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan di-dalam ucapan-nya telah menyebutkan bahawa 60 peratus akan di-tujukan kapada perekonomian dan 75 peratus akan di-tujukan kapada kemajuan luar bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam masa kita hendak memajukan masaalah kawasan luar bandar ini, tentu-lah tidak sa-orang pun yang tidak menyukaï ada-nya pembangunan luar bandar. Tetapi saya menegaskan jangan-lah kita lupakan bekas² pasokan bersenjata kita yang telah berjasa itu dan saya rasa tentu-lah mereka itu tidak akan di-lupakan. Mereka hendak-lah di-berikan peluang yang besar dalam pembangunan luar bandar ini sebab dalam masa keadaan dharurat dalam negeri ini sedang berjalan, mereka ini-lah yang telah memberikan tenaga dan darah-nya untuk keselamatan ra'ayat dan negara. Apa yang kita nampak di-dalam keadaan pasokan keselamatan pada hari ini, terutama sa-kali bagi pehak askar dan bagi pehak polis, kita nampak kekurangan² layanan kapada mereka itu terutama sa-kali tempat kediaman mereka itu dan keluarga mereka itu sendiri.

Tertarek hati saya berkenaan dengan Barrack² pasokan polis yang akan didirikan di-Tranquerah Malacca. Saya rasa patut-lah perkara ini mendapat kelulusan. Tetapi banyak lagi Barrack²

polis dan askar yang patut di-ambil perhatian, mithal-nya Barrack polis di-tempat lain dan Barrack askar Melayu yang banyak di-Persekutuan ini yang rasa saya sangat-lah mendukachitakan dan patut-lah di-dalam Development Estimates ini di-tujukan juga kepada memperbaiki Barrack² askar dan Barrack² polis yang kelihatan chantek oleh kerana di-chat dengan kapor, tetapi kalau kita tengok dengan benar-nya maka Barrack² mereka itu telah rosak dan patut di-perbaiki serta patut di-tambah dan di-luaskan. Tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi mereka yang telah berusaha bagi menamatkan dharurat dalam negeri ini belum-lah mendapat penghargaan yang sewajar-nya, umpama-nya Barrack² mereka itu sangat-lah kechil untuk dua tiga orang keluarga dan anak² mereka itu sendiri. Kalau kita rajin melawat mereka dan saya percaya Menteri Pertahanan tentu-lah pernah melawat Barrack² askar dan polis itu, keadaan-nya hanya beberapa kaki persegi sahaja luas-nya. Patut-lah kepada mereka itu di-beri tempat yang menasabah dan sesuai dengan sifat mereka sabagai anggota bersenjata di-zaman merdeka dan wang negara telah mereka selamatkan kerana tamat-nya dharurat. Maka patut-lah di-berikan kepada mereka yang telah memberi kerja sama yang besar sa-hingga mengorbankan nyawa untuk kepentingan negara dan tanah ayer; layanan yang baik dan tempat tinggal yang menasabah.

Maka sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mengharapkan dengan layanan yang menasabah itu kedudukan² askar dan polis negeri ini akan dapat di-pertahankan dan dapat di-pelihara dan di-jaga dengan baik sa-hingga mereka lebeh sanggup lagi berjuang mempertahankan negara daripada segala musuh² negara baik dari luar atau dari dalam dengan kerja² mereka yang bernilai kepada negeri ini sendiri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harapan saya kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya menekankan perhatian-nya yang berat kepada mereka² yang telah pun berkorban bagi menamatkan dharurat negeri ini.

Berchakap berkenaan dengan Kajang New Transmitters, saya suka menarek

perhatian, apa-kah maksud-nya hendak di-buat di-Kajang itu sama ada untuk kepentingan daerah kawasan Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja atau ini di-gunakan untuk kepentingan seluruh Tanah Melayu?

Mr. Speaker: Majlis ini dalam Jawatan-Kuasa. Kehendak tiap² satu yang di-keluarkan bahathan—masa itu boleh bertanya kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan, apa-kah guna-nya transmitters itu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah akan di-terangkan nanti apabila saya katakan saya "ta' tahu", dan tentu-lah akan di-beritahu dalam sidang committee nanti, chuma saya rasa kalau hanya akan di-gunakan sa-mata² hendak membesarkan bagi daerah Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja, maka saya rasa tidak-lah mustahak. Apa yang paling mustahak ia-lah mengembangkan pengaruh pendengaran dan da'ayah Kerajaan, atau pun suara ra'ayat melalui suara radio yang di-tujukan kepada ra'ayat yang jauh daripada bandar. Mithal-nya, saya tahu bahawa banyak station atau transmitters yang maseh lemah, ini patut di-perbaiki dengan chepat sa-hingga ra'ayat di-kampong² dapat tahu dengan jelas-nya akan tujuan dan kerja² yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan. Oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya transmitters itu untuk kepentingan Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja, saya rasa tidak-lah penting. Tetapi kepentingan yang besar supaya dapat di-ketahui dan di-dengar oleh ra'ayat negeri ini di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan sampai di-solok kampong untuk pendengaran ra'ayat sakalian ada-lah lebeh penting dan patut-lah di-utamakan.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members of this House will note that when the Development Estimates were presented to this House, it was debated at great length before it was approved. After that, the Honourable the Minister of Finance introduced Supplementary Estimates for sums of over \$2 million and \$8 million. During the course of debate, I expressed the view that Development Estimates as well as other

Supplementary Estimates should not be drafted in accordance with the income of this country. Looking at the Estimates for last year and the two Supplementary Estimates for this year, one is inclined to believe that the trend—as pointed out at the last meeting—is for the Government to increase the Supplementary Estimates every time it comes to the House: it will be seen that the first Supplementary Estimates is for \$2.5 million, the second for \$8.1 million and the third for \$21 million. When we approved the Development Estimates, we did so believing that the Estimates are prepared after due consideration of every aspect of the case and that Supplementary Estimates are only necessary because of urgency, because the matter is so urgent that we cannot wait for next year for the new Development Estimates. It will also be noted that in the Supplementary Estimates when it comes to this House for approval a lot of expenditure has been incurred by the use of the Contingencies Fund. So, as far as this House is concerned, we must be convinced that the expenditure is absolutely necessary, that the expenditure which is seeking our approval is in accordance with the policy as enunciated by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

It will be remembered that in the course of his Speech the Yang di-Pertuan Agong stated in no uncertain terms that he would see to it, that his Government would see to it, that thrift is being practised and that there will be sufficient savings in time of prosperity, so that funds can be conserved for expenditure in less prosperous times. Looking through the Estimates, it is rather difficult for us to be convinced that Government is proceeding along those lines, because at random one can pick up quite a few items which are not in accordance with this enunciation of policy. So, it is my earnest hope that when we come to discuss the Supplementary Estimates in detail, we would urge the Minister concerned to justify the expenditure of every item. In the past, we have seen various Ministers concerned rising and very briefly introducing the items as asking for the approval of the House. This, I submit,

is not satisfactory at all. The Minister concerned should elaborate more on every item of expenditure. He should tell us why the Supplementary Estimates is necessary, why it is important, and if the Contingencies Fund has been used for such purpose, to justify as to why those funds were used, why they were urgent and why that particular expenditure cannot wait. So, it is my hope that during the course of this meeting the Minister concerned will bear this in mind. Further, I would urge the Honourable the Minister of Finance, when he rises to sum up this debate, to give us justification as to how this Supplementary Estimates is conforming to the enunciation as put forward by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong with regard to the practice of economy.

Everyone knows that in this country at this moment we are enjoying very high prices in respect of rubber and that our revenue has increased well over our Estimates. However, I do not like to see the funds of this country being frittered away. There are signs that the price of rubber is not going to remain at the high level it did a month ago, and the Government is quite aware of it. In fact, it has been stated in the policy Speech, and I feel that it is not the intention of this Government to deviate from the policy which has been enunciated by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong this year. It is my earnest hope that the Honourable the Minister of Finance will give us ample justification for this course of action.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bangun mengambil peluang sabagaimana yang telah di-ucapkan oleh rakan saya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah ia-itu dalam hal Quarters bagi badan² pertahanan ia-itu tentera². Sa-bagaimana yang telah terjadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Royal Malayan Navy, Barrack yang di-Woodland sana mereka ada mempunyai 2 bilek.

Mr. Speaker: Nanti dahulu (*Ketawa*) kita membincangkan atas motion yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini . . .

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Ya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: . . . hendak-lah berchakap atas perkara yang ada dalam Kertas No. 28 ini. Kalau hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan general policy-nya, saya tidak benarkan, itu perkara lain, kerana itu akan di-bachakan dalam Budget Meeting atau dalam masa kita membahathkan development, ini supplementary yang sudah di-bahathkan dahulu, kalau ada perkara yang di-sebutkan dalam-nya, saya benarkan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Dalam Head 114 ada menyebutkan Royal Malayan Navy . . .

Mr. Speaker: Head 114. Sub-head?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: . . . sub-head 25. Naval Base . . .

Mr. Speaker: Puan hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Naval Base ini?

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Ya (*Ketawa*) berkenaan dengan Royal Malayan Navy . . .

Mr. Speaker: Peruntukan ini akan di-chakapkan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan bila kita sampai kepada bab itu, ia akan mencheritakan benda² yang di-kehendaki-nya.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini Head 118. Sub-head 46. Quarters for Rank and File, Tranquerah . . .

Mr. Speaker: Yes!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: . . . ini berkenaan dengan perkara yang di-uchapkan oleh wakil dari Tanah Merah ia-itu barrack² bagi badan² pertahanan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi mengenai barrack hendak-lah di-buat lebeh, ini-lah yang saya akan uchapkan—yang sa-benar-nya saya belum habis—saya tidak meminta supaya barrack itu di-besarkan, tidak.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Di-tambah!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Sekarang mereka itu kehidupan-nya sangat kuchar-kachir, mereka di-minta keluar daripada barrack itu supaya pindah ka-tempat lain, di-tukar dengan orang lain masuk ka-barrack itu. Mereka itu kadang² mempunyai anak sa-ramai

7-8 orang; bilek di-Woodland itu mereka sewa \$30.00 ada beberapa orang ibu ia-itu isteri² anggota Royal Malayan Navy itu tidak mahu keluar, kerana anak²-nya bersekolah dekat dengan barrack itu, dan mereka itu meminta kalau dapat charikan rumah yang sesuai dengan bayaran \$30.00 itu. Di-Singapura ia-itu di-Woodland \$30.00 hanya dapat bilek kechil sahaja, tidak ada mempunyai ayer dan lampu. Bagaimana anak² yang 7-8 orang ini tinggal dalam bilek ini? Jadi, ini-lah kesulitan² keluarga Royal Malayan Navy di-sana.

Oleh kerana telah di-katakan tadi dalam Rural Development Kerajaan sekarang hendak memperbaiki orang² kita dan kepada badan pertahanan yang telah di-puji kerana menamatkan dzarurat yang sa-tengah daripada mereka itu telah mengurbankan jiwa-nya, menghabiskan darah-nya dan mereka itu sekarang kehidupan-nya sangat kuchar-kachir. Oleh sebab itu saya minta supaya Kementerian yang berkenaan mengadakan pemereksaan dalam so'al ini. Sa-takat ini-lah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada keseluruhan-nya motion yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan untok menimbangkan Anggaran Belanja Tambahan Kemajuan bagi tahun ini ada-lah sangat sesuai jika di-pandang di-atas keadaan masa dan dari segi tujuan² Kerajaan dalam zaman ini yang mana negara kita berkehendakan kepada kemajuan. Lebeh² lagi bagi pehak ahli² dari pehak Kerajaan yang memang sedar betapa besar-nya tanggungan Kerajaan terhadap ra'ayat dalam segi pembangunan luar bandar, pelajaran dan masharakat. Bagaimana pun kalau kita timbangkan di-atas permintaan daripada pehak Kerajaan yang berjumlah lebeh kurang \$21 juta, maka saya perchaya anggaran ini sangat-lah kekurangan jika di-bandingkan dengan perbelanjaan² bagi kemajuan negara ini yang telah di-belanjakan semenjak kita menjalankan Kerajaan dalam tahun ini ia-itu sabanyak lebeh kurang \$282 juta. Bagaimana pun hal ini menjadi satu bukti yang menunjukkan betapa jujur-nya

Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini hendak menunaikan janji²-nya kepada ra'ayat, ra'ayat² yang dudok dalam kawasan² yang ada mempunyai wakil daripada pihak Kerajaan telah pun sedar dan memberi kerjasama pada pihak Kerajaan untuk menyokong di-atas tujuan² hendak membena kemajuan luar bandar bagi pihak Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini dan memang mereka sedar bagaimana chara²-nya Kerajaan hendak membelanjakan untuk pembangunan luar bandar.

Saya perchaya ada-lah wang \$21 juta yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini, tidak-lah boleh di-katakan luar biasa atau pun yang boleh di-sangkakan satu anggaran perbelanjaan yang akan menjadi bebanan kepada ra'ayat, sa-kian-lah sahaja.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only wish to reply very briefly to the points raised by the Honourable Member for Damansara. The Honourable Member for Damansara has shown some considerable concern over the success of our rural Development programme and of our land policy. I suggest, Sir, that there is no need for him to show such concern because our rural development programme has the support of the people in rural areas and it is really producing an impact on this country. In the same way our land policy is producing results. There is also no need for him to echo the policy of the Government or to echo what the Government said some time back on land alienation. At the beginning of this session in His Majesty's Speech, the Government stated quite clearly its concern over the land problem in this country. The Government fully realises that there is a considerable number of arrears in applications for lands, and the Government realises that this task of land alienation presents considerable difficulties. But as I have said a number of times in this House, land is a State matter and the Federal Government must assist the States in their land alienation and land development. As I have said also, it is necessary for Government to take a bold step if these serious land problems are to be effectively tackled, and I am pleased to say that most of the State

Governments have now accepted the advice of the Federal Government that they should take a bold step in this land alienation and the various State Governments have agreed to close their books and freeze existing applications in order to re-register new applicants—those who have no land or those who have not enough land—and these are the people to whom we must give preference in our land alienation. I do not think the Honourable Member for Damansara could argue with this policy. Unless we do set proper priorities in our task, quite obviously the various Land Offices would not be able to tackle this problem. What we want to do is to give land to those who really need land to make a living, and this is being done. I hope the Honourable Member will take the trouble to visit some of our land development schemes where he will be able to see how much progress has been made in this field. Obviously, as I have said, the problem is considerable and cannot be tackled in a very short time, but we have made very good progress indeed. The State Governments are co-operating with the Federal Government, with my Ministry and also with Federal Land Development Authority.

I would also suggest, Sir, that the Honourable Member need not show concern over the people of Bukit Tinggi or the people of Bentong. I have known them for a longer period than the Honourable Member has, and I know that the people of Bukit Tinggi are quite happy at present. They used to live over scattered areas and squatting on land, but now they have been given properly laid out villages with facilities—with electric light, roads and other things—and, as far as I know, most of them have got land to work. So, I suggest that there is no need for the Honourable Member to show such concern over this.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of clarification, if I may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: He has not given way.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Thank you very much.

Tun Abdul Razak: Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah, saya suka menerangkan bahawa pihak Kementerian Pertahanan faham berkenaan dengan kedudukan sa-tengah² ahli² Polis dan juga ahli² Tentera, dan Kerajaan telah pun mengambil langkah mendirikan barrack² dan juga camp daripada pihak Tentera tetapi pekerjaan ini tidak dapat di-buat dengan serta merta. Saya harap dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun akan dapat di-bentangkan rancangan mendirikan barrack² dan juga camp² bagi Tentera.

Saya suka menerangkan di-sini bahawa sungguh pun Dzarurat sudah tamat pada 1 August tahun ini akan tetapi perbelanjaan yang di-untukkan bagi Dzarurat itu tidak dapat-lah hendak di-tamatkan sama dengan Dzarurat kerana kebanyakan daripada perbelanjaan itu ia-lah kerana bayaran gaji ahli² Polis dan ahli² Polis Tambahan dan sa-bagai-nya. Mereka itu tidak-lah dapat di-berhentikan dengan serta merta, terpaksa-lah menunggu hingga sampai tamat masa perkhidmatan mereka itu.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun, saya sendiri faham sebab-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat sukakan barrack² Royal Malayan Navy di-bangunkan, saya sendiri sudah mengerti hal itu sa-belum Ahli Yang Berhormat meminta.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Saya sendiri bukan menghendaki barrack², Tuan Yang di-Pertua; ha-nya bagi kepentingan anak² yang terlantar di-sana sekarang ini.

