



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, 12th September, 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 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 Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant
Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN,
J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant
Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE, Assistant Minister (Bukit
Bintang).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

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

- „ TUAN HAJI 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 (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 HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ 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 SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

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

- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ 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).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ 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).
- „ 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).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ 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).

- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat
Bangun Bertafakkur Sa-lama Dua
Minit

ANNOUNCEMENT BY
MR. SPEAKER

**DEATH OF D.Y.M.M. SULTAN
HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH IBNI-
AL-MARHUM SULTAN ALA-ID-
DIN SULEIMAN SHAH, YANG
DI-PERTUAN AGONG**

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, sa-belum Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat men-jalankan kerja² yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini, saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat bangun bersama² saya bertafakkur sa-lama 2 minit sa-bagai tanda kehormatan dukachita serta mashghol atas kemangkatan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Al-Marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala-Iddin Suleiman Shah, Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, yang mangkat pada 1 Septem-ber, 1960.

MOTION

**MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO
THE CONSORT OF HIS LATE
MAJESTY SULTAN HISAMUDDIN
'ALAM SHAH, HIS HIGHNESS
SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH IBNI
AL-MARHUM SULTAN HISAMUD-
DIN 'ALAM SHAH AND MEMBERS
OF THE ROYAL FAMILY**

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan perasaan yang sedeh saya kemukakan pada Dewan ini satu usul yang berbunyi:

“Bahawa suatu ucapan ta'ziah hendak-lah di-persembahkan kepada ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, dan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah, Sultan Selangor dan kerabat di-Raja Selangor melafadzkan perasaan sedeh dan dukachita Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat ini kerana kemang-katan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Al-marhum

Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah, dan Majlis ini berdo'a moga² Duli² Yang Maha Mulia itu di-kurniakan berbanyak sabar kerana kemangkatan Al-marhum Baginda itu dan Majlis ini juga memberi penghargaan dan pujian yang tinggi kepada Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah kerana jasa dan khidmat-nya sa-bagai Permaisuri Agong."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak sampai lima bulan dahulu Dewan ini telah bersidang dalam suasana yang sedeh dan hiba kerana kemangkatan Al-marhum Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang pertama, dan sekarang ini kita sa-kali lagi bersidang dalam keadaan yang sedeh dan dukachita kerana kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang kedua, Sultan Hishamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Ala'iddin Sulaiman Shah. Kemangkatan itu berlaku pada 1hb. September yang lepas ia-itu genap sahaja lima bulan sa-lepas Al-marhum Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang pertama mangkat. Hari kemangkatan Baginda itu terjatoh betul pada hari dan sa'at yang di-jangka Baginda itu di-tabalkan menjadi Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Segala persiapan untuk menabalkan Al-marhum Baginda itu telah siap sedia dan nama orang² yang hendak di-kurniakan oleh Baginda kehormatan kerana jasa mereka terhadap negara dan masharakat telah siap hendak di-siarkan pada hari ulang tahun kemerdekaan, dan Baginda menunggu dengan gembira akan hari untuk menyampaikan pingat² kehormatan ini. Tetapi semua ini tidak-lah dapat di-tunaikan oleh sebab kemangkatan Baginda itu. Dalam tempoh tiga tahun semenjak Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mencapai kemerdekaan, kita telah kehilangan dua orang Ketua Negara yang sangat kita sayangi, dan ini ada-lah menjadi kemalangan yang besar bagi negara kita yang maseh muda ini. Kemangkatan Baginda itu bukan sahaja diratapi oleh ra'ayat seluruh negeri bahkan perasaan dukachita atas kehilangan Baginda itu ada-lah jua dirasa² oleh orang² di-luar negeri dan semenjak kemangkatan Baginda itu berlaku beratus-ratus surat ucapan ta'ziah telah di-terima oleh Kerajaan daripada Pembesar² dunia dan jua orang² biasa. Ini ada-lah menunjukkan bagaimana tinggi-nya pandangan

orang luar terhadap Ketua Negara kita.

Al-marhum Seri Paduka Baginda Sultan Hisamuddin ia-lah sa-orang Raja yang di-kasehi oleh sakalian ra'ayat-nya dalam negeri Selangor, dan dalam beberapa hari sa-lepas Baginda itu di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong maka ra'ayat jelata seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pula telah menunjukkan perasaan kaseh sayang mereka kepada Al-marhum Baginda. Baginda ia-lah sa-orang Raja yang bersifat lemah lembut dan sentiasa riang, dan suka kepada benda² tanam²an, pokok bunga² yang Baginda tanam dan ayam itek yang Baginda pelihara, dan Baginda sentiasa menggalakkan ra'ayat Baginda supaya mengambil berat di-dalam hal ehwal tanam²an dan memelihara ayam itek. Baginda ia-lah sa-orang yang sangat ta'at kepada Allah dan suka beribadat kepada Allah. Baginda ia-lah sa-orang Raja Tanah Melayu yang pertama menunaikan fardzu haji-nya di-Tanah Suchi, Mekah. Baginda sentiasa mengambil berat menggalakkan ra'ayat Baginda yang beragama Islam supaya meninggikan ilmu mereka berkenaan ugama Islam dan beramal dengan-nya. Baginda sendiri telah menderma wang untuk bangunan² bagi tujuan ini. Bagitu jua Baginda tidak ketinggalan memberi derma dan bantuan untuk kebajikan ra'ayat Baginda walau apa ugama atau keturunan mereka sa-kali pun.

Al-marhum Seri Paduka Baginda telah dua kali berangkat ka-Dewan Parlimen (yang Baginda sendiri menjadi sa-bahagian anggota-nya) untuk bertitah kepada kita sakalian dan juga kepada ahli² Dewan Negara. Kali yang pertama ia-lah pada 25hb. November tahun 1959 tatkala Baginda bertitah di-dalam Persidangan Belanjawan ia-itu pada masa Baginda maseh menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Kali yang kedua dan penghabisan-nya pada 19hb. April yang lepas untuk membuka penggal yang kedua Parlimen ini ia-itu sa-lepas Baginda di-pilih menjadi Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada 14hb. April tahun 1960. Tuan² sakalian akan ingat di-dalam titah²

Baginda itu, Baginda selalu mengingatkan kita supaya menghormat Undang² Parlimen kita dan mempertahankan dan mengekalkan pemerintahan chara Parliamentary Democracy seperti yang kita amalkan pada hari ini. Baginda juga telah mengingatkan kita supaya berbath di-dalam Parlimen ini dengan sa-chara baik sangka di-antara satu sama lain dengan memikirkan kepentingan ra'ayat negeri ini samum-nya. Baginda juga telah bertitah supaya kita dapat mengekalkan keamanan dan kema'amoran negeri ini hidup dengan aman dan damai di-antara satu kaum dengan kaum yang lain, dan Baginda telah mengingatkan kita supaya berjaga² akan tipu muslihat musuh² yang ada dalam negeri ini.

Sungguh pun Al-marhum Baginda telah memerintah negeri ini sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam masa yang sengkat sahaja, tetapi Baginda telah pernah memangku kerja Yang di-Pertuan Agong sa-masa Baginda menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong dahulu dan Baginda telah menjalankan kewajipan² Baginda dengan chemerlang dan dengan penoh rasa tanggung jawab. Pada masa pemerentahan Baginda yang sengkat itu satu lembaran sejarah yang baharu telah terbuka. Pada masa pemerentahan Baginda keadaan dzarurat di-negeri ini telah di-ishtiharkan menjadi tamat ia-itu suatu pemashhoran kapada dunia bahawa negeri kita telah berjaya menentang keganasan kominis dan faham²-nya, dan untuk merayakan hari tamat Dzarurat itu Al-marhum Baginda dengan perasaan bangga telah menerima tabek kehormatan dari perbarisan yang gilang gemilang dari bala tentera Baginda dan ashkar² Commonwealth. Dan ini-lah upacara rasmi yang penghabisan yang di-lakukan oleh Baginda sa-belum Baginda mangkat. Pada masa pemerentahan Baginda, Tanah Melayu di-kenal di-serata dunia kerana perdirian negeri kita ini berkenaan soal negeri² dan bangsa yang tertindeh.

Jasa dan khidmat Baginda yang chemerlang itu akan di-ingati oleh sakalian ra'ayat negeri ini untuk sakalama²-nya. Sa-bagai Ketua Kerajaan

dan wakil ra'ayat boleh-lah saya berkata bahawa perhubungan saya dengan Al-marhum itu ada-lah tersangat baik dan Baginda itu ada-lah sa-orang yang bertimbang rasa terhadap saya dan sahabat² saya Menteri² Yang lain, dan Baginda ia-lah sa-orang Raja yang menjunjong tinggi segala atoran dan sharat² Kerajaan yang berparlimen. Dengan kemangkatan Al-marhum Tuanku Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah itu maka rasa saya, rakan² saya dan ra'ayat jelata daripada segala keturunan bagitu-lah juga tuan² sakalian tentu-lah menaruh perasaan sedeh dan amat dukachita.

Saya mengambil peluang di-dalam Dewan ini untuk menguchapkan ta'ziah kapada Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah, Permaisuri Agong, dan kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah, Sultan negeri Selangor dan kerabat di-Raja Selangor di-atas kemangkatan Al-marhum itu. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah telah bersama² menolong membantu Al-marhum Baginda dalam menjalankan kerja Baginda sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang tersangat berat itu dan pada waktu Al-marhum Baginda itu gering Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu telah bersama² merawat dan berada di-samping Baginda sa-panjang masa sa-hingga akhir hayat Baginda itu. Kita semua memberi penghargaan dan pujian yang tinggi di-atas jasa dan khidmat Yang Maha Mulia itu. Saya perchaya tidak ada orang yang lebeh mashghol daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia dan keluarga Baginda atas kemangkatan Al-marhum Baginda itu. Kita berdo'a moga² Duli² Yang Maha Mulia dan keluarga Al-marhum itu di-kurniakan sabar atas kehilangan Baginda itu kerana Allah jua yang kekal.

Bagi penutup-nya, mari-lah kita berdo'a bersama² ka-hadzrat Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala moga² roh Al-marhum Baginda di-chuchuri rahmat yang berganda² banyak-nya dan di-himpunkan bersama² di-dalam kumpulan orang yang saleh dan takwa.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri dengan penoh rasa

dukachita bersama² dengan Perdana Menteri dan menyokong chadangan dan ucapan Perdana Menteri pada menguchapkan ta'ziah terhadap kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ini. Sa-sunggoh-nya belum pun kita dapat berbuat dengan masa yang lanjut bagaimana yang kita angan-angankan bersama² dengan Duli Yang Maha Mulia, maka baginda itu berjalan dahulu daripada kita. Maka saya tidak-lah dapat hendak melafadzkan kata² lagi melainkan dengan sa-penoh-nya menyokong dan menyerta² ucapan² dan chadangan Perdana Menteri pada ta'ziah ini. Saya menguchapkan lagi sa-kali mengulang ucapan dukachita itu dan berharap dan berdo'a kahadzrat Tuhan moga² roh Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu di-chuchuri dengan rahmat dan dimasukkan ka-dalam golongan orang yang saleh dan di-lepaskan daripada 'adab kubor dan di-masokkan ka-dalam ahli-l-jannah.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole nation mourns with Her Majesty Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad on the loss of His late Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah, the late Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and the country was greatly shocked and sad at the loss of its second Ruler in so short a time. Only after the passing away of His late Majesty was the nation told that in spite of his illness His late Majesty insisted on performing his duties. This sense of duty is to be admired and it is an example to all of us to place our country first and ourselves last.

Her Majesty Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah has shown great love, patience and fortitude during the illness of His late Majesty. She has been with him continuously during those trying hours and this House, I am sure, will join with me in giving Her Majesty the full measure of tribute and sympathy that she deserves.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew (Sepang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on behalf of the people of my constituency, Sepang, and myself to express our heartfelt

sympathy to Her Majesty the Consort of His late Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah and the Selangor Royal Family for their bereavement. This great loss is shared by all the people of Malaya of all races.

Though he had been our King for just four and a half months, he had done a great many things. One of these is the ending of the Emergency which has lasted for 12 years. His death is indeed a great loss to the Federation of Malaya and the world—even the neighbouring nations share our loss. We believe that his reign will be ever remembered by all the loyal subjects.

Therefore, Sir, I support strongly that a message of condolence be conveyed to the Consort of His late Majesty and to His Highness the Sultan of Selangor and all the Members of the Royal Family expressing our deepest sympathy.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to take this opportunity to endorse all that has been said. We have, again, in the short space of five months lost a truly beloved sovereign and we mourn his passing.

As a Malayan of Chinese origin, may I associate the Chinese community with the tribute which has been paid today. The Chinese community contains a large section of agriculturists and they, in particular, held His late Majesty in high respect for his interest in and services to the cause of agriculture. There existed an unusual but wonderful community of interest between the royal farmer and the peasant farmers of Malaya. They understood one another in an intimate fashion and I think I can say that the respect was mutual.

On a later occasion in the Senate, I shall take the opportunity of moving a suitable motion of regret and condolence. In the meantime, I associate myself and all Malayan Chinese with the sense of personal bereavement we all feel and I pray that Almighty God will give all comfort and courage to Her Majesty at this her time of trial.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya dan bagi pehak penduduk kawasan saya dan juga bagi pehak kaum ibu seluruh-nya ada-lah dengan sedeh dan dukachita menyampaikan ucapan ta'ziah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad serta keluarga-nya atas kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong baharu² ini. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kaum ibu berasa bangga dan berterima kaseh atas ta'at setia tabah hati dan sabar juga yang sentiasa mengambil berat-nya Baginda Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah sa-waktu menghadap kegeringan Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Atas ta'at setia-nya itu amat-lah saya junjong tinggi dan menjadi tauladan kepada kami kaum ibu seluruh-nya yang telah di-tunjukkan oleh Baginda itu. Maka saya juga ada-lah menyokong atas perkataan² yang telah di-lafadzkan oleh Perdana Menteri baharu sekejap tadi.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all solemnly support the motion, may I say that the gracefulness of His late Majesty, his love for his people and his devotion to duty was a noble and inspiring example to us all. In our silent language of grief, we will pray that the Almighty may assuage the anguish of his Consort and leave her only the cherished memory of the love and the solemn pride that must be hers to have contributed to that example with her august loving companionship.

Enche' Chan Swee Ho (Ulu Kinta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the motion. On behalf of my Party, I associate myself fully with all the sentiments that have been expressed this morning. There is little I can add to what has been said.

Sir, the passing of His late Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is a great loss to the people of Malaya, and our nation has had to face two tragedies within a year: this, Sir, is a terrible blow to the people. His late

Majesty had in his short reign been a guiding light and a source of inspiration to every resident in this land. In His late Majesty we had the embodiment of all that is good and just in man. To him, Sir, all human beings were the same, and the rich and the poor received the same consideration and mercy.

Sir, the people of Malaya will for all time remember their late King as a monarch truly beloved by all. On this occasion, Sir, we in Malaya affirm our loyalty to our King and country.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking on behalf of my two independent colleagues and myself, I rise to support this motion that a message of condolence be conveyed to Her Majesty Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the Consort of His late Majesty.

Sir, we all admire His late Majesty's kindness and sincerity. He has no doubt done a great service to this country. During the short time that he was king of kings in this country, he achieved much, and all that may be said has already been spoken by many speakers in this House. May his soul rest in peace!

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments which have been expressed on this motion. To me, personally, the death of His Majesty is one of great loss, because I have known him since 1910 when we were together at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. We were on the most friendly terms, not so much as between a ruler and a subject but as between friends; and I sincerely regret his death.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya atas nama Front Socialist Ra'ayat Malaya menyertai kata² Perdana Menteri dalam ucapan ta'ziah-nya terhadap kemangkatan Al-marhum Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, dan dalam mengatakan rasa ta'ziah kami ini, kami ingin mengajak seluruh

anggota Parlimen ini supaya mengingatkan kembali amanah², chita² yang telah di-berikan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong terutama dalam soal menegakkan Parliamentary Democracy dan dalam soal perbincangan untuk mencari kebenaran dan menimbangkan fikiran semua pihak.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong ucapan ta'ziah yang di-bawa oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri tadi. Sa-lain daripada itu, saya memberi ta'ziah kepada Yang Maha Mulia Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad yang sepanjang pengetahuan saya, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu sa-orang isteri dan sa-orang Permaisuri yang sangat ta'at dan setia dan patoh kepada peratoran² ugama dan sangat kaseh sayang kepada hamba ra'ayat seluroh-nya. Juga Istana Jema'ah yang di-punya'nya sendiri di-namakan atas nama-nya telah di-wakafkan menjadi College Islam yang ada pada hari ini. Apabila saya menghadap memberi ucapan ta'ziah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu, saya telah memohon dan meminta supaya Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah bersama² dengan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah membuat segala kebajikan di-dunia dan akhirat bagi seluroh tanah ayer kita ini, kerana dengan ada-nya kedua² Yang Maha Mulia itu lengkap anggota kebajikan dunia dan akhirat bagi memandu wanita seluroh Tanah Melayu ini daripada segala bangsa, pangkat dan peringkat-nya. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah, sa-orang Permaisuri, sa-orang Raja Perempuan yang chergas dan bersedia membuat segala kebajikan untuk dunia dan untuk akhirat, dan sepanjang pengenalan saya dengan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah, Baginda ada-lah sa-orang Raja yang sangat lemah lembut serta tundok dan patoh kepada undang² ugama dengan membuat amalan yang saleh.

Apabila kedua² Raja kita berpegang tangan maju memandu wanita seluroh

Tanah Melayu yang merdeka ini insha' Allah akan bergerak-lah wanita dengan siuman dan sopan santun agar berbahagia-lah Semenanjung Tanah Melayu ini.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, Tohan telah berjanji dengan ada-nya kesusahan itu maka di-situ-lah ada pula kesenangan, dan dengan ada-nya kepayahan itu ada pula kemudahan. Jadi dapat-lah kira-nya kedua² Raja kita yang di-kasehi ini sa-sudah menderita kesusahan dan kepayahan itu akan kesenangan memimpin segala wanita bergerak dengan sechารา aman dan sentosa serta berbahagia bagi dunia dan akhirat.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah menjadi satu adat semata² bahawa kita mengemukakan ucapan ta'ziah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu, tetapi ada-lah berpuncha daripada perasaan yang sungguh² daripada Dewan ini kepada pihak Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah di-atas kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua. Dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah berkata harapan kita apabila kita mendengongkan perkataan "*Patah tumbuh hilang berganti*", tetapi Tohan menyuson dan menjadikan kehendak-nya, maka pada waktu ini kita kehilangan sa-orang Raja Yang di-Pertuan Agong. kehilangan saperti ini bagi sa-buah negeri yang semacham ini dalam masa yang singkat dua kali amat-lah berat untuk di-pikul. Tetapi, dengan chontoh yang di-tinggalkan oleh Al-marhum Seri Paduka Baginda itu dan dengan kesan yang telah di-rakamkan-nya itu maka dapat-lah kita menjalankan tugas kita menurut amanat-nya.

Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu telah menunjokkan sa-besar² pertunjuk apabila Baginda telah mewakafkan sa-buah istana-nya bagi mengujudkan Perguruan Tinggi College Islam bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Maka dalam menguchapkan ta'ziah ini kita berdo'a kepada Allah subhanahu wata'ala mudah²an barang di-sabarkan oleh Allah hati dan perasaan Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah atas kehilangan Raja yang kita kasehi itu. Kita maseh ingat

keriangan Baginda dalam menjalankan tugas-nya, kita maseh ingat kemesraan yang telah di-tunjokkan oleh Al-marhum Seri Paduka Baginda itu dan semuga ini akan menjadi pengajaran kapada kita semua pada masa ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That a message of condolence be conveyed to Her Majesty Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the Consort of His late Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah and to His Highness Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah, Sultan of Selangor and to the members of the royal family, expressing the deep sympathy felt by this House on the death of His Majesty, our prayers that they be sustained in their great loss and our warm appreciation to Her Majesty Yang Maha Mulia Tunku Ampuan Jema'ah for her services as Raja Permaisuri Agong.

Sitting suspended at 10.42 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.00 a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR. SPEAKER

MESSAGE FROM DEWAN NEGARA

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya telah menerima suatu Perutusan yang bertarikh 16 haribulan August, 1960 daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantarkan oleh Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat sa-bagai persetujuan Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya perentahkan Setia Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat ini supaya membachakan Perutusan itu pada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

"Mr. Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills without amendment:

- (1) a Bill 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;

- (2) a Bill to apply a sum 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;
- (3) a Bill to amend the Development Fund Ordinance, 1958;
- (4) a 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;
- (5) a 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.

(Sgd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN MOHD. YASIN
(President) "

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House also that His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong has signified his assent to the following Bills:

- The Special Pension (Her Highness Tunku Puan Besar Kurshiah) Bill, 1960
- The Supplementary Supply (1960) (No. 2) Bill, 1960
- The Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1960
- The Supplementary Supply (1959) (No. 5) Bill, 1960
- The Supplementary Supply (1958) (No. 8) Bill, 1960.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BRIDGES OVER THE MUAR AND BATU PAHAT RIVERS, JOHORE

1. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad asks the Minister of Works, Posts and

Telecommunications if he is aware of the difficulties faced by the public when crossing the Muar River and the Batu Pahat River by ferry with their vehicles and, if so, whether the Government intends to build bridges over the two rivers and when the work will start.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware that there is always a certain amount of inconvenience in using ferries as compared with bridges and that delays are experienced by travellers at Muar and at Batu Pahat as at other ferries. Estimates for the construction of a bridge at Batu Pahat have been entered for consideration in the Second Five-Year Development Plan. There is no proposal at present to construct a bridge at Muar, as this is a major scheme and it will likely be very expensive.

