



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

Tuesday, 13th 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).
- .. the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN
HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N., Assistant
Minister (Johore Tenggara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI
KHAN, J.M.N., J.P., Assistant Minister (Batang Padang).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant
Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- .. ENCHE' 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).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN** (Sungei Patani).
- .. **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, P.J.K.** (Krian Darat).
- .. **TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM** (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. **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).
- .. **DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.** (Larut Selatan).
- .. **ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG** (Rawang).
- .. **ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD** (Hilir Perak).
- .. **ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA** (Pasir Puteh).

- The Honourable 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).
- .. 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' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. 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).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
 .. NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
 .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG (Seremban Barat).
 .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
 .. 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)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Menggunakan Talipon di-Balai Polis

1. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad minta kapada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan ia-itu sa-bagai menyempurnakan chogan kata "Sedia Berkhidmat", boleh-kah beliau mengeluarkan satu perintah membenarkan orang ramai menggunakan talipon² di-Balai Polis dalam masa kechemasan.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut perintah yang ada sekarang ini, orang ramai di-benar menggunakan talipon di-Balai Polis, terutama di-tempat yang tidak ada talipon bagi orang ramai.

Langkah² Menchegah Penyakit Malaria

2. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad minta kapada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat menerangkan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan untok menchegah penyakit malaria di-kampong² dan apa-kah sebab-nya di-rentikan usaha² menyemburkan minyak pembunuh nyamok di-kampong² yang terpenchil atau kampong² hulu.

The Acting Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan

pertolongan Pertubohan Kesihatan sa-dunia (W.H.O.) dan UNICEF Kerajaan telah melancarkan satu Rancangan Pemandu bagi menghapuskan penyakit demam kura di-seluruh negeri.

Menyiram ubat² penchegah demam kura di-kampong² baharu dan kapada kampong² yang lain tiada pula di-tinggalkan melainkan pada tempat² di-mana pehak yang berkuasa berpuas hati bahawa penyakit demam kura dan nyamok² yang membawa kuman demam kura itu tiada di-dapati lagi.

Baharu² ini ada terchatit di-dalam sa-buah akhbar bahawa penyakit demam kura telah ada merebak di-kawasan Muar dan pehak Kementerian telah mengadakan satu penyiasatan di atas perkara ini. Dalam penyiasatan ini di-dapati tiada benar mengenal berita merebak-nya penyakit demam kura di-Muar itu, tetapi ada juga orang² dewasa dan kanak² yang mengidap penyakit demam selsema dan sakit chirit.

Rumah Sakit, Tangkak

3. Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad minta kapada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masharakat menerangkan bila-kah hendak di-mulakan kerja² hendak di-besarkan Bangunan Rumah Sakit, Tangkak, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-luluskan peruntokan-nya pada akhir tahun yang lepas.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Speaker, kerja ini sedang di-jalankan sekarang dan ada-lah di-harapkan akan dapat di-siapkan pada penghujung tahun ini.

Ban on Circulation of "Fajar"

4. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior to state the reasons why the "Fajar", a University Socialist Club organ, has been banned from circulation in the Federation.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in October, 1959, a permit under section 7A (1) of the Printing Presses Ordinance, 1948, was issued for the circulation in this country of Fajar, the Singapore-published monthly magazine of the Socialist Club of the University of Malaya. The applicant was informed that the permit would expire on 31st December, 1959, and that a fresh application should be submitted if renewal is required in 1960, and also that a copy of each issue of the publication was to be sent to the Ministry within 7 days of publication. His attention was also drawn to section 4 of the Preservation of Books Ordinance, 1950, which requires three copies of every book printed to be forwarded to the Director of Museums, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

The applicant did not comply with the above conditions. The permit issued in 1959 expired on 31st December, 1959, and by the end of April, 1960, no application for renewal of the permit had been made, although the attention of the applicant had been drawn in March, 1960, to the fact that the 1959 permit had expired.

The contents of the magazine were found to be objectionable and several of its articles are Communist-inspired. Because of this, and because the applicant had not complied with the conditions mentioned by me earlier on, the application for renewal of the permit for this paper for 1960, when it was submitted in May, 1960, has been refused.

Enche' V. David: Hearing the reply by the Honourable Minister of the Interior, there are two issues involved: one, he said that the applicant did not comply with the requirements, and the other, the contents of the magazine are objectionable. I would like to know whether it was due to the contents that it was refused a

permit, or was it because the requirements were not complied with.

Dato' Suleiman: Due to both.

Enche' V. David: Will the Honourable Minister consider a fresh application from the Club?

Dato' Suleiman: No, Sir.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it right to assume that it did not contain adequate materials which would propagate the ideals of the Alliance?

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, I said it is communist-inspired, not Alliance inspired.

5. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of the Interior to state the date on which the present Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council will be dissolved by the Federal Government.

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, the necessary legislation on this subject would be considered by this House during this sitting. The Honourable Member knows that the Bill is in progress. I did not know, Sir, that the members of the Socialist Front are so ready to throw in the sponge.

District Hospitals at Bentong and Mentakab

6. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state, in view of the inadequacy of accommodation in the Bentong District maternity ward, whether extension of this ward is being considered.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry is planning to provide more accommodation at the maternity ward in the Bentong District Hospital, and has included this item for consideration in the proposed Second Five-Year Plan.

7. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare whether he is aware of the high rate of maternity accidental cases in both Bentong and Mentakab District Hospitals, and, if so, whether he would consider installing a blood bank in each of the above Hospitals.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member

asking this question has since clarified his question to mean that in view of the large number of maternity cases delivered at Bentong and Mentakab Hospitals, whether the Government will consider setting up blood banks at these Hospitals.

The answer to this question is that in accordance with the Ministry's declared policy, steps are being taken to set up blood banks in all hospitals. At the moment there is a blood transfusion service in each of the Hospitals mentioned.

8. Enche' Chan Siang Sun asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, whether in view of the shortage of accommodation in the T.B. Ward, Mentakab, he would consider building a separate ward for female patients.

Enche' Mobamed Khir Johari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, consideration is being given to make available separate wards for male and female T.B. patients.

Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu Dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan

9. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kapada Perdana Menteri menerangkan bila-kah hendak di-adakan naskhah² Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun 1958 terjemahan itu telah pun sedia tetapi kerana didapati ada banyak kesilapan perkataan di-dalam Perlembagaan itu jadi dengan sebab itu di-terjemah lagi dan sekarang ini sedang di-semak. Pada awal tahun hadapan terjemahan itu akan di-siapkan.

Juru Ukur untuk Negeri Kedah

10. Enche' Harun bin Abdullah minta kapada Timbalan Perdana Menteri menerangkan apa-kah langkah² yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam hal membantu Kerajaan Negeri Kedah untuk mengadakan chukup bilangan juru² ukur yang di-kehendaki untuk

menyelenggarakan permohonan² meminta tanah yang datang daripada warga negara.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tindakan telah di-ambil dan sedang di-ambil untuk memperbaiki keadaan² pegawai di-dalam Pejabat Survey. Kerajaan telah menerangkan untuk mengambil 250 technician untuk memperbaiki keadaan ini. Pada bulan April tahun 1960 kita telah mengambil 90 technician dan 13 daripada 90 pegawai ini telah di-hantar ka-Kedah. Pada bulan October, tahun 1960 kita akan mengambil lagi 90 technician dan di-chadang hendak di-hantarkan 15 daripada 90 pegawai ini ka-Kedah juga.

BILL

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL BILL

Order read for resumption of debate on question, "That the Bill be now read a second time." (12th September, 1960).

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question asked just now by me, did say that the Socialist Front was trying to give up its fight. Sir, the Bill has only been brought at this session of Parliament, but there had been wide rumours of the taking over of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality, I presume, for the last twelve or thirteen months. I myself, being a Member of the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council, did not have any access to any available information through which I could know myself that the Government is contemplating to take over the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. But at the same time the Members of the Alliance, through access by means of back-door methods, have available information that the Municipality would be taken over. The Honourable the Minister himself should have thought fit to hide information from elected Members of the Council, who had been given a mandate by the people at their respective wards. The Honourable the

Minister thought fit that such information should only be revealed to Members of his Party and not to Members of the Opposition. However, Sir, the moment my colleague and myself knew of the Government's intention, we did raise the question at the Local Government level for certain clarification. But, unfortunately, the President of the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council was not in a position to give us any information regarding the take-over of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. But in the last session, to my surprise, the Honourable the Minister of the Interior did say that a Bill would be coming at the next session for second reading. Now the Bill is before us which was circulated a few days before the sitting of this session.