Tun Abdul Razak: Saya dengar ada Ahli Yang Berhormat sebut fasal barrack. Saya harap boleh-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat bersenang hati bahawa chadangan Kerajaan hendak mendirikan barrack yang baharu untuk Royal Malayan Navy. (*Tepok*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh saya berchakap sedikit. Sekarang ini orang² yang di-dalam barrack Navy itu di-suroh keluar dan orang ini ada mempunyai 9-10 anak yang bersekolah di-sana. Kalau mereka itu

pindah ka-lain tempat, sa-buah bilek sewa-nya \$30.00 sa-bulan. Permintaan ini saya kemukakan untuk kepentingan orang ramai itu dan bukan untuk kepentingan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this very rare occasion I have to agree with the Honourable Member for Bungsar as regards the improvements that are required in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. As the Honourable Member is aware, we have plans to rebuild that hospital and only work found of urgent necessity is being carried out in the meantime. We have by various alterations and by additional wards increased the old capacity of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, from about 600 beds to about 900 beds now. But there are occasions when we have overcrowding and patients will have to be on the verandahs, but not on the exposed verandahs as alleged, as in the old wards the verandahs are very wide. It is because we do not want to turn away patients that we accommodate them there. But action has been taken to take in these verandahs by altering the walls so that there will be bigger bed space in these wards. I agree, Sir, that we have had a bit of nuisance from flies recently and I personally looked into it. It has been reported to me that as far as we are concerned in the hospital we have taken all possible measures. The flies do not breed in the hospital grounds and it is suspected that they come from the many street stalls near the hospital, and joint action is now being taken with the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur to deal with this nuisance.

Sir, we do not like or want our patients to rest in peace in our hospital (*Laughter*); we want them to be comfortable, to give them the best treatment and to be well looked after by our staff.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan tegoran² yang di-kemukakan oleh beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, di-sini saya ingin

menyatakan bahawa tujuan mengadakan transmitter baharu di-Kajang itu ia-lah untuk menjadikan pemancar di-sana lebeh kuat lagi bagi meliputi kawasan di-sakeliling-nya ia-itu dalam anggaran 20-30 batu.

Berkenaan dengan pemancar² yang lain memang Kerajaan telah pun mengadakan pemancar² di-Kota Bharu, Kelantan dan juga di-Kuantan dan bagitu juga di-Melaka. Pemancar baharu di-Pulau Pinang telah pun sedia. Jadi dengan ada-nya pemancar ini di-keliling negeri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini maka ada-lah diharapkan bahawa signal atau pendengaran radio tuan² itu akan jadi lebeh terang dan lebeh jelas.

Berkenaan dengan tegoran daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Besut ia-itu menyebutkan siaran² berkenaan dengan seni dan kebudayaan Melayu yang tulin, maka langkah² telah pun di-ambil ia-itu mengadakan siaran² berkenaan dengan seni dan kebudayaan Melayu melalui siaran² dalam lain² bahasa. Di-sini saya ingin memberi tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut ia-itu sa-hingga hari ini kita belum lagi mempunyai pemancar² yang boleh di-gunakan untuk menghantar siaran² kita jauh keluar negeri. Pemancar² yang ada sekarang ini hanya untuk kegunaan di-dalam negeri sahaja.

Berkenaan dengan siaran pagi yang di-katakan champor adok itu, tujuan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang di-ketahui ia-itu dalam Radio Malaya ada mempunyai 3 saluran yang di-gunakan oleh berbagai² bahasa yang dapat di-faham oleh penduduk² negeri ini. Maka dengan ada-nya keadaan yang sa-umpama itu sangat-lah payah dan sukar kita hendak membentok satu bangsa di-dalam negeri ini jikalau tiap² gulungan atau pehak daripada pendengar² itu hanya membuka radio-nya untuk mendengar bahasa yang di-faham-nya, jadi tidak langsung mempunyai peluang mendengar siaran² Melayu, oleh sebab itu Jabatan Radio mendatangkan satu perhubungan ia-itu mengadakan satu saluran di-mana semua pendengar² dapat peluang mendengar siaran Melayu dan lain². Saya ingin menegaskan di-sini

ia-itu masa yang di-untokkan kerana siaran Melayu ada-lah lebeh banyak dan lebeh panjang daripada siaran² dalam lain² bahasa pada sa-belah pagi itu. Sakian sahaja, terima kaseh.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1960

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as my Honourable colleagues have replied to all the points which have been raised in this debate, I need only reply to the one which has not been dealt with, and that one is the point made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. He accuses the Government of using the Contingencies Fund in order to finance Development Fund projects. I should assure him that this is a misstatement of fact, even though he has shown rather unusual skill in this type of operation. I should assure him that this device is in fact legally impossible, and unlike the Honourable Members of the Socialist Front, we do not attempt the impossible, much less that which is legally impossible.

Question put, and agreed to.

Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960, considered in the Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Head 102—

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan ia-itu perbelanjaan yang di-sebutkan di-dalam Kepala 102 berjumlah \$251,996 itu di-luluskan. Dalam tahun 1959 wang sa-banyak \$382,000 yang telah di-untokan bagi membeli dan mengadakan pemancar transmitter gelombang sederhana yang lebeh kuat lagi di-Kajang. Tambahan telah di-beri sa-banyak \$317,000 bagi tahun 1960. Daripada wang sa-banyak \$382,000 yang di-untokan bagi tahun

1959 hanya \$261,004 sahaja di-belanjakan dalam tahun itu. Wang sa-banyak \$251,996 yang tidak di-belanjakan dalam tahun 1959. Dan juga wang sa-banyak \$131.00 bagi membayar chukai di-atas barang² masok yang terpaksa di-bayar mengikut Undang² di-jalankan pada masa itu. Jadi, jumlah semua perbelanjaan untuk pemancar Radio itu ada-lah \$830,000.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya dalam perkara ini, sa-belum apa² transmitter yang hendak di-buat alat²-nya boleh-kah Menteri yang bersangkutan menerangkan perbuatan dari mana transmitter itu di-beli, dan sudah-kah di-lakukan oleh Kementerian yang bersangkutan menawar barang yang hendak di-buat itu kepada negeri² yang lain supaya dapat-lah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, umpama-nya menggunakan transmitter yang agak lebih murah tetapi tidak kurang kekuatannya, tidak kurang dalam perhidmatannya.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pemancar yang di-untokan kerana Kajang itu di-order daripada dahulu daripada saya memegang jawatan ini. Jadi, saya ta' dapat hendak memberi keterangan dari mana datang-nya tetapi biasa-nya Kerajaan bila hendak membeli atau mengorder satu² barang tentu-lah dengan jalan yang biasa di-adakan ia-itu menerima tawaran yang lebih murah.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, I earlier wanted an assurance from the Assistant Minister to give an undertaking that no more matters of a commercial nature will be broadcast in the Tamil Section.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendakkan benda itu tadi—dalam ini, maksud saya kalau dapat biar-lah, kalau Menteri Yang Berhormat itu tak dapat jawab—maksud saya supaya kita memberi peluang kepada semua New Transmitters yang di-buat oleh kebanyakan negeri² di-timbangkan. Sebab ma'alom-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita kekurangan wang dan seluroh negeri ini yang berkurangan berkehendakan-nya.

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Memang bagitu-lah biasa-nya yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$251,996 for Head 102 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960.

Head 108—

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 108 totalling \$80,000 "Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School, Malacca: Preliminary Expenses" be approved.

The present total number of inmates in the Henry Gurney School is about 450. This figure is far in excess of the originally designed capacity of the School, which provided accommodation for 250 boys only. Such overcrowding tends to reduce the efficacy of the rehabilitation methods employed at the school and consequently defeats the objects of this excellent institution. Further, in the present limited space and facilities within the School, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable productive work on which the boys can be employed.

The main objects of the new agricultural school are therefore, firstly, to increase the accommodation available in the School and, secondly, to provide practical facilities for the training of the boys in farming, poultry-rearing and rubber-planting. In this connection, it must be remembered that a large number of the boys committed to the School have little school education or book learning, and consequently the teaching of technical subjects is often unsuitable.

For the purpose of the scheme under discussion, suitable land consisting of an area of approximately 156 acres lying adjacent to the School is available. The Agricultural Department has reported that the proposed site is most suitable for the purpose. Under the Scheme, it is proposed to allot 80 acres for the planting of rubber, 15 acres for padi, 25 acres for fruit, 10 acres for vegetables and the remainder will be utilised for buildings, playing fields etc.

The whole Scheme is estimated to cost about \$560,000; but in view of the importance of making a start as quickly as possible a sum of \$80,000 is now sought to provide for the cost of land acquisition and purchase of necessary equipment, so that we can set to work at once. The balance of the financial provision required will be sought under the Second Five Year Plan.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$80,000 for Head 108 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960.

Heads 114 and 118—

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$2,060,000 under Head 114 and expenditure amounting to \$21,155 under Head 118 be approved.

Under Head 114, sub-head 1, Barracks, Kota Bharu, which is a continuation project, the estimated cost is \$1,822,896. Of this amount \$1,349,940 had been spent up to the period ended 31st December, 1959. Now, a sum of \$58,000 was entered in the 1959 Development Estimates, and when the 1960 Development Estimates were submitted, it was believed from the information, which was available at that time, that this sum would have been spent by the 31st December, 1959, and that provision for 1960 would not be necessary. However, bills for only \$38,812.86 were received and paid in 1959. Therefore, further bills for work performed in the latter part of 1959 have now been received and require to be paid, and a sum of \$10,000 is required.

Under Head 114, sub-head 14, Cantonment, Sungei Besi, this project is estimated to cost \$22,281,705. The whole sum is recoverable from the United Kingdom under grant-in-aid. When the Development Estimates for 1959 were submitted, it was considered by the Public Works Department that it could undertake work on this project up to \$6,400,000. However, this Department is now able to undertake more building work this year; and since there is need to have this project

completed as early as possible, a supplementary provision of \$2,000,000 is therefore sought.

Under sub-head 25, Naval Base, which is also recoverable under grant-in-aid, a sum of \$200,000 has already been approved in the Development Estimates to cover consultants' fees. Work on the development of the Naval Base itself cannot be started until a final decision has been made as to the site. Meanwhile, it is proposed to proceed with the construction of quarters for those officers who have been transferred from the Naval Base at Woodlands to Kuala Lumpur for work by the Ministry of Defence at Rifle Range Road. This is also a continuation project, and a sum of \$50,000 is required—this is also recoverable from the United Kingdom Government under grant-in-aid.

Under Head 118, sub-head 46, Quarters for Rank and File, the cost of these quarters for Rank and File, which consist of 12 Class "B" quarters in a three-storeyed building, is \$97,155. A sum of \$76,000 is provided in the Development Estimates for 1960. A supplement is therefore required to increase this sum to \$97,155. Sir, this supplement is required for works which are already in hand. In further construction of quarters for the Rank and File in future years, provision will be included in the second Development Plan.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$2,060,000 for Head 114 and \$21,155 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960.

Head 122—

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960, for the Ministry of Education. A sum of \$1,195,000 is required on this occasion to supplement Head 122 of the Development Estimates. Under sub-head 8 a sum of \$29,000 is requested for the Boys Secondary

School for Pupils from Malay Schools, Ipoh. This school is, of course, much better known to Honourable Members as Sekolah Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Tiger Lane, Ipoh. This fully residential school has been outstandingly successful, and it is intended to continue with the expansion and development of this school during the coming Five Year Development Plan. In order to cope with the extra intake of pupils in January, 1961, in advance of the building programme of this school, it has been necessary to purchase extra equipment in 1960 in readiness. The extra equipment required is additional classroom furniture, hostel furniture and equipment, furniture for the school assembly hall, dining hall, kitchen hall, crockery and so forth for 120 pupils.

Under sub-head 9, the release of a further sum of \$450,000 is requested for the new Malay Girls College, Seremban. This new College, which is to replace the existing College in Kuala Lumpur, is already under construction, and progress has been faster than was anticipated. A release of a further proportion of the total estimated cost is now required in order to keep pace with the contract. I hope that it will be possible for pupils to move into their new home before the end of 1961.

Finally, Sir, under sub-head 50, a further sum of \$716,000 is requested for the New Primary Schools 1960 Programme. This requirement is, in fact, for primary schools in Kuala Lumpur. Six new primary schools will be completed in 1960 or will be completed soon, but it is clear from the actual registration of enrolment that the programme prepared by the Kuala Lumpur Local Education Authority must be substantially increased if all children are to be admitted to primary schools in Kuala Lumpur in January, 1961. The sum now sought will produce a further 120 classrooms and furniture. I believe, in fact I am confident, that this additional programme can be made in order to cope with the ever-increasing pressure on educational facilities in our country.

Sir, I beg to move that Head 122, totalling \$1,195,000 be approved.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on sub-head 9 and sub-head 50 of Head 122. It is, of course, a good thing to see that more schools will be built under the Development Estimates. However, we notice that the schools built are quite often on too luxurious a scale—and it may not be necessary for us to spend so much money to build such schools which will give us accommodation on a very large scale. Under sub-head 9, we notice that \$450,000 is going to be spent on one college and certainly \$450,000 is a big sum for the building of one college. I would like to know what would be the accommodation available in this College. In fact, I think, the principle in this matter should be that we should have schools of adequate facilities and to have as many classrooms and facilities as possible with the money available. In other words, there should be no undue extravagance in just having schools looking beautiful or to build schools in a grand scale or manner just to please the eyes of the public.

Sir, I advocate economy and more schools instead of less schools which are good for the sight.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if the Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education can let us know what actually he meant when he said that the Boys' Secondary School for pupils from Malay Schools was an outstanding success. Can he inform us what is the medium of instruction in that School—whether in fact it is an English language school for Malay boys, or a Malay language school for Malay boys?

The other question, which I would like to ask is on sub-head 50. We have estimated \$5,609,170 for new Primary Schools and, if I am not wrong, I think I heard him say that the vote asked for of \$716,000 is to be used for the Kuala Lumpur area. Is there any plan as to how the rest of the \$5,000,000 over is to be spent, and is it the Government's policy, or not, to have little schools spread about in Malaya in various kampongs, so that there will be proper educational facilities in the rural areas?

Under one Ordinance, if I am not wrong, it is compulsory for children living within one mile radius of our nation capital to attend school. If we, therefore, distribute our schools throughout the rural areas, we can make education both compulsory and national, but if we were to confine schools to big towns, we will still get discrepancies between the educational standards of pupils in the towns and of pupils in the rural areas. Therefore, I would like the Assistant Minister of Education to let us know what specific plan he has with regard to the development of new primary schools.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Head 122 ini berkenaan dengan Pelajaran. Bila kita sebut pelajaran kita memandang perbelanjaan itu menasabah, tetapi Sub-Head 8—Boys Secondary School for Pupils from Malay Schools Ipoh, saya telah pergi ka-sekolah ini dan apabila saya sampai di-sana saya mendapat tahu daripada Guru Besar-nya bahawa pengajaran di-sana di-lakukan dengan bahasa Inggeris. Jadi saya tidak tahu-lah macham mana Penolong Menteri telah menerangkan ini satu kejayaan yang besar pada hal kalau-lah untuk mengadakan Sekolah Inggeris sahaja tentu-lah tidak payah kita bersusah payah mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Melayu yang bahasa sekolah-nya dalam beberapa perkara ada-lah bahasa Inggeris. Waktu saya pergi ka-situ saya nampak bahawa jiwa bahasa Inggeris itu ada di-dalam sekolah itu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membelanjakan wang Kerajaan dengan tujuan hendak membesarkan pelajaran bahasa Inggeris tidak-lah sa-suai dengan perkembangan semangat kemerdekaan yang telah ada di-dalam negeri ini pada masa sekarang ini. Saya tahu murid² ini ia-lah datang daripada Sekolah Melayu, maka hendak-lah di-beri pelajaran bahasa Melayu semua sa-kali.

Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, New Primary Schools. Pada mula-nya saya mengata tentu-lah menyedapkan hati bahawa bagi kali yang ketiga di-dalam perbelanjaan tambahan ini kita dapat \$716,000 bagi New

Primary Schools, tetapi malang-nya kita dengarkan wang \$716,000 ini sa-mata² untuk menambah sekolah 120 class di-Kuala Lumpur.