Enche' Seah Teng Ngiab: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Honourable Minister give consideration to the inclusion of a bridge for Muar in his Second Five-Year Development Plan? It will be remembered that during the last Budget Meeting in this House, the Honourable Member for Batu Pahat brought up the matter and he stressed the importance and necessity of having bridges for these two rivers. Sir, a bridge for Muar is in fact more important than any other thing and should be given top priority in the Five-Year Plan. The fact is that when a bridge is constructed across the Muar River, people travelling from Muar to Batu Pahat have no need to cross the Batu Pahat Ferry; they can take the Ayer Hitam road through to Tongkang Pechah Road.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order, Sir, is it a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: He wants some explanation. I think it is in order.

Enche' Seah Teng Ngiab: I would appeal to the Minister to consider this point.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I have stated the position as it is. I will certainly bear in mind the various points raised by the Honourable Member and will give them due consideration.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Boleh-kah Kerajaan membuat tawaran ia-itu membenarkan sharikat Penambang yang ada sekarang membena jambatan itu serta mengambil sewa.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I understand it, what the Honourable Member wants to know is whether the present operators can build a bridge and collect a toll. The procedure till now has been for the Federal Government to put up bridges for Federal roads, and we have not considered giving any people the right to construct bridges and to collect tolls for themselves.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: May I know from the Honourable Member whether he considers that a private company has the capital required to build a bridge?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: As the question is not asked of me, I think I need not answer.

Tulisan Jawi

2. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu sa-bagai satu langkah untuk mengekalkan pemakaian tulisan Jawi, boleh-kah beliau mengeluarkan perintah ia-itu papan pemberitahu Sekolah Kebangsaan itu di-tulis dengan tulisan Jawi sa-lain daripada tulisan Rumi.

The Assistant Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawab-nya, ia, ia-itu sesuai dengan keputusan yang di-ambil di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat pada 14hb. December, 1969, yang melulus dan menetapkan (antara lain) ia-itu tulisan bagi bahasa Kebangsaan ia-lah tulisan Latin, yang lebih terkenal dengan nama tulisan Rumi (sejajar dengan tulisan Melayu yang lebih terkenal dengan nama tulisan Jawi).

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Untuk melaksanakan apa yang telah di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pelajaran tadi, dapatkah beliau memberi pengakuan akan memerintah Jabatan Pelajaran supaya Papan Pemberitahu Sekolah² Kebangsaan di-tulis dengan bahasa Kebangsaan tulisan Jawi dan Rumi.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab soalan ini, memang dari dahulu lagi, boleh di-tulis didalam dua² bahasa sama ada tulisan rumi atau pun jawi. Akan tetapi oleh kerana sa-tengah² daripada sekolah² nampak-nya tidak begitu mengikut chara ini. Kementerian Pelajaran akan mengambil perhatian atas perkara itu.

Pelajaran Ugama di-Sekolah²

3. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu memandang kepada dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak menjalankan pelajaran Ugama Islam di-Sekolah² Kebangsaan dan Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan dalam darjah² yang bilangan murid² Islam ia-lah 15 orang atau lebih, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menyatukan Sekolah² Ugama Kerajaan sa-belah petang yang ada sekarang, dengan Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sekolah² Ugama Kerajaan di-sa-belah petang di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri. Sekolah Kebangsaan dan Sekolah² Jenis Kebangsaan bukanlah Sekolah Ugama. Bagaimana pun dalam Sekshen 49 Undang² Pelajaran No. 2 tahun 1957 ada menyatakan jika di-dalam sa-buah sekolah yang ada bilangan murid² Islam 15 orang atau lebih, murid² itu hendak-lah di-beri Pengajaran Ugama Islam oleh guru² Ugama yang di-sahkan oleh Pehak yang berkuasa Kerajaan Negeri, sa-kurang²-nya 2 jam pada sa-minggu di-dalam Jadual Pengajaran 'Am dan Pengurus² atau Pengelola² Sekolah itu hendak-lah membuat persediaan yang sesuai bagi menchapai maksud tersebut.

Menchegah orang Melayu daripada menukarkan lesen² taxi dan lorry kepada orang² bukan Melayu

4. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan apa-kah langkah yang sudah di-ambil atau yang akan di-ambil untuk menchegah orang² Melayu yang mempunyai lesen² taxi dan lesen² lorry daripada menukarkan lesen² itu kepada orang² bukan Melayu.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut Bab 125 Undang² Traffic Ordinance, 1958, Licensing Board ada-lah berkuasa merampas balek permit² atau menggantikan permit² taxi yang melanggar sharat² di-bawah undang² itu. Satu daripada sharat²-nya ia-lah permit² itu di-benarkan istimewa kepada mereka tuan punya permit² dengan tidak boleh di-ganti atau di-tukarkan kepada sesiapa pun.

Kementerian Pengangkutan akan menjalankan segala ikhtiar menasehatkan segala tuan² punya kereta² sewa dan bagitu juga lorry² supaya mengambil berat dalam hal ini di-samping bekerjasama mengikut atoran dan sharat² undang² ini. Saya harap bagi pehak orang awam dan bagitu juga Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya dapat memberi segala rahsia² atau pun pengetahuan yang di-ketahui-nya kepada Kementerian ini supaya siasatan yang tertentu akan di-jalankan dan tindakan yang tepat akan di-ambil.

Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Mengikut keterangan-nya tadi, dapat kira-nya Menteri itu menerangkan berapa-kah banyak lesen² bas, lorry atau taxi yang telah di-rampas atau di-kenselkan kerana perbuatan yang telah melanggar undang² ini.

Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan berkenaan bas saya tak ada siapkan, kerana pertanyaan itu tidak berbangkit, tetapi berhubung dengan taxi dan lorry boleh saya beritahu di-sini. Semenjak bulan July, 1959 hingga July, 1960 ada sa-banyak 20 buah lesen taxi atau kereta² sewa yang telah di-mansokhkan

(*revoke*). Di-antara 21 buah itu, 14 daripada-nya bagi pehak orang² Melayu. Lorry 4 buah, daripada 4 buah itu 2 buah kepunyaan orang Melayu.

Commission of Enquiry on Government Daily Wages—Implementation of Recommendations

5. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state whether the recommendations of the Wages Commission will be back-dated from 24th March, 1959.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is "No." For the information of the Honourable Member I would like to say that the normal practice followed by the Government regarding increases in pay, wages and other changes in terms of conditions of service as a result of the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry is that such increases or changes would only become effective from the first day of the month following the signing of the agreement by both sides. In this case the Government chose to treat the demand as a special case and as a special favour to the daily-rated workers and the wage increase recommended by the Smith Commission is back-dated from the 1st of January, 1960. It was recommended by the Staff Side, Whitley Council, and agreed to by the Government.

Registration of Trade Unions

6. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage company unions and if not, to explain how the Fung Keong Rubber Factory Workers Union was registered before the factory commenced operation.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy of the Government is to encourage the development of a free, independent and responsible trade union movement which clearly indicates that Government does not encourage company unions which are defined as being unions organised and/or financed by the employer.

The Fung Keong Rubber Factory Workers' Union was registered after fulfilling all the requirements of the law.

7. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour how long normally it takes for the registration of a trade union from the date of application.

Enche' Bahaman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the length of time normally taken for the registration of a trade union depends on how soon the trade union concerned complies with the statutory requirements.

If the documents submitted for registration are in order, the Registrar will not take more than a week from the date of receipt of such documents to issue a Certificate of Registration.

Before a Certificate is issued, however, the Registrar must be satisfied that the union is not likely to be used for unlawful purposes or purposes contrary to or inconsistent with the objects and rules.

Low-Cost Housing Schemes, Bentong and Mentakab

8. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of the Interior to state when the Low-Cost Housing Schemes for Bentong and Mentakab will commence and whether applications made to the District Officers previously still hold good.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Low-Cost Housing Scheme at Bentong can commence as soon as agreement has been reached between the Federal Government and the State Government of Pahang regarding the terms and conditions of the provisions by the State Government of the necessary land, roads and water mains. Up to the present the State Government has not indicated whether it is prepared to accept the conditions laid down in this respect.

With regard to the Scheme at Mentakab, I can only state that neither my Ministry nor the Housing Trust has any record of an application for a Housing Scheme in this area, but if the question is intended to refer to the proposed Scheme at

Temerloh then the reasons for delay are the same as for the Scheme at Bentong.

Applications previously made to District Officers will be considered, on their merits, together with any others subsequently received.

Rubber Planting Material for Smallholders

9. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the steps taken by the Department of Agriculture to meet the demand for budwood and other planting materials by smallholders especially in the State of Pahang.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): Sir, it is presumed that the question refers to the provision of rubber planting material. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for the production of rubber planting material for smallholders through the Organisation of the Rubber Industry (Smallholders) Planting Material Scheme, 1956, of which the Director of Agriculture is the Executive Officer. The Administrators of this Scheme produce both clonal seedling stumps and budwood to meet the requirements of smallholders for both new planting and replanting throughout the Federation. The planting material so produced is available to all States and no special arrangements are made to meet the requirements of any particular State.

Clonal seedling nurseries are now being established to produce 12 million stumps in 1961 and this amount is expected to meet all the requirements. A shortage of some 2 million clonal seedling stumps is expected in 1960 as a result of the greatly increased rate of land development which has been planned and implemented since the establishment in 1959 of nurseries for the 1960 supply of stumps. Similarly, a shortage of budwood from the Board's nurseries is expected in 1960 but arrangements have been made to obtain the balance required from commercial sources. To meet the expected demand in 1961 the Board's nurseries, of which 72 acres are now in production, are being increased and

it is planned that 190 acres will be in production in time for the 1961 main budding season.

Cocoa

10. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the results achieved so far in research on cocoa planting in Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, research has been conducted on the nursery and field techniques of cocoa husbandry and on the selection and breeding of strains suitable to Malayan conditions. This research has resulted in the recommendation that the amelonado cocoa should be planted in Malaya and in comprehensive recommendations for cocoa establishment and subsequent maintenance. Since 1953, a disease of the cocoa plant called "die-back" has become severe, the severity depending to some extent on the intensity of the rainfall. This die-back is the most important single factor limiting the yield of cocoa, and research is at present directed towards ascertaining the causes and cures of this disease, and indications so far tend to show that the disease results from a nutritional imbalance in the soil. Selection and breeding over the past few years have indicated that certain genetic stocks are sufficiently vigorous to make reasonable growth despite this disease, but no immuned material has been discovered. Until this problem is solved, further cocoa planting in Malaya is being discouraged.

Mayat Orang Islam

11. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat ada-kah mayat sa-saorang Islam yang meninggal dengan terkejut di-kechualikan daripada pembelahan jika keluarga si-mati membuat desakan kepada Tuan Pegawai Polis Daerah (OCPD) mengatakan ia-itu sebab² kematian itu bukan kerana kekerasan atau pun pembunuhan.

The Acting Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Speaker, ada-lah menjadi

tanggung-jawab Pegawai Polis yang berkuasa di-dalam satu² case itu bagi memutuskan sama ada pepereksaan mayat itu patut atau tidak di-adakan sa-lepas dia membuat penyiasatan diatas sebab² kematian itu. Ia akan memerentahkan mayat itu di-pereksa hanya jika di-dapati bahawa sebab² kematian itu tidak dapat di-tentukan jika tidak dengan jalan pepereksaan mayat. Pemereksaan mayat tidak-lah selalu-nya berkehendakkan membelah mayat itu.

12. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat siapa-kah yang bertanggung-jawab membawa mayat², sa-sudah di-belah di-Rumah Sakit, daripada Rumah Sakit ka-rumah-nya.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Speaker, warith si-mati ada-lah bertanggung-jawab bagi mengambil mayat daripada rumah sakit. Walau pun demikian pehak berkuasa Rumah Sakit ada juga membantu memberi kenderaan bila² dapat di-adakan. Soalan mengadakan kenderaan bagi mengeluarkan mayat² daripada Rumah Sakit ada-lah sedang mendapat perhatian tegas oleh Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat.

13. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat berapa-kah bilangan doktor² yang telah berhenti daripada Jawatan Kerajaan kerana membuka Kedai Ubat sendiri semenjak Merdeka, dan apa-kah langkah² yang di-ambil bagi mengelakkan perberhentian saperti itu di-masa hadapan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Speaker, 40 orang doktor telah berhenti daripada jawatan semenjak Merdeka, dan daripada jumlah ini hanya 14 orang sahaja yang memberikan alasan² yang mereka itu berhenti kerana hendak menjalankan kerja sendiri. Dengan tujuan hendak menjadikan Khidmatan Perubatan Kerajaan lebih menarek hati lagi, hadiah² pelajaran tinggi ada-lah di-tawarkan kepada doktor² dan juga doktor² ada-lah di-beri peluang bergilir² berkhidmat di-Rumah² Sakit Besar. Saya suka juga menambah bahawa dalam

tahun 1956 hingga bulan August 1957, 32 orang doktor telah berhenti untuk menjalankan kerja sendiri. Walau pun demikian Kerajaan sedang memerhati kedudukan soal ini.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE INSURANCE BILL

Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to insurance; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (CONTROL OF BORROWING POWERS) BILL

Bill to regulate the borrowing powers and guarantees of public authorities; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the First time, to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS BILL

Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the exhibition of cinematograph films; presented by the Minister of the Interior; read the First time; to be read a Second time at a subsequent meeting.

BILLS

THE PASSPORTS BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act 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" be read a second time.

The present Passport Ordinance was enacted in 1949. Before that there was an Immigration Ordinance, and consequently there is a certain amount of overlapping between the present Passport Ordinance and the present Immigration Ordinance. Furthermore, in the light of experience gained in the administration of the present Ordinance, it is considered that there is a need for a revision of the Passport Ordinance.

The Bill is therefore designed to repeal and to replace the Passports Ordinance, 1949, by making such amendments therein as are occasioned by the independent status of the Federation or required as a result of experience in the administration of the Ordinance. In consequence, the Bill follows substantially the provisions of the present Ordinance, subject to the following amendments. As Honourable Members have the opportunity of reading about them in the Objects and Reasons, there is perhaps no need for me to elaborate any more beyond saying that the present Passport Ordinance has the same provisions—definition; requirement of passport; provision as to unlawful immigrants and the liability of owners and masters of vessels which bring those unlawful immigrants, the duty of masters to prevent their entry and the other liabilities, such as expenses of returning illegal immigrants; the punishment that is meted out to a person who commits an offence; provisions which give the Minister the right to make Regulations requiring persons entering the Federation to answer inquiries, or exempting any persons from all or any of the provisions; and, finally, the issue of passport.

In clause 2, Honourable Members will notice that the definition of "Commonwealth citizen" replaces that of "British subject"; in clause 4 (1) the present section 4 has been amended to make it clear that a citizen of the Federation may not now be removed under this section from this country; in clause 7 (1), the present sub-section empowers the Government to call upon the master of a vessel which brings in any person who contravenes the provision of the Ordinance to provide free return passage for that person to his place of embarkation. The obligation is limited to a period of three months, but the new sub-section extends this period to 12 months; in clause 8 new paragraphs (d) and (e), relating to the possession and use of false passports or travel documents, have been added; and in clause 9 is included power to make regulations, as I have said, relating to

exemption from the provisions of the Act, a power additional to the particular power of exemption contained in clause 3 (2).

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to go into the details of the Bill at the moment, but I would like to touch on the principle of the Bill itself. The Bill contains a large number of provisions, making restrictions on owners of vehicles and operators of vehicles, to prevent unlawful persons entering into the Federation of Malaya. Sir, the principle involved here is that the present Malayan Passport requires a signature to certify that the person applying for such a passport is entitled under the law. For this Mr. Speaker, Sir, a well-known person with standing, will have to certify that at least he knows the applicant for a number of years. In my humble opinion, Sir, the authorities concerned should remove such restrictions for the very fact that the ordinary labourer from an estate or a mining would not know a well-known person of his town, or acquainted with a well-known person of his town, for him to get a certificate of two years or three years' acquaintance with a well-known person. Now, it has become a profitable profession to certain members of the legal profession who charge heavily to endorse such applications. If a man applying for such a passport requires signature, a member of the legal profession can always liberally charge twenty to twenty-five dollars for such signature and I would like to call upon the authorities to make this passport to be obtained in an easier manner so that an ordinary person need not know an important figure of his town to get a signature. The only document necessary for such signature should be the Citizenship Certificate, which should be substantially enough for any person to sign such a document for the application. So, Sir, I draw the

attention of the Minister of External Affairs to see that such forms are introduced, at least in the beginning of next year, which would not require a signature from a person certifying that he knows the applicant for a number of years. It only increases exploitation. Sir, I humbly submit that the present form be withdrawn and a new form be introduced on the basis that every individual, who has a Citizenship Certificate, should be ordinarily eligible for a Malayan passport.

Further, Sir, the present restriction on age limit for youths to come into this country is 6 years. I remember, and I have read in the papers, that the Malayan Indian Congress, a partner of the Alliance, have accepted a resolution that the age limit should be increased to 18 years. For the first time, Sir, I see eye to eye with a partner of the Alliance, and I think it is extremely necessary. Children who went out of this country for educational purposes and purposes other than that which required them so to do, are unable to come into the Federation after the introduction of the sudden legislation which requires that a student can come into this country only if he or she is under 6 years of age. Sir, a child until the age, I should say, of 18 or more, may be in cases, are dependable on their parents and they all come under the category of minors. For this very fact, when the parents are citizens of this country and if their children are outside the Federation of Malaya, they should be allowed to come back and join the parents so long as they are within the age of 18. Therefore, I strongly oppose the present legislation which do not permit children of more than six years to come into this country. Therefore, Sir, I invite the attention of the Honourable the Prime Minister, the mover, to bear this in mind and introduce such legislation which will facilitate children, who have gone out of this country for educational and other purposes, to come back even though they are more than six years old. There are also children, Sir, born outside the Federation of Malaya. For instance,

may be when a person is serving in an Embassy or in any other part of the world, who has gone there just for the purpose of obtaining a job, in such a case the child should also be permitted to come back to the Federation whatever its age may be. Sir, I invite the attention of the Government to study the details and withdraw the present legislation and restrictions and implement a legislation which would not place such restrictions on students coming back into this country.

Again, Sir, another important factor is about the Immigration Department in Kuala Lumpur. The Immigration Department, as it stands, is very badly ventilated and it does not facilitate the public to have an easy access into the Department for various reasons, and the staff themselves do not find enough room inside the office. It is extremely badly ventilated, and public sometimes will have to wait for hours to take their turn in order to meet their

Mr. Speaker: How is that related to the second reading of this Bill?

Enche' V. David: This relates to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill does not mention anything about the Immigration Department.

Enche' V. David: Just as a matter of information, I am telling the Government Bench, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: You may inform the Government Bench in some other way, but this is not relevant to the debate.

Enche' V. David: Thank you, Sir. Therefore, it would be better for the Government to provide a better ventilated office, for the officers of the Civil Service to deal with the public in a proper manner. That is all I have, thank you, Sir.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dikehendaki di-sini meluluskan satu undang² berkenaan dengan passport dan surat² perjalanan bagi orang² yang masok ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Di-dalam section 3 daripada

rang undang² ini telah di-buat satu syarat bahawa tiap² orang yang masuk ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu daripada mana tempat sa-kali pun di-luar Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak-lah mengeluarkan passport kepada immigration officer. Dasar meletakkan bahawa orang yang masuk negeri mengeluarkan passport ada-lah satu dasar yang sehat dan perjalanan yang sa-baik²-nya. Saya mengharapkan bahawa di-dalam melaksanakan undang² yang seperti ini Perdana Menteri tentu-lah ingat bahawa dahulu waktu menjawab satu soalan daripada saya dia telah mengatakan ada orang² yang tidak mempunyai passport di-dalam negeri ini yang dia tidak tahu bilangan-nya. Orang² yang masuk ka-dalam negeri ini boleh-lah di-kawal oleh undang² ini tetapi hendak-lah di-ikhtiarkan juga supaya orang² yang ada di-dalam negeri ini di-pereksa supaya sah tidak-nya mereka itu mempunyai passport yang membolehkan mereka itu dudok di-dalam negeri ini sa-bagai orang dagang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-buah negeri yang seperti Malaya ini hendak-lah mengawal diri-nya daripada kemasokan² haram di-sebabkan oleh tidak ada surat² rasmi. Oleh yang demikian maka bahagian cheraian (2) daripada section ini yang mengatakan "It shall be lawful for the Minister in his discretion to exempt any person or class of persons either permanently or for a limited period . . .", soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "exemption" yang di-bolehkan oleh undang² dijalankan oleh Menteri menurut timbangan-nya pada fikiran saya hendak-lah di-bataskan kepada keadaan² yang sangat mustahak dan ta' dapat tidak.