According to the Bill here, Sir, as I said yesterday, the powers of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality will not any more rest in the hands of properly and constitutionally constituted Members elected by the People of Kuala Lumpur, but the powers and the destiny of Kuala Lumpur town will rest in the office of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. Sir, as we all know, all powers are corrupt and absolute powers corrupts absolutely. The whole thing, according to this Bill, will be tackled and handled by a single person without any consideration for the aspirations and views of the taxpayers of the Kuala Lumpur town. Sir, centuries ago, we heard and read that people in the various parts of the world had been fighting for representation in the various Legislatures and a cry had been heard that "no taxation without representation", but Kuala Lumpur today is going to be facing the same fate, where there is not going to be any representation while taxation is on. The Alliance Manifesto, Sir, in the last Elections—the Municipal Election, the State and Parliament Elections—did not mention at all of the Government's intention to take over the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. It had been emphasised that the Government would implement elections at all government levels, but unfortunately, the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council

up to this very date had been suffering from a partly nominated Council. The moment the Alliance knew, Sir, that they can no more hoodwink the people of Kuala Lumpur, who are civic conscious and who are conscious of what is going on in Kuala Lumpur, and that they will not return the Alliance Members to the Council, a sudden and surprising stop was put to Elections in Kuala Lumpur as well as all over the Federation with a lame excuse that the Electoral Rolls were not in order.

Sir, if the Alliance Government had been sincere in its attempt, they could have included this item in the last election manifesto—the moment the Alliance is returned to power the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council would be dissolved and that the Minister would assume the power of a dictator. However, they failed to do so.

Sir, yesterday the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister said that the Opposition Members were politically bankrupt to put across ideas, but I am afraid that applies to his Cabinet and his Government. I feel, and I humbly submit, Sir, that the Alliance itself is politically bankrupt and that is the very reason that it is afraid to go to the electorates and face the electorates and to meet the challenge of political opposition parties, who are balanced with political ideas. If the Alliance is not politically bankrupt, they can always take up the challenge of the Opposition. I say that the Alliance has nothing to deliver to the public. In the last General Elections and earlier than that, it said it got independence for this country; now, other than that there is nothing to deliver. The people of Kuala Lumpur and the people of Malaya have got fed up with it. They want practical action, they want economic and social development in this country which the Alliance had miserably failed to provide. For this reason, Sir, it is not prepared to go back to the electorates.

By preventing elections, Sir, in 1959, the Alliance has extended the terms of the Members who only received a three years' mandate from the electorates. Without any reference to the electorates who elected them for three years, the

term of office has been extended, so that today Members in the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council are sitting there representing nobody except the Minister of the Interior. Sir, if these people have any amount of self-respect and dignity, it is high time that they should resign and vacate their seats, because the electorates of Kuala Lumpur only gave them a mandate for three years.

Further, Sir, my colleague in the Municipal Council has got another year to go. His office expires in December, 1961. I wonder whether it is proper, or constitutional for the party in power to say that the man should go out of office before his term expires, for which a mandate was given for three years by the people when he was returned as a Member of the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council. I am afraid, Sir, that this matter is a constitutional one; it is a matter which has to be taken to the High Court.

Sir, when the amendment to the Constitution was made, references were made to Canberra, Washington and many other European countries. To my surprise, Sir, no reference was made at all to any Asian countries. In India the capital of which is New Delhi, there is still an elected Council with an elected Mayor, who is looking after the local government of New Delhi. Also in England, in London, I remember that they do not have a Municipal Board as it is embodied in this Bill. They do have a Mayor and even Her Majesty the Queen, before entering the City of London, will have to obtain the freedom of the City from the Mayor of London.

Sir, in my opinion, this is nothing but to escape the facing of electorates of Kuala Lumpur. I would also request that the Alliance Government should take a referendum from the people of Kuala Lumpur to ascertain their wishes as to whether they would like to have a system of local government as suggested in this Bill by the Government or whether they would like to have a fully elected local government in Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, coming to the Bill as it stands, it is stated—

"The Commissioner shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a term of five years or, if the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in any particular case so determines, for such shorter term as may be so determined."

I know that His Majesty will make the appointment on the advice of the Cabinet, but I am sure that the appointment would fall on a man who had been politically disappointed and politically frustrated in the Alliance, and the Alliance would like to offer him a reward by way of this appointment.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Surely not the Socialist Front.

Enche' V. David: Sir, we do not want it; we are prepared to go to the electorates; we do not leave our constituencies and run to *ulu* areas.

Coming to another part, Clause 4, of the Bill it says—

"The Commissioner shall be for all purposes a corporation sole under the name of the 'Pesuroh Jaya (Kerajaan) Kuala Lumpur' or, in English, the 'Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur'."

Dato' Suleiman: It will be amended to "Pesuroh Jaya (Ibu Kota) Persekutuan".

Mr. Speaker: He is reading from the Bill. Proceed!

Enche' V. David: I am sorry to see that the Minister does not know the contents of a Bill he is introducing. However, he will have his chance to amend it.

Sir, the Commissioner will be the Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, but I see here it is stated "Corporation". I do not think that it is a corporation. It is an Advisory Board. Again, Clause 5 (3) says—

"All members of the Advisory Board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code."

and Clause 6 (1) says—

"The Advisory Board shall consist of such persons as shall be appointed members thereof by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by notification in the *Gazette*."

Sir, they are particularly stated here as "public servants", and that means that they can be prosecuted for corruption and bribery under the same

condition which is applied to the public servants of this country. I wonder who will be members of the Board.

Dato' Suleiman: Not you

Enche' V. David: We are not interested to be nominated, but I only request, let them not be black marketeers and smugglers of Kuala Lumpur under the guise of the Alliance.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you that there are certain unparliamentary words or language which cannot be used in this House.

Enche' V. David: I am sorry, Sir. Clause 9 of the Bill says—

"The Commissioner may, after consultation with the Minister, act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Advisory Board," That means that the Commissioner can be told the decision of the Advisory Board and who can refuse the same.

Sir, I do not think that any person who believes in self-respect and who believes in the dignity and integrity of Kuala Lumpur will accept such an appointment to be just a tool of the Minister of the Interior.

Sir, section 12 says—

"The Minister may from time to time give the Commissioner directions of a general character, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, on the policy to be followed in the exercise of the powers conferred and the duties imposed on the Commissioner by or under this Act in relation to matters which appear to him to affect the interests of the municipality, and the Commissioner shall as soon as possible give effect to all such directions."

This seems to me that he can never be called the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, or the Director of the Federal Capital, but a humble civil servant of the Minister of Interior because he only advocates what the Minister thinks would be in the interest of himself and in the interest of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Sir, I warn the citizens of Kuala Lumpur Town to be aware and conscious of this destructive Bill which is being introduced in this House. I warn the tax-payers of this town that by the adoption of this Bill they are losing every right of representation in the local government

level. It is going to be a regime of dictatorship in the Federal Capital, a Capital which is going to lose its fine name and the admiration it has won—it has always been admired by foreign dignitaries. Sir, it would be fine with a Mayor in Kuala Lumpur, when foreign dignitaries coming into Kuala Lumpur will feel proud of a democratic institution functioning. By having a system of this nature, Sir, we will really be taking away the reputation of Kuala Lumpur. Unfortunately, Sir, my Honourable friend the Minister of the Interior did not consider having a Commissioner in the Federal Capital until such time as the people of Kuala Lumpur became conscious that they must have a change in the local government; only when they have been driven to the conclusion that they must have a change that the Honourable Minister has reason to introduce a Bill of this nature to destroy the entire structure of Kuala Lumpur and the entire well-being of Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, we strongly oppose this Bill. We believe that it is a death-knell to the people of Kuala Lumpur, and the citizens of Kuala Lumpur, who will be losing their right of representation in the Municipal Council of Kuala Lumpur in the future.