Baharu² ini Menteri Pelajaran telah melawat Negeri Kelantan dan dia telah menerangkan kepada orang² di-Negeri Kelantan dengan kata²-nya bahawa tidak-lah elok kita menjalankan Sekolah Ra'ayat yang berpuluh² buah dan sekolah² ini hendak-lah di-tutup menurut faham Kementerian. Apabila kita tanya apa-kah chadangan hendak di-buat bagi pengajaran anak² itu. Kata-nya kita akan mengadakan Sekolah Umum kalau mustahak. Dalam satu² tempat itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mustahak-lah kita banyak mengadakan sekolah² Kerajaan, tetapi apabila saya tengok Estimates Pembangunan ini tidak ada chadangan hendak membuat sekolah Kerajaan. Saya khabarkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa sa-tengah² tempat di-dalam kampong² dalam tiap² 7 batu ada sekolah kecil yang di-buat oleh ra'ayat. Sekolah ini sa-patut-nya di-jadikan sekolah Kerajaan dan di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan menurut atoran² yang di-kehendaki-nya. Tetapi sa-telah mendengar bahawa Kerajaan-lah yang patut mengator pelajaran sekolah², kita dapati pada hari ini yang hendak di-beri ia-lah 6 buah Primary Schools di-Kuala Lumpur. Mujor-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran tidak pula menerangkan sekolah ini Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan atau Sekolah Kebangsaan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berhadapan dengan satu Kementerian yang hendak memajukan sekolah tetapi memilih sekolah.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini saya suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Head 122 Sub-Head 9—Malay Girls College, Seremban. Di-sini jikalau kita lihat ia-itu di-Tanah Melayu ini maka di-Kuala Lumpur ini sudah ada satu Malay Girls College dan di-Seremban ha-nya beberapa batu sahaja—40-50 batu sahaja daripada Kuala Lumpur ini, jadi boleh di-katakan Seremban dengan Kuala Lumpur itu ada-lah bahagian tengah dalam Persekutuan

Tanah Melayu. Kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian Pelajaran meletakkan Malay Girls College yang di-Seremban ini mithal-nya di-Selatan ia-itu di-Johore Baharu sana atau di-Pantai Timor di-Trengganu atau di-sabelah Utara alang-kah bagus-nya. Budak² yang ada di-Seremban itu dekat sahaja datang ka-Kuala Lumpur tetapi kalau di-Johore Bahru sana beratus batu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berapa banyak wang yang di-keluarkan oleh anak² yang akan berulang akek ka-College itu. Jadi dalam hal ini saya minta supaya Kementerian Pelajaran dapat memikirkan jangan-lah hendak-nya memandang kapada negeri² yang berdekatan dengan Kuala Lumpur ini sahaja sedangkan anak² kita yang jauh terpenchil itu ketinggalan. Satakati ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menjawab beberapa tegoran yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Head 122—Kementerian Pelajaran.

Yang pertama sa-kali Yang Berhormat dari Bachok bertanya berkenaan dengan Sekolah Menengah Tuanku Abdul Rahman di-Ipoh yang barang kali pertanyaan itu sa-rupa dengan yang di-datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil dari Tanjong. Yang sa-benar-nya Sekolah Menengah ini menggunakan bahasa Inggeris sa-bagai bahasa penghantar yang pertama-nya tetapi dalam sa-tengah² pelajaran diajar melalui bahasa Melayu. Tujuan di-adakan Sekolah Menengah ini ia-lah hendak memberi peluang kapada kanak² Melayu yang datang dari Sekolah² Melayu di-kampung² supaya dapat melanjutkan pelajaran-nya dan ada-lah sekolah ini menyediakan kanak² daripada kampung² itu supaya membolehkan dia meningkat ka-Sekolah Tinggi sa-hingga sampai ka University. Jadi oleh kerana University di-Tanah Melayu yang ada sekarang ini dan yang ada di-luar negeri maseh menggunakan bahasa Inggeris bahasa penghantar-nya dan juga supaya kanak² kita jangan ketinggalan dengan tujuan hendak menambah lagi bilangan kanak²

Melayu pergi ka-University, sebab itu-lah di-gunakan bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris.

Yang kedua Yang Berhormat daripada Tanjong barangkali ada bertanya apa-kah yang menyebabkan Menteri Muda Pelajaran mengatakan bahawa sekolah ini mendapat kejayaan yang sangat memuaskan hati. Sebab dikatakan bagitu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah dalam tahun 1959 itu-lah kali yang pertama-nya sekolah ini menghantarkan murid²-nya masuk peperiksaan dalam Sijil Rendah (L.C.E.) dan keputusan-nya—sungguh pun peperiksaan itu di-adakan dalam bahasa Inggeris dan kanak² itu ha-nya mendapat pelajaran bahasa Inggeris sa-lama 4 tahun ia-itu 1 tahun dalam Removed Class, satu tahun lagi dalam Form I, II dan III, tetapi keputusan yang di-dapati-nya tidak kurang daripada 90% yang lulus dalam peperiksaan, lebih tinggi peratus-nya daripada Sekolah² Menengah yang lain.

Perkara yang di-terbitkan juga oleh wakil daripada Bachok ia-lah berkenaan dengan Sub-Head 50—New Primary Schools. Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tanggong-jawab berkenaan dengan mengadakan Sekolah Rendah ini ada-lah tanggong-jawab Local Education Authority atau Lembaga Pelajaran Tempatan dan dalam tahun 1960 ini banyak peruntukan telah di-berikan kapada semua Lembaga Pelajaran Tempatan Negeri ini. Ada sa-tengah Lembaga Pelajaran Tempatan ini sa-hingga sampai sekarang maseh lagi belum membelanjakan wang peruntukan bagi membangunkan Sekolah Rendah di-negeri masing², satu daripada-nya ia-lah Lembaga Pelajaran Tempatan Kelantan itu sendiri. Jadi rasa saya oleh sebab wang yang telah di-untukkan itu pun belum habis di-belanjakan tidak-lah patut kita tambah lagi.

Berkenaan dengan peruntukan ini yang di-adakan bagi Municipality Kuala Lumpur, peruntukan-nya yang pertama dahulu sudah habis semuanya di-belanjakan dan sudah di-dapati bahawa maseh lagi tidak cukup tempat untuk memenohi kehendak² semua kanak² yang di-daftar masuk Sekolah² Rendah dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur

ini di-dalam tahun 1961 kerana di-sini banyak perubahan dari satu masa ka-satu masa bilangan murid² bertambah ramai. Jadi dengan sebab itu-lah di-bagi tambahan kepada Municipality dan saya perchaya bahawa Local Educational Authority Kuala Lumpur Municipality akan membelanjakan wang mendirikan sekolah² dan klas² untuk tahun 1961.

Yang akhir-nya sa-kali berkenaan dengan tegoran belanja membuat satu² klas ini, Sekolah² Rendah ini perbelanjaan-nya boleh di-katakan sama sahaja lebeh kurang di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini kerana Kementerian menganggarkan satu klas bagi 40 orang murid ada-lah lebeh kurang; kalau saya ta' silap saya berchakap dengan tidak ada kenyataan, \$5,300 satu klas. Dan ini-lah ukoran yang di-berikan di-dalam Estimates ini.

Berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan membuat College di-Seremban itu, ini ada-lah Residential College sa-lain daripada sekolah² berkehendakkan Hostel dan lain² alat. Jadi, pada perasaan saya perbelanjaan ini tidak tinggi dan saya perchaya jikalau perbelanjaan itu terlampau tinggi, Yang Berhormat rakan saya Menteri Kewangan tidak akan membenarkan.

Wakil daripada Dungun ada menyebutkan berkenaan dengan apa salah-nya di-tambah membuat College ini. Sa-bagaimana kata Menteri Muda Pelajaran tadi, College ini ada-lah menggantikan College yang ada di-Kuala Lumpur sekarang ini kerana di-dapati keadaan bangunan College itu tidak memuaskan hati.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,195,000 for Head 122 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960.

Head 123—

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Head 123 amounting to \$647,420 be approved. The amount asked for under this Head includes items for the completion of projects which were initiated in 1959 and 1960, and for more medical and surgical equipment which are found to be absolutely necessary in order to

provide our medical officers and staff with the tools to do their work. The provision of \$238,000 under subhead 212 is for improvements to the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, such as improving the present totally unsatisfactory sanitary facilities for the patients, providing additional facilities for the operating theatre, the provision of isolation wards for infectious cases and an infant milk preparation room, and additional facilities for the 24-hour casualty service. Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, permintaan wang bagi kesihatan ini, saya berasa berbesar hati tetapi ada juga dukachita-nya kerana pada masa meshuarat yang sudah kita telah meluluskan Supplementary Bill, saya telah meminta supaya mengambil berat berkenaan dengan Hospital Mentekap kekurangan ward bagi batok kering khas-nya bagi perempuan. Pada meshuarat itu satu jawapan telah diterangkan ia-itu perkara ini akan ditimbangkan tetapi saya merasa muskil Supplementary Bill ini ta' termasuk perkara ini. Sakali lagi saya menerangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab perkara ini sangat²-lah mustahak oleh sebab ward penyakit batok kering ini tidak ada langsung bagi pehak orang² perempuan. Saya suka terangkan ia-itu bagi pehak di-daerah saya ada 72,000 manusia dan mereka² itu dudok jauh daripada bandar² yang boleh mendapat rawatan daripada private² doctor dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, saya berharap juga mendapat perhatian berat dari hal mengadakan satu ward khas bagi batok kering bagi pehak perempuan.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I notice that the requisition under this Head is mostly for the purposes of either rebuilding, or for building new hospitals in town areas like in Kuala Lumpur, Alor Star and so on, except, of course, for the Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement which, I suppose, is a special case. Very often when we go along to little villages—for example, such as those in the Balik Pulau district or Kuala Sungei Pinang—we find that there are no medical facilities in those areas. Perhaps it might be argued that those are small places and they cannot

expect hospitals to be built there. But the point is that there are not even telephone booths for medical purposes. We know, for example, that police stations can be used in cases of emergency; we know that in certain areas even post boxes are put in order to collect mail. Is it not possible for the Government to set up a special communication system in all these small kampong areas so that in time of emergency when a person suddenly falls ill and wishes to call for an ambulance or assistance from the police he or she can do so? The situation is especially grave along the East Coast, where people have to come down by rivers in order to get to hospital. When the Emergency is over, there will be a lot of jeeps which have been used by the police and which could, I believe, be used for such purposes—in other words, to go to the various villages to collect people urgently requiring medical assistance. We have heard of two cases where the Honourable the Minister of Health had used helicopters to transport people in outlying districts—I think an aborigine in one case—to hospital. The fact that he himself had personally had to order this shows the need for such facilities.

It is impossible, due to the way our kampongs are constructed in Malaya and the way they are situated in Malaya, for us to put up hospitals everywhere. Therefore, our medical systems ought to be set up like rings, like onions—in other words, a hospital with communication threads that go out into the villages; and the bigger villages should have lying-in clinics. There should be, shall we say, super-scale Hospital Assistants in charge of those clinics where they will be able to attend to people who are in need of a place to lie down and rest to be treated until an ambulance can come to take them away to hospital. There is at the moment no planning for such a medical facility in this country. If it is possible for us to have this kind of system then we can have a system of big group hospitals with little outer clinics, and outer lying-in clinics, where for example, women who are pregnant and who cannot be conveyed except in an ambulance, or

people who are bitten by snakes or by tigers who cannot make the journeys, can wait until conveyance is available to collect them for the hospitals. Here, although we agree that there is need, there is no provision for such a system, and I think the Government ought to consider this point.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am going to say may not be so amusing to the Minister of Health if he knows what prevails in the General Hospital in Kuala Lumpur. Now, there is not only no confidence among the ordinary people of Kuala Lumpur in the Hospital, even among the staff—among the nurses and hospital assistants—there is a total lack of confidence in the Hospital. How did I find this out? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, my wife went to the Hospital (*Laughter*)—of course I am not ashamed to say that, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Proceed!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: What happened? The nurses there found that she was a lawyer's wife, and they told her that if she wanted to have her confinement, she should never go to the General Hospital—"The treatment is so bad, the care taken is so bad!" This, Mr. Speaker, Sir, said by the nurses and the hospital assistants there. This shows not only the total lack of confidence of the public but of the people there themselves. If that is the case, and I can vouch for it personally, it will show that this is no matter for the Minister of Health to have a good laugh. I think he should start considering very seriously when ordinary people go there and cannot afford to go to, say, Bungsar Hospital or any other Hospital. I urge upon this House to consider this very seriously.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga mengambil bahagian ia-itu Head 123, Sub-head 159—Midwives Combined Clinics and Quarters. Di-sini, saya suka bertanya dengan Kementerian yang berkenaan apa-kah yang di-perlukan syarat bagi mengadakan satu Midwives Combined Clinics and Quarters sa-suatu tempat dan berkehendakan beberapa ramai penduduk² sa-suatu daerah

itu dapat di-adakan, kerana di-pantai timur sana lebih² lagi di-kawasan saya di-mana ada 2,000 orang penduduk tidak ada mempunyai Health-Centre, dan jarang sekali datang kereta sakit.

Baharu² ini saya telah datang di-sana kerana datang 3 malam, juga tak ada kereta sakit yang datang. Sa-sudah itu saya bertanya dengan Doctor, dia mengatakan kekurangan kaki-tangan—dan itu sa-betol-nya. Baharu sa-bulan yang lalu, saya datang kembali dan saya bertanya di-mana kata-nya kereta sakit ada datang, tetapi 15 hari sa-kali di-tempat itu, kerana sa-bagaimana kata Yang Berhormat Ahli Dato Kramat tempat yang lalu sungai sekarang ini di-jalankan trak dan bila datang di-sana, orang² kampung tak tahu; jadi kereta sakit itu kembali sahaja.

Jadi kata orang² kampung bagaimana kami hendak dapat ubat? Dan saya sendiri berusaha untuk menolong mereka itu, juga membawa serba sedikit bagi membawa ubat untuk menolong mereka, terutama orang² kampung di-kawasan saya. Oleh itu, saya berharap betul kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan hendak-lah di-tiap² kampung itu lebih² lagi anak² dan orang² perempuan supaya di-adakan klinik² ia-itu Midwives Combined Clinics, atau Health Centre. Dan juga saya suka memberi keterangan di-sini di-mana ada juga Hospital yang kadang² Doctor² tidak melayankan betul² orang yang melawat untuk mendapatkan ubat. Bila mereka di-tanya sakit apa? Demam. Ambil ubat—tidak di-pereksa. Dan kebetolan pula terjadi pada diri saya sendiri dua tiga bulan yang lalu di-Kuala Trengganu. Saya sakit berjumpa dengan Doctor. Bila saya masuk, di-tanya sakit apa? Saya berasa demam, dan saya minta di-pereksa terus. Dia tulis di-kertas, kata-nya "*minta ubat*". Tetapi, Doctor, saya minta—saya rasa sakit, oleh itu tolong di-pereksa. "*Terus di-order-nya saya keluar. Di-panggil-nya nurse supaya keluar*". Sa-lepas itu, saya tidak mahu bertengkar dan saya pergi berjumpa dengan Medical Officer menyatakan memang itu selalu-nya berbuat begitu.

Saya mengatakan, bukan sa-bagai sa-orang wakil ra'ayat, saya minta di-kechualikan—tidak. Saya suka supaya orang² kampung di-layan dengan baik. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita berbuat begitu, bagaimana orang² kampung yang berpakaian "*serba burok, hodoh, tidak mengerti, tentu lebih dahshat di-buat oleh Doctor² itu*."

Saya juga ada mendengar, ada kejadian² yang berlaku supaya perkara itu di-ambil perhatian oleh pihak yang berkenaan, ini bukan di-Kuala Trengganu, tetapi juga di-tempat² lain supaya orang² kampung itu mendapat layanan yang baik di-Hospital, dan jangan-lah di-bedza²kan kerana orang itu berpangkat maka di-bedzakan.

Mr. Speaker: Ini sudah melarat nampak-nya!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab rakan saya dari Dato Kramat menyebutkan tempat² dalam kawasan saya, saya suka hendak menyatakan kepada beliau ia-itu saya sa-bagai wakil dalam kawasan itu, Jawatan-Kuasa berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Luar Bandar telah mengadakan tempat² yang di-sebut tidak ada tadi. Oleh itu saya suka mengingatkan kepada beliau perkara ini ada dalam ingatan saya dan ada dalam Buku Merah.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to speak in this debate, but having heard the Honourable Member who spoke last, I feel I have to get up to support the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat. It is a known fact that throughout this country and in the new villages and the rural areas, there still are not sufficient medical facilities provided. The Honourable Member who spoke last may be fortunate that his area is so well developed, so well served with medical facilities, that he does not require any more. But certainly from where I come, the town of Ipoh, we require medical facilities even in the heart of the town, and require it very, very badly. People are still being turned out of Ipoh Hospital

because there is no place. It is true, very true, that the staff at the Hospital are at times very rude to members of the public. They are to be blamed for that, but there is an excuse which has been given on more than one occasion: that they are working under most difficult conditions—no places, not enough staff, and other reasons. Let us do something about it! Let us not have another Honourable Member suggesting as he did just now. There is nothing to laugh about in this matter or to grin when people from the Opposition speak—when we speak, we speak with authority and with knowledge. That is all I wish to say.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap dalam Head 123 ini, maka teringat-lah saya dalam perbahathan yang telah lalu, perkara Hospital ini ada-lah sangat patut di-ambil perhatian berat, dan saya sendiri dalam Dewan ini telah pun bertanya kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan sama ada hendak di-dirikan-nya atau tidak satu Hospital di-Tanah Merah. Kawasan saya itu ada-lah juga termasuk setengah daripada kawasan Daerah Machang, di-seluruh kawasan Tanah Merah itu penduduk-nya tidak kurang daripada 40-50 ribu orang, kesihatan penduduk di-situ amat-lah mendukhitakan, kerana kawasan itu tidak mempunyai Hospital. Pada masa yang akhir² ini, saya telah pergi di-satu kawasan ia-itu Ayer Lanas, Ayer Lanas ini tentu-lah kita semua tahu, kerana ini-lah satu ranchangan yang sangat menarek perhatian seluruh orang di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini di atas kejayaan yang besar yang telah dibuat konon-nya, tetapi malang-nya, bahawa di-Ayer Lanas itu sendiri tidak ada satu kelinik atau tempat untuk memberi perubatan bagi menjaga kesihatan kapada penduduk yang telah di-pindahkan ka-dalam kawasan itu untuk bekerja menebang pokok² yang besar dalam kawasan Ayer Lanas itu.