Undang² ini di-buat untuk mengawal negeri ini daripada orang² yang tidak mempunyai paspot. Kita telah melihat seperti yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri di-dalam Fasal 9 (c) mengatakan:

"exempting any persons or class of persons, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, from all or any of the provisions of this Act;"

Waktu mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini, Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri

telah mengatakan bahawa kuasa yang ada di-dalam Fasal (9) bahagian (c) ini ada-lah tambahan (additional) kepada kuasa yang di-berikan oleh Menteri itu di-dalam Fasal 3. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Perdana Menteri dapat menerangkan mengapa kuasa ini mustahak sebab kalau di-dalam Undang² Fasal ketiga ini telah boleh bagi Menteri yang bersangkutan dengan kerja ini menggunakan discretion bagi mengecualikan orang² yang mempunyai paspot, maka apa-kah mustahak juga satu kuasa yang lain-nya di-katakan additional dalam Fasal 9 yang dia boleh membuat Regulation—Peraturan² untuk membolehkan bahagian (c). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak nampak memikirkan soal paspot dan soal surat² resmi bagi orang dagang dudok dalam negeri ini satu soal yang kecil bahkan ini ada-lah soal yang besar. Negeri kita ini ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang kecil dan penduduk-nya telah pun banyak. Maka sakira-nya banyak lobang Undang² yang membolehkan orang menyurokkan diri-nya, menurut itu tentu-lah akan bertambah banyak bilangan penduduk negeri ini dengan sebab kedatangan orang² asing yang tidak mempunyai document. Saya perchaya Perdana Menteri dan Menteri² yang bersangkutan dengan pentadbiran Undang² ini akan mengambil perhatian di-dalam hal² tersebut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini telah di-sebutkan oleh Perdana Menteri tadi dalam Fasal 7, bahagian yang pertama dan kedua berkenaan dengan satu syarat yang membolehkan Kerajaan menuntut supaya orang² yang telah masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan tidak mempunyai syarat² yang mesti di-kembalikan dengan tanggung-jawab Perkapalan atau Sharikat² Kapal yang membawa-nya ka-dalam negeri ini. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam hal ini saya rasa provided bahagian kedua pechahan pertama:

"Provided that no such master shall be liable as aforesaid unless such order has been made by the Controller within twelve months from the date upon which such person entered the Federation."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masuk dengan tidak berpaspot bukan-lah satu

perkara yang boleh dapat diketahui oleh Kerajaan dengan serta merta. Sebab niat masuk dengan tidak berpasport ini pun sudah tidak betul pada asal-nya. Maka dalam itu tidak-lah dia lalu melintas dihadapan Immigration Officer dan mengkhabarkan dengan segala tawadzuk dan hormat-nya bahawa saya hendak masuk ka-Tanah Melayu ini tidak ada paspot! Ini tidak pernah berlaku. Jadi bererti-lah bahawa Kerajaan tidak mengetahui hal ini dengan serta merta. Maka saya memikirkan kalau-lah sa-tahun kita buat tentu-lah akan membahayakan. Saya fikir patut-lah Undang² ini diketatkan ya'ani boleh-lah di-katakan sa-umpama-nya sa-tahun sa-sudah di-ketahui oleh Kerajaan baharu-lah di-jadikan had ya'ani sa-sudah Kerajaan tahu dia ini masuk dengan tidak ada paspot sa-tahun maka kapal itu; jika di-beri tahu dalam masa sa-tahun itu berkewajipan-lah ia di-kembalikan. Jadi, sakira-nya sudah dia masuk pada 5 haribulan June tetapi di-ketahui oleh Kerajaan pada 5 haribulan December sa-sudah bulan December akan datang pun Kerajaan tidak memberi tahu kepada master of a vessel, maka pada masa itu gugor-lah hak Kerajaan. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara sa-macam ini tentu-lah terpaksa di-perhatikan dengan halus-nya supaya tidak berlaku kamasokan haram dalam negeri ini. Saya fikir hal ini patut-lah di-ketatkan dan pehak kami di-sini berchadang mengadakan pindaan dalam hal ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian kedua daripada Fasal 7 ini mengatak-

"If the master of a vessel fails to comply"

Jadi, dia akan kena denda tidak lebeh daripada \$1,000. Ini, pada fikiran saya amat-lah ringan. Kita tidak berhadapan dengan orang² biasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara menyeludup masuk. Kita berhadapan dengan orang² chekap dan jahat. Kalau master of a vessel itu sanggup, umpama-nya menerima \$2,000 daripada sa-orang yang hendak lari dari negeri lain untuk menchuri masuk ka-negeri ini maka tentu-lah tidak keberatan

master of a vessel menerima-nya dan memasokkan-nya ka-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sebab dia akan di-denda hanya \$1,000. Maka pada fikiran saya patut-lah di-naikkan masa tanggong-jawab dan banyak denda yang di-kenakan kepada master of a vessel di-dalam kerja-nya memasokkan sa-saorang ka-dalam negeri ini dengan tidak mempunyai paspot. Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah berhubung rapat dengan dasar kita dalam negeri ini yang mustahak bahawa kita mengawal negeri kita. Negeri kita ada-lah berhadapan dengan kekurangan² yang di-rasai oleh ra'ayat kita sendiri maka jangan-lah di-jadikan Undang² paspot ini longgar hingga memasokkan dengan haram orang² yang bukan menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just one comment to make on this Bill in relation to Clause 7, which provides that the period of three months during which an obligation to provide free return passage exists is increased to 12 months. This Clause 7 is in relation to Clause 4 and it gives power to the Controller to order such a person to be detained in custody for such period as may be necessary for the purpose of making arrangements for his removal.

I would appreciate it very much if the Honourable the Prime Minister would clarify the position. In increasing this period from three months to twelve months, does it mean that an unfortunate illegal immigrant can be detained up to a maximum of 12 months until arrangements have been made by a master of a ship to ship him off?

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Noor: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga hendak berchapak sedikit berhubung dengan undang² ini, walau pun saya rasa bahawa kita akan meluluskan-nya, tetapi dalam beberapa bahagian undang² ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-suarakan oleh beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang mana patut di-pinda supaya di-perluaskan lagi Undang² Passport ini. Saya memandangkan daripada Fasal 4 cheraian (1)

dengan keadaan² di-negeri kita yang sudah² sa-bagaimana yang kita ma'alom bahawa sekarang harus-lah kita perketatkan lagi undang² ini, kerana dengan chara yang ada ini katakan-lah 6 bulan atau six months ia-itu di-cheraian (1) akan di-denda sa-banyak \$2,000 sahaja. Perkara yang saperti ini memang boleh di-jalankan perkara² yang tidak baik, atau pun chara² penyeludupan penjara yang saperti itu, atau pun denda sa-saorang itu tidak berapa berat, dan dengan ini harus-lah kita tambah gandakan lagi hukuman² itu.

Dan juga pernah kejadian² yang kita dengar di-negeri² lain di-mana beberapa belas kejadian berlaku di-negeri kita. Saya fikir perkara ini mungkin berlaku atau berulang lagi sa-sudah di-dapati ia berkali² masuk, kemudian di-denda dengan jalan bayaran itu, tentu sekali ia boleh bayar, tetapi kalau ia tidak boleh bayar denda itu maka tentu-lah di-hukom penjara sahaja saperti yang di-jalankan ini. Dengan undang² yang ada ini, maka kalau dia masuk sekali lagi atau dua tiga kali sekali pun, undang² kita sudah terikat dengan undang² hukuman penjara saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam bahagian 4 ini. Oleh itu, di-sini harus-lah juga tiap² sa-orang yang di-dapati melakukan dua atau tiga kali kesalahan itu di-denda dengan di-gandakan hukuman penjara itu, dan saya akan meniadakan membuat satu pindaan.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar touched rather generally on the law regarding immigration, and also passport. Therefore, there is nothing for me to reply to him beyond saying that with regard to his remarks about the office accommodation in the Passport Office, I quite agree that it is rather restricted, and it is the aim of this Government to build a new office for them. I have taken note of everything he has brought forward, and assure him that it will be dealt with in other Enactments.

With regard to the remarks made by the Honourable Member from

Kuala Trengganu Selatan—i.e., whether a person who has been found to be in possession of a forged certificate under clause 4 should be detained until such time as the master of the ship removed him from this country—the fact is this: that this clause 4 deals with possession of forged documents or those who come into this country with a document other than that which is legal. The other clause deals with persons who got entry or who sought and gained entry into this country without any form of travel document. It means that such a person is brought by a ship without any travel document and if he is found out, the Government will make it the responsibility of the ship's master to return him, if he is found to have come into this country by a certain ship. It would mean naturally that the person would be detained until he is removed from this country by the ship which has brought him and if the ship does not remove him, then the master of the ship will be fined up to a maximum of one thousand dollars. I do not know whether there is anything else to add beyond saying that the extension of the period from three months to twelve months does not mean that an illegal immigrant will be detained longer than is absolutely necessary. But if an illegal immigrant is not discovered after a period of three months, the master of the ship is still liable to repatriate him if he is found out out within a period of twelve months.

Berkenaan dengan apa yang disebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok ia-itu undang² ini patut-lah di-perketatkan lagi. Memang tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang mengeluarkan undang² ini hendak memperketatkan lagi undang² ini.

Berhubung dengan Bab 9 dalam undang² ini di-mana akan di-kuat kuasakan ia-itu tujuan-nya hendak mengadakan *regulations—regulations* itu yang hendak menentukan sekian² orang yang boleh masuk dan keluar dengan tidak ada passport. Orang yang sa-umpama itu ia-lah orang

yang duduk di-Singapura, jadi akan di-*Gazette*-kan berhubung dengan perkara² *regulations* itu. Tetapi, berkenaan Fasal 7 perkara Menteri, dan Fasal 3 ini ia-lah perkara kuasa yang di-beri kepada Menteri itu. Kuasa² ini atau pun kebenaran yang di-beri masok dengan tidak ada passport, maka ini ada-lah kuasa istimewa yang di-beri kepada Menteri itu dan tidak ada di-*Gazette*-kan.

Dan lagi sa-lain daripada itu saya tak nampak ada apa² yang hendak di-sebutkan, melainkan jika ada tertinggal, saya harap tuan² boleh menegor sekarang ini. Saya tak dapat tulis apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut itu, kerana sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi saya sudah tertinggal.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohamed Noor: Saya akan chakapkan nanti.

Tunku Abdul Rahman: Baik-lah, terima kaseh.

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—

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I want to move an amendment, Sir. Clause 2 says, "In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"'alien' means a person who is not . . .", add after the words "who is not" the words "a citizen of the Federation", so that the whole text will read:

"In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

'alien' means a person who is not a citizen of the Federation, a Commonwealth citizen, a British protected person or a citizen of the Republic of Ireland;".

Mr. Speaker: Your proposed amendment is to add the words "a citizen of the Federation" in the first line of clause 2 after the word "not". Is it so?

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Yes.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think the amendment is actually necessary, because under the Federal Constitution the definition of a citizen of the Federation is a Commonwealth citizen, and also under the British Nationality Act, 1948. For the information of the Honourable Member, I would like to read section 29 (1) of the Federation of Malaya Constitution,

"In accordance with the position of the Federation within the Commonwealth, every person who is a citizen of the Federation enjoys by virtue of that citizenship the status of a Commonwealth citizen in common with the citizens of other Commonwealth countries."

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: In deference to the Prime Minister I will withdraw my amendment. But the reason for my moving it was an indication that we are now an independent country and, therefore, the definition of an "alien" should be that he is not a citizen of the Federation. I agree that the definition of a Commonwealth citizen does cover a Federal citizen. So, in deference to the Prime Minister I withdraw my amendment.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak hendak meminda undang² ini sebab ada orang lain yang hendak meminda-nya. Tetapi dalam keterangan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri tadi "It shall be lawful for the Minister in his discretion to exempt any person or class . . .". Saya hendak bertanya dalam Committee Stage ini ia-itu macham mana bentok orang-nya yang dalam "discretion" Menteri itu boleh di-kechualikan daripada mempunyai passport pada biasa-nya. Dalam Bahagian 9 ia telah menyatakan tadi "exemption" Menteri hendak membuat peratoran orang² dari Singapura itu hendak di-gezetkan. Tetapi dalam Fasal 3 ini saya minta keterangan macham mana orang-nya, ada-kah orang² yang tertentu atau pun hanya terpulang kepada agak² ia sahaja?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menerangkan soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Bahawa orang² yang dapat masok ka-sini dengan tidak ada paspot ia-lah ahli²

visiting forces, orang² yang ada border pas yang datang dari Siam ka-Tanah Melayu pada tiap² tahun kerana memotong padi, orang² yang turun daripada kapal terbang dan orang Islam yang pergi Haji (pilgrimage) yang ada special privilege pas dan yang tidak ada special privilege pas. Dan orang² yang saya sebutkan daripada Singapura itu akan di-gezetkan, dan orang² daripada Malaya yang pergi menangkap ikan yang perahu atau kapal layar-nya ada berdaftar (registered) dan juga penuntut² (students) yang keluar negeri yang dahulu-nya tidak ada paspot Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang bertujuan hendak kembali ka-Tanah Melayu ini.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan satu pindaan ia-itu Fasal 4. (1) di-barisan tiga "six months" itu di-gantikan kepada "one year", dan di-Fasal 4. (1) juga di-barisan empat "two thousand dollars" itu di-gantikan kepada "four thousand dollars".

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, ini ada satu pindaan yang di-chadangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut ia-itu pada Clause 4. (1) kalimah "six months" itu di-tukar kepada "one year" di-barisan yang ketiga, dan kalimah "two thousand dollars" itu di-tukar kepada "four thousand dollars" di-barisan yang keempat dalam Clause 4. (1).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh

Mr. Speaker: Dalam Jawatan-Kuasa tidak payah di-sokong, kalau hendak memberi alasan, jemput-lah.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: . . . alasan saya, masa yang 6 bulan ini ada-lah di-pandang singkat dan ringan, kerana Malaya ini ada-lah satu negeri yang mempunyai kemudahan yang banyak dalam mata pencharian. Jadi 6 bulan itu tidak-lah akan menghalang orang² yang hendak masuk ka-Tanah Melayu dengan jalan haram. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya sokong di-atas pindaan yang tersebut.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, tujuan yang pertama menentukan hukuman penjara tidak lebeh daripada 6 bulan dan di-denda tidak lebeh daripada \$2,000 itu ia-lah kerana hendak mencheptakan pembicharaan case yang di-bawah undang² ini, jadi itu-lah sebab-nya di-beri kuasa kepada Sessions Court membicharakan case itu. Tetapi boleh-lah saya terima "imprisonment for a term" atau pun penjara tidak lebeh daripada satu tahun, itu di-terima kerana termasuk dalam kuasa Sessions Court. Berkenaan dengan denda itu saya nampak tidak boleh lebeh daripada \$2,000 kalau lebeh daripada \$2,000 case itu di-bicharakan di-High Court, dan tiap² case yang di-bicharakan di-High Court itu mengambil masa, sedangkan case ini hendak di-bicharakan dengan masa yang chepat. Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat bersetuju, boleh-lah saya compromise atau pun

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Bertolak ansor!

The Prime Minister: pindaan kepada satu tahun itu saya terima, yang \$2,000 itu tidak payah-lah di-pinda.

Dr. Burhanuddin: Yang \$4,000 itu saya tarek balek.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, tarek balek.

Mr. Speaker: The question before the House is the amendment proposed to clause 4 (1) to delete "six months" and to substitute it with "one year".

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive and clause 4, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak pindaan yang di-chadangkan itu tidak dapat hendak di-terima kerana yang pertama sa-kali dalam undang² dahulu di-benarkan tiga bulan dan kita telah pun menambahkan sampai satu tahun. Jadi satu tahun ini sa-suai juga dengan Undang² Immigration yang ada sekarang. Jika kita tambah kepada dua tahun nampak-nya Undang² Passport ini lanjut daripada Undang² Immigration.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Bahawa Undang² Passport ini lari daripada Undang² Immigration tentu-lah tidak menjadi soal di-sini. Tetapi saya lebih suka kalau Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dapat menyebutkan hujjah² bagaimanakan umpama-nya akan terjadi kalau sa-kira-nya terlambat Kerajaan menemui orang salah ini, umpama-nya bulan 11 atau bulan 13 dan terlambat mengeluarkan order daripada masa sa-tahun. Yang sa-benar-nya pindaan ini di-kemukakan ia-lah supaya kawalan itu di-beri kepada satu masa yang agak panjang sedikit kerana berhadapan dengan orang² yang lain daripada orang biasa dan ini-lah sebab-nya kita mengemukakan pindaan. Sa-kira-nya Perdana Menteri umpama-nya dapat menyebut di-sini bahawa ada satu arrangement atau peratoran² yang khas untuk mengawal, tentu-lah lebih dekat pada menjawab hujjah² itu. Tidak-lah chukup samata² dengan mengatakan lain daripada Immigration Regulation.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memang sudah menjadi suatu tanggungan kepada Kerajaan. Lazim-nya kalau di-dapati sa-sorang masuk ka-dalam negeri ini dengan tidak tahu chara²-nya dia masuk, jadi Kerajaan hantar dia keluar. Lazim di-buat umpama itu. Jadi yang dua belas bulan ini ia-lah tanggungan yang di-letakkan di-atas bahu captain kapal yang membawa masuk kalau kita dapati siapa yang membawa masuk. Tetapi lazim-nya tidak pernah dapat tahu, jadi Kerajaan kena hantar orang itu keluar.

Mr. Speaker: The Question before the House is an amendment moved by the Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir. The amendment is to delete the words "twelve months" from the last line but one in Clause 7 (1) and substitute thereof the words "two years".

Amendment put, and negatived.

Clauses 5 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 12 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL

Second Reading

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to consolidate the law relating to the acquisition of land, the assessment of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition, and other matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Sir, in submitting this Bill to the House, it is my earnest hope that this Bill will not become a matter of controversy. This Bill is essentially a consolidating measure, containing largely a re-statement of existing laws in which changes are kept to a minimum. As Honourable Members are aware, land acquisition is a State matter and is at present governed by five separate laws, and the fact that we are able to enact one Federal law covering the whole country is to my mind a great step forward.

This Bill was discussed very carefully with the State Governments and the National Land Council and the various views expressed by the States have been examined. The provisions of this Bill represent a measure of agreement so far reached with the States.

Sir, some people may feel that we should take the opportunity to modernise the whole of the law relating to land acquisition and introduce an entirely new concept. We have, Sir, looked into the possibility of this and have examined examples of legislation in other countries, more particularly the legislation existing or proposed in India and Australia, the experience of which countries is most likely to be comparable with our own and most likely to be valuable to us. However, the introduction of such entirely new entity as Land Valuation Court or of the procedures which are used elsewhere would not be of any assistance to the Federation. To give an example, a prerequisite for the establishment of a

Land Valuation Court would be the existence of a body of highly qualified valuers incorporated in a society or institute maintaining high professional standards. Until it is possible and is proved desirable to make such a fundamental change in the whole system of acquisition, the Government intends to hold as closely as possible to that system which is well-known both to officers, Members of the Bar, Land Surveyors and the public as a whole. As I have said, land acquisition is a State matter and, therefore, it is necessary, before we make any change, to carry all the eleven State Governments with us.

Sir, I now turn to the provisions in this Bill which is before the House today, and in the first instance I would like to make it clear to the House that this is a Federal Bill introduced under Article 76 (4) of the Constitution for the purpose of ensuring uniformity within all the States in the matter of compulsory land acquisition. This course has been agreed to by all State Governments concerned, and, upon the passage of this Bill through Parliament, this Act will repeal all existing State legislation upon land acquisition matters and replace them by a uniform system which, where it differs from the old, is, I hope, improved and simplified. This uniform system will come into operation in the States as soon as the Bill is passed, and it will not be necessary for any State Government to adopt this Act by a special motion in its own Legislature.

Sir, as I have said, this is mainly a consolidating law and the features in which uniformity has now been secured and minor inconsistencies are fully explained in the lengthy Explanatory Statement attached to this Bill. As mentioned there have been no fewer than five separate laws relating to land acquisition and none of which was entirely satisfactory in itself. Therefore, a multiplicity of these minor changes have been necessary and this House will not wish me to go into further detail on these measures which are, in fact, a form of tidying-up without any really significant change and are all fully dealt with in the Explanatory Statement.

However, in four important aspects fundamental changes were found necessary and we have taken this opportunity of introducing them. I am convinced, Sir, that Honourable Members will agree with me that these amendments are entirely justifiable. These four matters in the order in which they appear in this Bill are:

- (1) The introduction of a summary acquisition procedure in appropriate cases;
- (2) Amended provisions for entry on land in cases of urgency;
- (3) The conferment on the State of the right of appeal against a Collector's award; and
- (4) Provisions for obtaining temporary access across land for public purposes.

Now, I will deal with each of these subjects in turn.

Summary Acquisition Procedure (Part III)—Honourable Members will realise that in many cases of compulsory acquisition, for example, for roads, canals or bunds, and even more perhaps in the case of pipelines, the land to be acquired may extend to many miles of country and although the aggregate area is large, the amount of land to be taken from any one landowner may be exceedingly small. Now, the full procedure provided in this Act must be one which provides the fullest protection to land owners from whom large areas of valuable land is to be taken. However, this procedure is not really appropriate for use in cases such as I have mentioned in which a great number of separate landowners may be losing no more than a few poles and of which the value may not be more than a few dollars.

Accordingly, this new Part III enables the Collector to proceed in a summary manner, if necessary, in the field or on the spot by reaching oral agreement with the owner or occupier and by paying compensation on the spot. In this way, a great deal of unnecessary travelling on the part of landowners and a great deal of unnecessary book work, preparation of forms, recording of evidence, etc., can be avoided. At the same time the rights

of the individual landowner are fully preserved in that—

- (a) the summary procedure cannot be commenced until the full process of notification of all persons interested has been completed in accordance with Section 17 (1) of the Bill; and
- (b) where any person rejects the award offered or fails to appear before the Collector, the enquiry is either resumed as a full enquiry under Section 12, or the award can be paid into Court and the person aggrieved will have the full rights of objection as provided under Part V of the Bill.

Entry in cases of urgency—As regards entry in cases of urgency as provided under Sections 19, 20 and 21, the fact that Government may need to take possession urgently of land before full acquisition proceedings have been taken is recognised in all the existing acquisition laws of the States. However, the extent of this recognition and of the powers to enter upon land are widely different. In Johore, for example, the Government is empowered to enter upon “any land needed for a public purpose.” In the States which have adopted the F.M.S. Enactment, the Government may enter only upon “unoccupied land.” The position in the States of Penang and Malacca, arising from the old S.S. Ordinance, is roughly midway between these two extremes, since there the Government may enter upon “any waste or arable land.”