Enche' Tajudin Ali (Larut Utara):

Tuan Speaker, Tuan, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² berkenaan dengan Ibu Kota yang telah di-majukan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri. Saya mengalu²kan atas kebijaksanaan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu, kerana keberanian-nya mengambil satu langkah yang tertentu bagi satu masa yang sangat² penting. Apabila kita lihat Ibu Kota ini semenjak 13 atau 14 bulan yang lampau, kedudokan-nya sangat² mengharukan, kerana pehak Socialist Front berdiri dengan tidak ada apa² dasar. Mereka ada-lah saolah² seperti pemerentahan Jepon dahulu yang mana mereka tahu tinggal dalam negeri ini untuk sementara waktu sahaja, umpama-nya orang² Jepon dahulu mereka datang dengan mencherobohi, kalau hendak ayam orang terus di-tangkap sahaja, hendak buah kelapa, pokok-nya di-tebang, bagitu-lah keadaan mereka.

Tuan Speaker, bandar yang chantek permai ini di-siapkan oleh Perikatan seperti tanaman² bunga dan padang²-nya. Saya tengok ada ura² yang tanaman² itu hendak di-hapuskan dan hendak di-tanam dengan pokok² pisang, dan ini ada-lah untuk fa'edah satu atau dua orang ahli "*Jaffna*, atau *Pananggottai*", kerana memakai daun itu untuk makanan nasi-nya.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I think the word "*pananggottai*" is a most insulting word, Sir, and I ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: (To Enche' Tajudin) You should not use that word; please withdraw it.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Minta ma'af Tuan Speaker. Bagitu-lah juga yang saya telah nyatakan terlebih dahulu macam mana pendirian Socialist Front membuat bermacam² janji yang tidak bertanggung jawab. Saya berpendapat, Tuan Speaker, mereka itu menjalankan da'ayah dengan jarum-nya dengan tidak bertanggung jawab, perenggan-nya ia-lah dengan langit sahaja. Dengan yang demikian tindakan dan langkah yang di-perbuat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri itu ada-lah sangat sesuai sa-bagai satu negara yang mengamalkan sechara democracy seperti negeri kita ini.

Tuan Speaker, dua tiga hari dahulu saya telah pun berjalan² berhampiran dengan pasar dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-mana saya dapati terlampau banyak "*lalat*" dan "*sampah sarap*" di-sana sini. *Lalat*² itu telah pun kita hantarkan dudok di-Cameron Highlands, tetapi dengan ada-nya pemerintah Socialist Front jarum² mereka itu, tegas-nya *lalat*² itu telah pun kembali ka-Ibu Kota Persekutuan, maka langkah Kerajaan ia-lah supaya penyakit² itu jangan timbol di-Ibu Kota ini. Saya puji sangat langkah yang dibuat oleh Menteri Dalam Negeri kalau tidak jahanam-lah Ibu Kota kita ini!

Di-samping itu, Tuan Speaker, saya ada mendengar dengan tegas-nya daripada pihak Socialist Front mengatakan bahawa mereka akan membuat *ugutan* yang mana akan

mengambil perniagaan yang besar² dalam bandar ini, dan

Enche' V. David: On a point of order, Sir, Standing Order 36 (1)—

"A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto."

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan bahawa tuan boleh berchakap berkenaan dengan Bill ini sahaja, jangan berchakap di-luar daripada apa yang ada dalam Bill ini. Chakapkan dasar-nya sahaja.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Speaker, perkara ini berkaitan dengan Ibu Kota, oleh sebab itu-lah saya dapati dan saya percaya dengan kuat-nya sa-hingga "*Whiteaway Laidlaw*" itu telah lari dan di-tutup, bukan itu sahaja bahkan juga "*G.T.C.*" (General Transport Company (FMS) Ltd.) telah di-jual dengan harga yang tidak berpatutan di-sebabkan ugutan daripada pihak Socialist Front.

Enche' V. David: On a point of order, Sir, I think no reference should be made to G.T.C. If anything he wants to refer regarding G.T.C., it is out of order under this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Lagi sa-kali saya hendak ingatkan serious allegation itu tak boleh di-chakapkan di-sini, sungguhpun tuan ada prejudice dalam Rumah ini untuk berchakap, tetapi serious allegation itu hendak-lah tuan substantiate-kan dengan memberi keterangan berhubung dengan tuduhan itu. Sudah beberapa kali saya ingatkan, tolong-lah jangan chakap lagi serious allegation itu!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Minta ma'af, Tuan Speaker. Saya ada mendengar . .

Mr. Speaker: That's my warning to you!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: ura² yang benar sangat dalam Rumah ini.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan lari daripada apa yang ada dalam Bill di-hadapan kita ini!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Baik-lah, Tuan Speaker, dengan yang demikian Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu bersetuju dengan saya bahawa Ibu Kota ini

telah pun di-pandang tinggi khas-nya di-Tenggara Asia dan 'am-nya di-seluruh dunia.

Tuan Speaker, apa akan jadi kalau kita pehak Perikatan yang bertanggung jawab kepada penduduk² di-sini ia-itu kalau sa-kira-nya dzif² istimewa kita yang hendak datang, katakan-lah di-Kuala Lumpur ini, dan kata pehak Socialist Front—"jangan turun di-padang kapal terbang Kuala Lumpur ini." Apa akan jadi pada Kerajaan kita? Umpama-nya, kita hendak mengadakan satu perayaan di-padang, mereka itu berkata jangan adakan perjumpaan itu

Mr. Speaker: Itu pun ta' ada kena mengena juga dengan Bill yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Jadi, Tuan Speaker, saya memanjangkan per-chakapan berkenaan dengan Ibu Kota ini ada-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Perikatan dan juga di-atas segala²-nya dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dengan hal yang demikian, perkara yang baik ia-itu perkara yang ber-demokrasi ada-lah di-tangan Perikatan, kita akan jalankan segala perkara yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat dengan sawajar-nya mengikut langkah pe-merintah yang berdemokrasi.

Tuan Speaker, Tuan, apabila kita hendak mengadakan satu jamuan (State Banquet) kerana ada satu pelawat yang istimewa daripada lain negeri umpama-nya, kita berkehendakkan orang² kita datang dengan terator. Tuan Speaker, saya suka hendak menarek perhatian ia-itu pehak Socialist Front tidak keberatan datang di-State Banquet itu dengan kemeja terbuka (*Ketawa*) ini ada bukti-nya . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan lagi. Ini tidak ada kena mengena dengan Bill ini (*Ketawa*) tolong berchakap atas perkara Bill ini sahaja.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: ini tanggung-jawab Perikatan. Saya hendak nyata dan mithalkan, bukti-nya ada

Mr. Speaker: Tanggong-jawab itu tinggalkan dahulu (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Di-sini saya sangat suka-lah hendak menyatakan

ia-itu pehak Socialist Front patut menerima kaseh kepada pehak Perikatan, kerana mereka itu sekarang sudah pandai memakai necktie yang dahulu-nya tidak pandai (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you. Please confine yourself to the second reading of this Bill.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Speaker, saya memanjangkan per-chakapan ia-itu Ibu Kota ini ada-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Perikatan. Perkara dan langkah yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam itu tidak-lah luar biasa. Kalau tidak silap saya, Tuan Speaker, bandar Canberra pun di-jalankan saperti ini ia-itu Ibu Kota-nya ada-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan pemerintah. Dengan hal yang demikian, kita hendak-lah menjaga taraf hidup orang² kita dalam negeri yang merdeka dan yang berdaulat ini.