Saya telah berjumpa sa-orang Hospital Assistant di-Tanah Merah yang ia sa-orang sahaja-lah yang bertanggung-jawab bagi melayani penduduk yang tidak kurang daripada 40,000 orang itu. Saya bertanya

kapada-nya, "Berapa kali-kah ia dapat mengunjongi satu² tempat dalam kawasan yang terpenchil? Kata-nya, hanya sa-bulan sa-kali, itu pun kalau hari tidak hujan. Mereka itu pergi dengan Land Rover dan jalan di-situ tidak berapa baik. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang kapada keadaan mustahak-nya ra'ayat itu sehat dan mendapat layanan daripada Kerajaan dan Kementerian ini. Maka saya rasa daripada kita hendak menchantekkan Hospital yang memang sudah elok dan di-chantekkan lagi"

Mr. Speaker: Tuan berchakap ini dibawah sub-head berapa?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Head 123.

Mr. Speaker: 123 itu Head-nya, sub-head-nya?

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Ini berkenaan dengan General Hospital Kuala Lumpur dan lain² yang hendak di-tambah . . .

Mr. Speaker: Yang tuan chakapkan itu tidak ada daripada sub-head 30 sampai 112.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Saya rasa Improvements to General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur atau hendak menchantekkan Hospital, lebeh baik Kementerian ini membuat chadangan yang lain, mithal-nya membuat satu Hospital yang memang tidak ada untuk ra'ayat di-Tanah Merah

Mr. Speaker: Masaalah yang dihadapi Majlis ini ia-itu hendak meminta kelulusan perbelanjaan daripada sub-head 30 sampai 112.

Enche' Lim Kean Siew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the information of the Honourable Member who represents Penang Selatan, Kuala Sungei Pinang has no clinic, Pantai Acheh has no clinic; Sungei Pinang, Balik Pulau, Genting, Pulau Betong do not have clinics.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali (Kuala Selangor): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya dukachita ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tadi tidak berapa faham apa yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Penang Selatan. Ahli Yang Berhormat

dari Ipoh chuma dapat menangkap sekali imbas apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Penang Selatan. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Penang Selatan dalam membincangkan perkara mengadakan kemudahan² kesehatan ini berkata bahawa sa-bagai ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Luar Bandar Jajahan Balik Pulau ia telah mengambil ingatan dan telah membuat beberapa rancangan kesehatan yang akan di-laksanakan dalam daerah Balik Pulau. Jadi bukan-lah sa-bagaimana maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh yang tidak faham—bukan tidak faham—tetapi tidak begitu faham dalam bahasa kebangsaan bahawa daerah Balik Pulau itu sudahlah cukup maju dan tidak berkehendakkan kemudahan² kesehatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kampong Baharu China, barangkali tidak berapa lama dahulu kita ada membaca dalam surat khabar bahawa Kampong Baharu China ini ada-lah termasuk dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar (Buku Merah).

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sub-head nombor berapa yang di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu?

Mr. Speaker: Itu-lah saya hendak tanya, sub-head nombor berapa itu? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Ini chuma . . .

Mr. Speaker: Dengar dahulu, masalah yang di-hadapan Majlis ini hendak mempersetujukan belanja² yang ada dalam kertas 28 ini ia-itu di-bawah Head 123 dan sub-head²-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: . . . sub-head 159.

Mr. Speaker: Bagaimana ceritanya? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tidak ada Kampong Baharu . . .

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: . . . Midwives Combined Clinic and Quarters . . .

Mr. Speaker: Bagaimana berkaitnya? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: . . . ini berkaitan dengan fikiran yang di-terbitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat yang telah chuba hendak memberi gambaran kepada kita supaya kita mengadakan kelinik di-beberapa tempat untuk menyenangkan orang² kampung yang sakit. Dan timbul-nya perkataan Kampong Baharu China ialah kerana Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh menyebutkan kelinik² dalam Kampong Baharu China . . .

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps this time the Honourable Member does not understand English.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Saya pun mengerti juga bahasa Inggeris . . .

Mr. Speaker: Itu tidak menjadi masalah dalam Majlis ini, saya sendiri faham dua² bahasa itu (*Ketawa*) tetapi tolong-lah . . .

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Tuan Yang di-Pertua . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order! Nanti saya berchakap dahulu . . . tolong-lah chakap masalah yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini, jangan-lah berchakap masalah yang tidak ada di-Majlis ini. Dewan ini di-minta meluluskan Development Estimates tahun 1960, yang ada disebutkan item²-nya 30, 47 dan sa-bagai-nya, kalau hendak berchakap satu² item itu chakap-lah, tetapi jangan keluar daripada apa yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini kerana akan mengambil dan menghilangkan masa yang mustahak.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Terima kaseh, saya rasa cukup-lah sa-takat ini (*Ketawa*).

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to Head 123, sub-head 181, Medical and Surgical Equipment, \$150,000. I hope that the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare will remember Taiping Hospital when he spends this \$150,000 on surgical equipment. I do not know what he is going to spend the money on, but I do know that Taiping Hospital has put in a bid for a pressurized oxygen tent for the past several years

and it has not materialised. I do hope that he would include that item in the \$150,000.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not envy the position of the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare. There are charges that in the Out-patient Department the poor doctor just says, "*Apa sakit?* Here is the medicine, take it." That is quite true, and the reason is this: as I pointed out in the last Budget meeting, the Out-patient Department has become so popular, because the people have a lot of confidence in the Government, that there are at least 400 to 500 out-patients going to the hospitals for treatment and only one poor Medical Officer to attend to them within eight working hours. In some places, he is lucky to have an assistant to help him. If working eight hours a day, he has 480 minutes to do his job, and if he is expected to see 480 patients, what can he do? With due deference to the medical profession, I do hope that the Honourable Minister will find some way of relieving the pressure on the Out-patient Department. The problem is to find the staff. Doctors are not that easy to get; they cannot be got from trees like lawyers. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order!

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I am urging that more hospital assistants be trained and where there are Superscale Hospital Assistants, and if they are enough, promote them to man this Out-patient Department and thus relieve the pressure on these poor doctors. Thank you.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how much the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare has tried to squeeze out in getting \$28,000 for Midwives Combined Clinics and Quarters, and if he did try to get this much, it is a pity. However, he can try to make use of present facilities available. I know that, for instance, in Batu Arang there is a hospital, and it was offered to the Government, but the offer was rejected. It was a good hospital in the old days, and it is usable still. If that is turned into

a clinic, then much money will be saved.

In my constituency there were two hospitals in the pre-war days, but there is none now. Patients have to rely on estate clinics and the conditions in estate clinics are horrible. Patients are asked to lie on beds available; and in midwifery cases the patients were treated just like other patients—open to all. So, I think, the Honourable Minister should look into this matter and especially in the case of Batu Arang to try to make use of the facilities available.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as usual I get demands from all sides of the House for more and more medical facilities. It cannot be denied that over the past few years, the Alliance Government has done a lot towards making improvements and expansion to the medical and health services. It must be remembered that the medical and health services suffered a lot through the Japanese Occupation, where so many years were lost in the training of doctors and other staff, and the 12 years of Emergency where money had to be spent on fighting terrorism and the energy of the Government and staff had to be concentrated in fighting this menace: but thanks to God we have got over it now and the whole population celebrated the end of the Emergency with the exception of a few.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will realise the money and energy spent on fighting communism, and if we will get together and fight this menace and not give comfort to the communists, or their agents or sympathisers, or stooges, we can get on with more work in respect of social services, like providing better and more extensive health services. Then, of course, there is Malayanisation by which we lost a number of doctors, but we are making every effort to get more doctors. We are planning to start a Medical Faculty here and we are spending money on training programmes for nurses, midwives, hospital assistants, and so on. The personnel cannot be trained in a day:

a midwife requires two years, a nurse three years and a doctor seven years. Meanwhile, we are making efforts to get doctors from overseas under the Colombo Plan or under the Technical Assistance Scheme, and we should be getting some from Canada and a few, perhaps, from the United States and other friendly countries. Every effort is being made in that direction.

It is no use putting up buildings when one cannot get the staff. I am particular about co-ordination in this development—that we do not build clinics or health centres when we cannot find the staff to staff them.

The Honourable Member for Dato Kramat has mentioned that rural areas have not got the services and I am wondering whether he listens to the speeches here—whether he listens to the speeches made by me about the rural health expansion programme, or whether he has gone to the same rural areas to find out about the particular scheme, about the communications and so on. The scheme is roughly a health centre for every 50,000 people, a sub-centre for 10,000 and a midwifery clinic for 2,000.

Sir, I am afraid I cannot accept the vague statement by the Honourable Member for Damansara—his words about no confidence from the people and from the staff in the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. The statement made about his wife's treatment and what the nurse is alleged to have said, I am sure that if he will give me a specific statement I will have it looked into. But the vague conclusion that because what he said had happened as lack of confidence in the hospital, I cannot accept.

I do not think I need reply to every single comment made, except that we are doing our best and expanding the services into the rural areas. As the House knows, the policy of the Alliance Government is: (a) the expansion of medical and health services to the rural areas; and (b) the improvement of existing hospitals. And, of course, these must be accompanied by a very much

expanded and increased training programme.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$647,420 for Head 123 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960.

Head 126—

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan Estimate perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$3,400,000 di-bawah Head 126 Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-persetujukan. Pada meshuarat Dewan ini beberapa kali yang telah lalu ada beberapa orang Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah mengatakan bahawa peruntokan wang bagi Ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-shorkan d a l a m perbelanjaan Kerajaan tidak ada banyak. Pada kali ini saya menhadangkan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$3,400,000 ia-itu bagi permulaan perbelanjaan menjalankan Ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan. Saperti Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengetahui Ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan Perikatan yang telah di-mulakan pada bulan January tahun ini dan langkah yang pertama telah di-ambil ada-lah bagi menyatukan tenaga pejabat² Kerajaan di-peringkat j a j a h a n d a n j u g a di-peringkat negeri dan juga langkah telah di-ambil menyediakan ranchangan² pada tiap² jajahan seluroh Tanah Melayu ini menurut ke-hendak² yang tertentu dalam Buku Merah yang telah pun di-hantarkan pada tiap² daerah itu.

Saya sukachita-nya memberitahu Dewan ini bahawa langkah yang telah di-ambil bagi mengadakan ranchangan² menurut Buku Merah itu telah di-sediakan dan di-sempurnakan dengan puas hati dan saya juga mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah memberi kerja-sama kepada Kerajaan dan kepada Pegawai² Jajahan bagi menyediakan ranchangan² tersebut. Pada masa ini ranchangan itu sudahlah di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan juga sedang di-timbangkan

oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua Kerajaan Persekutuan. Saya harap sa-bahagian besar ranchangan² ini dapat di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan 5 tahun. Akan tetapi saya dapati ada ranchangan yang kecil yang boleh di-laksanakan dengan segera di-beberapa tempat di-Tanah Melayu ini dan ranchangan² ini adalah di-kehendaki sangat oleh penduduk² di-kampung². Bagi melaksanakan ranchangan ini saya menhadangkan peruntokan wang sa-banyak \$3,400,000 dan wang ini akan digunakan kerana melaksanakan Ranchangan² Kecil yang boleh di-sempurnakan sa-belum hujung tahun ini. Bagi ranchangan² lain peruntokan wang-nya saya harap akan dapat di-adakan pada tahun hadapan, 1961 dan juga dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua. Jadi berma'ana peruntokan wang itu ia-lah bagi permulaan. Bagi menjalankan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar permulaan-nya saya harap apabila Dewan ini bersetuju akan chadangan ini dapat-lah pehak Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar menjalankan ranchangan² tersebut itu yang akan memberi faedah kepada penduduk² di-Luar Bandar. Sakian sahaja dan saya dengan sukachita-nya mengemukakan peruntokan wang sa-banyak \$3,400,000 di-persetujukan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, \$3,400,000 wang yang di-nyatakan bagi Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini ada-lah bagi perbelanjaan permulaan dan bagi ranchangan² kecil saperti yang di-nyatakan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memulakan perjalanan ranchangan ini pada masa ini tentu-lah menyebabkan tidak dapat di-jalankan ranchangan² yang besar. Tetapi dalam menjalankan ranchangan² yang kecil, saya hendak menarek perhatian kepada Menteri bagi Kemajuan Luar Bandar supaya memikirkan beberapa soal yang ada di-dalam Buku Merah yang saya yakin termasuk di-dalam ranchangan² kecil. Satu daripada kaedah-nya di-dalam Buku Merah itu ia-lah bahawa talipon di-berikan

kapada kampung² dengan syarat perbelanjaan-nya tidak lebih daripada \$3,000.00. Di-dalam menjalankan dasar ini saya telah mendapati bahawa dengan di-halus² di-kawasan saya sendiri dan saya perchaya kebanyakan kawasan² di-dapati amat sedikit tempat² yang boleh di-adakan talipon dengan perbelanjaan saperti itu. Sebab Jabatan Talipon atau Jabatan Pos telah memberi tahu kepada Jawatan-Kuasa bagi Kemajuan Luar Bandar bahawa talipon yang di-tepi jalan sahaja lebih kurang boleh di-buat dengan harga \$3,000.00.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi Kemajuan Kampung yang sa-benar-nya talipon bukan-lah untuk perniagaan atau sa-bagai-nya tetapi untuk menghubungkan ra'ayat di-kampung² di-dalam masa keadaan dharurat atau sa-bagai-nya. Sebab orang² kita di-kampung sungguh pun dia ada mempunyai talipon tetapi tidak-lah banyak orang yang di-kenalinya atau yang dia berkepentingan untuk menggunakan talipon. Sa-bagai orang yang di-tepi jalan tentu-lah tidak begitu sangat susah hal ini; tetapi sa-balek-nya yang susah ia-lah orang² yang jauh dari jalan biasa. Saya dapati sa-buah kampung yang jauh-nya 6 batu daripada jalan raya tetapi mempunyai jalan² kecil saperti jalan raya. Apabila ditanya perbelanjaan talipon maka kita telah mendapat pemberitahuan daripada pehak Jabatan Pos bahawa perkara itu akan berharga lebih \$3,000.00. Jadi, dapat-lah sa-buah kawasan satu talipon di-kawasan itu di-tepi jalan. Ini Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut estimate. Saya berharap supaya Menteri Kemajuan Luar Bandar memikirkan soal ini dan membolehkan hal² membuat talipon ini di-luaskan sa-kira² bukan memandang kepada harga \$3,000.00 hendak di-belanjakan oleh Kerajaan daripada wang yang hendak di-luluskan pada hari ini tetapi hendak-lah di-besarkan supaya memandang kepada kepentingan talipon sa-bagai satu alat perhubungan ra'ayat dengan ra'ayat yang lain.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Minor Rural Development Schemes. Chara Minor—chara kecil², kita dapat memikirkan bahawa soal membeli mesen² bagi orang² kampung. Mesen² kecil membolehkan dia menjalankan perusahaan kecil. Kata-lah

kita beli mesen sabut, kalau ini di-dalam ranchangan biasa-nya tentu-lah boleh orang² kampung di-berikan mesen² itu dan boleh dia membuat berus. Alat² sabut dengan mesen kechil ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mustahak dipercepatkan kerana tujuan yang besar daripada Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini bukan sahaja menurut fikiran saya membanyakkan lampu dan ayer dan jalan² raya dapat di-masokkan bahkan lebeh mustahak lagi mengadakan chara² yang boleh menimbulkan hasil yang lebeh banyak bagi ra'ayat. Maka hendak-lah di-dalam Minor Rural Development Schemes ini di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini kita masokkan memberi jentera² kechil bagi kepentingan ra'ayat supaya dengan ada-nya jentera² kechil itu dapat di-adakan perusahaan² kechil untuk membolehkan ra'ayat mendapatkan hasil yang lebeh banyak dan dengan chara bagitu ada-lah lebeh berkesan. Ma'ana-nya menaikkan taraf hidup ra'ayat. Kita tahu sa-bagaimana fikiran Menteri Kewangan tadi mengatakan bahawa 60 persen daripada Estimate yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ada-lah untuk Kemajuan Ekonomi. Tujuan Kemajuan Ekonomi bukan samata² service—sa-mata² perkhidmatan kapada ra'ayat tetapi ada-lah membolehkan ra'ayat hidup lebeh kuat di-dalam kemasokkan wang.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menyokong peruntokan dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar bagi di-persetujukan dalam Majlis ini. Di-sebabkan saya menyokong atas peruntokan ini, kerana semangat ra'ayat pada masa ini sedang menumpukan perhatian-nya, apa-kah yang akan di-buat, atau apa-kah benda bakti-nya yang akan di-tunjokan oleh Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar kapada mereka. Sakira-nya peruntokan sa-umpama ini di-lambatkan, maka semangat ra'ayat kapada tumpuan luar bandar itu akan menjadi muram walau pun peruntokan wang yang ada itu sa-banyak \$3,400,000 bukan-lah men-chukopi tetapi bagi permulaan untuk melaksanakan apa kehendak ra'ayat saperti Tanah Parit dan Tali Ayer yang juga termasuk jalan raya dan perigi; walau pun ada sa-tengah² pehak menudoh bahawa Ranchangan Luar

Bandar hanya memberi perigi kapada ra'ayat atau memberi batu merah kapada ra'ayat, tetapi apa yang hendak di-beri oleh Kerajaan Perikatan yang sedang menjalankan dasar-nya untuk memberi faedah kapada ra'ayat seluruh-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu, gemar saya menarek perhatian kapada pehak yang berkenaan berhubung dengan Ranchangan Luar Bandar ia-itu dalam masaalah tanah, sebab saya tahu bahawa di-daerah Muar salah sa-buah kawasan Tanah yang telah masok dalam Ranchangan Luar Bandar, tetapi dukachita bagi pehak Pejabat Tanah itu telah memberikan peluang kapada orang² lain yang memohon tanah² itu. Sakira-nya perkara ini di-biarkan dengan tidak di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan, maka di-situ akan menjadi satu perkara yang mendatangkan kesulitan pada masa hendak membagi tanah² untuk di-majukan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Enche' Chan Siang Sun (Bentong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to thank the Minister of Rural Development for requesting \$3,400,000 to carry out minor projects by his Ministry. I also take this opportunity to request the Minister not to overlook the State of Pahang and also at the same time I hope he will not overlook the place called Bukit Tinggi. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to clarify an allegation put on to me this morning by the Honourable Member for Damansara. He accused me of acquiring 25 acres of State land at Bukit Tinggi under favour, or, what you call, on priority from the Government. I would like to inform him . . .