It is clearly anomalous that within the Federation there should be these widely different powers in different places and in drafting the appropriate section of this Bill, namely sections 19, 20 and 21, uniformity has been established and, more important, the needs of the present day have been taken into account. In modern conditions there is more and more occasion to take early possession of land for urgent works and this need has become even more evident in view of the Rural Development Programme. It is for example, Sir, intolerable that an urgent project to build a road for the public benefit should be held up

by the obstruction of perhaps one landowner. It is essential—and I am sure this House will agree—that where Government needs to commence urgent development works it should be able to take immediate possession of any land provided that the owner's rights to full compensation are not prejudiced.

Clauses 19, 20 and 21 accordingly provide that in cases of urgency any “country or arable land or unoccupied land” may be entered upon once the need for urgency has been certified by the State Authority. Definitions of these three types of land are included in the provisions. “Country land” is a term employed with a definite meaning in all Land Codes in the Malay States and “arable land” in respect of Penang and Malacca has been defined to follow that meaning as closely as possible. By the definition of “unoccupied land” it is intended that land within a town or urban area whether or not it is “town land” within the meaning of the Malay State Land Codes shall be liable to immediate entry where it is not developed for urban purposes or for purposes prescribed in the document of title.

Briefly, Sir, the intention is that Government shall have a right to enter upon land or such portions of any land as have no buildings. It is accepted that where a building exists on land, whether urban or country, the owner or occupier of that building has definite rights which cannot be terminated as abruptly as land which is unoccupied or which only has cultivation. It is the purpose of sections 20 and 21 to provide safeguards for such buildings and their occupants. At the same time the public right to early access must be considered and accordingly a term of 60 days is fixed as the outside limit for continued occupation.

Now, Sir, I propose to move an amendment to section 20 (b) (ii) by deleting all the words “whichever is the less” in the last line, in order to give an option to the landowner whether he would like to have compensation for the full value of the land or for the cost of removal and

re-erection. I think this will make it clear that it is not the intention of the Government to cause any hardship to smallholders, or owners of temporary or small houses.

Honourable Members may be interested to learn that a Bill is being introduced in the Singapore Legislative Assembly to amend the Acquisition Ordinance of that territory, which of course is the same Straits Settlements Ordinance as is in force in Penang and Malacca. The proposed amendment is to delete all the words "waste or arable" and the effect of this amendment will be to put the Singapore law on all fours with the law which has so far prevailed in the State of Johore. This Government however has not gone as far as to provide for urgent entry to any land; the intention of this Bill is only to provide for urgent entry to unoccupied land.

Right of Appeal by the State or by the Government under Section 37 (3)—In none of the existing State laws is Government given any right of appeal against a Collector's award. This would seem to proceed from a laudable but entirely mistaken view that Government should not be able to appeal against the act of one of its own officers. The view is mistaken in that when hearing an enquiry and making an award the Collector is acting in a quasi judicial capacity and is not subject to administrative direction. The initial valuation made in any acquisition case may be substantially modified as a result of evidence given to the Collector during an enquiry and the final award may be greatly enhanced. Any other party to an acquisition proceeding, including a public corporation for whom an acquisition is being made, have the right of appeal against a Collector's award and there is no reason whatever why the same relief should be denied to the State or Government.

Further the existing laws take no cognizance of the fact that "Government" is not a single entity in this country and that the Government aggrieved by an award is not necessarily the Government by whom the Collector was employed. A great

and possible increasing amount of acquisition will need to be done on behalf of the Federal Government in the future and the Federal Government cannot in any way be regarded as to be in a position to influence the decision of a Collector of Land Revenue who, in most cases, or in fact in all cases, is an officer employed by the State Government.

Accordingly in Section 37 (3) the Federal or any State Government may appeal in any case where the total amount of an award for a particular piece of land exceeds \$5,000.

Temporary access to or across land (Part VII)—Provisions already exist for temporary occupation of any land up to a limit of 3 years where this is necessary for public purposes. However the existing provisions are somewhat confused and unsatisfactory and do not cover all possible cases. It happens, for example, that drainage works or other construction works which will benefit a vast tract of land cannot be commenced until heavy machinery and other equipment has been brought to the spot: frequently there is no route to that particular spot except across privately-owned land. This situation is similar to that for which the "right of way" procedure is provided in State Land Codes but that procedure cannot be invoked in these cases. It is considered that justice will be done by the new provision in Section 61 by which temporary access can be taken across any land subject to full compensation for any damage which is done.

Since this is the first occasion upon which any legislation with regard to land matters has been uniformly applied both to the Malay States and also to the States of Penang and Malacca in which the basic system of land tenure are entirely different, I will in conclusion refer very briefly to this aspect of the Bill. A considerable number of new definitions and new sections have been required to bring Penang and Malacca within the scope of this Act but in fact these new provisions do not relate to the introduction of any new principles: they are required solely because of

the complications of the system of recording interests in land in those States.

Now, Sir, there is a provision under section 69 which gives power to the Minister to make, with the approval of the National Land Council, rules and regulations to provide for the guidance of officers and also to add, amend or revoke any of the Forms in the Second Schedule. The purpose of this section, Sir, is to enable the administration of the acquisition of land to be carried out satisfactorily. So, should there be any minor inconsistency or any matter to be smoothened out, as, for example, under section 16, where there is no mention of any time limit for any award to be made by the Collector, I hope to put these matters right by having regulations made under section 69 of the Bill with the approval of the National Land Council.

As I have said, and I repeat it here again, this matter of acquisition of land is an entirely State matter; the Federal Government has to move with the States and therefore we cannot take any action unless we have the full approval of all the eleven State Governments concerned, and unless all the State Governments agree, there is no point in having a Federal law on a matter like this. Therefore, Sir, I hope, in considering this Bill, Honourable Members will bear in mind that we cannot move as fast as we here want, because we have got to carry the State Governments with us. So, if there are suggestions for consideration or for improving the provisions in the Bill, I must say that many of the provisions in the Bill are complicated enough as they are now, but I would be only too glad to consider them and to bringing them for consultation with the State Governments in the National Land Council.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while agreeing with the Honourable Minister that it

is highly desirable to have unity in the law for the whole of the Federation with regard to land acquisition, I am afraid I cannot agree with him when he says that though it is desirable to make changes, very little can be done with regard to making radical changes to the law.

However, I would suggest to the Honourable Minister that there are certain features in the land acquisition law at the present moment which are highly undesirable and they should be amended as soon as possible to safeguard the public interests. I refer here to one very important question, namely, the question of land valuation. There are provisions in the present law which are not in line with the previous concept of placing the value of land at its market value. We are quite aware, and I think a lot of people are aware of this fact, that there is no sufficient safeguard with regard to the freezing of the value of land when Government is going to acquire it. It is an open secret that when the Government deliberates on acquiring a piece of land somewhere, before the actual decision is taken on acquiring the land, it is found that land values have already been increased. It is discovered that there are a lot of transactions in land in that particular area, so that when the time comes for the acquisition of land for a public purpose, it is discovered that land values have doubled or even trebled. This is a matter of very great importance and I think any new law on land acquisition must make provisions to safeguard public interests against speculators. I wonder whether it is necessary for me to give examples of this, because if I merely make a statement without giving examples of fact, members of this House may say that I am merely making a statement without substantiating it. So, for this, Sir, we have to look only very close to the Federal capital, to land values in the vicinity of Port Swettenham and Klang. It is a wellknown fact that even before the blueprint for the development of that area is out, there is a lot of speculation in land there. Not content with that, we have seen that rubber estates—limited companies

with rubber lands in that vicinity—their share prices went up all of a sudden for no reason whatsoever; and if we look around we will discover that it is due to the fact that a lot of people are wanting to buy shares in companies with rubber land in the Port Swettenham area. As a result of that, we find for no reason whatsoever that share prices have gone up, because certain people got to know that Government is going to develop land in that particular area, and as a result of that started to speculate on shares. So, I submit, Sir, that there should be a provision in the Ordinance to safeguard the public interests.

On page 27, we have the First Schedule which sets out the principles relating to the determination of compensation. On para. 1, it says:

“For the purposes of this Act the term ‘market value’ where applied to any scheduled land shall mean the market value of such land:

- (a) at the date of publication in the *Gazette* of the notification under section 4, provided that such notification shall within six months from the date thereof be followed by a declaration under section 8 in respect of all or some part of the land in the locality specified, or;
- (b) in other cases, at the date of the publication in the *Gazette* . . .”.

It is my view that this is not a sufficient safeguard, because if we determine market value at the particular juncture, there will be scope for speculators to speculate on land. I presume that market value is determined by the last previous transaction before the publication in the *Gazette*, and, so, there is nothing to prevent unscrupulous speculators from acquiring land and reselling it again to somebody else at an enhanced value. So, unless there is some other safeguard there is bound to be speculation. I would suggest that a safeguard will be perhaps to freeze the land value at a certain date—and perhaps a five-year period will be quite a reasonable stand to adopt in freezing land values.

The other point which I would like to mention here is the question of acquisition for public purposes. It seems to me that the Government here is rather careful in this respect as they mentioned that they were not

even prepared to go as far as the Government of Johore. It seems to me here that there is a very great contradiction in Government policy over this, because it seems to me that when it comes to a case of freedom of private individuals the Government always says that “we must always have the last say because it is in the public interest that we must do such and such a thing and in that respect our Ministers must have arbitrary powers to decide what should be done”. But when we come to cases where the property of the people are concerned then the Government says: “Oh, no, we must not do anything of that sort, because in this case it is contrary to the rights of our property-owning citizens and in that respect we cannot go so far as this, even though public interest is involved”.

This, I submit, Sir, is not very desirable, because, if, in my opinion, the whole responsibility of the Government is towards the public, then public interest must come before any other interest—whether it is in the interest of property-owning people or other people—and they must be placed on the same status. In this respect, I am afraid the Government is placing a great deal of emphasis in safeguarding the interest of property-owning landlords, and I must say here that most of the property-owning people in this country are foreigners in the true sense of the word, in that they are not citizens of this country and the Government, in putting forward legislation on the same lines as the old colonial legislation for all the States, are actually carrying out this old tradition of safeguarding a certain class of people. I quite realise that such classes of people do exercise quite a great deal of influence on the Government, but in the world of this nature where the public interest is concerned, one must not allow all these considerations to come in. There is no point for the Government to go around the country telling the people that they are working for the interest of the rural people and yet, when they come to a problem like this, they are not

prepared to tackle the problem fearlessly.

On this particular line, I would like to point out certain anomalies in the Ordinance in which, I am afraid, in spite of assurances given by the Honourable the Minister, we still find that the poor people will find it rather difficult in respect of appeals and all that, because there is a provision somewhere that any person, who is aggrieved by the value given to his land can only appeal if he pays a deposit, and when we turn round to the section on deposit, it says that the deposit will have to be the actual value of the land or a thousand dollars whichever is the less. But surely, one must realise that a person who owns just a small piece of land will find it rather difficult to deposit that sum of money. And again here, we have another provision to the effect that in regard to a land that has a value less than \$500, the decision of the Collector is final. Here again, I am mentioning this fact merely to demonstrate the point not so much that the Collector will act unfairly but more on the fact that when placing both the rich and the poor on the same basis as far as this Ordinance is concerned, the rich will have a better recourse to law because of the simple fact that they are in possession of wealth.

Therefore, Sir, in the light of what I have said, I sincerely hope that the Honourable the Minister concerned will look into all these matters so that the necessary amendments can be made in the near future to make this Bill really an Ordinance that will serve the public interests.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-luluskan oleh Perlembagaan, undang² menyatukan soal² bersangkutan dengan tanah ada-lah di-bolehan di-buat oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya bersetuju bahawa ini di-lakukan tetapi sa-belum kita membahath soal ini saya minta kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua sedikit kelulusan untuk mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan supaya soal² yang bersangkutan dengan orang² kampung

elok-lah di-buat borang²-nya dalam bahasa Melayu. Sebab bagini banyak borang² yang telah di-buat nampak saya tidak ada-lah yang di-buat dalam bahasa Melayu.

Land acquisition tentu-lah akan terkena kapada orang² dalam kampung² yang tidak tahu bahasa Inggeris maka tentu-lah merbahaya kapada mereka itu sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak di-beri borang² yang boleh di-faham mereka itu sendiri. Perinsip pengambilan tanah bagi maksud² 'am tentu-lah tidak mesti berlawanan dengan perinsip membenarkan sa-sorang berhak mempunyai harta sendiri, sebab tujuan kita di-dalam melakukan pengambilan tanah ia-lah untuk kepentingan² 'am. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam section 3 daripada undang² ini mengatakan:

"The State Authority may acquire any land which is needed—

(a) for any public purpose".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita mengemukakan Undang² Pengambilan Tanah chara ini tersentuh-lah sedikit sa-banyak-nya hak orang² mempunyai harta-nya. Saya harap kapada Kerajaan supaya di-adakan satu penta'rifan yang luas di-dalam lengkongan "public purpose". Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Timbalan Perdana Menteri baharu sa-bentar ini telah menyebut beberapa mital yang di-katakan bagi maksud 'am yang membolehkan Kerajaan melakukan pengambilan tanah dengan certificate of urgency, tetapi di-dalam undang² ini tidak-lah semua pengambilan tanah itu di-lakukan dengan chara yang demikian. Ada-lah "public purpose" yang boleh jadi menjadi soalan dan di-bahathkan sama ada ia-itu benar "public purpose" atau tidak. Apa lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakala dalam bahagian (b):

"by any person or corporation undertaking a work which in the opinion of the State Authority is of public utility"

kepentingan sa-sorang s a u d a g a r besar yang mempunyai ranchangan yang pada lahir-nya ranchangan itu ia-lah untuk membanyakkan hasil negeri ini tentu-lah dari segi authority boleh di-pandang semua itu "public utility". Di-dalam soal ini amat-lah mustahak bagi Kerajaan melakukan satu pertimbangan supaya harta

orang² yang miskin yang tidak ada mempunyai harta sa-lain daripada harta itu dapat di-kawal dengan halus-nya.

Di-dalam undang² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada beberapa perkara yang saya rasa maseh boleh berlaku sadikit sa-banyak kedzaliman kapada orang² yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan tanah mereka. Tadi Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri menyatakan bahawa oleh kerana perkara ini ada-lah perkara yang bersangkutan dengan Kerajaan² Negeri tegoran² yang di-kemukakan di-sini akan di-bawa-lah kapada timbangan mereka. Saya rasa ini ada-lah amat baik sebab menurut pengalaman saya di-Parlimen ini sa-barang tegoran yang merupakan pindaan yang akan di-bawa kapada Kerajaan Negeri terpaksa di-tolak oleh Kerajaan buat sementara. Kata-nya sebab persetujuan sa-takat ini sahaja dengan Kerajaan ini.

Sekarang dalam fasal 21 baha-gian (2):

"Where the owner of a building does not accept an offer of compensation under section 20 the Collector"

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Time is up. The meeting is suspended to half past two this afternoon.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Fasal 21 ini ada di-nyatakan kaedah² yang di-lakukan sa-kira-nya orang yang mempunyai bangunan di-tanah yang hendak di-gunakan itu tidak menerima tawaran ganti rugi menurut Fasal 20. Di-dalam Fasal ini di-katakan dalam bahagian (2) (b) di-mana bangunan itu daripada bangunan yang sementara atau pun boleh di-pindahkan dan di-tegakkan—di-bena semula maka Collector boleh dengan sendiri-nya memindahkan dan mendirikan semua bangunan itu. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan

Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah berapa salah bahawa Undang² ini di-buat bagini, sebab orang yang mempunyai bangunan itu tidak menerima tawaran ganti rugi dari Collector. Tetapi apabila bangunan itu sementara dan di-pindahkan menurut hak yang di-nyatakan dalam Fasal (b) oleh Collector, saya takuti akan berlaku di-dalam pemindahan dan pembanguan semula beberapa kerosakan yang timbul dari kerja² itu. Maka saya memandang sa-bagai mengawal hak sa-orang ra'ayat yang mempunyai hak kepunyaan itu patut-lah Kerajaan memikirkan memberi ganti rugi kerosakan harga yang timbul bukan ganti rugi kerosakan yang timbul dari pemindahan dan pembangunan semula yang di-lakukan oleh Collector, menurut hak bahagian (2) dalam Fasal 21 ini. Hal ini saya harap di-timbang-kan dengan halus-nya oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Fasal 31 Undang² ini mengatakan:

"Any person who may have received the whole or any part of any compensation awarded for an interest in any scheduled land either in error or before it has been established that another person is rightfully entitled to such interest shall be liable, on demand by the Collector, to refund the amount received"

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila berlaku satu kesilapan umpama-nya maka menurut Fasal 31 ini, orang yang menerima wang ganti rugi yang di-asaskan atas kesilapan ini hendak-lah membayar, "on demand by the Collector" apa² wang yang telah di-terima itu. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam soal mengambil hak memileki tanah ini tentu-lah kita akan berhadapan dengan orang² k a m p o n g yang tidak b a n y a k pengetahuan-nya di-dalam hal² seperti ini. Maka apabila di-bayarkan kapada-nya wang seperti itu sama ada in error atau pun sa-belum ternyata bahawa orang lain ada mempunyai hak, apabila telah di-bayar, wang itu di-belanjakan-nya-lah dan kapada sa-tengah orang yang seperti ini, wang yang patut kata-nya di-belanjakan dengan segera.

Jadi, saya berharap bahawa di-dalam menjalankan Undang² yang

saperti ini hendak-lah di-berikan pertimbangan kepada orang² yang tanah-nya di-ambil itu dengan memberi peluang pembayaran yang bertempoh atau beransor sebab waktu dia menerima-nva "in error" kata kita tetapi kata-nya, dia tidak tahu sama ada tersilap atau sa-bagai-nya. Kalau sakira-nya ini tidak di-timbangkan maka kepayahan-lah ra'ayat yang tanah mereka di-ambil oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada lagi satu yang pada fikiran saya akan mem-beratkan orang² kampung jika tidak di-jaga baik² ia-itu Fasal 64. Fasal 64 ini ada-lah bersangkut dengan orang yang menghalang dan mengganggu orang² yang hendak menjalankan tugas acquisition yang telah di-kuasakan berbuat demikian mengikut Undang² ini.

(b) dari Fasal 64 ini mengatakan :

"wilfully fills up, destroys, damages or displaces any trench or mark made or put on any land under any provision of this Act,"

Kalau kita fikirkan yang akan mem-buat perkara² ini ia-lah orang terkena kepada tanah-nya dan kalau kita fikirkan umpama-nya orang yang membuat jalan raya di-kampung yang beratus batu terkena saperti ini tentu-lah ada kejadian yang sengaja orang² ini membuat perkara yang saperti ini dengan tidak mengetahui akibat Undang² daripada perbuatan demikian ini. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hukuman yang di-kenakan "not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to both . . ." Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun saya tidak ingin membela orang² yang sengaja hendak menghalang kerja² kebajikan dalam negeri ini tetapi tidak-kah patut umpama-nya had, "not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars dengan tidak mengatakan or to both such imprisonment and fine". Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, lain-lah kalau orang² itu sengaja membuat kerana dia itu anasir subversive maka boleh-lah kita tangkap dengan Undang² lain tetapi kalau-lah kerana ini sahaja elok-lah di-rengankan hukuman-nya.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, and Honourable

Members, if we look at page 4 of this Bill, clause 3, we find that there are three purposes for which land may be acquired—

(a) for any public purpose; or

(b) by any person or corporation undertaking a work which in the opinion of the State Authority is of public utility; or

(c) for the purpose of mining or for residential or industrial purposes.

We find that in (b)—"by any person or corporation undertaking a work which in the opinion of the State Authority is of public utility"—the phrase "by any person or corporation" is far too wide. Our suggestion is that this phrase should be looked at in the national context and should refer, or be made to refer, to persons of local citizenship, and the corporation or corporations undertaking the work should preferably be constituted from local capital, local skill and local enterprise. Only by this way can we carry out the long-term policy of building up a strong nation out of our people.

Coming to (c)—"for the purpose of mining or for residential or industrial purposes"—what we do not want to happen is that very rich land, or land which is suited for residential or industrial purposes should be taken over from the people and then handed over on a golden platter to foreign capital. What we ask is that any land which is acquired for mining, residential or industrial purposes, should be appropriated for local enterprise, for people of local origin—people who are citizens of our country—to operate any of the industries for which the land may be acquired; and if it is for mining, to people who have capital in their hands and who are citizens of our country. What we do not want is that the State Authority be made an instrument for the exploitation of our land by foreign capital; local interests must come first, and they must be safeguarded.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to page 17—"application by persons

interested"—we find that under clause 37 where an award does not exceed \$500 there is no appeal. No provision is made in case the Collector grossly under-values the land of some poor man, and by this gross under-valuation, say, by making it \$480 while the land may be worth a little more than that, the poor man is prevented from getting a legitimate hearing from any higher authority. And again, Sir, we find under clause 37 (3) it reads—

"Where the total amount of any award in respect of any scheduled land exceeds five thousand dollars any Government or any person or corporation undertaking a work which in the opinion of the State Authority is of public utility, and on whose behalf such land was acquired pursuant to the provisions of section 3, shall be deemed to be a person interested in any scheduled land under the provisions of sub-section (1), and may make objections of any of these grounds specified in sub-section (1)."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether it is intentional or not, or whether it is for lack of clarity of language that this has arisen, but we find that there are three purposes for which land can be acquired. Land can be acquired under section 3 for (a) public purpose, (b) public utility, or (c) mining, residential or industrial purposes. But section 37 (3) only talks of an objection by an interested person in respect of any land exceeding \$5,000 which the Government or the State Authority is of the opinion is public utility, although it says further about land being acquired in pursuance of the provisions of section 3. Now we come to this conclusion. If the State Authority is of the opinion that the land is not acquired for a public utility but is acquired for a public purpose, or for mining, residential or industrial purposes, what it will mean is that even if the award may exceed \$5,000 the person interested will still be barred from objecting because of this restriction—"in the opinion of the State Authority is of public utility". As I said before, I do not know whether it is intentional or not. But if it is not intentional, I think it would be better to make the language more clear to include all categories. If there is to be

an objection it should be accorded to all three categories.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming to Summary Enquiry under Part III, here again, as I have pointed out, in the case of a man who has his land valued below \$500 there is no provision for redress in case the Collector abuses his authority, whether intentional or unintentional; or if the Collector misjudges the nature of the land or the extent of the land, there is no redress; and the decision of the Collector is final. Why this causes grave concern is that this summary enquiry is meant for people with small lots of land, and if an injustice is done to them they may not be able to recover from it—they will have no way out at all. So, we hope the Government will think of some way of giving redress to these poor people with small plots of land in cases of abuse or misjudgment by Collectors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on page 18, clause 39 speaks of deposits,

"Before making reference to the Court the Collector may require each person making application therefor to deposit with the Collector such sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or the amount of the Collector's award, in respect of the interest under reference whichever is the less, as he may consider reasonable as security for the costs of reference and appeal."