Sa-bahagian daripada orang Amerika mengatakan orang² di-Tanah Melayu ini dudok di-atas pokok. Saya bagi pehak Perikatan hendak menyatakan dengan tegas-nya, orang² Perikatan dan ketua²-nya tidak dudok di-atas pokok, barangkali orang² Socialist Front dudok atas pokok, Tuan Speaker,

Enche' V. David: On a point of order. I take strong objection, Sir. What the Honourable Member is speaking is very irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: Saya minta tuan jangan berchakap luar daripada perkara yang ada dalam Majlis ini, kalau lagi sa-kali—saya akan perentahkan tuan berhenti berchakap dalam perbahathan ini—saya ada kuasa memberhentikan. Saya sudah beri tiga kali warning.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: Tuan Speaker, saya berpendapat pentadbiran itu ia-lah satu perkara yang sangat² penting dan payah di-jalankan oleh mana² parti, melainkan Perikatan-lah yang boleh menjalankan satu pemerentahan yang aman damai dan ma'amor. Pemerintah itu bertanggung-jawab saperti sa-kuntum bunga. Kalau bunga itu di-beri kepada sa-ekor kera, tentu-lah bunga itu hanchor-lebor.

Saya mengakhiri ucapan saya dengan meminta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam ia-itu apabila Ibu Kota ini pentadbiran-nya di-bawah jagaan Pesuruh Jaya, hendak-lah di-jaga dengan terator. Jangan di-benarkan orang menjual sireh di-tepi² kedai dan di-sana-sini (*Ketawa*) kerana kotor, kapor² di-chalit di-merata² (*Ketawa*)

Mr. Speaker: Berhenti-lah daripada berchakap!

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali: jadi saya harap dengan pentadbiran Pesuruh Jaya itu, maka Ibu Kota ini akan menjadi satu intan permata kepada Tenggara Asia khas-nya, dan kepada dunia 'am-nya.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support this Bill. I would just like to touch on a few points made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong as well as the Honourable Member for Bungsar. As I remember it, the Honourable Member for Tanjong yesterday accused the Alliance Government that the Advisory Board is a mouthpiece formed to nominate Alliance supporters as a reward. I think the members of the Socialist Front can rest assured that they will not be nominated. Surely, as the Government elected with more than two-thirds of the seats in Parliament, we represent the views of the people, and not the Socialist Front. As such, we want people who—unlike their members—only have the welfare of the people at heart, and not party politics, trying to exploit every situation to achieve their political ends.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar also accused the Honourable the Minister of taking away the representation from the people and presumably he said that the Honourable Minister is a "detector".

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, I did not say "detector". I said "dictator".

Mr. Speaker: (*To Enche' David*) Before you interrupt on a point of information, I must see whether the

Honourable Member speaking gives way or not.

Enche' Lee San Choon: It is all right, Sir, (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: It is not all right to me! (*Laughter*). Please sit down. I always warn Honourable Members that when they want to interrupt, other than on a point of order, they must see whether the Honourable Member speaking gives way or not. I think the Honourable Member for Bungsar has done that several times in this House. Please proceed!

Enche' Lee San Choon: I beg your pardon, Sir. I mentioned "all right" because I am quite used to him. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed! (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lee San Choon: I would like to inform the Honourable Member for Bungsar that the Honourable the Minister of the Interior has been popularly elected by the people. If the Honourable Member remembers, all the representatives, elected by the people in Johore, during the last Parliamentary Elections, are members of the Alliance and not the Socialist Front! Sir, as far as representation in a local Council is concerned, we do not like people who talk too much of party politics in the Council—especially in the Municipal Council—like the Honourable Member for Bungsar. I can substantiate this statement. Some time ago in the State Council the Honourable Member for Bungsar mentioned about M.C.A. youths and their activities.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, the Honourable Member is irrelevant: M.C.A. youths have nothing to do with the Bill! I refer to Standing Order 36 (1) which says:

"A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto."

Mr. Speaker: (*To Enche' Lee San Choon*) I must warn you that you are only allowed to speak on the policy of the Bill before the House that we

are now debating. Please confine your observations and remarks on the policy of this Bill.

Enche' Lee San Choon: I quite understand, Sir, and yet I want to substantiate my statement that we do not want too much politics in the Municipal Council, like the Honourable Member for Bungsar. I want to substantiate that and I have not finished.

Mr. Speaker: Will you confine your observations to the Second Reading of this Bill?

Enche' Lee San Choon: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar knows very well that, when it is a Police matter, he can always raise it in Parliament, but instead everybody knows that he tries to make a political stunt in the State Council.

Enche V. David: I rise on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (1). Are we discussing State matters or Municipal matters?

Enche' Lee San Choon: Do you want me to sit down, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: You sit down! From what I have heard just now from you, you are trying to impute improper motives against Member, which is not allowed under the Standing Orders. I must warn you again that you are not allowed to impute improper motive, against any Member in this House.

Enche' Lee San Choon: I understand that, Sir. I thought I could substantiate my statement.

Mr. Speaker: You can only do that on the allegation but not on imputation of improper motives. That is quite different. Proceed!

Enche' Lee San Choon: Thank you, Sir. I have had too much interjection. I strongly support the Bill, and that is all, Sir. *(Laughter)*.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong kuat di-atas Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri yang sedang di-bahath di-dalam Dewan ini daripada semenjak

sa-malam. Rang Undang² ini sudah sa-layak-nya mendapat penilaian yang tinggi dan harus di-beri pujian di-dalam sa-buah negara yang merdeka saperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada hari ini ada-lah sa-buah negara yang merdeka dan dia telah di-hormati bukan sahaja di-dalam negara tetangga sa-bagai Tenggara Asia ini bahkan sa-bagai dunia² barat. Sedang Persekutuan Tanah Melayu juga telah menjadi satu tempat tumpuan bagi perbincangan dan perjumpaan dalam perkara membahathkan masala² hal dunia. Maka oleh kerana itu sudah sa-wajar-nya ibu kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu saperti Kuala Lumpur ini hendak-nya jangan di-pengarohi oleh sa-suatu parti politik. Akibat-nya jika ibu kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sudah di-pengarohi oleh parti politik maka kita tahu bagi masa yang ka-hadapan kelak saperti mana yang telah berlaku di-Bandar Raya Pulau Pinang dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam masa menyambut hari tamat Dzarurat yang lalu. Maka oleh kerana itu saya memberi tahniah kepada Menteri Dalam Negeri yang telah mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini yang mana sudah sa-wajib dan sapatut-nya ibu kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Kuala Lumpur ini mesti bebas daripada pengaruh parti politik. Sekian sahaja, terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong di-atas Rang Undang² yang di-kemukakan dalam Majlis ini untok di-luluskan. Rang Undang² ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan menjadikan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini sa-bagai kepala negara atau ibu kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang mana negara kita ini telah harum di-luar negeri patut sangat²-lah ibu kota ini di-jadikan satu tempat atau satu bandar yang layak di-panggil ibu kota bagi negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat ini. Untok menjadikan kepala bagi negara ini harus Kerajaan akan membelanjakan wang lebeh daripada \$100 million dan dengan itu maka ibu kota ini akan jadi elok dan baik dan banyak pelanchong² daripada luar negeri akan

datang ka-ibu kota ini dan juga jadi tempat tumpuan pedagang² dan penuntut² daripada luar negeri kepada negara kita ini. Kita patut menguchap sa-tinggi² terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Selangor yang telah dengan murah hati-nya menyerahkan ibu kota Kuala Lumpur kepada negeri-nya kepada Kerajaan kita ia-itu Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jikalau di-bandingkan keadaan bandar Kuala Lumpur sekarang yang hendak di-jadikan kepala atau ibu kota dengan bandar² yang lain di-dalam negara² yang merdeka, kita sa-bagai warga negara berasa malu oleh kerana bandar² yang lain itu lebeh besar dan lebeh chantek serta lebeh terator. Maka dengan sebab itu Kerajaan patut mengambil berat di-atas perkara ini dan memperbaiki kedudukan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini sa-hingga dengan sa-puas² hati.