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of order. Did I do that, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No, he did not mention any name at all.

Enche' Chan Siang Sun: He said "an Alliance Member", but I know that is me (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' Chan Siang Sun: However, I would like to inform him, Sir, that that land was at first given to the villagers

at Bukit Tinggi. But it was sandy and under lallang and also rocky; and under those circumstances when I sent in my application, it was approved. It was approved under T.O.L. and not under permanent title. I hope the Honourable is not under the mistaken impression that only rich people can acquire such land. In fact, that land is useless and I am just trying to do something to bring it under production. That is under the heading of Minor Schemes, Sir (*Laughter*).

As far as the people of Bukit Tinggi are concerned, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Honourable Member that the land problem of Bukit Tinggi is just about solved. At present the Government is giving 1,000 acres, or has earmarked 1,000 acres of land for the people of Bukit Tinggi to shift over there if they are willing to do so, and that matter has been under consideration by the District Officer and it will be submitted to the Executive Council for approval very soon. And as the Member of Parliament for that constituency, I know how to look after them and I can assure the Honourable Member for Damansara that I will continue to look after them to the best of my ability (*Applause*), and as a Member of Parliament it is in his own interests to look after his *kawasan* and not just to poke his nose into someone else's *kawasan* (*Laughter*) for publicity's sake and also to get into the headlines of newspapers.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I think I spoke just in time, because otherwise what would have happened is that the villagers of Bukit Tinggi would have lost all their land. It is rather surprising that people who are poor—as poor as church mice—and who apply for two or three acres of T.O.L. land do not get it, but other rich people apply for 25 acres, and they get it without a murmur.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn the Honourable Member that we are now debating this \$3,400,000 proposed under Head 126 for Minor Rural Development Schemes. Of course, this is very wide, but it has already been explained by the mover—by the Minister of Rural Development—how this money is to be

spent. We are not debating on this Bukit Tinggi and so on. Please proceed.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the moral that we draw from the incident of Bukit Tinggi is that it has clearly been shown by our witness that this land scheme is biased in favour of people with money. It has come from the "horse's mouth" itself. So, I need not say anything further, Mr. Speaker, Sir (*Laughter*).

Enche' Chan Siang Sun: May I speak further, Mr. Speaker, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: We are in Committee, you can speak as many times as you like. But don't pursue this argument between the two of you (*Laughter*).

Enche' Chan Siang Sun: To clarify further, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that land was actually given to the villagers, and they did not want it and if the Honourable Member wants to get further details about the land, I would ask him to call at the District Office, Bentong, and find out for himself.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab pandangan yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan talipon. Saya suka hendak menerangkan bahawa peratoran² yang disebutkan dalam "*Buku Merah*" itu hanya-lah bagi panduan dan tidak-lah berkehendakkan tiap² Jawatan-Kuasa Daerah menurut panduan itu dengan pilehan dan seterusnya, bahkan jika ada sesuatu ranchangan di-mana² tempat yang di-fikirkan mustahak dan tidak menetapi kehendak dalam "*Buku Merah*" itu boleh juga di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar bagi timbangan Kerajaan. Tiap² satu ranchangan itu akan di-timbangkan menurut faedah ranchangan itu yang boleh di-dapati oleh penduduk² luar bandar, sama ada satu² ranchangan itu ada berfaedah atau tidak bergantung-lah kepada beberapa ramai-nya yang boleh mendapat faedah daripada tiap² satu² ranchangan itu.

Berkenaan dengan chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok supaya di-adakan jentera atau

machine² kecil untuk membuat "sabon", saya dukachita menerangkan bahawa wang bagi kegunaan seperti itu tak boleh di-keluarkan daripada wang yang telah di-untukkan daripada wang sa-banyak \$3,400,000. Rancangan² yang tertentu itu ada-lah di-sebutkan dalam "*Buku Merah*", dan jika ada sa-suatu jajahan berkehendakan rancangan itu di-jalankan, pihak RIDA, atau pun mana² juga pejabat yang berkenaan dengan itu boleh menimbangkan dan bantuan pertolongan yang patut akan di-beri kelak.

Ada banyak lagi rancangan² yang mustahak, bukan ini satu sahaja malah ada lagi, dan itu-lah sebab²-nya perkara ini kita tidak boleh hendak timbangkan dengan mengambil sa-suatu rancangan sahaja. Semua rancangan yang di-kemukakan dalam "*Buku Merah*" itu akan di-timbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya, dan *priority* menurut sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan pada tiap² tempat dan menurut juga bilangan penduduk² yang akan mendapat faedah pada tiap² satu rancangan itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara ada memberi pandangan berkenaan dengan Rancangan Tanah di-sana. Seperti yang saya telah terangkan Rancangan Tanah ia-lah di-bawah jagaan Kerajaan Negeri, dan terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Negeri menentukan kepada siapa tanah itu patut di-beri, sama ada di-untukkan kepada orang di-tempat itu atau orang² yang di-lain negeri, itu terpulang kepada Jawatan-Kuasa yang bertanggung jawab atas soal tanah itu. Jika rancangan itu rancangan T.O.L. atau rancangan Kerajaan Persekutuan perkara itu Kerajaan Persekutuan akan berunding dengan Kerajaan Negeri bagi menentukan kepada siapa patut di-untukkan tanah itu.

Berkenaan dengan Bukit Tinggi saya tidak payah berchakap, kerana saya sudah terangkan tadi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,400,000 for Head 126 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1960.

Heads 136-140 and 144—

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I will introduce all the Heads under my Ministry in the Third Supplementary Development Estimates at the same time, that is, I propose that provision of \$13,177,696 under Heads 136-140 and 144 be approved. The details of the provision under each head and sub-head are given in the White Paper.

Under Head 136, Postal Services, provision is sought for the construction of a new Post Office in the Petaling Jaya town centre which will enable better postal facilities to be given to the inhabitants of this rapidly developing residential and commercial town.

This office will be the Head Post Office in Petaling Jaya with initially one Branch Office under its control and eventually another in the Northern Sections which are at present being developed. It will provide counter facilities between 8.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.; longer hours than performed in offices other than General Post Offices in order that the very large number of residents, many of whom work in Kuala Lumpur, can transact their business in Petaling Jaya either before they leave for work or after they return. By this means it is hoped to relieve, in a small way, some of the pressure now being experienced in the offices in Kuala Lumpur. But more important still is its role as a Sorting Office which will deal with direct despatches to and from other offices in the Federation of Malaya thus relieving the General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur, of this portion of its work.

The supplement of \$65,000 is required to meet the additional cost of the larger building required on account of the decision to widen the scope of its functions.

Now we go on to Public Works and Head 137, Roads and Bridges, Sub-head 6, Improvements to Routes I and II. Provision is requested in order to continue the programme of road improvements along the Genting Sempah road. This work, in addition

to providing a much needed improvement to this winding stretch of road, will relieve to some extent the unemployment problem in the Selangor area. Also projected are some improvements to side tables and the rectification of slips in the Temerloh-Maran road area.

Sub-head 8: Here it is proposed to replace or strengthen 22 bridges in the Temoh-Cameron Highlands road area to facilitate the transport of heavy equipment in connection with the Cameron Highlands Hydro-electric scheme. Part of the work will be financed through C.E.B. channels but, a contribution from Government is necessary in respect of work not chargeable to C.E.B.

Also under this sub-head it is proposed to seek provision to further the policy of centralising quarries. The funds will be used in the development of the Lunchoo Quarry in Johore which will serve a large part of south Johore and will enable economies to be made in road maintenance programmes.

Sub-head 13: This provision is a revote from 1959 and now required for the completion of the project.

Under Head 138, Water Supplies: Sub-head 17 is again a revote of provision made in 1959 now required for completion.

Under Head 139, Government Buildings (other than Housing). Sub-head 33. The existing provision has enabled temporary but adequate accommodation for both Houses of Parliament to be made in this building pending completion of the new Parliament House in the Lake Gardens. However, since the new accommodation for Parliament has been in use, it has been found that some additional facilities are required; a small supplement of \$4,500 is therefore sought for this purpose.

Sub-head 40: This is a new sub-head to finance preliminary work in the new Parliament House scheme. Provision was made in the Second Supplementary Development Estimates under Head 137, Roads and Bridges, Sub-head 16, for the construction of the approach road to

the new site for Parliament and very satisfactory progress has been made on this work. It is now necessary to seek provision for further work on the actual site and on the immediate approaches. This work generally entails the clearing and levelling of the site, the demolition of the existing buildings, the construction of replacements for the Istanas Perak and Kedah and construction of a viaduct from the Lake Gardens. This provision is in respect of expenditure which it is expected to be required in 1960.

Head 140, Public Works Plant: Under sub-head 4, I seek a revote of provision made in 1959 for plant for Development Loan Fund projects.

Under Sub-head 6, provision of \$10 million is requested for the purchase of plant necessary to implement the large programme of rural developmental roads to proceed. Without this equipment we could not hope to make fast progress.

Under Head 144, Telecommunications, provision is sought for the following:

Sub-head 22, Underground Cable for Subscribers Network. This is needed to enable subscribers telephones to be connected to telephone exchanges. The demand for service, particularly in Penang, has been such that it has become necessary to accelerate certain schemes which had originally been planned for 1961 and to place the necessary cables on order as soon as possible. The funds already voted under this sub-head in 1960 will be wholly required for projects already in hand, and this supplementary provision is necessary to enable additional cables to be placed on order.

Sub-head 57, Automatic Exchange, Malacca. Additional funds are required because it has been necessary to provide a new telephone exchange building in Malacca instead of altering the existing building, which has since been found to be inadequate for the new telephone exchange equipment already on order.

Sub-head 66, Automatic Exchange Taiping. A new automatic exchange for Taiping was planned for 1961, but

the existing telephone exchange is now almost exhausted, and it is essential to commence this project as soon as possible. These funds are required to meet the preliminary expenditure in connection with the planning of the building.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems to me from the explanation given by the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, that there are certain facts which are not very clear and on which I would like to seek clarification from the Minister concerned.

Firstly, Head 137, sub-head 27, Post Office, Petaling Jaya—it was explained that for the sum of money required for this particular scheme, in view of the fact that the population is increasing, it is intended to have a post office at Petaling Jaya to be utilised for the purpose of sorting. Surely, the fact that Petaling Jaya has a growing population is quite well-known. It was known at the time when the original proposal was put forward, and surely this is not something that happened in the last two or three months. This is a matter which the Honourable Minister should be quite aware of and consideration given when the Draft Development Estimates were put forward last year.

Secondly, coming to the question of Government Buildings (Other than Housing), I wish to refer to Head 139, sub-heads 33 and 40. It was pointed out by the Honourable Minister that a sum of \$4,500 is required for some minor works for the purpose of the temporary accommodation for this Parliament, but he did not tell us exactly what the \$4,500 is to be utilised for. I shall be grateful if he will kindly clarify this matter. After all, this is going to be very temporary; we have already started planning and started spending on the new Parliament House; and unless absolutely necessary I see no reason why this sum should be sought.

Coming to sub-head 40, the Honourable Minister has said that this is a continuation of the scheme. Earlier this year, we were asked to approve an

estimate of nearly \$2,000,000 for a road to Parliament House. In fact, at the time when we were asked to approve the sum of money for the road, the road was already in the course of being built. And this, Sir, is a continuation. Surely, if it is the intention of the Minister to allow this House to have a clear perspective of how much money is to be utilised, then he should give us a figure so that we can have a good idea. On this particular sum of money, I wonder whether the Minister can say that this is the lowest possible figure that can be spent on this particular project. It must be realised that if we are going to pursue a policy which is not extravagant, we will have to put up a building which is of utility to the country as a whole and not to spend money on a grand scale; even in considering the approach roads and things like that we should consider it from the point of view as to whether the scheme is a utility scheme. It is very well to say that this is going to be a monument for this country, but we must realise that for a Government to spend money unnecessarily is most deplorable, because there are still many schemes that require funds and we notice here that the money is going to be utilised for the construction of a viaduct. Whether this is absolutely necessary or not, I do not know; perhaps, when the initial planning was done for this particular scheme, consideration should have been given to the approaches, so that not so large a sum of money will be spent. As it is, we have approved \$2,000,000 and, now, for preparing the site alone, we are asked to approve another \$2,100,000; and when the time comes for the building to be erected I do not know how much money we will be asked to approve. Therefore, it is my submission that this is a glaring example of extravagance, and in view of the statement of policy that Government is endeavouring to be as economical as possible, it seems to me that this is in direct conflict with Government's policy.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ini meminta wang tambahan

yang besar sa-kali ia-itu meminta \$10,000,000 untok Rural Development. Saya perchaya tentu-lah tuan ber-setuju bahawa kita membelanjakan \$2,000,000 bagi Rural Development. Yang saya tidak faham ia-lah baharu sa-bentar tadi Menteri Kemajuan Luar Bandar berchakap bahawa pada tahun ini tidak-lah sempat kita hendak menjalankan ranchangan yang besar tetapi kita akan menjalankan ranchangan yang kecil² (Minor Rural Development) dalam negeri²; itu pun Kementerian yang bersangkutan meminta \$3,400,000. Saya tidak hendak mengata Menteri ini hendak mengambil duit banyak sangat tetapi dia sedia bagi masa 4 bulan hendak berbelanja sa-banyak \$10,000,000.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tahun 1961 kita akan mempunyai Anggaran Belanjawan bagi pembangunan dan sementara itu tentu-lah dapat difikirkan perbelanjaan yang sedikit sebab kalau-lah ranchangan Luar Bandar akan berbelanja \$3,400,000 memang-lah menghairankan bahawa kita yang hanya mempunyai \$3,400,000 kita hendak berbelanja \$10,000,000. Tentu-lah tidak sesuai dengan falsafah yang kita hendak berjimat. Lagi satu, pada fikiran saya, soal yang seperti ini boleh-lah kita tanggohkan sebab menurut dasar Kerajaan sa-suatu perbelanjaan yang difikirkan boleh di-lambatkan bagi tahun hadapan maka tidak-lah di-buat pada tahun ini. Jadi walau pun saya ingin mempercepatkan perbelanjaan bagi Kemajuan Luar Bandar tetapi mempercepatkan perbelanjaan \$10,000,000 tidak-lah sesuai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Head 138—
Kampong Water Supplies, Tampin/

Alor Gajah. Saya tidak tahu sama ada Kementerian ini membuat semua kerja² kampong, sama ada dia juga bertanggung jawab sama dengan Kementerian Luar Bandar. Kalau tetap-lah itu juga kerja-nya maka amat-lah menghairankan kita bahawa hanya Tampin/Alor Gajah sahaja yang di-berkati oleh Kementerian ini dengan memberi water supply. Bolehkah Kementerian menerangkan apakah dasar Kerajaan dalam perkara water supply.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang wakil Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong telah berchakap berkenaan dengan rumah Dewan ini, kita hendak berbelanja lagi \$1,050,000. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah memikirkan rumah ini sebagai sa-buah rumah yang patut kita tunjukkan keagongan-nya tetapi jangan-lah di-dalam mengagongkan rumah ini kita besarkan belanja. Kerana dalam Ranchangan Luar Bandar bagi seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini kita hendak berbelanja \$3,400,000 bagi tahun ini ia-itu sampai bulan December, maka tidak-lah menasabah pada fikiran saya kita hendak berbelanja sa-million bagi sa-buah rumah Dewan ini sebab pekerjaan Dewan ini dapat kita selesaikan walau pun dengan keadaan seperti sekarang ini. Tetapi oleh kerana Kerajaan telah mengambil ranchangan bagi mengelokkan bangunan rumah yang mengandongi semua Dewan—Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat, rasa saya di-akhirkan-lah perbelanjaan ini bagi tahun hadapan.