Here is another instance where the brunt of this Bill will be borne by the poor man, by the person with only a small plot of land. This person may have no other property, no savings, no cash, but only that piece of land, and he may not be able, in case he wants to appeal, to find this money which may amount to \$1,000. He may not be able to find it to deposit it as security, because all that he has in this world is that plot of land. Now, how is this man going to have justice done to him? Here again this Bill causes a *cul-de-sac* or a closed door to the poor man, and to avoid any injustice being done I would again appeal to the Minister concerned to find a way out for the poor man.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister spoke about the need to go ahead with rural development, to acquire land without obstruction from persons who may be so inclined,

so that rural development can proceed without any hitch. That is very commendable. But he went on to say that land or matters affecting land are in the hands of the State Governments. My Honourable colleague the Member from Tanjong has referred to speculation in land. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am going to say now is indeed very serious, because there is the possibility that there is a likelihood of corruption and even plundering going on in respect of land. For instance, a certain land is to be acquired. A person in the Executive Council of the State Legislative Assembly knows about it beforehand. And what does he do? He tells his friends, or some influential group of rich persons with whom he is on friendly terms, that such and such a plot of land is going to be acquired by the Government for such and such a purpose.

Mr. Speaker: He is not allowed to do that; a member of the State Executive Council is not allowed to do that. In the State Executive Council everything is confidential.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: If it is secret, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: I was in the State Executive Council for many years—I know it is confidential.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: But I will give instances, Sir, where the contrary has taken place. Now, when this happens, persons who because of their position can speculate and make great profits out of the acquisition of that land. Now, what I am saying is not just mere speculation, but I can substantiate it. We found that when the new road through Bungsar to Klang was about to be built, some persons started to buy that land at about \$500 an acre and later on that same land was acquired by the Government for about four to five thousand dollars. Now, those persons who bought this land with the knowledge that the Government was going to acquire it made a profit of \$4,000 an acre. Now, that is with the knowledge, and where does that knowledge come if not from inside

sources in the State Government? Another example is the land upon which the harbour of Port Swettenham is to be constructed. Persons with some influence inside the Legislature came to know that that land was going to be acquired. But the general public did not know about it. So, these people went and bought the land concerned from the unwitting owners at about \$500 an acre and I understand they have sold the same land at about \$10,000 an acre—a profit of \$9,500 an acre. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope the Honourable Minister in charge of this Ministry would see that there will be no such abuse in the acquisition of land in future. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we found that there was an announcement that certain land in Batu Tiga was going to be acquired for a new airport. Now, when such an announcement comes, people will naturally go and buy that land and the Government has to acquire it at an enhanced price. In such cases it is wiser for the Government not to let the cat out of the bag and not to talk too much before it acts, because that will give speculators a free hand. I think it is rather wise that the site of the airport has been changed (*Laughter*). In this we find that certain people who were looking forward to very huge profits have certainly found themselves disappointed. That should be a lesson to the Government for the future about making too much noise about acquiring this piece of land or that piece of land. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong atas Bill yang ada dihadapan kita ini dengan beberapa sebab. Sebab yang pertama ia-lah satu chara yang telah di-buat bagi mengadakan satu undang² sama rata dalam negeri kita ini, dan saya memberi tahniah kepada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab yang mendapat persetujuan seluruh negeri termasuk juga negeri² pantai timur. Yang kedua, yang menarek perhatian saya ia-lah undang² chara mengambil tanah untuk kegunaan hak orang ramai.

Di-daerah saya pada masa yang lampau ini di-mana kita telah mengadakan beberapa ranchangan untuk membuat jalan² raya melalui beberapa buah kampung. Dalam ranchangan ini, maka kita telah menemui jalan buntu ia-itu berkenaan dengan hal tanah yang di-miliki oleh orang ramai yang tak suka menyerahkan tanah²-nya kepada penggunaan orang ramai. Jadi dengan ada-nya undang² ini, maka perjalanan untuk menjalankan bagi membuat jalan raya untuk kebajikan 'am tidak akan tergendala lagi. Tetapi di-samping itu, saya suka juga mendapat perhatian daripada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab berkenaan hal memberi sagu hati, atau pun bayaran tanah, atau pun harta yang di-ambil dengan chara yang bagini: Pada masa yang lampau di-kampung², terutama di-daerah kawasan saya di-mana banyak orang² kampung telah menyerahkan tanah² itu perchuma dengan Kerajaan untuk membuat jalan raya, tetapi dalam beratus² orang yang memberikan-nya itu ada juga satu dua daripada golongan orang² kaya yang menghalang perjalanan untuk memberi tanah. Jikalau mengikut undang² baharu ini, kita mengambil tanah, maka kita akan memberi bayaran harga tanah itu. Jikalau-lah di-sebabkan satu atau dua orang yang menyebabkan kita hendak bayar, maka saya perchaya tuntutan akan kita dapati daripada mereka² yang telah menyerahkan tanah²-nya itu tadi dengan perchuma.

Saya berharap kalau sakira-nya dapat di-adakan satu peratoran, umpama-nya di-tempat itu yang 90 peratus ra'ayat-nya terdiri dari orang² kampung yang miskin dengan sukarela menyerahkan tanah itu bagi kegunaan untuk orang ramai maka saya perchaya dengan satu undang² ini boleh memaksa orang² yang degil dan orang² daripada golongan yang hendak menjahanamkan ranchangan itu. Oleh itu, saya berharap ini satu perkara yang boleh akan terjadi pada masa hadapan supaya dapat kita mengambil jalan untuk mengawasi-nya itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² ini, kerana manakala undang² ini di-sahkan nanti maka dengan mudah sahaja Rang Undang² untuk Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar di-laksanakan. Ada satu perkara yang sangat rumit bersangkutan dengan tanah manakala Kerajaan mengambil tanah untuk kepentingan ra'ayat mithal-nya hendak buat jalan dan lain²-nya, sa-sudah di-timbangkan hendak di-bayar harga tanah itu, sahingga beberapa lama menyebabkan tergendala selama 6 bulan atau satu tahun maka baharu-lah tuan tanah itu dapat wang. Urusan Tanah ada-lah satu perkara yang di-beri perhatian sedikit daripada yang lain, oleh kerana mengubah nama grant tanah kena-lah menerusi peguam atau lawyer untuk di-ubah nama penguasa kepada penguasa² warith baru yang sa-tengah² daripada pemilek, grant itu sahingga tiga atau empat lapis keturunan. Jadi, kalau-lah ada chara undang² ini di-buat maka patut-lah di-adakan juga satu undang² bagi menyamakan peratoran² berkenaan dengan penukaran nama grant tanah di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini bagi memudahkan pemilek² tanah pada masa hadapan.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to a number of comments made by the various Honourable Members, I would like to say that I am very grateful to the Honourable Members who have, I believe, supported this Bill in principle.

Now, the Honourable Member for Tanjong raised a number of points and I think one of the matters that he raised was on the question of land speculation. This, Sir, is a very big issue indeed, and it is not a matter which can be covered under this legislation. A matter like this must come under, what we call, Town and Country Planning legislation, and even if we have such a legislation, it is going to be a very controversial matter. As Honourable Members are aware, in England some years back they had this Town and Country Planning, and I believe they had to

abandon a part of the provision of the law because it was found impossible to work them in practice. I must say, Sir, it is very difficult in practice, if not in theory, to stop speculation. What we must bear in mind is that we have to work within the present Constitution. Under Article 13 of the present Constitution, Government must pay adequate compensation for any property taken away by Government for public interest and I must say that the suggestion by the Honourable Member for Tanjong that we should have legislation to freeze land value for a period of five years may infringe this part of the Constitution. I think Article 13 is very clear on this in that we cannot deprive people of ownership of, or make use of their property without adequate compensation.

Now, both the Honourable Member for Tanjong and also the Honourable Member for Damansara raised the question of appeal for the small man. They have alleged that there is no provision of appeal for any amount below \$500. I am surprised that this statement comes from the Honourable and learned Member for Damansara, because as a lawyer he ought to know that if an aggrieved party has ground to believe that the Collector has abused his powers, he has always had a right of appeal to the Supreme Court on a prerogative writ of certiorari. This is a right which is available under our law. And also there must be an end to the litigation, and as the Honourable and learned Member for Damansara ought to know, we cannot have litigation for every small matter and there must be a limit somewhere, and in this law the limit is \$500. I know, as a lawyer, that probably the Honourable Member will want to have litigation for every small matter, but in the interests of the public I think we must set a limit. That is why I am surprised that this matter was raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong because I believe he himself is not a lawyer.

Also the Honourable Member for Tanjong and, I think, the Honourable Member for Damansara spoke of discrimination under Clause 39 (1), that

is to say that the Magistrate here is given a discretion to ask for a deposit of a sum not exceeding \$1,000; and by this both Honourable Members say that we are depriving the right of the small man. Now, I hope both Honourable Members, and in particular the Honourable and learned Member for Damansara, will read this Clause carefully. It says, "Before making reference to the Court the Collector may require each person making application therefor to deposit with the Collector such sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or the amount of the Collector's award." So, if the owner accepts the award under protest, then he can still appeal and the award can be accepted as deposit under this. So, there is a way out for the small man for whom the Honourable Member for Damansara has pleaded so much. Therefore, there is no truth at all in the suggestion that this law discriminates against the small man: and I do not know why both Honourable Members have decided to bring a political issue or what we call class warfare into a law like this which is straight legislation which affects everybody, small men, big men, tall men—unless one is politically bankrupt of ideas.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong and the Honourable Member for Damansara brought up the question of the leakage of information from the State Executive Council. I think the Honourable Member for Damansara has made a very serious allegation and I do ask that he must substantiate this allegation, because it is not fair on the Members of the Selangor State Executive Council that such serious allegation should be made against them in this House without the matter being fully cleared. I do ask the Honourable Member that he should substantiate his allegation, because the proceedings of the State Executive Council are secret and Honourable Members of this Executive Council are sworn to secrecy, and if anyone of them is found to commit a breach of that secrecy, he can be dealt with by the law. Again, I do suggest that it is not fair at all for any

allegation, any such serious allegation, to be made in this House without it being fully substantiated and without giving the Members of that Executive Council the right to clear themselves.

With regard to the land at Batu Tiga, Klang Road, I would like to make it clear to the Honourable Member for Damansara that the Government never made any noise about it until the Government had made a decision and until the land had been declared and gazetted under sections 3 and 4 of the Ordinance.

The Honourable Member for Damansara also commented on Clause 3 of the Bill. He has suggested that we should only allow public utility or corporation belonging to this country and that we should only allow local enterprise to be given the right to acquire land. Now, Sir, this is a matter of policy and it is not a matter which can be put into the law. Under this Clause, the power is given to the State Government to decide for what purpose the land is required; and once the State Government is satisfied that it is required for a public purpose, then it is a matter for the State Government to exercise its power under this Clause.

Also the Honourable Member for Damansara has made some remarks on Clause 37 (3), and he said that Clause 37 (3) should cover all those persons and authorities mentioned in Clause 3. I suggest that Clause 37 (3) follows Clause 3 very closely. I think the Clause is clear as it stand now. It says—

“Where the total amount of any award in respect of any scheduled land exceeds five thousand dollars any Government or any person or corporation undertaking a work which in the opinion of the State Authority is of public utility”—this follows Clause 3 (b) closely.

So there are two types of agents—Government or any person or corporation—which are empowered to acquire land under this Ordinance. There is no question that this Clause is not clear or ambiguous. It is perfectly clear if the Honourable Member will now read it very carefully.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ada mendatangkan beberapa pandangan, yang pertama-nya berkenaan dengan borang bagi permintaan² tanah dan sa-bagai-nya dalam Rang Undang² ini, chadangan atau pun shor daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, patut-lah borang² itu di-buat dalam bahasa Kebangsaan. Saya sangat-lah ber-setuju di-atas perkara itu dan memang telah di-chadangkan oleh Kerajaan, dan perkara itu akan di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan Negeri supaya dengan sa-berapa banyak-nya borang² itu dapat di-buat dalam bahasa Kebangsaan. Tetapi dalam Undang² ini terpaksa-lah kita membuat dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Dan lagi Ahli Yang Berhormat menchadangkan ia-itu public purpose itu patut di-tafsirkan. Jadi, perkara ini sa-benar-nya sudah di-chuba di-negeri² lain hendak mentafsirkan public purpose itu tetapi tidak berjaya kerana terlampau banyak perkara² yang di-katakan public purpose. Dan di-Tanah Melayu ini tentu susah sedikit sebab di-sini ada dua Kerajaan, Federal Government dan State Government, jadi kedua²-nya Federal purpose dan State purpose menjadi public purpose. Perkara ini, saya fikir payah sedikit hendak di-jalankan kerana walau bagaimana pun kita hendak tafsirkan perkara² itu tetapi tentu juga ada perkara itu tidak termasuk di-situ kerana itu di-adakan perkataan “in such other purpose”. Jadi sa-tahu saya, beberapa negeri sudah menchuba hendak mentafsirkan tetapi tidak berjaya.

Berkenaan dengan Fasal 21 (b), Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkata, jika pada masa Collector itu memindahkan rumah dan mendirikan-nya balek serta menimbulkan kerosakan bangunan itu maka tuan punya rumah itu ada-lah berhak menerima tawaran ganti kerosakan itu, hak itu tidak terluchut dari tangan-nya. Ini hanya-lah chara-nya yang membolehkan Collector mengambil tanah itu dengan segera tetapi dengan chara² itu tidak-lah berma'ana hak tuan punya itu terluchut bagi mendapatkan tawaran ganti dengan sa-berapa yang putus, itu ada dalam Undang².

Berkenaan dengan Fasal 31, jadi ini tentu-lah susah sadikit, jika wang itu telah di-bagi kepada sa-orang itu dengan silap tentu-lah kita terpaksa meminta orang itu ganti balek. Tetapi saya tahu, kalau Collector itu membuat silap; kalau wang itu di-bagi dengan kesilapan Collector itu sendiri tentu-lah Collector itu akan bertimbang rasa. Kalau wang itu sudah habis di-belanjakan ta' dapat tiada tentu-lah kita tidak dapat hendak meminta dengan serta merta, terpaksa-lah di-chari jalan ia-itu di-minta bayarkan dengan bayaran beransor². Tetapi sa-saorang itu tentu-lah dia tahu hak² dia kalau wang itu di-serahkan kepada dia dan kalau dia fikir wang itu bukan hak dia tentu-lah dia tidak menerima-nya. Jadi, sebab itu kena-lah di-adakan fasal sa-macham ini, kalau wang itu di-terima oleh sa-saorang dengan kesilapan maka ta' dapat tiada terpaksa di-ambil balek wang itu.

Berkenaan dengan Fasal 64, saya fikir, Undang² ini sangat terang dengan tidak menyusahkan ka-mana² pehak sebab di-sini ada di-tuliskan:

"Whoever—wilfully obstructs . . ."

ia-itu ma'ana-nya sengaja²—dengan sengaja hendak menyusahkan orang. Jadi, keadaan sa-macham ini jikalau-lah ada orang membuat bagitu tentu-lah orang itu di-kenakan sama ada denda atau pun penjara. Tetapi saya fikir, chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu perkataan yang akhir itu: "or to both such imprisonment and fine" di-masokkan, itu ta' merengangkan perkara itu kerana orang ini boleh di-kenakan penjara sa-bulan atau pun fine atau pun kedua²-nya. Jadi, tidak-lah merengangkan ia-itu mana satu yang di-fikirkan oleh Magistrate yang bersangkutan.

Jadi, saya fikir undang² ini memang-lah di-dapati kita 'adil jika di-fikirkan dari segi orang yang membuat salah, tetapi hendak-lah kita fikirkan apa boleh jadi jika tidak ada undang² ini. Saya fikir Clause 64 itu memang sengaja di-buat dalam undang² ini.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh yang mengatakan sa-tengah² tempat ada

orang yang mempunyai tanah itu memberi dengan perchuma, tetapi jikalau ada dua atau tiga orang yang degil patut kita paksa suroh berikan tanah itu pada Kerajaan, saya fikir perkara ini melanggar Undang² Perlembagaan, kerana di-dalam-nya ada menerangkan bahawa harta orang itu jika di-ambil oleh Kerajaan terpaksa-lah Kerajaan memberi bayaran yang berpatutan kepada-nya. Jadi kita ta' boleh paksa kepada orang² itu memberi perchuma kepada Kerajaan, tetapi kalau mereka hendak beri dengan sukarela, kita tentu-lah menerima-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara telah mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan gran tanah. Patut di-terangkan bahawa peratoran² Pejabat Tanah sedang di-selenggarakan oleh Kerajaan dan perkara ini akan di-bentangkan di-National Land Council. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ma'alom bahawa undang² memberi gran tanah yang sama ia-itu Group Settlement Bill telah pun di-luluskan oleh Dewan baharu² ini.

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 19 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 20—

Tun Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that the words "whichever is the less" in the last line of Clause 20 (b) (ii) be deleted. I have already explained the purpose of this amendment.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 20, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 68 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 69—

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, clause 69 says—

"The Minister may, with the approval of the National Land Council, make rules

generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

May I appeal to the Minister to bring up with the National Land Council, when making these rules, the feasibility of resettling large numbers of people who are affected by compulsory acquisition. I have in mind the type of acquisition as in clause 3 (c)—acquisition for the purpose of mining or for residential or industrial purposes. Sometimes land is being acquired in urban or suburban areas where there are a lot of people living in houses and as the law stands the owner or the interested only are compensated. But those houses would have to be demolished and it would mean that lots of people would be deprived of a place to live in. That has happened in Taiping where the State Government acquired the kampongs of Tupai and Haji Boyan with the result that over 5,000 people were left homeless, as the Government was not responsible for their resettlement. I hope the Minister will consider that point with the National Land Council when they set up rules for compulsory acquisition.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would certainly take this matter up with the National Land Council, but this is a matter of policy rather than rules. Anyway, I will take it up with the State Governments.

Clause 69 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 70 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Second Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported with amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, with your permission, I speak in Malay first, then in English.

Tuan Speaker, saya menhadangkan supaya satu Rang Undang² yang

di-namakan satu undang² bagi kerajaan tempatan ibu kota Persekutuan dan bagi perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan-nya di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ingat bahawa pada meshuarat Dewan ini pada bulan April yang telah lalu, Fasal 154 Undang² Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah di-pinda supaya menukarkan kuasa undang² dan pentadbiran ibu kota Persekutuan itu kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tuan, saya fikir tentu-lah semua ahli² di-dalam Dewan ini bersetuju bahawa Kuala Lumpur telah maju dengan chepat-nya di-dalam masa 10 tahun yang lalu, bertambah lagi sa-lepas merdeka. Isi penduduk-nya telah bertambah daripada kira² 225,000 di-dalam tahun 1950 kepada kira² 360,000 di-dalam tahun 1960 ini. Tambahan lagi di-masa ini Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah masuk champor di-dalam hal² mengenai dunia, maka ibu kota Persekutuan ini telah bertambah kepentingan dan mutu-nya. Beberapa persidangan di-antara bangsa² telah di-adakan di-sini, dan juga beberapa lawatan daripada orang² kenamaan dari luar negeri pun telah di-dapati. Sa-sungguh-nya ibu kota ini telah menjadi satu kemegahan kebangsaan kita, dan tumpuan pemandangan negeri² asing. Sa-kurang²-nya di-dalam Tenggara Asia. Kemajuan ibu kota ini sa-lanjut-nya tidak-lah lagi satu perkara mengenai kerajaan tempatan Kuala Lumpur sahaja atau pun negeri Selangor sahaja tetapi ada-lah mengenai kebangsaan kita sa-luruh-nya.

Bertambah-nya isi penduduk serta juga kepentingan dan mutu ibu kota ini, ada-lah pula membawa beberapa masaalah yang besar yang mustahak di-selenggarakan dengan teliti-nya. Apabila bertambah isi penduduk-nya, tentu-lah ia berma²-ana bahawa bertambah-lah pula rumah² yang di-kehendaki bagi mereka dan bertambah juga jalan² yang di-kehendaki dan bangunan² awam. Dan lagi, ada-lah kawasan ibu kota ini akan bertambah luas dan untuk menyelenggarakan masaalah² ini tentu-lah berkehendakkan

kapada ranchangan² yang akan disediakan dan di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa chermat-nya.