Berkenaan dengan ra'ayat ia-itu penduduk² bagi kawasan Kuala Lumpur ini patut-lah merasa megah dan bangga oleh kerana bandar raya Kuala Lumpur ini di-pilih menjadi kepala Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Yang sa-benar-nya pada pendapat saya, Pulau Pinang itu patut di-jadikan kepala negara oleh kerana dengan pelabohan-nya, dengan kechantikan-nya dan banyak tempat yang pelan-chong² suka pergi di-sana. Tetapi apa boleh buat, Kuala Lumpur telah di-pilih jadikan kepala negara. Ber-hubong dengan soalan pentadbiran bagi kepala negara ini, patut-lah di-tadbirkan dengan chara Surohanjaya, bukan-lah perkara yang baharu kerana chara Surohanjaya ini kita telah jalankan beberapa tahun yang lalu sa-bagaimana Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Keretapi, Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam, Surohanjaya

Mr. Speaker: Bukan Surohanjaya. Pesurohjaya. Surohanjaya lain.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Pesurohjaya, dan lain²-nya di-dapati dengan chara itu, perjalanan sangat-lah elok, sangat baik dan pentadbiran-nya memuaskan. Kapada orang² yang menerima perintah itu bukan-lah menerusi wakil² atau pun Kerajaan Tempatan. Jikalau-lah pentadbiran bagi Ibu Kota ini di-serahkan kepada

sa-buah Majlis yang di-lantek atau di-pilih sebagai Majlis Tempatan, pada pendapat saya tentu-lah ada kerumitan-nya. Yang pertama, berkenaan dengan wang-nya akan di-serahkan kepada Majlis Tempatan ini, yang harus bermillion² ringgit untuk membena, membaiki Ibu Kota ini. Dan harus boleh jadi Majlis Tempatan itu tidak bersetuju dengan apa² ranchangan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Maka dengan ini tentu-lah segala ranchangan² untuk membena dan membaiki Ibu Kota ini akan tergendala. Yang kedua-nya, harus ahli² untuk mewakili dalam Majlis Tempatan itu di-dapati orang yang tidak chekap menjalankan pentadbiran maka dengan ini tentu-lah chara pentadbiran dalam Ibu Kota ini menjadi kacau bilau dan harus tidak akan dapat melaksanakan pentadbiran Ibu Kota ini dengan baik-nya. Dan saya berbalek kapada apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Damansara kelmarin yang mengatakan Perikatan ini ia-lah takut dan bachol.

Takut hendak menemui pilehan raya dan beliau telah memberi satu bidalan, sa-bagai sa-orang wanita yang menjual susu dengan mempunyai angan², dengan jualan-nya susu itu dapat-lah dia beli telur, dapat dia beli ayam, lembu dan sa-bagai-nya sa-hingga dapat dudok dalam rumah sa-bagai istana dan dapat layanan yang baik, dengan tidak semena² terchicher jatuh susu-nya ka-tanah. Jadi, angan² itu hapus dengan sendiri-nya. Kalau kita fikirkan sa-halus²-nya ada-kah bidalan itu terkena kapada pehak Perikatan? Yang sa-benar-nya, bidalan itu terkena kapada batang hidong Socialist Front sendiri. Apa-kah gunanya pehak Perikatan hendak angan², sebab kami yang menjadi pemerintah sekarang, kami mengadakan sa-buah Jema'ah Menteri. Orang yang pehak kechil ini-lah yang mempunyai angan² hendak merebut kuasa, hendak jadi Menteri dan perbidalan ini terpulang kapada batang tubuh Yang Berhormat wakil Damansara itu sendiri.

Lagi satu perkara, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyatakan jikalau-lah terjadi-nya pilehan raya atau diberi tugas kapada wakil Kerajaan

Tempatan bagi bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, saya takut dan bimbang harus akan menjadi sa-bagaimana yang telah berlaku di-bandar raya Pulau Pinang. Bandar raya Pulau Pinang, tuan² sedia ma'alum sa-bagaimana kesusahan-nya di-sana dan juga dapat satu perkara yang pendirian mereka itu tidak tetap. Mula sakali waktu hendak menyambutkan hari kemenangan ra'ayat, mereka itu buat keputusan meminta bantuan wang daripada Kerajaan negeri sa-banyak \$300 untuk mengadakan satu perjumpaan atau hendak merayakan hari kemenangan ra'ayat. Sa-lepas beberapa hari mereka itu panggil meshuarat dan membawa satu usul membatalkan

Mr. Speaker: Ini sudah melenchong, nampak-nya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Ini. Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya buat perbandingan berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Tempatan Socialist di-Pulau Pinang itu. Dan di-batalkan keputusan-nya dan pembatalan itu digunakan-nya dengan undi pemutus daripada Mayor-nya sendiri. Jadi, tadi Yang Berhormat wakil Bangsa menudoh bahawa sa-tiap Menteri dalam Kerajaan Perikatan ada-lah bersikap dictator, pada pendapat saya tidak pernah Kerajaan Perikatan bersikap dictator tetapi di-bandar raya Pulau Pinang, Mayor-nya sendiri yang telah membuat sikap dictator dengan memberi undi pemutus membatalkan hari menyambut kemenangan ra'ayat itu. Dan dengan itu, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, jelas dan nyata bahawa ahli² wakil daripada pehak Socialist Front bandar raya Pulau Pinang itu tidak ta'at setia kepada negara ini khas-nya kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong kita.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, we are not referring to Penang. We are discussing the Federal Capital Bill, but the Honourable Member has been constantly referring to Penang.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan lagi di-cherita kesah di-Pulau Pinang itu. Confinenkan cherita yang ada di-hadapan kita ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak menjawab tuduhan yang di-lemparkan oleh pehak Front Socialist yang mengatakan takut, bachul dan lain itu. Jadi, saya hendak memberi alasan bahawa bukan-lah

Mr. Speaker: Jangan bawa perkara Pulau Pinang itu lagi di-sini.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, he has been referring to loyalty in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: I have already warned him not to speak any more about it.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya sakali lagi menegaskan bahawa chadangan² bagi Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri hendak mengambil Ibu Kota ini di-jadikan kepala negara atau pun Kuala Lumpur ini di-jadikan Ibu Kota sangat-lah elok dan baik. Dan di-dalam chara hendak meranchangkan hendak membaiki bandar Kuala Lumpur ini saya ingin mengeshorkan kepada Jawatan-Kuasa ini supaya mengadakan satu bangunan khas yang di-namakan "Pameran Negara" di-mana di-dalam bangunan itu akan di-jadikan sa-bagaimana satu tempat pertunjukan ia itu advertisement bagi perusahaan², ahli² perniagaan daripada luar negeri dan juga berkenaan dengan tawarikh perjuangan negara kita. Khas-nya satu tempat berkenaan dengan kemajuan politik, social dan lain² dan dengan ini tempat² ini akan di-sewakan kepada orang ramai yang ingin menunjokkan barang² perusahaan mereka itu dan saya perchaya dalam singkat masa kita akan dapat balek wang untuk pembenaan rumah itu dan sa-lepas daripada kita dapat modal-nya itu, maka tentu-lah menjadi keuntongan kepada kita sa-terus-nya sa-hingga beberapa lama. Saya harap Jawatan-Kuasa peranchang ini membuat satu ranchangan untuk mengadakan yang di-katakan "Pameran Negara" satu tempat advertisement² dalam semua perusahaan dalam negeri dan luar negeri.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this debate progressed from speaker to speaker, especially those from the back

benches of the Alliance group, one thing became very, very clear; that, in their minds, the reason for this move by the Government is only one—mismanagement and wrong administration by those who are now gaining power in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur. Each backbencher, each Member of the Alliance who spoke today, has mentioned that. Therefore, one has to seek the motives which impel this Government to put forward this Bill. Are these persons who spoke today justified? Are they giving us the reasons which the Government says are the reasons, or are they giving us what the obvious reason is to their minds and, therefore, to the minds of the people of this country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I read the "Straits Times" this morning, and if it is worth the money we pay for it, then I take it that the proceedings of yesterday were properly reported. In introducing this Bill, the Honourable the Minister of the Interior did not suggest for one moment that there was mismanagement or bad administration in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur. If that is so, the first thing that poses itself before us is how do we reconcile the impression which other speakers from the Alliance side have in their minds this morning. Could it be that there was a secret document? Could it be that that Alliance Party came to the conclusion that it would be most uncomfortable and embarrassing for them to have another party in power in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur, particularly at ceremonial occasions, at occasions of importance, when foreign dignitaries visit the Municipality and later the City of Kuala Lumpur? Mr. Speaker, before I answer the Honourable Member from Larut Utara, I would like to comment on the Bill itself.