House resumed.

Adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Capital Subscribed for Fertiliser and Paper Factories

1. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kapada Menteri Pertanian menerangkan berapa banyak-kah wang yang telah terkumpul bagi chadangan membangunkan kelang baja uria dan kelang kertas sa-hingga 30-6-1960.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Pada masa ini saya tidak dapat menerangkan dengan tepat akan jumlah wang yang telah di-pungut kerana wang-nya maseh lagi di-dalam simpanan Persatuan² Bank dan Sharikat² Kerjasama di-seluruh negeri ini.

Development of Agricultural Lands on Co-operative Basis

2. Enche' Lee Siok Yew asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if he has envisaged any scheme for the development of agricultural lands on a co-operative basis.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: At the end of 1959 there were 39 registered co-operative land development societies in operation. There were also 26 co-operative farming societies. The largest agricultural land development scheme organised on a co-operative basis is the Bertam Estate scheme in Province Wellesley, where about 1,500 Malay and Chinese agriculturists are being assisted to acquire and develop 6,790 acres of padi, vegetable and other agricultural land.

As the Department of Co-operative Development does not yet have the full complement of staff envisaged and due to the very heavy call on the services of the co-operative developmental officers for other priority duties, land development schemes must necessarily be left to the Land Development Authority, which has the funds and the full time personnel specially trained and appointed for such work. Nonetheless very close co-operation is

maintained between the Department of Co-operative Development and the Land Development Authority, and wherever possible the land developmental activities are based on co-operative efforts. Co-operative shops and co-operative processing and marketing societies are, for instance, being organised on many of the Land Development Authority's land development schemes.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Smallholders Replanting Scheme

3. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry what further steps are being considered to encourage Malay smallholders with only a few acres of land to replant through the Smallholders Replanting Scheme.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): It is realised that the major obstacle to Malay smallholder with only a few acres of land to take advantage of the Smallholders' Replanting Scheme is that such a smallholder has usually no other means of livelihood. It would therefore impose a great hardship if a smallholder were asked to cut down his rubber trees which provided him with the main source of livelihood and to have to wait for 7 years until the newly replanted trees came into production. Provision was therefore made in the Scheme as early as 1957 to enable smallholders owning less than 5 acres of rubber to new plant on land owned by him or acquired by him subject to certain conditions. One of the main conditions is that when his newly-planted area comes into bearing, he will then be required to cut out and replant on his old holding an acreage equivalent to the area that has been newly planted.

In order to encourage smallholders who own less than 5 acres to take advantage of this provision, the Scheme also provides for smallholders wishing to new plant to do so under a block new planting scheme. A recent amendment has been introduced to

the Scheme to provide for payments in advance in respect of the first instalment of \$200 per acre, which normally is only payable after the trees have been felled and the land properly prepared ready for planting. The advance payment is made to the supervisory body of Block New Planting Schemes of not less than 50 acres, approved by the Administrators, to enable the supervisory body to pay for work completed to the satisfaction of the State Replanting Officer. It is hoped that such facilities would induce more of the under 5-acre smallholders to replant or new plant.

Acreage of Rubber Land Owned by Aliens and Malayan Citizens and Replanting Grants Paid

4. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) How many acres of rubber land are owned by aliens and how many by citizens of this country.
- (b) How much money in the form of Replanting Grants has been given to:
 - (i) Alien-owned Estates, and
 - (ii) Citizen-owned Estates.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

- (a) No figures are available to show the acreage of rubber land owned by aliens and by Federal citizens. It is not possible to obtain this information as the land office records do not show whether the land is alienated to a Federal citizen or an alien.
- (b) No figures are available to show the amount of replanting grants paid to alien-owned estates or citizen-owned estates. It would not be possible to say whether an estate was alien-owned or citizen-owned without going through the share registers of companies and even if this was done, it would still not

be possible to say whether an estate was citizen-owned or otherwise because the citizenship of the share holder is not shown on the share registers. Even if the Estates are owned by Companies registered overseas, their shares are freely available in the share market to the citizens of this country who can buy such shares and thus share in the ownership of these Estates.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

Encouragement of Malayan Capital

5. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Government is willing to consider now, a plan to encourage strictly Malayan Capital in the same manner in which it is attracting foreign capital.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The benefits, conferred by the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, are applicable to all companies to which pioneer status is given, no matter where their capital comes from. To date the Ordinance has attracted "strictly Malayan Capital" and "foreign capital" in the ratio of 1:2. It is therefore not thought necessary to consider any "plan to encourage strictly Malayan capital in the same manner as foreign capital" because this is already being done. Moreover, it has always been the policy of the Government that, all things being equal, preference is given to local capital in the granting of pioneer status.

Pioneer Status for Manufacture of Tyre and Soap

6. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether the Government has received from Malaysians other than industrialists any further indication that pioneer status to make tyres should be given only to a local company.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The Government has not received any further indication from Malaysians other

than industrialists, that pioneer status to make tyres should be given only to a local company.

7. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry how many local companies have been granted pioneer status to manufacture soap and also how many non-Malayan controlled companies have been given pioneer status to manufacture soap.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: No local companies or non-Malayan controlled companies have been granted pioneer status to make soap.

Visits to Malayan-owned Factories

8. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry how many factories belonging to Federation Citizens he has visited since he became Minister.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: Factories are normally owned by companies in which people have shares. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, when visiting factories since his appointment, has not made a point of enquiring whether the factory is owned by Federation Citizens or by others.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

POLICE INSPECTORS

Number Dismissed for not Passing Malay Examinations

9. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Defence to state the number of Police Inspectors who have been dismissed or are to be dismissed from the Police Force for failing to pass the Malay Language Examination although they have passed other tests and the law examination.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Abdul Razak): Since the present scheme of service for Inspectors come into force on 17th September, 1959, 11 probationary inspectors have been discharged or are under notice of discharge for failing to pass the Malay Language Examination although they have passed the law examinations.

10. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Defence to state the reasons

for not retaining such Police Inspectors who have also gained much knowledge and experience in police work instead of recruiting inexperienced persons for training as Police Inspectors.

Tun Abdul Razak: Probationary inspectors are allowed a probationary period of three years in which to pass the required law and language examination to qualify for confirmation in their appointments. Probationary inspectors who do not so qualify are discharged in order to maintain the standard for permanent appointment to the inspectorate. This is in accordance with the general practice in Government service.

11. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Defence to state the reasons why those Police Inspectors who failed to pass the Malay Language and were given notice in May, 1960, terminating their service in July, 1960, were not permitted to take the Malay Language Examination held in June, 1960, although they had already passed other tests and the law examination.

Tun Abdul Razak: Probationary Inspectors, if they are not of the Malay race, are required to pass Standard I, excluding Jawi, of the Government Malay Examination before completing their probationary period of three years. The Inspectors, who were given notice in May, 1960, had completed the third year of probation without passing the Malay Language Examination and were, therefore, no longer eligible to apply to qualify in that examination.

Absorption of Contract Inspectors into the Permanent Service

12. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Defence to state the number of Contract Inspectors in the Police Force and whether, in view of their knowledge and experience gained during the emergency and normal police duties, the Federation Government will consider absorbing them into the permanent set up of the Police Force instead of recruiting inexperienced persons for training as

Police Inspectors to take over their jobs.

Tun Abdul Razak: There are at present 82 Contract Inspectors, including 4 women Contract Inspectors, serving in the Police Force. A proposal is being examined for admitting a certain number of Contract Inspectors who are considered suitable to the regular inspectorate.

ARMED FORCES

British and Malayan Officers

13. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa-kah jumlah pegawai² yang berbangsa Malayan dalam ketiga-tiga chawangan Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan Tanah Melayu—darat, laut, dan udara—dan berapa-kah pula yang berbangsa Inggeris.

Tun Abdul Razak: Bilangan pegawai² anak Tanah Melayu dan British yang berkhidmat di-dalam Tentera Persekutuan, Tentera Laut di-Raja, Malaya, dan Tentera Udara di-Raja, Malaya pada 30 June, 1960, adalah seperti berikut:

	Anak Tanah Melayu	British
Tentera Persekutuan ...	380	176
Tentera Laut di-Raja, Malaya ...	34	27
Tentera Udara di-Raja, Malaya ...	18	25

Emoluments of British and Malayan Officers

14. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa-kah jumlah semua pendapatan-gaji champur berbagai-bagai elaun lagi—pada sa-bulan yang diterima oleh (1) Brigadier, (2) Colonel, (3) Lieutenant-Colonel, (4) Major, (5) Captain, (6) Lieutenant, (7) Second-Lieutenant, (8) Warrant Officer dan (9) Sergeant yang berbangsa Inggeris dalam Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan dan berapa-kah pula jumlah yang di-terima oleh bangsa Malayan yang sa-rupa pangkat-nya.

Tun Abdul Razak: Perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat ada-lah di-tarek kapada Jawapan saya kapada pertanyaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi di-dalam Majlis ini pada 25 November, 1959, yang telah memberikan butir² penoh tentang tangga² gaji mengikut pangkat²-nya.

Di-samping itu, elaun² ada-lah di-bayar kapada kedua² pegawai² anak Tanah Melayu dan pegawai² British mengikut sama ada sudah beristeri atau tidak, sama ada berkhidmat di-dalam negeri atau di-luar negeri, bilangan anak²-nya dan kelayakan² serta lain² lagi.

Pada 'am-nya masing² pegawai anak Tanah Melayu di-bayar mengikut undang² Askar Melayu dan pegawai British mengikut tangga gaji khidmatan British yang paling lewat.

Nationality of Officers-in-Command of Battalions

15. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ia-itu sa-bagaimana yang di-umumkan baharu² ini bahawa Second-in-Command dalam ketujuh-tujuh battalion Tentera Persekutuan sekarang adalah dari bangsa anak negeri, apa-kah bangsa First-in-Command.

Tun Abdul Razak: Ketujuh² Battalion Askar Melayu di-Raja ada-lah perintah oleh pegawai seperti yang berikut:

1 Melayu di-Raja ...	British
2 Melayu di-Raja ...	British
3 Melayu di-Raja ...	Melayu
4 Melayu di-Raja ...	Melayu
5 Melayu di-Raja ...	Melayu
6 Melayu di-Raja ...	Melayu
7 Melayu di-Raja ...	British

Paling lewat-nya, pada bulan January, 1961, 1 dan 2 Melayu di-Raja akan di-perintah oleh sa-orang pegawai Pemerintah Melayu. 7 Melayu di-Raja akan di-perintah oleh sa-orang Pegawai Pemerintah Inggeris sa-hingga August, 1961.

Civilian Posts of Auditor, Accountant and Financial Secretary

16. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ada-kah benar bahawa Auditor, Accountant dan Financial Secretary preman dalam bahagian Angkatan Bersenjata di-Kementerian Pertahanan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ketiga-tiganya berbangsa Inggeris. Jika benar apakah tidak ada orang² yang berbangsa Malayan boleh memikul tanggung jawab itu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Jawatan² Juru Odit dan Juru Kira², kedua²-nya dipegang oleh pegawai² dari Jabatan Pengarah Odit dan dari Jabatan Juru Kira² Negara. Jawatan Juru Odit itu di-pegang oleh sa-orang anak Tanah Melayu, sementara Jawatan Juru Kira² itu akan di-pegang oleh sa-orang anak Tanah Melayu apabila dasar menukarkan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai anak negeri itu tamat di-laksanakan oleh Jabatan yang berkenaan. Sa-orang anak Tanah Melayu sudah pun di-lantek jadi Pemangku Ketua Setia-Usaha (Kewangan) pada bulan March tahun ini dan beliau itu sedang mengambil satu kursus yang mustahak di-United Kingdom yang akan membantu-nya di-dalam kerja²-nya kelak, buat waktu ini, sa-orang Pegawai British di-lantek buat sementara, di-samping menjalankan tugas-nya sendiri sa-hingga pegawai itu balek ka-tanah ayer sa-lepas kursus-nya.

Motor-cars for British and Malayan Officers

17. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa-kah jumlah motor-car² untuk pegawai² yang telah di-beli oleh Tentera Persekutuan dan siapa-kah pegawai² yang di-benarkan menggunakan motor-car² itu dengan menyatakan sekali bangsa pegawai² tersebut—Malayan atau Inggeris.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mengikut Jadual perkakas² kenderaan pada masa ini sa-jumlah 54 buah kereta ada-lah di-benarkan untuk kegunaan Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan. Sa-tengah² daripada-nya ada-lah di-tentukan bagi

kegunaan jawatan² yang tertentu, tidak-lah di-kira sama ada pegawai itu sa-orang Malayan atau sa-orang dagang, dan lebeh-nya ada-lah di-simpan bagi kegunaan umum.

Review of Pension Scheme for Armed Forces

18. Enche' Ismail bin Idris minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengkaji semula Pension Askar² Di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jika jawapan itu ya, bila-kah chadangan itu hendak di-mulakan.

Tun Abdul Razak: Sekim Persaraan Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan sedang di-kaji semula.

POLICE

**Strength of the Federation of Malaya
Royal Police Force**

19. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa orang-kah bilangan anggota Pasokan Polis Di-Raja pada masa ini menurut asas di-bawah ini:

(a) Anggota perengkat rendah—

1. Melayu
2. China
3. India
4. Lain²

(b) Anggota perengkat Merinyu—

1. Melayu
2. China
3. India
4. Lain² anak tempatan
5. Dagang

(c) Anggota perengkat ASP, DSP dan ka-atas—

1. Melayu
2. China
3. India
4. Lain² anak tempatan
5. Dagang

Tun Abdul Razak: Dasar Kerajaan bukan-lah hendak membeza²kan bangsa dalam khidmatan awam. Sa-saorang itu sama ada warga negara Persekutuan (ia-itu Malayan), bukan warga negara Persekutuan atau orang dagang.

Hingga 1 July, 1960 jumlah anggota pasokan polis di-dalam pangkat² ini ia-lah seperti berikut:

(a) Anggota Polis pangkat rendah	...	...	4,302
(b) Merinyu	...	...	1,010
(c) A.S.P. dan ke-atas—			
(Malayan)	...	...	359
(Dagang)	...	...	78

Accommodation for Married Subordinate Police Officers

20. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa orang-kah daripada anggota polis perengkat rendah yang berkelamin yang telah mendapat rumah Kerajaan dan berapa orang-kah yang menyewa rumah² lain.

Tun Abdul Razak: Bilangan Polis Perengkat Rendah yang berkelamin yang duduk dalam Rumah² Kerajaan ia-lah 3,990 orang, dan yang menyewa rumah sewa ia-lah sa-ramai 312 orang.

21. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan berapa-kah elaun rumah bagi mereka yang menyewa rumah bukan rumah Kerajaan dari anggota polis itu dan ada-kah Kerajaan berpuas hati bahawa elaun itu telah mengchukupi.

Tun Abdul Razak: Tengkatan elaun rumah yang di-bayar kepada anggota Pasokan Polis lazim-nya ia-lah seperti tengkatan elaun yang di-bayar kepada khidmatan awam dan pada masa ini ia-lah sa-bagai mana yang di-tetapkan dalam Perkeliling Pejabat Setia-Usaha Kerajaan Persekutuan Bilangan 3/49, kechuali ia-itu ahli² Pasokan Polis yang masok berkhidmat pada 1 December, 1959, dalam perengkat² mata² biasa, koperai atau sergant yang gaji pokok-nya kurang daripada \$212 sa-bulan, akan menerima \$10 sa-bulan kira-nya mereka tinggal dalam kawasan² yang biasa-nya di-bayar \$8 sa-bulan menurut Perkeliling yang tersebut itu.

22. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan apa-kah dasar dan ranchangan Kerajaan bagi mengatasi

kesulitan kekurangan rumah anggota polis, terutama yang dari perengkat rendah, yang di-jalankan.

Tun Abdul Razak: Ahli² yang Berhormat, apa-lah kira-nya lihat jawapan yang di-beri atas pertanyaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' V. Veerappen dalam persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat dalam bulan November, 1959, dan juga sila lihat jawapan atas pertanyaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman dalam persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat dalam bulan June, 1960.