Surohanjaya Reid di-dalam laporan-nya berkenaan dengan pentadbiran Kuala Lumpur telah mengatakan bahawa ibu kota ini ada-lah mempunyai kedudukan yang khas. Laporan itu berkata :

"Kami tidak memikirkan bahawa Kuala Lumpur boleh di-jadikan hak milek Kerajaan Persekutuan dan tidak ada sa-barang permintaan kerana-nya. Tetapi kami fikir bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan patut boleh mengawal kerajaan dan pentadbiran ibu kota-nya dan tempat kedudukan kerajaan-nya. Dengan sebab itu kami chadangkan ada-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan dan bukan-nya Kerajaan Negeri Selangor yang berkuasa mengadakan undang² bagi kerajaan tempatan dan peranchangan Bandar Kuala Lumpur itu dan pentadbiran perbandaran itu hendak-lah dikuasai oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan."

Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan Dewan ini pada hari ini ia-lah chuma bagi melaksanakan tujuan supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan dapat menguasai pentadbiran ibu kota ini. Kerajaan Persekutuan ada mempunyai banyak pegawai² teknikal dan lain² lagi, dan dari itu boleh-lah mengawal kemajuan-nya lebeh sempurna lagi daripada Kerajaan Negeri Selangor dan walau bagaimana pun Kuala Lumpur ini ada-lah ibu kota kita yang kita misti banggakan.

Supaya dapat Kerajaan Persekutuan menguasai ibu kota ini, maka di-chadangkan dalam Rang Undang² ini bahawa sa-orang Menteri akan di-beri hak bertanggung jawab di-atas segala hal perbandaran itu dan pentadbiran hari²-nya ada-lah di-bebankan kapada sa-orang Pesurohjaya ia-itu satu badan bersendirian di-bawah nama Pesuroh-jaya Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur atau di-dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya Commissioner of the Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur. Dia akan di-bantu oleh satu Badan Penasihat yang akan di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Mereka yang akan menjadi Ahli² Badan Penasihat ini belum lagi di-tetapkan, dan Rang Undang² ini sa-memang-nya di-rangka supaya boleh ahli²-nya di-tukar daripada satu masa ka-satu masa mengikut pengalaman yang harus di-dapati. Sa-sunggo-nya, Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ma'alum

bahawa Rang Undang² ini ada-lah sa-bagai perchubaaan sahaja dan kita harus akan menyemak perjalanan-nya dengan chermat-nya dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Sunggo- pun begitu saya rasa saya boleh memberikan pengakuan bahawa Badan Penasihat itu akan mengandongi bukan-nya sahaja penasihat² teknikal daripada kaki-tangan Kerajaan tetapi juga wakil² daripada orang² 'awam.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ma'alum bahawa mengikut Fasal 13 Rang Undang² ini, Pesurohjaya itu ada-lah di-wajibkan supaya mengada dan menghantarkan kapada Menteri yang berkenaan satu laporan mengandongi kenyataan berkenaan dasar dan perjalanan Pentadbiran Perbandaran itu pada tahun lepas-nya mengikut saperti mana yang di-arahkan oleh Menteri itu daripada satu masa ka-satu masa. Laporan ini akan di-bentangkan di-Dewan Negara dan juga di-Dewan ini, dan dengan jalan ini Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini dan Dewan Negara akan dapat memuaskan hati di-atas kemajuan yang di-peroleh oleh ibu kota kebangsaan ini pada tiap² tahun.

Saperti yang telah saya sebutkan sa-bentar dahulu ada-lah bandar ini sa-makin lama sa-makin besar dan dengan sebab itu terpaksa-lah kawasan-nya di-perluaskan lagi yang pada masa ini ada-lah terkandung di-dalam sa-luas 36 batu persegi. Bab 11, Fasal 15 ada-lah memberi kemungkinan supaya sempadan kawasan yang ada pada masa ini boleh di-tukar ia-itu dengan perintah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dengan persetujuan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Selangor.

Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa isi kandungan Rang Undang² ini telah di-rangkakan dengan tujuan supaya melichinkan dan tidak melam-batkan perlaksanaan pertukaran kuasa. Dengan sebab itu, undang² yang ada pada masa sekarang ini yang di-jalankan bagi Perbandaran ini akan berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya lagi, begitu juga segala sharat² mengenai chukai pintu. Segala perjanjian² dan harta benda Perbandaran ini tidak tersinggong. Satu lagi perkara yang ada di-dalam Rang Undang² ini ia-lah mensharatkan

supaya semua kaki-tangan Majlis Perbandaran itu yang ada pada masa ini akan di-lanjutkan perkhidmatan mereka kepada Pesuruhjaya yang baharu ini dengan mengikut syarat² yang berjalan sa-belum pada hari yang di-tetapkan itu.

Barangkali ada di-antara mereka yang mengatakan bahawa undang² baharu ini ia-lah satu perchubahan untuk menghalang kemajuan kerajaan tempatan di-dalam negeri ini. Jawab saya kepada-nya ia-lah: Tujuan utama bagi Rang Undang² ini ia-lah supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan dapat menguasai pentadbiran ibu kota Persekutuan ini dan Menteri yang berkenaan-lah yang bertanggung jawab kepada Dewan ini. Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak sa-kali² bertujuan hendak menghalang kemajuan kerajaan tempatan bahkan ada-lah soal Kuala Lumpur ia-lah satu soal yang istimewa dan dengan itu berkehendakkan pentadbiran yang istimewa pula. Masalah-nya ia-lah masalah kita dan kebangsaan kita semua dan sudah sa-patut-nya-lah, Tuan, adalah perkara berkenaan dengan dasarnya itu di-perbincangkan di-dalam Dewan ini semua-nya kita di-sini, tidak di-kira apa parti yang kita ikuti, adalah menjadi satu kewajipan kepada kita supaya dapat kita menetapkan ada-lah pentadbiran ibu kota ini di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya, dan berbahagia kepada bangsa kita. Ini-lah satu soal yang sa-patut-nya, Tuan, di-luar perbahathan parti.

Saya suka menegaskan di-sini, Tuan, ia-itu sa-mata² kepentingan kebangsaan sahaja yang berkehendakkan Kerajaan Persekutuan mengambil kuasa pentadbiran ibu kota ini. Tetapi tidak-lah pula kita menafikan kerja² yang baik yang telah di-jalankan oleh Ahli² Majlis Perbandaran yang di-pilih dan yang di-lantek yang ada pada masa ini, pegawai²-nya dan mereka yang terdahulu daripada-nya. Jauh sa-kali daripada itu; kita mengaku dan menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada mereka dan juga kepada Kerajaan Selangor di-atas hasil² yang chemerlang yang telah di-perolehi-nya. Tetapi masa-nya telah tiba yang Kerajaan Persekutuan mesti mengambil tanggung jawab-nya

yang sa-benar-nya untuk menyelenggarakan dengan sa-lanjut-nya nasib Kuala Lumpur sa-bagai ibu kota kebangsaan kita. Tuan Speaker, ini ada-lah satu kenyataan tawarikh dan kita tidak boleh mengelakkan tanggung jawab ini. Bagaimanapun, kita misti menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada semua mereka, pada masa ini dan pada masa yang lampau, yang telah berkhidmat untuk membuat Kuala Lumpur satu bandar yang chantek, bersih dan menarek hati. Apa² juga yang kita perbuat pada masa akan datang, kita tidak berhajat hendak mengurangkan darjah pentadbiran yang tinggi yang telah di-perolehi pada masa yang lampau dan di-jalankan pada masa ini. Dengan meluluskan Rang Undang² ini kita di-dalam Parlimen ini ia-lah menjadi pemegang amanah kepada kebangsaan kita bagi kebajikan dan kemajuan ibu kota ini. Ini ia-lah satu amanah yang berat, tetapi kita misti tanggung dengan gerang hati; sebab ibu kota ini ia-lah jantung hati kepada kebangsaan kita, dan kita misti-lah menunaikan tanggung jawab kita supaya ibu kota ini akan berfaedah besar kepada kebangsaan kita.

Tuan, demikian-lah saya mencha-dangkan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the Local Government of the Federal Capital and for matters incidental thereto", be now read a second time.

Honourable Members will recall that at the April Meeting of this House, Article 154 of the Constitution underwent a major amendment which when brought into force will result in the transfer of the legislative and executive authority over the Federal Capital to the Federal Government. Sir, I think everyone in this House agrees that Kuala Lumpur has progressed rapidly during the last decade, and the more so since Merdeka. Its population has grown by leaps and bounds, from a population of approximately 225,000 in 1950 to an estimated total of 360,000 in 1960. Further, with the active participation of the Federation in international affairs, the

Federal Capital has increased in importance and prestige. A number of international conferences has been held here, and a number of State visits by foreign dignitaries has been made. Indeed, the Federal Capital has become the centre of our national pride, and the cynosure of all eyes, at least in South East Asia. Its further progress has become not merely the concern of the local government of Kuala Lumpur or even of the State of Selangor, but of the nation as a whole.

The very rapid increase in the population and the increase in its importance and prestige has brought in its wake problems of some magnitude which require to be dealt with along sound and proper lines. The increase in population means an increase in the houses required and the provision of reasonable amenities for them, the provision of more roads and public institutions. Further, the town is still expanding and to tackle the various problems posed by an expanding Kuala Lumpur requires the most careful planning and execution.

It is not therefore without significance that the Reid Commission in its report in connection with the administration of Kuala Lumpur has reported that the Federal Capital is in a special position. I quote the relevant passage in the report which reads:

"We do not think it practicable to make Kuala Lumpur federal territory and we have no presentation that this should be done. But we think that the Federation ought to be able to control the development and administration of its capital and seat of government. We therefore recommend that the Federation and not the State of Selangor should have the power to legislate with regard to local government and town planning of Kuala Lumpur, and that for administration that Municipality should be directly under the Federation."

The Bill that is before the House today is designed just for that purpose, namely, to secure to the Federal Government, direct control in the administration of the Federal Capital. The Federal Government with its many technical officers and resources is in a better position to control the development of this growing town than the State Government: and this is, after all, our Federal Capital, a town in

which the nation must take a legitimate pride.

In order to bring the administration of the Federal Capital directly under the control of the Federal Government, it is proposed in the Bill that a Minister should be made responsible for the affairs of the Municipality and that the day-to-day administration of the Capital should be entrusted to a Commissioner, whose office will be a body corporate under the name of Pesuruh Jaya (Kerajaan) Kuala Lumpur or, in English, Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. He will be assisted by an Advisory Board to be appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The exact composition of the Advisory Board has not yet been determined, and the Bill has been made deliberately flexible in this matter, so that the Constitution of the Board can from time to time be altered as experience shows necessary. Indeed, Hon'ble Members will no doubt appreciate that the whole Bill is in the nature of an experiment and that we must review its operations with care, from time to time. I think I can, however, give an assurance that the Board will consist not only of such technical advisers as the Federal Government may consider necessary in order to assist the Commissioner in dealing with the increasing complexity of municipal administration in the capital, but will also contain representatives of the general public—those gentlemen who (may I say, Sir, like ourselves) bring a breath of fresh air and common-sense into the sometimes bureaucratic atmosphere of the civil service.

Hon'ble Members will note that under Clause 13 of the Bill the Commissioner is under a duty to prepare and transmit to the Minister a report dealing generally with the activities of the Commissioner during the previous year, and containing such information relating to the policy of the Commissioner and the affairs of the Municipality as the Minister may from time to time direct. This report must be laid on the table of the Dewan Negara and the Dewan Ra'ayat; and in this way Hon'ble Members of this

House and the other place, will be able to satisfy themselves as to annual developments in the nation's capital.

As I have stated earlier on, the town is still expanding and as it grows so will the need for the expansion of its boundaries, which is now restricted to a 36 square mile limit. Part II, Clause 15, provides the machinery for amendment of the existing boundaries by enabling the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, with the approval of H.H. the Ruler of the State of Selangor, by order to alter the boundaries of the Capital.

I must emphasise that the provisions contained in this Bill are intended to ensure that the proposed change-over will be effected with a minimum of dislocation and delay. Existing laws affecting the Municipality will continue in force, together with rating provisions and existing contracts and Municipal property will not be affected. A further provision in the Bill also provides for the continuance in employment with the new body corporate of all employees of the present body corporate, upon the same terms and conditions as those obtaining immediately before the appointed day.

There might be those who see in this new legislation an attempt to stifle the progress of local government in the country. My answer to them is this: the primary purpose of this Bill is to ensure effective and direct control of the Municipal administration of the Federal Capital by the Federal Government, and the Minister who is responsible for the administration of the capital will be answerable to this House. It is not and never has been the intention of the Federal Government that local government in the country should suffer any setback, but the problem of Kuala Lumpur is a special one, needing special treatment. It is a problem which concerns us and the nation as a whole, and I submit, Sir, that the proper forum for the discussion of all policy relating to the Federal Capital is Parliament. We are all of us here, whatever our party affiliations may be, members of Parliament, of the Federal legislature and it is our job to make sure that the Federal Capital is properly adminis-

tered, and that it is worthy of our nation. This is an issue which is, or ought to be, Sir, above and beyond party politics.

I should like to emphasise, Sir, that it is solely the national interest which requires the Federation to assume the administration of the capital. That is not to say, Sir, that we are indifferent to the excellent work done, in particular by the elected and appointed Councillors of the present Council, their officers and their predecessors. Far from it, we recognise and thank them and the State Government for their sterling achievements. But the time has now come when the Federation must assume its proper responsibility for the larger and wider destiny of Kuala Lumpur as the nation's capital. This, Sir, is a fact of history, and we cannot, in this House, avoid this responsibility. In assuming it, however, we must thank all those who, now and in the past, have worked to make Kuala Lumpur a beautiful, clean and attractive town. Whatever we do in the future, we do not intend to relax or diminish the high standards of administration achieved in the past and maintained at present. By passing this Bill we in Parliament become, in effect, trustees to the nation for the welfare and advancement of the Federal Capital. This is a great trust, but one we must shoulder gladly: for the Federal Capital is the heart of the nation, and we must ensure that it is at all times worthy of our people.

In that spirit, Sir, I commend this Bill to the House, and beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

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

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, and Honourable Members, we find that the Honourable Minister has brought in a lot of high sounding words and talked a lot about local government; he also talked about different local governments and propagated local government in our land. However, here in this case he comes in wielding an axe on the strongest seat of local government in our country.

Sir, we find that in the heading of this Bill it is stated "An Act to provide

for the local government of the Federal Capital and for matters incidental thereto"—in other words to provide for the local government of the Federal Capital. These are indeed hypocritical words, because the Bill is not to provide for the local government of the Federal Capital but to smash the local government of the Federal Capital and to replace it by the autocratic rule of the Honourable Minister. . . .

Dato' Suleiman: An elected one, Sir.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: But not in Kuala Lumpur. For the Minister to move this Bill would be equivalent to his asking that Kuala Lumpur be administered by a Commissioner which, again, is equivalent to the Honourable Minister sitting in this House without having been elected to this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already dwelt on the misleading nature of the heading of this Bill. We know what is happening in Kuala Lumpur within the last few months. There has been an upsurge, a consciousness, among the people of the first town, of the first city of our country; and as the people become more conscious, they have rejected the Alliance and they have supported the strongest Opposition Party here—the Socialist Front (*Laughter*). This laughter would have meaning if this Bill was not brought in here.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: We find now that the Alliance Government is seeing that it has fallen from grace in the eyes of the people of Kuala Lumpur and therefore, it has resorted to the famous war-time tactic of the Russians—I refer to the policy of scorched earth. When the Alliance find that it is losing ground in Kuala Lumpur, when it is retreating, it prefers to burn and blow up rather than allow the administration of Kuala Lumpur to fall into the hands of any elected Socialist Front Councillor.

Dato' Suleiman: Is he really serious, Sir?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time when I and my Honourable colleague for

Bungsar referred to this matter in Parliament and we voiced the fears of the people of Kuala Lumpur that their right to elect representatives to the Municipal Council was being deprived of, and told the Minister that this action was being taken because of the fear of the Alliance that it would lose its hold on Kuala Lumpur, the Honourable Minister treated us to a story, the story of the milkmaid.

Dato' Suleiman: I will tell you another story later!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: He told us about the story of the milkmaid who was carrying a pail of milk on her head and who dreamt that once she sold the milk she would buy fowls, goats and cows and then she would become very rich and finally a prince would seek her hand and she would not consent; and the pail fell down and the milk went into the drain and that was the end of her dream.

Dato' Suleiman: I said the Socialist Front.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I am glad he said it now, Sir. He said he was referring to the Socialist Front. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know who is the milkmaid in this case?

Dato' Suleiman: The Socialist Front! (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government had promised a fully-elected Municipal Council. It had carried that promise in the pail on its head and when the time came for fulfilling that promise they found a hostile electorate in Kuala Lumpur and far from getting a prince to seek its hands, it was finding itself out of favour. It shook its head and its pail of promises fell down into the Municipal drain. (*Laughter*) This will show that it is the Alliance which has been acting like the milkmaid. We are ready for the challenge. If there is anything left in their pail, let them come to Kuala Lumpur and challenge us at the polls.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that this Bill makes provision for the administration of Kuala Lumpur by a Commissioner. We also find that an Advisory Board will be instituted to guide or to assist or to do whatever

else it may in conjunction with the Commissioner. But we find that the Commissioner is not bound by what the Advisory Board says. The Commissioner can override the opinions of the Advisory Board. We know what sort of an Advisory Board the Alliance Government is going to institute. We know it will be composed of its "yes men", its toadies and people who will look for crumbs from its hands, not people as the Minister describes "who will breathe a breath of fresh air into The Civil Service." It will be far from that. And even though these people will be handpicked by the Alliance Government, these people will not be heeded. It shows that not only is it a farce, it is something worse than a farce. It is a farce that ostensibly will fail. If the Government were to say that there is provision in the Bill that the opinions of the Advisory Board must be followed, then we can say there is some merit. But when it says that they can be overruled, what merits are there in it? What we can conclude is that this Advisory Board has been put into this Bill just to give the appearance that the people will be consulted. But we would like to tell the Government that a hand-picked Advisory Board, with an appointed Commissioner from above, is no substitute. It can never be a substitute; it can never even be a poor substitute for a fully-elected Municipal Council. We find that all the powers of the Municipal Councillors are being handed over to the Commissioner; and we say that it is impossible for one man to exercise the powers that were being exercised by so many people before. It can only result in abuse. It can even result in corruption; and it can even result in the people having no organic control or connection with the Council at all. In fact, there will be no Council at all.

Now, Sir, the Minister has said that this has not been dictated by party politics, but we find that it has been through the fear of being routed at the polls in Kuala Lumpur. The Minister very grandly said that our city of Kuala Lumpur is acquiring great importance: international conferences have been held here. But we

say is that if it is acquiring importance, if it is developing, if it is progressing, then there is all the more reason that there should be an elected Council. If we were to say that there should be no elected Council, the Minister would actually be saying that the people of Kuala Lumpur are not fit to run their own affairs. But my answer is: if the people of Kuala Lumpur can elect Members of Parliament, then they have enough brains and enough evidence to show that they can run their own affairs in Kuala Lumpur. The Minister said that there were institutions and roads coming up in Kuala Lumpur. I submit that I fail to see what big roads and institutions coming up in Kuala Lumpur have got to do with the taking away of local government in Kuala Lumpur. We can see what he is trying to get at when he says that there are institutions coming up in Kuala Lumpur, e.g. the University or the new Technical Institute. I think it is going too far for the Minister to think that the Municipal Council is going to run the Technical Institute or the University: that cannot have come under the Municipal administration. So the Minister is just trying to draw a red herring across this issue, because if there are institutions, however important they are, they will be with the Federal Government; and to take charge of these institutions it is not necessary for the Minister to seek control over the whole city. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that if Kuala Lumpur were dominated by an elected Socialist Front Council

Dato' Suleiman: God forbid!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: What the Alliance fears is this. It fears the the tremendous propaganda effect it would have on the entire country; it fears the tremendous international effect of the fact that the Opposition Party has a popular hold on Kuala Lumpur, and the fear of the Minister is strengthened when important visitors abroad come to attend his conferences and find that his Party does not control this city.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you that you must not impute improper motives

to any Member. You were within your rights up to that point, but when you drag the Minister in, you are imputing improper motives to him. That is wrong; that is against the Standing Orders. I must warn you on that.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, Sir, when I said that I meant that the Minister was speaking on behalf of the Government and he was expressing the fear of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot be personal!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Yes, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, now we have two elected Councillors in the elected Municipal Council and they are causing enough sleepless nights to the Alliance, and what would be their discomfiture, what would be their panic if the whole Council in Kuala Lumpur is filled, or at least a greater part of it, is filled by Socialist Front Councillors? That, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the guiding and motivating factor in bringing up this Bill. I submit that this Bill is cowardly in its purpose, and it is motivated by political fears.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-waktu Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri mengemukakan chadangan-nya telah menyatakan beberapa sebab bagi menjadikan Kuala Lumpur ini bandar yang di-kelolakan oleh sa-orang Pesuruhjaya yang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan. Dalam hal ini saya rasa pengemukakan Rang Undang² ini timbul daripada pindaan Perlembagaan yang dahulu pun telah di-nyatakan. Maka dalam perkataan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat tadi, ia ada menyebutkan bahawa Rang Undang² ini ada-lah sabagai satu perhubungan. Satu perhubungan bagi menjalankan pentadbiran Kuala Lumpur ini tidak dengan tujuan hendak melumpuhkan perkembangan Kerajaan Tempatan di-dalam negeri ini. Saya tidak tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa-kah sa-benar-nya yang dimaksudkan dengan perkataan perhubungan ini? Boleh jadi hal ini akan di-ulang kaji pada satu masa yang akan datang, dan jika sa-kira-nya di-dapati bahawa langkah ini tidak sesuai, maka satu langkah yang lain akan di-ambil.

Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya suka mendengar-nya berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah penegasan yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa ini ada-lah di-luar pertimbangan parti politik daripada pehak-nya.

Pada asas-nya, saya tidak membangkang Rang Undang² ini. Ada sebab² yang boleh di-katakan ia-itu membolehkan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-jalankan di-bawah pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang patut diambil perhatian dengan halus-nya oleh Kerajaan ia-lah bahawa dengan pindah-nya Kerajaan daripada langkah asal menghalang Kerajaan Tempatan ini hendak-lah perkara yang akan di-buat-nya dengan kelulusan undang² ini benar² bagi kepentingan perkembangan Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur ini—tidak saperti yang di-bayangkan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat yang berchakap dahulu daripada saya baharu² ini. Di-waktu menerangkan bahawa sa-buah Lembaga Penasihat akan di-tubuhkan di-Kuala Lumpur ini Yang Berhormat Menteri telah mengatakan bahawa Lembaga ini tidak-lah di-bawah Lembaga Penasihat teknikal sa-mata². Ini bererti bahawa pendudok² Kuala Lumpur yang bukan bersifat teknikal akan juga dapat memberi khidmatan-nya di-dalam Lembaga itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak teknikal-nya sifat Lembaga itu, saya harap tidak-lah pula memindahkan yang bersifat politik. Sebab kalau-lah Lembaga Penasihat itu di-asaskan pembentokan, pemilehan dan kerja-nya di-atas asas politik, maka akan hilang-lah apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi bahawa di-dalam mengemukakan undang² ini ia ada-lah menjauhkan diri-nya daripada parti politik dan mengharapkan perbahathan ini berlaku jauh pula daripada parti politik.

Oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sunggoh pun dalam Fasal yang menyebutkan bahawa Pesuruhjaya ini akan di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong, saya agak ia itu ada-lah di-shorkan oleh Kerajaan, jangan-lah pula ia itu mempunyai sifat politik di-dalam-nya.

Benar atau tidak benar apa yang ditulis dan benar atau tidak benar apa yang di-akuī dan yang di-jamin oleh sa-saorang Menteri di-dalam Dewan ini tidak-lah chukup dengan sebutan sahaja, tetapi hendak-lah di-chukupkan, kata di-kotakan dengan perbuatan kemudian daripada itu.

Maka memilih anggota Lembaga Penasihat ini hendak-lah benar² di-jadikan dasar oleh Kerajaan, asas-nya tidak politik walau pun ia itu tidak teknikal. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila saya bersetuju asas Rang Undang² ini, berma'ana-lah bahawa ada sebab² yang kita yakin bahawa bandar Kuala Lumpur ini boleh di-jalankan sa-chara yang di-kehendaki oleh undang² ini.

Di-dalam rang undang² ini kuasa sa-orang Menteri menurut fasal 12 dari sa-masa ka-samasa memberi perentah² dan perentah² ini hendak-lah di-ikut oleh Surohan Jaya itu. Kuasa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah di-letakkan kepada Menteri yang bersangkutan di-dalam satu lengkongan tanggung jawab yang besar yang kalau dahulu-nya boleh di-serahkan kepada sa-buah parti atau beberapa buah parti yang menang di-dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur ini maka pada hari ini di-letakkan kepada Menteri itu. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan rang undang² ini sudah menghimpunkan satu chara demokrasi yang berasaskan Kerajaan Tempatan bagi kepentingan negara yang pada fikiran kita mesti mempunyai hak mengawal bandar Kuala Lumpur ini. Maka biar-lah ada tanda² yang sa-benar² menunjukkan bahawa kepentingan itu-lah menjadi tujuan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya belum lagi dapat memperchayaī dengan penoh-nya bahawa Rang Undang² ini sengkaja di-buat sa-mata² kerana hendak mengelakkan pilehan raya dan oleh sebab itu saya sokong Rang Undang² ini dengan menchadangkan pindaan.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I merely want to touch on one aspect of this particular Bill. My colleague, the Honourable Member for Damansara, has already spoken at great length on the Bill as a whole. I am merely concerned with one aspect of it. It will be seen that the Honourable the Minister, in moving

this Bill, is desirous of taking over the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur and run it. However, he should be consistent. If it is the intention to centralise the whole administration and to have the Municipality run by the Ministry, then there is no necessity whatsoever in having what is being named here as an Advisory Board, because if it is the intention to have an Advisory Board, and if the intention of having an Advisory Board is to know the feeling of the people staying in Kuala Lumpur, then it is only logical that the present Municipality should carry on, because only the elected representatives will be able to know the actual feelings of the people in Kuala Lumpur. However the Board, as it is proposed to be constituted, cannot really represent the people of Kuala Lumpur. It seems to me that as far as this Government is concerned, they are very fond of having boards, so much so that they have slowly converted various institutions into statutory bodies with Boards. I have stated on one occasion that the Government have created the Boards so that they can use the membership of those Boards as a means of rewarding their supporters. I have stated quite a number of times as to how this is being done. Membership of these Boards will mean drawing an allowance of some sort for attending meetings—perhaps a monthly allowance of \$500 or so. So it is very convenient for the Government to put on these Boards people whom the Government would like to reward for services rendered, and, as a result of this, we find that most of these Boards are being filled with meek “yes-men” and silent dumb-bells, because that is exactly what the Government wants. The Government wants the Boards to do exactly what the Government wants, and so the best way to do it is to fill these Boards with men of this nature, because it can be seen that most of the members of these Boards are people who do not know much about the day-to-day administration of the Board itself. We have seen also that the Government has seen fit sometimes to put in these Boards all sorts of people. Sometimes they even put on these

Boards people who are so old that they have to be moved around in wheel-chairs. So this is the position, and I feel it is a very sad state of affairs. We do not want Boards to be created not for the purpose of doing the work which they are supposed to do, but merely to give an opportunity of assisting persons who have rendered services to the Party in power. This particular aspect of the problem, I submit, is very important, and I cannot do very much but to appeal to the Minister concerned to bear this in mind in the hope that when appointments are made he will see to it that he will fill with such people who can really contribute towards the progress of the Administration.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I deplore and strongly oppose this Bill as it stands. My Party has been from the beginning opposing this Bill in its strongest terms for the very fact that we do not believe in any local Government which is not popularly elected and fully represented by the people. The Bill itself has embodied the various provisions and explains by itself that it is nothing but a mouthpiece of the Alliance Government, for these provisions would enable the Minister of the Interior to assume the role of a sole dictator.

The first part of the Bill says that a Commissioner would be appointed by His Majesty and that the Commissioner can override the advice of the Members of the Board on, and under, the instruction of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. In other words, the Commissioner is appointed to serve the interests of the Minister, and the Members of the Board are appointed to serve the interests of the Commissioner

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! The time is up now.

ADJOURNMENT

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

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

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MALAYA

Enche' Chan Siang Sun (Bentong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity this afternoon to say a few words on livestock farming in Malaya. Livestock farming, as we know it, is a type of farming which is still in the primary stage, and every encouragement must be given for its future progress. As we all know, our country is essentially an agricultural country with rubber and rice as the main crops. Livestock is of secondary importance. At present there is little inducement for large scale livestock farming or mixed farming, as better returns are obtained from other fields. However, livestock is an asset to the country with its growing population, and every help must be given to the encouragement of this type of farming. We have seen countries, like the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, realising the importance of livestock farming are subsidising the farmers.

Sir, every year our country spends millions of dollars importing livestock for slaughter to provide animal protein for the people. Animal and animal products from Siam, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand are imported to meet the protein requirements of this country. We have seen land development schemes and the planting of acres of rubber, fruits, rice, etc. Although this is praiseworthy, we must not forget that meat production is just as important. Land must be set aside for other agricultural pursuits, like livestock farming or mixed farming with the accent on increased production of meat producing animals. We must work towards self-sufficiency in livestock and the diversification of agricultural pursuits.

There is great potentiality for increasing livestock in this country. For one thing, we are free from major diseases of livestock as compared with our neighbouring countries; and this in itself should be an inducement or incentive to keep more livestock. Steps must be taken to induce investment of private capital if we are to satisfy the

needs of the country. What is needed is the knowledge of running a farm. Land must be available for the crops to be planted. There must be improved pastures. The Central Animal Husbandry Station has been running for the last fifteen years and it must be in a position to advise on the above, especially on improved pastures.

It is the work of the Veterinary Department to produce more livestock, but to date not much result has been shown with regard to improved pastures and food feeding by the use of home grown concentrates and by-products like pineapple waste, etc. There is a post of Chief Animal Husbandry Officer but the seat is empty. There are no animal husbandry officers in the States. The Assistant Veterinary Officers are to carry out all aspects of veterinary work, including extension work as well. Those who have proved their capability in different fields have received not much encouragement. One qualified man is supposed to look after a district, and in many districts there are no qualified men. I think, Sir, the Ministry should look into the matter and make whatever recommendation as necessary. If the country is going to encourage the production of more livestock, she must expand her service. Those who are working and have an aptitude for certain fields should be encouraged. The time for "jack of all trades" is over. If necessary, local staff must be sent for specialised training so as to keep in line with the requirements of the country. It is time that we should take stock of these things and work towards the day of self-sufficiency in meat production.

Finally, to sum up, I would say that in order to raise the standard of animal farming in this country the following suggestions should be borne in mind and given every consideration:

- (1) Satisfactory and encouraging prospects to the officers concerned in the service;
- (2) Practical aids given to stimulate the interest of the people indulging in animal husbandry—the research stations

and field officers can play a great part in this;

- (3) Priority for land application must be given to those who are interested in livestock farming, especially for large acreage: The above clause not necessary;
- (4) Every encouragement must be given to the use of home grown feeding stuffs;
- (5) Encouragement should also be given for the erection of more feed-mills so as to steady, if not lower, the price of feeding stuffs;
- (6) The standard of management must be raised as best suited for tropical conditions;
- (7) The Department should give lectures, publications in the way of magazines and periodicals, and probably film shows which concern animal farming to the public occasionally, especially to kampong and new villages;
- (8) Lastly, there must be a guaranteed market for our local animal produce.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to embarrass the Department concerned or to create ill-feeling towards anyone. But for the future progress of animal farming in this country, especially at its primary stage, I hope that the Honourable Minister concerned will give the matter his kindest consideration.

Prevention of Crime

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it necessary, as a representative of the people, that I should voice their feeling on three important issues—namely, the crimes of kidnapping, acid throwing and the slashing of rubber trees.

Sir, I would first touch on kidnapping. This is the foulest crime of which all peace-loving citizens dread. Although such a crime is not prevalent in the Federation, I strongly urge the Ministry concerned to take cognisance of the fact that such crimes are prevalent in the State of Singapore and to take appropriate

precautionary measures with a view to checking this dreadful social disease from spreading to our fair land. I feel that the taking of suitable precautionary measures at this juncture is absolutely essential, for one of the neighbouring countries is situated in such close proximity to the Federation—and there have been instances of kidnappers coming into the southern tip of Johore for the purpose of intercepting their victims.

In fighting such a crime, public co-operation plays a vital role, but unless the Government takes such measures as are consistent with the maintenance and the uplifting of public confidence, I am afraid no one will come forward in time of need. In view of what is happening in our nearest neighbouring State, the time has come for us in the Federation to view such crime with all the seriousness it deserves, and it will be wise for us to consider taking all appropriate measures with a view to protecting our country against such a dreadful social disease before it is too late.

Apart from what I have just said, there is yet another social disease of a hideous nature, that is, the crime of acid throwing. As a matter of fact, this social disease is already afflicting our fair land. The culprits who committed such a crime are reaching the height of savagery as evidenced by acid-throwing incidents at the Kanching Pass, Tanjong Malim, and at a number of other places. In all these cases, investigation showed that the culprits were usually associated with secret societies. These unlawful gangsters used to employ such common methods of intimidation and threat of bodily injuries to cow all those who choose to follow the lawful path. I wish to quote a few of the notorious acts of such gangsters to prove the gravity of the situation.

These gangsters are notorious enough for their inclination to launch savage attacks on innocent people who choose to oppose them or who refuse to co-operate with them. A clear example of this vile activity took place in Cheras New Village. In this place,

these gangsters had brutally assaulted innocent villagers and as a result of which a number of the culprits were detained and their arms dump was uncovered and which contained a wide range of lethal weapons such as parangs, bicycle chains, hooked daggers including of course acid bombs. This incident and discovery serve to give further concrete proof of the savage intentions of the secret society gangsters.

There was yet another notorious incident which took place at the 9th mile New Village, Klang, and for which secret society gangsters are also responsible. On this occasion, they even went to the extent of murdering an innocent M.C.A. Youth member. Are these incidents not reaching the height of savagery? Despite all the unsavoury and savage misdeeds of these gangsters, I am indeed surprised and even sad to note that certain political party is openly giving moral support to such unlawful elements as implied by the visit of members of such political party to these unlawful elements at Police stations.

The fact that the murderers of the innocent M.C.A. Youth member of the 9th mile New Village have not been brought to book makes these gangsters even more courageous. This shows that in our existing laws, there still exists certain loopholes for such murderers to escape and for this reason, I urge the Minister concerned to cause all necessary steps to be taken to seal these legal loopholes.

I have also been informed of yet another case of threat of causing bodily injury for the purpose of extortion being given by secret society gangsters to a certain person who is living right in this Federal Capital. This particular person was threatened that unless he paid up his protection money, his 13-year-old schoolgoing son would not be safe. As a result of this threat, he is now living in fear and worry.

Mr. Speaker: You have one minute more.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Yes, Sir. I will finish soon. As a result of the existence of such a barbaric group of

gangsters, the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of our country are constantly living under a dark shadow of fear and insecurity. The Alliance Government is launching a five-year Rural Development Plan to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural people but the prevalence of this grave social disease infected by secret society gangsters will in a way negate the good which will emanate from the Rural Development Plan for the sense of personal security must take precedence over all other material security. In these circumstances, one feels that it is time that sterner and more positive measures should be meted out against such unlawful elements. I feel that a five-year gangsterism destruction plan should be considered.

Mr. Speaker: The time is up.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Thank you.

Animal Husbandry

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to reply in detail to the speech made by my Honourable friend on animal husbandry. In fact, Sir, what I would like to suggest is for the Honourable Member and some other Members of this House to go on a conducted tour—I personally will conduct them—to the various centres and research stations where we will be able to show the good work that is being done by the Department of Veterinary Services. In fact the cattle population in this country has increased considerably; it has increased to such an extent that we have now reduced the quota of imports from outside Malaya.

Prevention of Crime

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Sepang has addressed all these points to me as the Minister of the Interior but actually these are under the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Justice and a very small part under my Ministry. However, Sir, I undertake to reply for all the three. The Government is fully aware of the possibility of these offences spreading from Singapore to the Federation, but

the crux of the matter is that there is a very great lack of public co-operation. If Members of this House, Sir, will ask the public to give co-operation to the Authorities, e.g., the Police, a great deal could be done.

With regard to the offence of kidnapping, so far all the successes that have been achieved have been due to the initiative of the Police without information or co-operation from the public. We would ask Members of this House and the public to give their co-operation.

With regard to the offences of the throwing of acid and also with regard to kidnapping, the Federation Government is having discussion with the Singapore Government about increasing the punishment of people who have been convicted of these offences. As to acid throwing, the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offences Weapons Ordinance, which was passed in January, 1959, carries very heavy penalties. Thirteen reports were made and out of them arrests were made in eight reports.

Sir, the incident in Cheras New Village, which was cited by the Honourable Member, was actually the result of a clash between members of secret societies, and arrests had been made. But unfortunately the witnesses defaulted and the case collapsed, and the witnesses themselves had been prosecuted.

Now, with regard to secret societies, the Government is very well aware of the danger and is taking great interest in it; and it is also, I think, taking intensive action. To-date 468 persons have been placed on the register and of these 283 are subject to Police supervision. If Honourable Members had read the papers, they would have found out that the Police every now and then carried out raids to get hold of members of gangs and secret societies. The Government is fully aware of the situation, Sir, and it is always watching and trying to do a great deal more with the co-operation from the public.

Mr. Speaker: The House is adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Adjourned at 4.50 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Educational Aids to Kampong People for Poultry Farming

1. **Enche' Chan Siang Sun** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state what educational aids have been used by the Agriculture Department to stimulate the interest of the kampong people and the new villagers in the rearing of poultry, goats and fish, and the degree of success achieved so far.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz): The work on rearing of poultry and goats is being done by the Veterinary Department while that of fish by the Fisheries Department.

Educational aids given to stimulate the kampong people and the new villages in the rearing of poultry are as follows:

- (a) Advice and talks, correctives, pamphlets and leaflets and examples have been given to people wherever veterinary departmental personnel visit rural and new village areas in the country while on routine duties or during specially arranged tours.
- (b) Selected groups are made and sent to various centres where commercial poultry rearing is in progress in the case of poultry for a period of training by the permission of these commercial breeders, while other selected groups have been sent to the Central Animal Husbandry Station at Kluang for a period of training not only in the rearing of goats, but also of the breeding of cattle and milch oxen and on dairying aspects.

During the height of community development campaigns many kampong and village people took up poultry rearing both for meat and egg purposes. Some of those without training but were ambitious into

embarking for the more intricate system have failed in their ventures, while many others who already had had some experience plus the period of training at commercial centres have succeeded and are at this stage enlarging their ventures.

In fish culture the Fisheries Department are conducting courses at Penang, Tapah and Malacca for the benefit of kampong people and the new villagers. These courses consist of lectures and visits to the departmental fry breeding station at Tapah and to commercial pond establishments. As a result of these activities, fish culture has been given great impetus in the old fish-culture areas on the West Coast, namely Kinta district, Kuala Lumpur district and Seremban district. What is more significant however is that it is being taken up increasingly in areas where it is not known before. For example the Malays in Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and particularly Pahang and the aborigines in Pahang are taking readily to fish-culture. The Fisheries Department has a team of field officers who advises the ra'ayat on fish-culture, helps him to clear his ponds of predatory fishes and subsequently arranges for a free supply of fish fry from the departmental fry breeding stations. Since the establishment of the freshwater extension service of the department in late 1956, a total of 1,702 fish ponds and mining pools with a total acreage of 1,127 has been logged and visited by officers of the department. The breakdown is as follows:

State	No. of ponds and mining pools visited and logged	Total Acreage
Perlis	3	2.8
Kedah	228	20
Penang and Province Wellesley	22	6.5
Perak	743	759.5
Selangor	252	252.8
Negri Sembilan...	104	35.9
Malacca	46	9.4
Johore	Nil	Nil
Pahang	256	36.4
Trengganu	15	.4
Kelantan	33	3.4

2. The following numbers of fry were distributed in 1959 and 1960 (up to July, 1960):

1959—

Tilapia	20,240
Lee Koh	19,760
Sepat Siam	15,580
Lampam Jawa	65,730
Kalui	1,950

1960 (up to July)—

Tilapia	9,680
Lee Koh	18,030
Lampam Jawa	79,840
Kalui	120
Sepat Siam	2,200

Regrading of Veterinary Officers' Posts

2. **Enche' Chan Siang Sun** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the steps taken by him to implement the recommendations of the Malayanization Committee concerning the regrading of four Veterinary Officers' posts since 1956.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Temporary regrading to Deputy Veterinary Officer scale of up to four State Veterinary Officers posts had been recommended in 1956 as 4 officers were then acting in Veterinary officers' posts for a number of years. The need for this no longer arose as three of the officers had retired and the remaining one officer is due to retire soon. This last officer will not accept regrading as no substantial benefit will accrue to him thereby.

Central Animal Husbandry Station, Kluang

3. **Enche' Chan Siang Sun** asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state the progress made by the Central Animal Husbandry Station, Kluang, in the 15 years of its existence, and the number of proven animals sent out from the station to the farms.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: On animal breeding, particularly with large livestock, progress is inevitably very slow. Similarly, in the past 15 years the Central Animal Husbandry Station, Kluang, has been no exception to this but the progress it has made in the development of a bigger and better

type of both meat and milk breed has been felt in many parts of the country where the cross bred studs from this station have been sent. The aim behind this breeding and improvement programme is not so much on producing proven animals but to infuse into the local indigenous breed of animals the blood of a better quality breed and thus enhance their productivity in the quickest possible way. Consequently, both selected pure breeds and cross breeds have been sold and sent out to various parts of the country to attain this objective. The number of studs distributed up-to-date are:

Pure bred	125
Cross bred	326

All in all, the response from the cattle owners and poultry rearers has been most stimulating and encouraging. In fact the demand made by them for more training in animal husbandry as well as for more studs has exceeded the department's anticipation.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Prohibition of Textile Imports from Mainland China

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

- the different types of cloth the importation of which from the Peoples Republic of China into the Federation of Malaya has been banned;
- the amount of these types of cloth imported each year before the ban was imposed;
- the names of the countries from which the importation of the above types of cloth into the Federation of Malaya is still permitted, and the amounts imported from these countries over the last year;
- the grounds for banning the importation of the above types of cloth from the Peoples Republic of China, and for permitting other countries to continue exporting these types of cloth, into the Federation of Malaya.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari):

- (a) The importation of the following types of cotton textiles into the Federation from Mainland China are prohibited:
- (i) bleached and dyed cotton shirting
 - (ii) bleached and dyed cotton sheeting
 - (iii) bleached and dyed jeans
 - (iv) bleached, dyed and printed drill
 - (v) bleached, dyed and printed poplin
 - (vi) bleached, dyed and printed haircord
 - (vii) bleached, dyed and printed satin drill
 - (viii) bleached, dyed and printed tussore
 - (ix) bleached, dyed and printed serge

The first three items were prohibited with effect from 27th October, 1958, and the others with effect from 20th July, 1960.