I do not think that any reasonable person can say that this Bill is satisfactory, even if the need to take over the Municipality exists. That is a distinct question by itself. I say that this Bill is not satisfactory because it brings into being an absolute power in the form of a

dictatorship. Whatever is absolute power is a dictatorship—there is no question about it. Now, who is made the dictator here? The Commissioner. I don't say that it is the Minister who is made the dictator. The Commissioner is made the absolute dictator—except that before he does that, he must consult the Minister. Now, a Board is perscribed in this Bill, but that Board has absolutely no powers. The Commissioner can at any time, on any issue, say: "I disagree with you. I am not going to follow what you tell me. I will ask the sanction of the Minister to do as I like in this set-up." Is that a proper way to run a local government, where thousands and thousands of people will be affected by the decisions of the local administration? Is it a correct way to say that the people of Kuala Lumpur Town should balance their fate on the whims and fancies of that Commissioner? Surely, it is a fairer step to say that the Commissioner will be bound by the advice given to him by his Board, and if he disagrees with that, there must be some procedure by which the position can be remedied? But if this Government says: "We are going to run the Municipality by a Board", then I say: Let it be run by a Board by majority decision of the Board. Either you trust the people you nominated to that Board, or you do not trust them as capable persons to carry out their duties. Therefore, the first clarification I would ask is: Why is it necessary to say that the Commissioner can, on any issue, disregard the advice given to him by the members of the Board? What is the reason? Clause 9 says so:

"The Commissioner may, after consultation with the Minister, act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Advisory Board . . ."

What is the necessity for that very peculiar clause? After all, it is the Cabinet who will advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to appoint the Commissioner, to appoint the Board itself, and unless it is an admission that this Board may suddenly become corrupt, or insincere, or dishonest to the Party that appoints them, then

I cannot understand why that Board should have such limited, such subservient powers within itself. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Board will have the power to collect rates, collect taxes, collect licence fees, and collect a thousand and one other forms of revenue from the people of Kuala Lumpur. It is well known, established practice that "No taxation without representation". Can it be said that there is representation for the people of Kuala Lumpur? I say that it cannot be said so, because that principle means representation at the level where you are going to be reached by the particular tax. It does not mean representation in Parliament or representation in the State Assembly. But even if it does mean that, nobody can say that the people of Kuala Lumpur Municipal area are represented by the Alliance Party. That is and would be an impossibility; it would be against the fact as it faces us today. In Parliament, in the State Assembly, and in the Municipal Council, the people of Kuala Lumpur Town are represented by—I won't mention names—an Opposition Party. Those are the facts, and if you face those facts, then what is going to happen to the people of Kuala Lumpur is that they are going to be asked to meet their obligations of citizenship without representation at any level, and the most objectionable is no representation at the level of taxation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of the appointment of the Boards, it is true that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the appointing authority. But we all know that in the constitutional method, those appointments are made on the advice of the Cabinet. That is one observation I make on these Boards: that invariably they are all either men of influence who have assisted the Party in power, or are active workers of the Party in power, or are persons who are prepared to follow the whims and fancies of the Party in power—and that is very glaringly so in the case of the Citizenship Boards. I know of a case where a Court was unable to find an impartial

assessor to sit with the President of the Sessions Court until after considerable delay. Who were the members of the Board? A defeated candidate

Mr. Speaker: Are you prepared to substantiate that allegation?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am.

Mr. Speaker: You are? Proceed!

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: A defeated candidate, a platform speaker of the Alliance against whom the other person who was to come up for the inquiry had spoken, with the result that the inquiry had to be delayed for several hours until somebody who was still not perfectly independent, but who was acceptable to both sides had to be brought in as a last resort. That is the sort of thing that happens. If you look at any Board, you will find they are chock-a-block with Alliance men, known throughout the country as Alliance men. How can we say that such Boards can give fair and true representation to the people of Kuala Lumpur? I would like an assurance from the Ministry in charge that in appointing these Boards, they will advise His Majesty that impartial men, out of politics, should sit on these boards—men not associated closely with any political party. If you are going to administer the Municipality by a Board, that should be the principle on which it should work.

Now, coming to the motives—I don't know the motives. I haven't had much to do with the voters of Kuala Lumpur Town, but I do know one thing: that the voters and the people of Kuala Lumpur Town abhor and dislike the Alliance Party. They have shown that clearly by their votes in recent elections. Much talk has been made that the Honourable the Minister of the Interior was elected from Johore, that this Party holds a two-third majority; but this Party does not represent the people of Kuala Lumpur Municipality. They are represented by the Opposition Parties in this House, except for one Member, I think, on the

Government side. Neither are they represented, from the trend of events, at the Municipal level by the Alliance Party—and that is true not only of Kuala Lumpur but the other urban areas of this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, it is a fallacy to say that this Government can speak for the people of Kuala Lumpur on this issue. It is the people of Kuala Lumpur Municipality who have expressed their voice, and their expression is being denied them today.

It is significant that the Alliance Party, from the 1954 elections, when they started off in the town of Ipoh, repeatedly in their manifesto right up to the parliamentary level, has stated that the policy of the Government is to extend further fully elected bodies for local government throughout the country. That is not once, twice, thrice or four times—that has been repeatedly stated by the Alliance. This is surely a retrograde step, a step in conflict with the declared policy of the Alliance. What is the reason for it? Is it so that the Municipality will be better run? Who are the best judges of that? Who are the best judges to say whether the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is properly run or improperly run? Surely, it is the people of Kuala Lumpur themselves, by the democratic process of free elections—and not for one, or two, or 104 Members sitting in this House to say: "We say this is good for you. You swallow it whether you like it or not!" That certainly is not democracy as anybody understands it!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one peculiar clause in this Bill which is very, very intriguing, and that is Clause—on what principle it has been inserted, I cannot understand—Clause 15 (4). Sub-Clause (1) says:

"In accordance with the provisions of Clause (1) of Article 154 of the Constitution the municipality of Kuala Lumpur as constituted and existing on Merdeka Day shall be the Federal Capital."

Then sub-Clause (4) says:

"The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by notification in the *Gazette* from time to time divide the municipality into districts or other sub-divisions and exempt from the operation

of this Act or of any written law affecting the municipality such place or places within the boundaries of the municipality as may be specified in such notification."

Is it the intention of the Government to take the plum and cut off the bad pieces and say: "You go and have elections in the outlying areas of Kuala Lumpur Municipality". If it is part of the Municipality and you want to run it by an Advisory Board, why should you have this power to say: "Part of the Municipality we don't want; the rest of it we want". Is it the intention of the Government to say: "We want the Clock Tower, the Railway Station and the central part of Kuala Lumpur. We don't want the rest. Go and have your elections outside this area". Perhaps some clarification can be given. Why is it necessary to have power to exclude part of the Municipality? If you want the Municipality, take it! Take the good, take the bad; take the glory—and take the work too! Don't try to take what you like: "All right, by this Act, we exempt part of it. Go and have a local council in that area." Surely, then, one must infer from these peculiar clauses in this Bill, I say, wrongful motives on the part of the Government to take over the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said of those who are now gaining power, it has been said that, about 14 months ago, things started to go wrong. It has been said by the Member for Larut Utara that 14 months ago, the Socialist Front came in, and things started to go wrong: Coconut trees were being planted, and, furthermore, it was said that *sireh* and *chunam* was being rubbed in Kuala Lumpur. The leaders of the M.I.C., I hope, will have something to say on that comment that *sireh* and *chunam* (*laughter*) are being rubbed, because if it is the intention of any Member of this House to run down any one community, whether it be Ceylonese, Indian, Malay or Chinese, then I turn round and say: "If you want to bring all the *belachans* and *padi* from Kuala Kurau and Batu Kurau, the people

of Kuala Lumpur will not have that in Kuala Lumpur Town."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, great latitude was given by you to other Members of this House. It is never my intention to say anything against any one community, but if people say *sireh* and *chunam* is being rubbed, then I say the people of Kuala Lumpur are not prepared to have *belachan* in Kuala Lumpur Town, and they better remember that.