Language Allowance for Speaking Chinese Dialects and Tamil

23. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan apa-kah sebab²-nya Kerajaan memberi elaun bahasa kepada orang² yang tahu loghat² bahasa China dan Tamil dari anggota polis sa-hingga ia-itu telah menjadi puncha meninggikan gaji bagi anggota² China dan India yang menimbulkan rasa ta' puas hati di-kalangan anggota polis Melayu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Kedudukan berkenaan dengan kelayakan untuk mendapatkan elaun bahasa di-dalam Pasokan Polis ia-lah masing² anggota Polis pangkat Rendah dan anggota² biasa hendak-lah faham dan boleh bertutor dalam bahasa Melayu pasar, tidak kira sama ada bahasa Melayu itu bahasa ibu-nya atau tidak. Kelayakan dalam bahasa Melayu ini tidak membenarkan mereka menerima sa-barang elaun bahasa. Mereka hanya akan di-bolehkan menerima elaun bahasa ini jika mereka berkelayakan di-dalam salah satu bahasa atau loghat² bahasa China, bahasa India, Jawa, atau bahasa Siam, dengan syarat bahasa itu hendak-lah lain daripada bahasa bonda-nya.

Elaun² ini di-bayar kepada pegawai tersebut dengan maksud hendak menggalakan mereka mempelajari bahasa² supaya dapat mereka menjalankan tugas² mereka, termasuk-lah menjalankan penyiasatan, dengan lichen dan terator lagi daripada menggunakan juru-bahasa.

Kerajaan tidak mengetahui tentang ada-nya rasa tidak puas hati di-kalangan anggota² Polis Melayu yang juga menerima elaun seperti itu.

Quota for Recruitment of Subordinate Officers

24. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan bagaimana-kah quota kemasokan anggota perengkat rendah polis yang berjalan masa ini dan apakah sebab²-nya ia-itu di-buat demikian.

Tun Abdul Razak: Berkenaan dengan pengambilan anggota Polis Perengkat Rendah tidak di-adakan, tetapi yang di-jalankan ia-lah manakala ada kosong dalam perengkat² rendah itu, mata² biasa di-naikkan pangkat-nya. Peruntukan bagi mengambil mata² biasa ia-lah sa-banyak 500 orang sa-tahun. Sebab²-nya mustahak di-adakan peruntukan yang demikian itu ia-lah supaya pengambilan mata² biasa tidak terkeluar daripada had yang di-tetapkan.

Withdrawal of Food Control Regulations in East Kedah

25. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan sa-telah di-ishtiharkan tamat-nya dharurat pada 31 July, 1960 ini, bagaimana-kah kedudokkan undang² kawalan makanan di-tempat² bahagian Timor Kedah.

Tun Abdul Razak: Menurut Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, 1960, yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya pada 1 August ini, kawasan Timor Kedah ia-lah dalam kawasan² keselamatan sempadan, maka dengan sebab itu undang² seperti Undang² Kawalan Barang² Makanan harus juga di-jalankan dalam kawasan yang tersebut itu demi kepentingan keselamatan awam dan juga untuk mempereratkan tugas² kita dalam melaksanakan penyingkiran Pengganas Komunis dalam kawasan itu.

Commonwealth Military Bases

26. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Defence whether the Federation Government has taken any precautionary measures against the use of Commonwealth Military bases in the

country for spying purposes similar to that of the recent U2 incident or for any other forms of spying.

Tun Abdul Razak: Commonwealth bases in Malaya are to be used strictly in accordance with the Defence Agreement and for no other purpose.

Use of RMAF Planes by Civil Organisation

27. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Defence whether political party leaders can use RMAF planes.

Tun Abdul Razak: Royal Malayan Air Force aircraft may, in accordance with Government instructions, be used for flights by any civil organisation. Charges are raised in respect of such flights. Acceptance of requests will, however, depend upon availability of aircraft and the priority rating of the task. Government business, therefore, take priority over flights for civil organisations which have no priority.

Regulation Prohibiting the use of Military Crafts by Civilians

28. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Defence whether there is any regulation in the army, navy or air force which prohibits the use of Military crafts by civilians.

Tun Abdul Razak: In general, regulations prohibit the carrying of civilians in armed forces motor vehicles. There are, however, certain stipulated circumstances in which it is permissible to carry:

- (a) civilian employees; and
- (b) the families of serving soldiers, sailors and airmen.

There are no regulations in the Royal Malayan Navy which prohibit the carriage of civilians in naval craft.

There are also no regulations in the Royal Malayan Air Force which prohibit flights in RMAF aircraft by civilians. The carriage of civilian passengers in RMAF aircraft is subject to the completion, by each individual concerned, of a personal form of indemnity. This indemnifies the Government from any claims arising from the flight concerned.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Hearing of Cases in Chambers

29. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Justice whether he is aware that on 7th June, 1960, the Registrar of the Sessions Court, Seremban, in the absence on leave of the magistrates and the President of the Sessions Court, and in his capacity as a gazetted second class magistrate, tried a number of cases that were within jurisdiction in the Magistrate's Chamber instead of in the Courtroom, and if so, to state the reasons why the Courtroom could not be used.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): I have caused inquiries to be made and have satisfied myself that the Registrar, Sessions Court, at Seremban acted with propriety. No trial as such took place, the cases before the Registrar being solely for the purpose of "mention" or for the fixing of a date for the actual trial. Formalities of this nature are frequently performed in Chambers if it is more convenient to both the judicial officer and the parties to the case.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Letter Boxes in Mail Trains

30. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state when it is proposed to revive the practice of providing letter boxes in mail train coaches.

The Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): The question of providing letter boxes in mail trains is receiving very careful consideration in the Ministry.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Consultation Fees for Belgian Airport Engineer

31. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Transport whether the question of consulting fees of the Belgian Airport Engineer had been settled by Government before he arrived in Malaya.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): The expenses payable to the Belgian airport engineer

to come here and do a preliminary survey was settled by Government before he arrived in Malaya. The question of fees will be considered after he has made a full report and the report has been accepted by Government.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Farm Lands for Leper Settlement Inmates

32. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state what concrete steps the Minister of Health and Social Welfare has taken regarding the proposals of the Medical Superintendent of Sungei Buloh Settlement to make available farm lands to the Settlement's inmates.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): An area of 50 acres within the Sungei Buloh Settlement has already been made available to the inmates and planted with vegetables and fruits. There are also proposals by voluntary organisations to make farm lands outside the Settlement available to the inmates for the purpose of rehabilitating cured and discharged leprosy sufferers.

Hospital at Gemas

33. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare in view of the growing population in Gemas will the Government consider building a hospital there.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The Government's policy is to give priority to (a) the expansion of health services to the rural areas by establishing health centres and midwife's clinics, and (b) improving existing hospitals. It is not proposed therefore to build a hospital at Gemas.

Medical Officer for Baling Hospital

34. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kapada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat menerangkan bila-kah agak-nya dapat di-hantar sa-orang Doktor bagi menggantikan Doktor di-Hospital Baling yang telah berhenti menninggalkan jawatan-nya itu.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Urusan² sedang di-jalankan supaya di-hantar sa-orang Pegawai Perubatan ka-Rumah Sakit Baling dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Federation of Malaya Delegation to ILO Conference, 1960

35. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the authority who approved the composition of the Federation of Malaya delegation to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, June, 1960.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): The members of the Federation of Malaya delegation to the ILO Conference at Geneva in June, 1960, were appointed by the Hon'ble the Minister of Labour with the concurrence of the Cabinet.

36. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the reasons which led to the appointment of an alien to represent employers on the Federation of Malaya delegation to the ILO Conference, Geneva, June, 1960.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Both the employers' representative and the workers' representative on the delegation were nominated by their respective organisations. There is nothing in the constitution of the ILO which stipulates that persons representing employers or workers should be citizens of the country.

Safety Measures for Protection of Quarry Workers

37. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the action taken or contemplated to tighten safety measures to ensure the protection of quarry workers. (Five quarry workers were killed in fatal accidents last December, in Tapah).

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: It is considered that the provisions of existing legislation referring to such accidents are adequate.

Compensation to Dependants of Deceased Quarry Workers

38. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state if compensation has been paid and the amounts so paid under the Workmen's Compensation

Ordinance, 1952, to the dependants of the five deceased quarry workers killed in fatal accidents last December in Tapah.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Three quarry workers not five were killed in fatal accidents during December, 1959, in Tapah. The amount of compensation paid to the dependants of the three deceased workmen was \$12,960—that is \$4,320 in each case.

Protection of Workers against Fatal Landslide Accidents

39. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the action taken or contemplated to protect workers against fatal accidents arising from landslides.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: It is considered that the provisions of existing legislation referring to such accidents are adequate.

Compensation to Dependants of Deceased Workmen killed by Landslide

40. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state the amount of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952, paid to the dependants of the deceased worker reported killed by a landslide in Rawang on 14th July, 1960.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The workman concerned died in hospital on 18th July, 1960. No compensation has yet been paid as the case is still under inquiry by the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

Fatal Accidents to Workers from Quarry Operations and Landslides

41. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to give figures of fatal accidents involving workers from (a) quarry operations and (b) landslides for the period 1st July, 1959 to 30th June, 1960.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The number of fatal accidents was:

(a) quarry operations	...	3
(b) landslides	...	2

Strike at Seremban Estate

42. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state how the strike at Seremban Estate was settled.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The strike at Seremban Estate was settled as a result of agreement reached between the parties after a number of meetings sponsored by my Ministry had been held between the representatives of the National Union of Plantation Workers and the Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association, and the Management of the Seremban Estate.

Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers

43. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour whether as a member of I.L.O. the Federation Government is committed to treat men and women on par as regard salaries.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No. I.L.O. Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for work of equal value has not been ratified by the Federation of Malaya.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Citizenship Application Forms

44. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of the Interior if consideration is being given to printing Citizenship application forms in the National Language.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Consideration is being given to printing the new application forms in the National Language as well as in English.

Rate of Interest charged by Pawnshops

45. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior what is the rate of interest pawnshops are allowed to charge.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: The rates of interest charged

vary from State to State. In the States of Selangor, Perak, Pahang and Kelantan the interests are:

- (a) In the case of a loan not exceeding ten dollars, for each dollar for each month or part of a month ... 3½ cents
- (b) In the case of a loan exceeding ten dollars but not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar for each month or part of a month ... 2½ cents
- (c) In the case of a loan exceeding fifty dollars for each dollar for each month or part of a month ... 2 cents

In the States of Negri Sembilan and Johore the rates falling within the categories quoted above are 5 cents, 4 cents and 3 cents respectively. In Malacca and Penang when the loan does not exceed one dollar for every ten cents of a dollar the interest is ½ cent per month or part of a month, and for loans exceeding \$1 and falling within the categories (a), (b) and (c) referred to above, the rates of interests are the same as for Selangor, Perak, Pahang and Kelantan. In Kedah and Trengganu in the case of a loan not exceeding five dollars, the rate of interest is 5 cents per dollar for each month or part thereof and loans exceeding \$5 and falling within the categories (a), (b) and (c) referred to above the rates are 4 cents, 3 cents and 2 cents respectively. Information is not yet available with regard to rates of interests charged in Perlis.

46. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior what action is being taken to protect the public from being cheated by pawnshops regarding rates of interest.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Here again the practice varies from State to State. In Malacca, pawn-brokers are required to keep exposed in some convenient place in the shop so as to be near and visible to all concerned, a legible copy of the rates of profit that may be lawfully charged, and also the same information in

English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages to be printed on pawn tickets. Rules on similar lines also exist in Penang, Trengganu and Kedah. In Selangor, Perak, Negri Sembilan and Pahang the Rules have been amended (effective from 1st December this year) providing for more particulars to be printed on the ticket and also the posting up conspicuously in the premises notice showing rates of interest. In Kelantan and Johore protection is afforded by requiring pawnbrokers to print clearly on the pawn tickets the rates of interest charged.

Staging of a Play by Students of Nanyang University

47. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Minister of the Interior (a) Why was the request to stage a play by the students of Nanyang University in Kuala Lumpur recently refused. (b) Whether the Chinese play "Storm" is banned from being produced in the Federation.

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Under the provisions of the Theatres and Places of Public Amusement Enactment, No. 47 of 1936, the licensing of plays is a matter for the State Government.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Members of the Education Review Committee, 1960

48. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to state who are the Members of the Committee recently appointed to review and report on the present Education Policy and against each name please state his/her occupation/profession and qualifications or experience in the matter of education.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): A list of members of the Education Review Committee 1960 is included in the Committee's Report which has been tabled at this meeting of the House of Representatives as Command Paper No. 26. All members, except for the Chief Minister of Penang, and one member who is a member of the Dewan Negara, are members of this House. The Hon'ble member will note

from the Report of the Committee that Five Consultative Committees including teachers and other educational experts were appointed to advise the Committee and I am sure that he will agree that all the members of the Committee were experienced and distinguished men of affairs fully capable of weighing the expert advice tendered to them and of reaching conclusions advantageous to the nation on the problems referred to them.

Number of Schools, Pupils and Teachers in the Federation

49. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Minister of Education to give the following information:

- (a) The number of Fully Assisted English, both Primary and Secondary Schools, the total number of pupils, and the total number of teachers employed in the country.
- (b) The number of Partially Assisted English both Primary and Secondary Schools, the total number of pupils, and the total number of teachers employed in the country.
- (c) The number of Independent English both Primary and Secondary Schools, the total number of pupils, and the total number of teachers employed in the country.
- (d) The number of Fully Assisted Chinese both Primary and Secondary Schools, the total number of pupils, and the total number of teachers employed in the country.
- (e) The number of Partially Assisted Chinese both Primary and Secondary Schools, the total number of pupils, and the total number of teachers employed in the country.
- (f) The number of Independent Chinese both Primary and Secondary Schools, the total number of pupils, and the total number of teachers employed in the country.

(g) The number of Fully Assisted Tamil Schools, the total number of pupils, and the number of Teachers employed in the country.

(h) The number of Partially Assisted Tamil Schools, the total number of pupils, and the number of Teachers employed in the country.

(i) The number of Independent Tamil Schools, the total number of pupils, and the number of Teachers employed in the country.

(j) The number of Fully Assisted Malay Schools both Primary and Secondary, the number of pupils, and the number of Teachers employed in the country.

(k) The number of Partially Assisted Malay Schools both Primary and Secondary, the total number of pupils, and the number of teachers employed in the country.

(l) The number of Independent Malay Schools both Primary and Secondary, the total number of pupils, and the number of teachers employed in the country.

(m) The number of Malay Religious Schools, the total number of pupils, and the number of Religious Teachers employed in the country.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The numbers of Schools, Pupils, Teachers in Fully Assisted, Partially Assisted and Independent English, Chinese, Indian and Malay Medium Primary and Secondary Schools at 31st January, 1960, were as follows:

	Schools (Pr. & Sec.)	Pupils (Pr. & Sec.)	Teachers* (Pr. & Sec.)
<i>English Medium—</i>			
(a) Fully Assisted ..	460	253,075†	8,656
(b) Partially Assisted ..	3	957	32
(c) Independent ..	331	53,403	1,623
<i>Chinese Medium—</i>			
(d) Fully Assisted ..	894	323,079	10,553
(e) Partially Assisted ..	171	70,535	2,291
(f) Independent (Day and Night)	334	44,933	828
<i>Indian Medium—</i>			
(g) Fully Assisted ..	815	60,726	2,233
(h) Partially Assisted ..	—	—	—
(i) Independent ..	19	762	32

Schools Pupils Teachers*
(Pr. & Sec.) (Pr. & Sec.) (Pr. & Sec.)

Malay Medium—

(j) Fully Assisted ..	1,969	440,033‡	16,263
(k) Partially Assisted ..	362	46,880	2,007
(l) Independent ..	10	810	24

(m) *Religious Schools*—No figures are available in the Ministry regarding the number of pupils, teachers in Malay Religious Schools as Muslim Religious Schools are under the control of the Religious Departments of various States.

* Full-time teachers. † Includes 4,052 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary classes in English Medium Schools. ‡ Includes 901 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary classes attached to Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

School for Deaf and Dumb

50. Enche' Lee Seck Fun asks the Minister of Education whether it is proposed to construct a school for the Deaf and Dumb in the near future.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Schools for handicapped children, which include the Federation School for the Deaf in Penang, are now regarded as Special School under section 38 of the Education Ordinance. Your question has, therefore, been referred to me. The answer to it is that it is not proposed to construct another school for the deaf and dumb in the near future.