- (b) A breakdown of the import figures for the above types of cotton fabrics from China is not available.
- (c) The importation of the cotton textiles listed in para. (a) from sources other than Mainland China is permitted. No breakdown of the imports of these textiles from the other sources is available. The figures of imports of all cotton woven textiles from various countries including China can however be obtained from the monthly statistical publications of the Federation External Trade.
- (d) The ban was imposed to protect the local infant textile industry which was seriously threatened with damage by cheap textiles dumped into the Federation market by Mainland China. The possibility of imposing anti-dumping

duties was carefully studied but it was considered that anti-dumping duties would not be effective for it is a known practice of Communist China to dump goods at any price in the Federation market.

It has not been found necessary for the Federation to take similar action against imports from other sources as they have not caused injury to the local industry. However, the Government would not hesitate to take anti-dumping action or impose import restrictions against imports from any source if we have got enough evidence to show that they are dumped in the Federation market and that such imports may cause material injury to the local industry which would in turn result in unemployment for citizens of this country.

Imports from America, England, China and Japan

5. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the amount and worth of goods imported from America, England, China and Japan respectively for years 1958 and 1959.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: The amount and worth of goods imported from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, China (Mainland) and Japan during 1958 and 1959 are as follows:

Country	1958		1959	
	No. of Items of Goods	Value (in M\$ Million)	No. of Items of Goods	Value (in M\$ Million)
U.K. ...	866	414.8	923	386.1
U.S.A. ...	507	41.1	555	50.6
China ...	529	94.1	537	75.9
Japan ...	543	95.1	617	124.3

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

FEDERATION ARMED FORCES

Disturbance Allowance

6. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

- (a) Ada-kah benar bahawa sa-orang Pegawai Inggeris yang berkhidmat di-dalam Tentera

Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, bila berpindah rumah, di-beri apa yang di-namakan "disturbance allowance" sa-kali pun pemindahan itu dalam kawasan bandar;

- (b) Ada-kah benar ia-itu jumlah allowance yang di-namakan "disturbance allowance" ialah £30 atau kira² \$255 wang Malaya;
- (c) Benar-kah Pegawai² Malayan tidak berhak mendapatkan elaun kenderaan apabila berpindah dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat, dan jika demikian terangkan sebab²-nya;
- (d) Apa-kah jenis² elaun dan jumlah-nya yang di-bayar kepada (a) Pegawai² Inggeris dan (b) N.C.O. Inggeris yang berkhidmat dengan Tentera Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Abdul Razak): (a) Tidak benar. Menurut Undang² Gaji dan Elaun yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya dalam Perkhidmatan² Inggeris, elaun itu hanya di-bayar kepada pekerja² yang mempunyai isteri dan dudukan bersama² keluarga-nya manakala di-perintah berpindah oleh pemerintah Khidmatan itu.

(b) Ada-pun yang di-namakan "disturbance allowance" bagi pegawai² itu ada dua tengkatan, ia-itu tingkat rendah jumlah bayaran-nya £40 (\$342.85) dan tingkat tinggi jumlah bayaran-nya £80 (\$685.71). Dan yang biasa di-bayar ia-lah tingkat rendah, dan tingkat tinggi itu hanya di-luluskan bayaran-nya apa-bila di-dapati tidak ada rumah Kerajaan dalam tempat yang baharu itu.

(c) Pegawai² Malayan, apa-bila berpindah rumah, berhak mendapat kenderaan perchuma bagi mereka dan keluarga mereka serta barang² mereka, mengikut had yang di-luluskan. Dalam pemindahan seperti ini mereka berhak menuntut bayaran elaun kenderaan dan perjalanan biasa. Pada masa yang tertentu boleh juga mereka di-benar menggunakan perchuma kereta² tentera.

(d) Perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat itu di-tarik kepada jawapan yang di-beri kepada-nya pada 8 August, 1960.

Administration cost of Federation Military College

7. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

- (a) Berapa-kah jumlah perbelanjaan mentadbirkan Kolej Tentera Persekutuan pada tiap² tahun.
- (b) Daripada jumlah perbelanjaan ini berapa-kah jumlah-nya yang di-gunakan bagi membayar gaji, elaun dan tambang balek berchuti Pegawai² Inggeris yang di-pinjamkan berkhidmat di-dalam-nya dan keluarga mereka.

Tun Abdul Razak: Belanja mentadbirkan Kolej Tentera Persekutuan tidak di-keluarkan berasing² dan dengan sebab itu tidak dapat hendak menerangkan-nya.

Administration cost of School of Instruction Malacca

8. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

- (a) Berapa-kah jumlah perbelanjaan mentadbirkan Armed Forces School of Instruction di-Tanjong Keling Melaka.
- (b) Daripada jumlah perbelanjaan ini berapa-kah jumlah yang di-gunakan bagi membayar gaji, elaun dan tambang balek berchuti Pegawai² Inggeris yang di-pinjamkan berkhidmat di-dalam-nya dan keluarga mereka.

Tun Abdul Razak: Belanja mentadbirkan Sekolah Latihan Angkatan Bersenjata itu tidak di-keluarkan berasing² dan dengan sebab itu tidak dapat hendak menerangkan-nya.

British Personnel in Armed Forces

9. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa-kah bilangan (a) Pegawai² British dan N.C.O. British yang berkhidmat di-dalam Tentera Signal Persekutuan.

Tun Abdul Razak: Bilangan Pegawai² dan N.C.O. yang berkhidmat

dalam Tentera Signal Persekutuan ialah seperti berikut:

(a) Pegawai ² Inggeris	...	7
(b) N.C.O. Inggeris	...	15
(c) Pegawai ² Malayan	...	9
(d) N.C.O. Malayan	...	155

10. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa-kah bilangan Pegawai² dan N.C.O. British yang di-pinjamkan berkhidmat di-dalam Federation Armed Forces Maintenance Corps pada hari merdeka dan berapa-kah jumlah-nya sekarang.

Tun Abdul Razak: Pasokan Penjaga Angkatan Bersenjata (Armed Forces Maintenance Corps) tidak ada pada hari Merdeka. Pada masa ini bilangan yang ada ia-lah 39 orang pegawai² dan 67 orang pangkat² lain yang di-pinjamkan berkhidmat dalam pasokan itu.

11. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan berapa orang-kah Kerani Besar yang berbangsa Inggeris dan bekerja dalam Kementerian Pertahanan Bahagian Pasokan Bersenjata.

Tun Abdul Razak: Kerani Besar yang berkhidmat dalam Kementerian Pertahanan Bahagian Pasokan Bersenjata ia-lah sa-orang Malayan. Dan daripada jumlah 13 orang Kerani Besar Chawangan, tiga orang ia-lah Warrant Officers yang di-pinjam berkhidmat dalam Pasokan ini.

12. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ada-kah Ketua Turus Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang berbangsa Inggeris itu di-beri kuasa membuat perhubungan terus dengan Kerajaan British mengenai hal² yang berkait dengan Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Ketua Turus Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah sa-orang Pegawai yang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan dengan sebab itu beliau hanya boleh membuat hubungan dengan Kerajaan Inggeris atau apa² Kerajaan sa-kali-pun dengan kebenaran Kerajaan Persekutuan sahaja.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Trained Teachers

13. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the number of trained teachers who will be available for the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 for the following type of Primary schools:

- (1) Standard Schools
- (2) Standard Type English
- (3) Standard Type Chinese
- (4) Standard Type Tamil
- (5) National Language teachers for all the Standard Type Schools.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib):

- (a) The number of full-time trained teachers in fully Assisted Primary schools at 31-1-60 is as follows:

National Schools	...	10,859
National Type (English Medium)	...	3,856
National Type (Chinese Medium)	...	6,976
National Type (Tamil Medium)	...	1,282
		22,973

Of the above, 379 trained teachers teach National Language in National Type Primary Schools.

- (b) The estimated output from Primary Teacher Training Institutions at the beginning of the years 1961 to 1964 is given below:

1961	...	1,542
1962	...	1,942
1963*	...	2,776*
1964	...	2,180

- (c) It is not possible to state how many of these teachers will be posted to the various types on Primary Schools. Their actual deployment shall be according

* Bulge due to introduction of Course 1, para. 260 of the Education Review Committee Report, 1960.

to the needs of each school subject to at least two out of three fully-trained teachers from Primary teacher-training institution being posted to National Schools. (Para. 259 of the Education Review Committee Report).

- (d) Beginning with the 1963 output, every teacher will be capable of teaching the National Language at least in the lower classes of the Primary School.

Pupils for admission to Schools

14. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state the probable number of pupils who will be seeking admission to the above types of schools, in the years 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: According to projections made from the 1957 Census Report it is estimated, after making allowance for a constant death rate, that the total numbers of children aged six plus years who will be eligible for admission into Standard One in Standard and Standard type Primary Schools will be as follows:

Year	No.
1961 ...	225,000
1962 ...	214,000
1963 ...	205,000
1964 ...	247,000

It is not possible to estimate how many children will seek admission to each type of school because it is not possible to anticipate the wishes of the parents.

Rural Secondary Schools for Girls

15. Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek meminta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan bilangan Sekolah² Menengah Luar Bandar (Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong) bagi murid² perempuan yang akan didirikan di-Pantai Timor dan di-lain² tempat dalam negeri ini, dan bila.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Menurut Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun, ada-lah di-chadangkan

hendak mendirikan 15 buah Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong bagi murid² perempuan dalam Persekutuan. Suatu penyiasaan akan kehendak² di-beberapa buah Negeri ada-lah sekarang ini di-perbuat dan kehendak² bagi Pantai Timor itu tidak akan di-lupakan.

16. Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek meminta Menteri Pelajaran menyatakan ada-kah perenggan 252 dalam Penyata Mengulang-Kaji Pelajaran, 1960, terpakai kapada murid² perempuan dan, jika tidak, mengapa.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Pada perengkat sekarang ini ia-itu pada masa Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong bagi murid² perempuan sedang di-perbanyak dan di-majukan, maka susah hendak menyangka akan kehendak² bagi pengajian tinggi bagi murid² perempuan sa-rupa saperti pelajaran di-Sekolah² Pertukangan Menengah bagi murid² lelaki.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Medical Officer at Kuala Kelawang Hospital

17. Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang bertanya kapada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat ia-itu apa-kah sebab-nya Pegawai Perubatan di-Rumah Sakit Kuala Kelawang dalam Jajahan Jelebu itu di-tukar pada 1 haribulan January, 1957, dan ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menghantar sa-orang Pegawai Perubatan lain menggantikan tempat-nya, dan kira-nya ada chadangan demikian, bila-kah akan di-hantarkan.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Oleh kerana negeri kita sangat² berkurangan dalam Pegawai Perubatan pada masa itu, maka Pegawai Perubatan di-Rumah Sakit Kuala Kelawang di-tukarkan ka-Rumah Sakit Tampin untuk menggantikan Pegawai Perubatan yang berhenti untuk membuka perusahaan sendiri, kerana ada-lah di-fikirkan ia-itu Rumah Sakit Tampin lebeh memerlukan sa-orang Pegawai Perubatan daripada di-Rumah Sakit Kuala Kelawang.

Sa-orang Pegawai Perubatan telah pun di-hantar ka-Rumah Sakit Kuala Kelawang.

Dungun Hospital

18. Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat:

- (1) berapa-kah bilangan operation yang di-lakukan di-Rumah Sakit Dungun dalam tahun 1959 dan tahun 1960;
- (2) daripada bilangan operation² yang di-lakukan itu, berapa-kah bilangan yang telah di-lakukan dengan jaya-nya dan berapa-kah pula yang bertemu maut;
- (3) berapa-kah bilangan orang² yang telah di-lakukan operation ka-atas-nya dan apa-kah jenis² penyakit masing²;
- (4) ada-kah mereka² yang bertemu maut itu di-reportkan kepada Polis atau tidak. Jika tidak, apa-kah sebab²-nya;
- (5) berapa-kah bilangan orang yang bertemu maut manakala di-lakukan ka-atas-nya Major Operation;
- (6) ada-kah doktor² yang menjalankan operation² yang tersebut itu doktor yang berkelayakan belah membelah;
- (7) ada-kah doktor² yang berkelayakan belah membelah dalam negeri Trengganu;
- (8) berapa-kah bilangan operation² telah di-lakukan dalam negeri Trengganu dalam tahun 1959 dan tahun 1960 dan berapa-kah bilangan orang sakit yang di-hantar ka-negeri lain untuk di-lakukan operation ka-atas-nya.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

1959 1960 (sa-
hingga 31
August)

- (1) Pembelahan² yang
 besar² 9 3
 Pembelahan² kecil 337 315
- (2) Sembilan daripada 12 pembelahan besar² itu ada-lah berjaya

dan 3 daripada-nya tidak berjaya dan orang² yang kena belah itu telah mati dalam tempoh 3 hingga 4 jam selepas di-belah.

- (3) Daripada 12 pembelahan² yang di-lakukan di-antara tahun 1959 dan 31 August, 1960, penyakit² orang yang kena belah itu seperti berikut:

patah	3
susah beranak	4
radang umbi chaching	2
pechah perkakas dalam	2
penyakit tulang	1

- (4) Tidak; melainkan jika kematian itu di-sebabkan atau segera berlaku-nya dengan kerana perbuatan yang salah dari pehak orang² lain. Atau dengan kerana tidak di-jalankan apa² yang patut di-buat.

- (5) Tidak ada.

- (6) Ya.

- (7) Trengganu tidak ada pakar belah membelah.

- (8) Bilangan pembelahan yang di-lakukan di-negeri Trengganu dalam tahun 1959 dan tahun 1960 ia-lah seperti berikut:

	1959	1960
Pembelahan yang besar ²	14	39
Pembelahan yang kecil	1,083	1,328

tiga puluh tujuh orang yang hendak di-belah dalam tahun 1959 dan 33 orang sa-hingga 31 August, 1960 telah di-pindahkan bagi di-belah di-negeri² lain.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Employment Exchange at Petaling Jaya

19. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour whether the Government is considering establishing an employment exchange at Petaling Jaya in view of the place becoming an industrial centre.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Government has already given consideration to the establishment of an Employment Exchange at Petaling Jaya. In fact, from 10th December, 1959, an official of the Kuala Lumpur Employment Exchange operates on every Thursday a small Employment Exchange at the office of the Petaling Jaya Authority. This small weekly Employment Exchange registers all types of workers and assists them in finding employment, not only in Petaling Jaya but outside as well.

Under its Second Five-Year Development Plan (1961-1965) my Ministry hopes to establish a sub-office of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations at Petaling Jaya in which will be an Employment Exchange.

Weekly Holiday for Road Transport Employees

20. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour what measures he has taken to see that all employees in the road transport industry enjoy weekly holidays under the Employment Ordinance.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Section 58 of the Employment Ordinance says: "No labourer shall be required to work on more than 6 days in one week".

This means that a labourer, and this word includes employees in the Road Transport Industry, cannot be compelled to work on the 7th day. However, if an employer offers some form of inducement, such as overtime, there is nothing illegal in the labourer working on the 7th day, if he so chooses.

So far no specific complaint has been made by an employee in the Road Transport Industry.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Language qualification for appointments in Division III

21. Enche' Muhamad bin Ujang minta kapada Perdana Menteri menerangkan ia-itu memandang kapada

kedudukan Bahasa Melayu sa-bagai Bahasa Kebangsaan negeri ini, ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menggantikan "Pujian dalam Inggeris" dengan "Pujian dalam Bahasa Melayu" dalam Sijil "School Certificate" sa-bagai satu syarat yang di-kehendaki untuk memenohi sa-tengah² jawatan bahagian III saperti yang di-sharatkan dalam Schemes of Service, umpamanya jawatan General Clerical Service, dan kira-nya ada chadangan demikian, bila-kah chadangan itu hendak dilaksanakan.

The Prime Minister: Tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah kelulusan dalam bahasa kebangsaan itu akan menggantikan kelulusan bahasa Inggeris dalam Sekim² Gaji bila² dapat di-jalankan dan dalam mana² sekim yang boleh di-jalankan, dan Kerajaan sudah pun mengambil tindakan hendak menjalankan-nya itu. Dalam tahun 1958 Kerajaan telah melantek sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa bagi menghalusi Sekim² Gaji dan Jawatan-Kuasa ini telah mengeluarkan shor² bagi tiap² Sekim Gaji. Oleh kerana maseh tiada chukup chalun² yang ada kelulusan Melayu pada masa sekarang bagi memenohkan hampir² 300 jawatan kosong dalam Division III pada tiap² tahun, maka pada pandangan Kerajaan, bagi sementara ini, bahasa Melayu boleh di-masokkan hanya sa-bagai ganti kelayakan bahasa Inggeris dalam Sekim² yang boleh di-masokkan dan sekim² ini sedang di-pinda dengan di-masokkan kelulusan Melayu di-mana² yang boleh di-masokkan. Dalam pada itu, kepandaian bahasa Inggeris maseh mustahak pada masa sekarang supaya sa-tengah² pegawai dalam Division III boleh belajar daripada buku² yang di-tetapkan bagi-nya kerana buku² ini maseh lagi dalam bahasa Inggeris.

National Culture

22. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kapada Perdana Menteri menerangkan Kementerian mana-kah yang sa-benar-nya bertanggung jawab pada masa ini untuk mengawasi dan mengelulakan hal ehwal kemajuan Kebudayaan Kebangsaan di-negeri ini?

The Prime Minister: Jabatan Perdana Menteri bertanggung jawab untuk mengelulakan hal ehwal berkenaan dengan kebudayaan. Tetapi oleh kerana kebudayaan ini tersangat luas maka Kementerian Pelajaran pun ada juga bersama² mengambil bahagian yang besar di-dalam hal ini.

23. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kepada Perdana Menteri menerangkan ada-kah menjadi renchangan Kerajaan untuk mengujudkan suatu "Kebudayaan Kebangsaan" dan memajukan-nya di-negeri ini, jika ia, terangkan apa-kah langkah² yang TEGAS dan KHAS yang telah dijalankan kerana melaksanakan yang demikian itu?

The Prime Minister: Kerajaan memang berusaha untuk mengujudkan suatu Kebudayaan Kebangsaan di-negeri ini dan memajukan-nya.

Bermacam² langkah telah di-ambil untuk memajukan Kebudayaan Kebangsaan ini, seperti mengadakan Pesta, mengadakan gedong seni dan Muzium Negara, melancharkan Minggu Bahasa, mengadakan rundingan dengan Indonesia berkenaan bahasa dan lain² lagi. Kerajaan jua memberi bantuan wang kepada badan² yang betul² berusaha memaju dan mengembangkan kebudayaan Tanah Melayu.

24. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kepada Perdana Menteri menerangkan ada-kah Kerajaan akan mempersetujui dan menerima ia-itu "KEBUDAYAAN MELAYU" akan di-jadikan TERAS Kebudayaan Kebangsaan bagi negeri ini?, jika YA bila-kah Kerajaan telah membuat Pengishtiwaran resmi atas perkara ini, jika Kerajaan menolak-nya tolong terangkan sebab² penolakkan itu.

The Prime Minister: Betul. Tetapi sunggoh pun kebudayaan Melayu menjadi teras-nya kebudayaan orang² lain yang dudok di-Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah juga menjadi unsur² perkembangan Kebudayaan Kebangsaan.

Perkara ini tidak mustahak di-ishtiharkan kerana sudah sedia di-maalom.

National Flower

25. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad minta kepada Perdana Menteri menerangkan:

- (i) ada-kah benar bahawa bunga raya telah di-ishtiharkan sebagai Bunga Kebangsaan, dan kira-nya benar, apa-kah sebab-nya maka bunga yang tersebut itu telah di-pilih. Ada-kah Kerajaan telah meninjau pendapat orang ramai sa-belom-nya keputusan itu di-buat;
- (ii) ada-kah bunga raya itu biasa di-jadikan perhiasan² di-dalam majlis² keraian negara atau tempat² kediaman resmi;
- (iii) ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan sa-mula pilihan-nya berkenaan dengan Bunga Kebangsaan.

The Prime Minister:

- (i) Benar. Sebab pun bunga raya di-terima menjadi Bunga Kebangsaan ia-lah kerana orang tua² Melayu sendiri telah menamakan bunga itu bunga raya yaini bunga yang digemari oleh orang ramai. Bunga lain yang lebeh chantek dan harum bau-nya tidak diterima menjadi Bunga Kebangsaan kerana bunga² itu mempunyai nama yang berlain²an dari satu tempat ka-suatu tempat. Mithal-nya bunga "Chempaka"—bunga ini di-sebelah utara Tanah Melayu di-panggil bunga "chempa"—di-sana jikalau di-panggil bunga "chempaka" ia berarti bunga "chempaka kubor". Di-utara Tanah Melayu bunga "tanjong", di-panggil bunga "mengkula". Berkenaan bunga "mawar" pula ada sa-tengah orang memanggil-nya bunga "rose". Jadi nama bunga² ini berlain² dari satu tempat ka-suatu tempat. Sa-tengah bunga² ini pula tidak di-dapati serata Tanah Melayu.

Bunga raya di-panggil dengan nama yang sama di-serata negeri Melayu dan jua di-Sumatra, dan boleh di-dapati

di-serata Tanah Melayu. Lagi pula untok menjadi Bunga Kebangsaan bunga itu mestilah mempunyai rupa kuntom yang munasabah.

Orang ramai telah di-tanya fikiran-nya berkenaan bunga Kebangsaan ini, dan keputusan di-buat sa-telah menimbangkan pendapat mereka.

(ii) Ya . . . biasa, tetapi tidak di-dalam majlis² keraian.

(iii) Tidak menjadi keberatan bagi Kerajaan menimbangkan samula jikalau di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat, tetapi ra'ayat tentu mahu tahu sebab²-nya mengapa keputusan Kerajaan berkenaan Bunga Kebangsaan itu patut di-tukar.