It has also been said that the beautiful town of Kuala Lumpur is being destroyed. Who are best to judge? Somebody who lives in Batu Gajah but goes to Larut Utara—or the people of Kuala Lumpur? Who are the best people to judge whether Kuala Lumpur Town is being properly run or being destroyed? Surely no one person in this House, not even the Members of the Socialist Front, have the right to say that the people of Kuala Lumpur like this or like that. It is for them to decide, and they have decided at the last election what they wanted of Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, one can gather—and I have no doubt the people of Kuala Lumpur Town themselves will gather—that this Government wants to take over the Municipality because they feel that the Socialist Front cannot run the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur properly. Is that not dictatorship? Is that not surely the clearest indication of power-madness, power-drunkenness, dictatorship, desperation? The people of Kuala Lumpur wanted the Town run in this way. They like *sireh* on their walls. They like pork in the market. Who are we to say that they don't have it? Surely, that is democracy! Do not deny them that democracy.

And I say this: as this debate progresses, reasons become more and more clear. Even the Honourable Member who says "detector" or "dictator", and who said he was used to being interrupted, also made it clear that in his mind—and I have great respect for that Member, a highly educated man—he also is under the

impression that because the Socialist Front cannot run the Kuala Lumpur Municipality, therefore the Government is taking over.

But that is not the reason given by the Government. It is not the reason given officially from that Bench. There is collective responsibility, I hope, and I hope backbenchers are not allowed to go off on their own bat and say things which are not the reasons which the Government say they are.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like a positive statement whether the Government is trying to take over the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur because it is not being properly run. If so, who is to blame? Who is in the majority now? The Alliance Party is in the majority, not the Socialist Front. Therefore, whatever Members have been saying, the Socialist Front this and that, surely falls back on their own head, and not on the Socialist Front and not on the Opposition Parties in this House, because the majority Party in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is the Alliance Party. Therefore, what is the fear? Majority of two—trend of events is clear: next elections, not one Alliance member in the Municipal Council; therefore we will take it over before that happens.

I would like from the Honourable the Minister a clear statement whether the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is being properly run or improperly run.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that is all I wish to say, except that no question of loyalty arises. Anybody who speaks of loyalty is speaking, if I may use the words—I don't think they are unparliamentary—"through his hat!"

Sitting suspended at 11.30 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut sa-bagaimana Bill yang ada di-hadapan kita sekarang ini kita nampak dengan terus terang-nya ada-lah Kerajaan dan taraf municipality bagi bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, akan di-naikkan kepada satu taraf yang tinggi yang akan menjadi sa-bahagian

daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ini telah di-nyatakan mengikut Clause 13 (2) dalam Bill ini menyatakan—

“The Minister shall cause a copy of every such report to be laid on the table of the Dewan Negara and the Dewan Ra'ayat.”

Di-sini sudah barang tentu jelas bahawa Ahli² Parlimen, Dewan Ra'ayat yang ada di-sini boleh mengambil bahagian dan boleh membahaskan di-atas keadaan dan kedudukan bandaran Kuala Lumpur ini manakala di-bawa report ka-dalam Majlis ini, dan lagi pada pandangan saya tentang memberikan atau meninggikan taraf municipal ini kapada di-jadikan sa-bahagian daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan, jadi ahli² yang mana ada ia-itu Ahli² Parlimen yang saramai 4 orang dalam kawasan bandaran ini boleh juga menentukan keadaan² serta kedudukan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini.

Yang kedua-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah kita dapati tuduhan² dari Ahli² Yang Berhormat pehak pembangkang yang mengatakan bahawa dengan ada-nya Bill ini di-luluskan dalam Majlis ini, maka Kerajaan hendak menghapuskan pilihan sechara democracy terhadap Majlis Bandaran ini. Saya fikir tuduhan yang sa-umpama ini tentu-lah tidak dapat di-terima oleh pehak pendudok² dalam bandar ini, sebab bukan sahaja terkena kapada orang² dermawan, kenamaan dan hartawan yang mengambil berat di-atas kedudukan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini bahkan juga kaki-tangan Majlis Bandaran ini telah mengalu²kan bagi mengadakan satu Rang Undang² yang kita akan luluskan untuk menentukan bagaimana-kah kedudukan bandaran Kuala Lumpur ini.

Dari segi kaki-tangan bandaran ini mereka itu dapat-lah mengetahui bahawa semenjak Kuala Lumpur ini dalam keadaan yang sedemikian saperti yang ada sekarang ini, saya tahu ia-itu Majlis Bandaran ini telah di-kuasakan oleh badan² politik. Sesungguh-nya badan² politik ini ia-lah di-kuasai oleh Parti Perikatan yang mempunyai lebih ahli²-nya dalam bandaran itu, tetapi jika sakira-nya kita jadi dan kita naikkan taraf itu

kapada sa-bahagian daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan, maka bukan-lah bermakna bahawa kuasa atau chara² hendak mentadbirkan, hendak mengelolakan bandar ini, bukan sahaja untuk Parti Perikatan bahkan pada semua Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat ini juga yang ada bermacam² chorak yang datang dari berbagai² parti. Dengan jalan ini, maka kaki-tangan Majlis Bandaran ini dapat-lah menumpukan ta'at setia-nya dan menaruh lebih keperchayaan kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu daripada menumpukan ta'at setia dan keperchayaan-nya pada Majlis Bandaran yang boleh menukar chorak atau pun chorak municipal dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Menurut sa-bagaimana yang saya dapati daripada alasan² yang dikemukakan oleh pehak² pembangkang yang telah membuat gambaran dan chontoh², maka saya nampak bahawa pehak pembangkang telah memandang Bill ini sa-bagai satu “*Sijil Mauv*”, kerana kalau-lah kita jadikan Majlis Bandaran ini sa-bagai hendak ditadbirkan oleh Menteri yang bertanggung jawab kapada Parlimen, maka mereka itu tak dapat hendak menyuarakan apa² hal dalam Majlis Bandaran itu. Tetapi, sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi bahawa ada Ahli² yang dudok dalam pehak parti yang lain juga boleh di-katakan ada dalam Majlis ini yang boleh mengeluarkan fikiran atau suara yang bersangkutan paut dengan bandar Kuala Lumpur. Dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memandang apa yang di-katakan oleh pehak pembangkang, saya nampak bahawa bukan-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu memandang pada Bill ini sa-bagai untuk kepentingan pendudok² Kuala Lumpur sahaja bahkan juga sa-bagai satu muslihat parti. Jadi dengan kerana itu tidak mahu mengurbankan sedikit sebanyak untuk muslihat parti dan hendak membelakangkan kepentingan pendudok² Kuala Lumpur ini khas-nya, maka ini ada-lah satu jalan yang boleh membawakan keburokan kapada kedudukan Majlis Bandaran ini.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali (Kuala Selangor): Dato'

Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara dan Bungsar dalam menentang Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita pada hari ini telah melupakan satu kenyataan ia-itu kenyataan bahawa Menteri Dalam Negeri yang akan bertanggung jawab atas hal ehwal pentadbiran Ibu Kota Persekutuan ini ada-lah juga akan bertanggung jawab kepada Rumah yang berhormat ini termasuk Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Damansara dan Bungsar tentang pentadbiran Ibu Kota itu. Jadi erti-nya dalam mentadbirkan Ibu Kota Persekutuan ini, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Damansara dan Bungsar pun dapat-lah juga menyumbangkan buah fikiran-nya. Saya tak tahu-lah apa-kah buah fikiran mereka kepada Rumah yang berhormat ini akan di-pakai, tetapi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, soal-nya ada-kah Ahli² itu sengaja melupakan kenyataan yang ada di-hadapan kita pada hari ini.