Hostels at English Schools in Tampin and Rembau

51. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang minta kepada Menteri Pelajaran menerangkan ia-itu memandang keadaan dalam dua Sekolah Inggeris di-dalam Negeri Sembilan ia-itu sekolah Tengku Besar, Tampin dan Sekolah Undang Rembau, Rembau, beratus² pelajar-nya dudok di-kampung² yang jaoh dari sekolah² itu dan tidak ada pula kemudahan² bus dan sabagai-nya adakah Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendirikan Asrama² di-tempat itu. Jika ada bila.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Sa-memang-nya-lah dasar Kementerian ini pada masa hadapan untuk memberi peruntukan wang bagi kemudahan² asrama di-Sekolah² Menengah sa-takat mana yang boleh dan tertaalok kepada banyak-nya wang yang boleh di-dapatkan, ada beberapa buah asrama lagi yang hendak di-bangunkan di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan 5 tahun yang akan datang.

Asrama² seperti itu ia-lah di-chadangkan bagi kegunaan kanak² dari kawasan luar bandar yang pasti akan menjalani beberapa kesulitan jika tidak ada kemudahan asrama apabila belajar di-Sekolah² Menengah. Masaalah sama ada hendak di-tambah asrama² di-Negeri Sembilan yang hendak di-bangunkan di-Tampin dan Rembau adalah bergantung kepada ada-nya wang, dan menurut nasihat yang saya terima berkenaan dengan mustahak-nya diadakan asrama di-satu² tempat didalam negeri itu. Maka dengan yang demikian saya tidak dapat mengesahkan sama ada asrama² akan di-bangunkan di-sekolah² yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tetapi saya akan menimbangkan tuntutan mereka itu dengan segala simpati-nya.

School Certificate Examination Number of Pupils who sat and passed

52. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils who were admitted in 1947, 1948 and 1949 and of which the number who sat for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and the number who passed in the following types of schools.

- (1) Standard Type English Schools
- (2) Standard Type Malay Schools (through S.M.)
- (3) Standard Type Chinese Schools
- (4) Standard Type Tamil Schools (if any)

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib: It is regretted that no reply is possible as the question is not fully understood; besides, schools were not classified as Standard Type English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil schools in 1947, 48 and 49.

Malayan Secondary Schools Promotion Examination

53. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the number of pupils who took the Malayan Secondary Schools promotion examination from Standard Primary Schools, Standard Type Kuo Yu School, Standard Type

Tamil and Standard Type English Primary Schools in 1959.

- (b) How many of these were found places in (i) secondary academic schools, (ii) Vocational Schools (iii) Technical Schools.
- (c) How many were absorbed into in Further Education Classes.
- (d) How many went to seek employment.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib:

- (a) The number of pupils who took the Malayan Secondary Schools Promotion Examination in Assisted and Independent Primary Schools in 1959 is as follows:

Types		No. sat
Standard Primary Schools ...	...	24,710
Standard-type Kuo Yu Schools ...	...	22,462
Standard-type Indian Schools ...	...	3,186
Standard-type English ...	...	25,347

- (b) (i) The number of pupils who found places in Form I, Remove and Junior Middle I classes in Assisted and Independent Secondary Academic Schools (all types) in 1960 is 49,591.
- (ii) Number of pupils who found places in Vocational Schools (Rural Trade Schools) in 1960 is 327.
- (iii) Number of pupils who found places in Technical Schools (Junior Technical Trade Schools) in 1960 is 131.
- (c) Number of pupils absorbed into Further Education Classes in 1960 is 2,200.
- (d) It is regretted that no information is available concerning the number of pupils who went to seek employment.

54. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state how many are expected to sit for the above examination from each of the above

types of schools and how many are expected to gain places for Further Education as stated above in 1960.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib: The number of pupils expected to sit for the Malayan Secondary Schools Promotion Examination from Assisted and Independent Primary Schools in 1960 is as follows:

Types	No. sitting
Standard Primary Schools ...	33,681
Standard-type K u o Y u Schools	33,452
Standard-type Indian Schools	5,620
Standard-type English Schools	30,772

It is regretted that no firm estimate can be given as to the number of pupils who will gain places for Further Education as this is dependent on the performance of the pupils themselves.

Literature Agency

55. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) How long the Literature Agency has been established.
- (b) The annual cost of running the Agency.
- (c) The number of books (works) that have been published by this Agency (i) for use in schools, (ii) for general reading in the following languages.
 - (1) The National Language
 - (2) The Chinese Language
 - (3) The English Language
 - (4) The Tamil Language.
- (d) Whether any books have been produced specifically for the use in the teaching of the National Language (i) to adults in Adult Education Classes (ii) to pupils in Further Education Classes.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib:

- (a) The Literature Agency was established as part of the Ministry of Education in

October, 1956, but since 1st August, 1959, the Agency exists as a statutory Corporation.

- (b) The annual cost of running the Agency was as follows:

1959 ...	\$961,164.22
1958 ...	\$475,067.15
1957 ...	\$147,798.95
- (c) The number of books that have been published by the Agency:
 - (i) for use in schools is 73
 - (ii) for general reading 18.

The Agency has been concentrating its effort mainly in the production of books in the National Language. A book entitled "Tengleq Kui Serok" by Dr. Iskandar Carey was however printed in the English language. This book is an introduction to the Temiar language with an anthropological notes.

- (d) (i) & (ii) The Literature Agency has not as yet produced books specifically for the teaching of the National Language to adults and to pupils in Further Education Classes.

Further Education Classes

56. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the types of courses that are now being given in Further Education Classes in the country;
- (b) the number of pupils taking each of these courses;
- (c) the age range of pupils in each of these courses.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib:

- (a) (i) Free National Language Courses—Standard 1 to Standard 6 and Form I to Form V.
- (ii) Full course classes in the medium of English or Malay and Chinese—Standard 1 to Standard 6 and Form I to Form V.

- (iii) Single subject courses—
Standard I to Standard 6
and Form I to Form IV.

Subjects include academic,
commercial and technical
subjects.

- (b) (i) (as at end of May, 1960)
19,750 in (a) (i)
(ii) (as at end of May, 1960)
11,700 in (a) (ii)
(iii) as at end of May, 1960)
6,950 in (a) (iii)

- (c) Further Education classes cater
only for those persons who
do not receive full time edu-
cation in fully assisted day
schools. The average age of
a set of "pupils" in any one
Standard or Form (except in
those classes where National
Language, technical and com-
mercial subjects are taught)
does not normally exceed by
more than 3 years the maxi-
mum age qualifying a pupil
for admission to the corres-
ponding Standard/Form in a
fully assisted day school. The
age range of "pupils" attend-
ing any one class in the
various courses is normally
small—approximately 4 years.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Bilut Valley Pioneer Settlers

57. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam
minta kepada Timbalan Perdana
Menteri menerangkan ada-kah ia telah
menudoh orang² yang membuka tanah
di-Lembah Bilut itu sa-bagai pemalas.
Kira-nya benar ia telah menudoh
demikian, ada-kah tuduhan itu di-buat
berdasarkan laporan dari satu pihak
ya'ani pihak pentadbir Lembah Bilut
itu sahaja atau pun sa-telah mengada-
kan penyiasatan yang teliti serta bebas
ka-atas kedua belah pihak pentadbir
dan pihak yang di-tadbir di-sana.

Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Saya tidak menudoh yang
penduduk² di-situ malas, apa yang saya
katakan ia-itu bilangan yang kecil
yang keluar meninggalkan kawasan itu

nampak-nya tidak ada semangat
hendak menentang kerumitan yang
mesti di-pikul. Pendapatan ini ada-lah
berdasarkan penyiasatan saya sendiri
di-tempat itu.

58. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam
minta kepada Timbalan Perdana
Menteri menerangkan ada-kah atau
tidak Kerajaan menerima surat rayuan
dari pengusaha² tanah Lembah Bilut
itu dan kalau ada apa-kah perkara²
yang di-rayukan oleh Kerajaan ter-
hadap-nya.

Tun Abdul Razak: Saya ada
menerima beberapa rayuan, malang-nya
sa-sudah di-siasat, perkara² yang di-
rayukan itu di-besar²kan dan tidak
berasaskan kepada keterangan yang
ada itu.

59. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam
minta kepada Timbalan Perdana Men-
teri menerangkan ada-kah Kerajaan
menyedari bahawa kesulitan² yang di-
hadapi oleh pengusaha² tanah baharu
di-Lembah Bilut itu ia-lah kekurangan
baja dan ubat pembunuh lalang serta
sukar-nya mendapat barang² yang
sangat perlu itu dari pihak pentadbir
Lembah Bilut itu. Dan apa-kah lang-
kah² Kerajaan untuk mengatasi kesu-
litan² mereka itu.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri: Saya
sedar ia-itu akan ada-nya kawalan
tetapi tidak-lah melewati batasan
chara² pertanian yang baik di-jalankan
oleh Pengurus Ranchangan Lembah
Bilut kilang pembahagian baja² pem-
bunuh lalang dan lain² lagi. Oleh
kerana harga² barang saperti itu mesti
di-bayar oleh penduduk² itu, hanya
barang² yang mustahak menurut ke-
hendak² penduduk² di-situ di-beri
hutang yang paling rendah sa-kali
sementara memberikan kehendak² per-
tanian yang chukop.

60. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam
minta kepada Timbalan Perdana Men-
teri menerangkan ada-kah benar tanah²
baharu di-Lembah Bilut hanya terletak
di-tepi jalan sahaja yang baik-nya—
bersih dan terpelihara—tetapi tidak
demikian hal-nya dengan tanah² yang
jauh dari jalan atau agak tersorok
ka-dalam dan apa-kah langkah² Kera-
jaan untuk membetulkan keadaan yang
tidak baik ini.

Tun Abdul Razak: Keadaan ini tidak mungkin terjadi. Lagi pun penduduk² telah pun di-beri tanah chara persa-orangan dan mereka dan keluarga² mereka bertanggung-jawab tentang tanah² mereka. Dengan chara yang demikian seluruh kawasan itu termasuk di-dalam jagaan dan penunjuk pengurus-nya.

61. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan ada-kah Kerajaan bersedia mengatorkan lawatan melihat-lihat keadaan di-Lembah Bilut itu oleh satu rombongan dari Dewan ini yang mewakili parti² yang ada di-wakili di-dalam-nya serta juga menjumpai penduduk² di-sini.

Tun Abdul Razak: Semua Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan boleh di-lawat oleh pelawat² bila² masa jua. Saya fikir tidak mustahak di-timbang-kan bagi mengadakan satu perwakilan khas untuk melawat Lembah Bilut.

Bank Ra'ayat

62. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan satakat manakah kemajuan yang telah di-dapati oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan penubohan Bank Ra'ayat itu. Dan jika telah ada persediaan, bila-kah hendak di-mulakan dan daerah mana dahulu yang telah di-chadangkan.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri: Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan bagi menimbangkan masa'alalah hendak mendirikan sa-buah Bank Ra'ayat telah pun menyiapkan penyata-nya. Penyata ini sedang di-timbangkan dengan chergas-nya oleh Kerajaan. Sa-hingga penyata itu telah di-timbangkan, tidaklah dapat di-agakkan bagaimana-kah chara-nya chadangan akhir yang akan di-ambil.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Operation Service Badges

63. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kepada Perdana Menteri menerangkan apa-kah sebab-nya badge

yang bertulis "Sedia Berkhidmat" yang telah di-pakai oleh pegawai² Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri sa-belum Merdeka dahulu tidak diteruskan pemakaian-nya hingga sekarang ini.

Perdana Menteri: Pegawai² Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak memakai badge "Sedia Berkhidmat" sa-belum Merdeka melainkan ahli² pasokan Pulis. Mereka itu maseh lagi memakai-nya.

Appointment of Engineers in Public Works Department

64. Enche' Chin See Yin asks the Prime Minister, in view of the need of the Federation for engineers and the announced intention of the Government to obtain, if necessary, the services of foreign engineers, whether he is aware that there has been long delay in replying to the applications made by a number of young qualified Malayan civil engineers for appointment in the Public Works Department, and if so, to state the reasons for this state of affairs.

The Prime Minister: The delay is due to two factors:

- (1) There is no vacancy for graduate engineers,
- (2) Graduate engineers have missed a recruitment exercise. The demand of Government is for experienced engineers, that is, those with at least two years approved practical experience in engineering coupled with academic engineering qualification.

Site of Stadium Negara

65. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Prime Minister to state what was the advice or report from the Town Planners regarding the site of the Stadium Negara and did the Government go against their advice.

The Prime Minister: The siting plan for Stadium Negara was submitted to the Siting Committee for Government Buildings in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the normal practice. This

Committee is comprised of representatives of the State Government, Municipal Council and appropriate Federal Government Departments including the Commissioner for Town and Country Planning. The site plan was passed by this Committee.

Major General Habibullah Khan

66. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state the actual reasons given by the Government of India for withdrawing the services of Major General Habibullah Khan.

The Prime Minister: There is an understanding with the Indian Government on the subject of employment of Major-General Habibullah that if and when the Indian Government required his services he should return at once. It is not for us to ask the Indian Government for any reasons.

Broadcast Programmes on Colonialism

67. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister what measures Radio Malaya has taken to broadcast programmes similar to "Colonialism in Central Asia" with reference to Asia, Africa and America.

The Prime Minister: Radio Malaya has broadcast in the past, and will continue to do so, many programmes analysing the history of colonialism in India, Indonesia, Ceylon and many African and other territories, both dependent and independent.

Purchase of Armaments from Belgium

68. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister whether any official commitment was entered into with the Belgian Government or firms by him for the purchase of armaments from that country.

The Prime Minister: No.

Division I Expatriate Officers in Defence Ministry

69. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister the total number of Division One posts held by expatriate officers in the Defence Ministry and the total number of Division One posts held by Malaysians in the Defence Ministry.

The Prime Minister: There are fifteen Division One posts in the Ministry of Defence of which four are held by expatriate officers, ten by Malayan officers and one is vacant.

70. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister how many expatriates in the Defence Ministry joined Federation Government service after 1948 and how many came as contract officers originally.

The Prime Minister: (i) Two. (ii) None.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Entry of non-Federal Citizens' Children into the Federation of Malaya

71. Enche' Ismail bin Idris minta kepada Menteri Luar menerangkan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa ada kanak² yang berumur bawah dari 12 tahun, (yang datang dari Luar Negeri dan ibu bapa-nya bukan warga negara Persekutuan) telah di-benar masuk dan tinggal dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Kira-nya Kerajaan sedar akan hal ini, bagaimana-kah Kerajaan membenarkan kanak² ini tinggal didalam negeri ini.

The Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Menurut Perintah (Larangan Masok) Imigreshen tahun 1959, anak² yang dalam tanggungan ibu bapa yang bukan warga negara Persekutuan tetapi mempunyai kebenaran bekerja atau mereka yang di-kechualikan, seperti anggota Tentera Commonwealth, duta² luar negeri dan duta² negeri² Commonwealth ada-lah di-benarkan masuk ka-dalam Persekutuan dalam tempoh yang di-hadkan. Kanak² yang di-benarkan masuk menurut Perintah ini tidak di-benarkan tinggal dalam negeri ini selama²-nya.

Dalam perkara² yang tertentu, kanak² yang berumur lebih daripada 6 tahun yang ibu bapa-nya bukan warga negara boleh di-benarkan tinggal tetap dalam Persekutuan dengan alasan² belas ka-sehan Kerajaan.

72. Enche' Ismail bin Idris minta kepada Menteri Luar menerangkan

berapa-kah bilangan kanak² yang tersebut dalam pertanyaan 75 itu telah di-benar masok dan tinggal di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada tiap² tahun mulai tahun 1955 hingga 1959.

Dato' Ismail: Menurut Perintah Larangan Masok tahun 1959, ia-itu mulai 1 December, 1959, anak² orang² yang tinggal dengan sah-nya menurut undang² tetapi mereka bukan warga negara, tidak di-benarkan mendapat Surat² Kebenaran Masok melainkan dengan alasan² belas kasehan Kerajaan.

Daripada bulan August tahun 1953, hingga 30 haribulan November tahun 1959, kanak² yang tersebut itu di-benar masok sa-kira-nya mereka berumur 12 tahun ka-bawah.

Bilangan kanak² yang bukan warga negara (tetapi ibu bapa-nya ada-lah penduduk² yang sah) yang di-beri Surat² Kebenaran Masok dalam tempoh tahun 1955 hingga bulan November tahun 1959, ia-lah saperti berikut:

1955	...	1,528
1956	...	1,831
1957	...	873
1958	...	210
1959	...	1,389

Differences between Cuba and United States of America

73. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs what stand the Federation is taking regarding Cuba's difficulties with the United States of America.

The Prime Minister: The difficulties experienced by both Cuba and the United States are the concern of only the two Governments. I maintain we should not indicate any stand in the present differences existing between the two countries as the issue is not likely to develop into a threat to international peace and security.

Military Aircraft Carrying Nuclear Weapons

74. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs what precautions are taken to ensure that no U.S. Military Aircraft flying over Malaya carry nuclear weapons of any sort.

The Prime Minister: All flights over the Federation have individually to obtain prior approval of the Federation Government. We know of no request for the transportation of nuclear weapons over Federation territory.