Kenyataan ini telah pun di-tunjukkan oleh sahabat saya di-sabelah sana tadi, tetapi walau bagaimana pun sifat mereka menentang Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini boleh menunjukkan satu gambaran perasaan yang tersemat dalam hati mereka itu. Saya maksudkan "*perasaan mengalah—defeatist attitude*"—telah di-ambil oleh mereka sa-belom kita mengadakan satu Pilihan Raya Kebangsaan. Sakira-nya mereka perchaya bahawa mereka itu boleh menang dalam satu Pilihan Raya Kebangsaan, maka mereka tentu-lah akan menerima baik terhadap Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan kita sekarang ini, kerana sakira-nya mereka itu menang dalam satu Pilihan Raya Kebangsaan, mereka bukan sahaja dapat menubuhkan satu Kerajaan, tetapi juga dapat mentadbirkan atau menghitam-putihkan bandar Kuala Lumpur Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan bahawa dalam menentang Rang Undang² yang di-hadapan kita pada hari ini, mereka itu telah mengambil satu sikap ia-itu sikap "*defeatist attitude*" Bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal yang ada di-hadapan kita ini bukan-lah soal mengenai Pilihan

Raya. Soal ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan menentukan masa hadapan bagi Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri sa-malam telah memetik satu shor daripada "Surohanjaya Reid" yang menyatakan bahawa Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mesti-lah mempunyai satu keutamaan yang istimewa, dan surohanjaya ini menyeru supaya dalam mentadbirkan Ibu Kota ini kita jauhkan daripada apa² jua parti politik (*beyond and above party politics*). Saya tidak hendak berchakap banyak tentang ramalan yang telah di-buat, sa-kira-nya ada Pilihan Raya berlaku di-bandar Kuala Lumpur yang bertaraf Local Government. Tetapi saya mengatakan hari ini ia-itu ada-lah satu ramalan yang terlalu sangat, ia-itu sa-orang daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat, saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh, yang mengatakan bahawa sa-kira-nya di-adakan Pilihan Raya dalam Bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, maka Parti Perikatan tidak akan menang walau satu kursi pun. Saya fikir ramalan ini amat keterlaluan, ini di-buat oleh sa-orang yang jahil dalam perkara pembahagian ward dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini

Mr. Speaker: Kalimah "jahil" itu tidak boleh di-pakai.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: Ignorance!

An Honourable Member: Tidak mengerti!

Mr. Speaker: "Tidak mengerti" boleh (*Ketawa*) atau pun "tidak tahu". Kalimah "jahil" itu *unparliamentary*. Bukan saya suroh tarek balek, tetapi jangan pakai.

Enche' Mohamed Dahari bin Haji Mohd. Ali: jadi kalau sa-kira-nya sa-orang yang tahu atas pembahagian ward dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, ia tidak akan berani membuat satu ramalan yang begitu keterlaluan. Pilihan Raya di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, bukan-lah perkara yang kita boleh ramalkan dengan senang, kerana menurut pembahagian ward, belum tentu lagi Socialist Front atau Perikatan boleh menang dalam Pilihan Raya di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, both yesterday and today the Socialist Front has attempted to create a storm in a tea cup. They have tried to seek sensational headlines in the newspapers. They have claimed that fear of the elections is the reason why the Government is introducing this Bill. Sir, I submit that it is the reddest red herring that the Socialist Front has drawn across this floor. Perhaps their motive is not so much the fear that the people in Kuala Lumpur will not be represented in the local government, but rather the fear of the loss of their \$200 monthly allowance (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. David: On a point of information, if I may be permitted.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: No, Sir.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I refer to Standing Order 36 (6) which says "No member shall impute improper motives to any other member." So, if the Honourable Member imputes that the members of the Socialist Front who spoke did so to keep their \$200, I submit that it is imputing an improper motive, and I ask Mr. Speaker, to ask the Honourable Member to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot impute improper motives against any member of this House. But if you want to talk generally, you can do so. You have got to be very careful when taking part in debates. Do not be personal; you are not allowed to be personal.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: With deference to the Chair, I did not mean to impute. But as they said that the motive of the Alliance side was to avoid elections because we are afraid of elections, so, I am replying as to their motives.

Mr. Speaker: The question is not the motive, but improper motive. You can say any motive, but not improper motive. Please proceed.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: But I suggest, Sir, that for the Opposition to say

that we are afraid of elections is also imputing improper motives.

Mr. Speaker: They did not accuse any person—not any member of this House. Under Standing Order 36 (6) it is against any member. That is the difference between the words you use and the remarks they have made.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): On a point of order. I suggest that the Honourable Member should not argue with you. (*Laughter*)

Mr. Speaker: No one is allowed to argue with the Chair (*Laughter*). Please proceed!

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: The Government in introducing this Bill is simply doing its duty by complying with the recommendations of the Reid Constitutional Commission and discharging its duties according to the requirements of the Constitution. If certain members of the Socialist Front will remember—that is, if they have the memory—in 1956—that is even before the formation of the Socialist Front—the Constitutional Commission under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable Lord Reid had already recommended that there should be a Federal Capital under the direct control of this House of Parliament. So, that is the reason why the Government is bringing this Bill. Therefore, it has nothing to do with the fear of elections. It is only discharging its duties.

Now, this idea of having a Federal Capital, or the seat of Government being governed or administered by the government, is nothing new. Mention has already been made of Washington and Canberra, and to make it more clear, Washington, being the seat of the United States Federal Government, as such is not self-ruled but governed by the Federal Congress. In 1802, the city received its Charter, and the Mayor was appointed annually by the President of the United States though he administered with an elected Council of two Chambers. In 1871, the Federal Congress repealed the Charter and introduced government of the Capital by a Governor, a

Secretary, a Board of Public Works, a Board of Health and a Council appointed by the President. Then in 1874, the Congress substituted the whole of that form of Government by a Government of three Commissioners who were appointed by the President, and in 1878, the Government by Commissioners was made permanent. These Commissioners are the Executive Officers of the Capital; the Federal Congress legislates for the District, contributes towards the expenses of the Capital, the revenues of the District derived from rates and taxes are paid into the Treasury, and the Federal Government even owns the water works in Washington.

Sir, even today while the President of the United States is a republican and the Congress is in the hands of the democrats, they have found this system of local government of the Capital so satisfactory that they have not even changed this system of government by Commissioners to one of an elected Municipality.

In Canberra, the Federal Capital of Australia, in July, 1924, the Seat of Government Administration Act was passed and this was put into force on the 1st of January, 1925, when the administration of the Capital was placed in the hands of a Commission of three which was subjected to the control of the Minister for Home and Territories. The Commission, subject to the Governor-General-in-Council, may make by-laws and ordinances for the good government of the territory. The Commission controls the land of the territory, has powers to levy and collect rates upon land, has charge of the domestic housing and of the development works and administration of the territories. Up to today that Ordinance is still in force.

To come to more recent history, our neighbour, Singapore, has taken away the elected government from the Municipality, and the Municipality is now run by the Singapore Government itself.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we in Malaya should, in fact, send a message of thanks to His Highness the Ruler of

the State of Selangor, for having surrendered His rights in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and this Parliament.

Sir, the effect of the recent amendment to the Constitution, Article 154, has promoted the status of the town of Kuala Lumpur to the Federal Capital of the Federation of Malaya. Now, once Kuala Lumpur becomes the Federal Capital, it means that every citizen in the whole Federation has a share in it and it does not any more belong to the local residents of Kuala Lumpur. To build a new Capital out of the town of Kuala Lumpur, there will have to be major works on improvement to roads, housing, drainage, sewerage and what not. And all that money is going to be paid not from the people of Kuala Lumpur but from all the taxpayers in the whole country, and the saying "He who pays the piper calls the tune" is as true today as it was before. Therefore, the effect of this Bill is to take the administration from the hands of the locally elected Councillors in Kuala Lumpur, which was then a town of Kuala Lumpur, and place it in the hands of this House, the highest elected body in the country, because Kuala Lumpur is now the Capital of the whole country. This House will have the right to enact laws, to guide its policies, to vote sums of money on the running of the Capital of Kuala Lumpur. And we here have a voice in the running of this Capital and therefore, there is representation where there is taxation. As the Municipality stands today, it is autonomous and this Parliament cannot interfere in what it decides to do. If, in creating this Capital out of a town, the whole of the Federation must bear its cost, then we the elected Members of the people, representing our people, will have the right to guide its policies.

I am happy to note, Sir, that the Honourable Member for Bachok of the P.M.I.P. has seen through the guile of the Socialist Front and has declared that it is not because of

the fear of the Election that the Government is introducing this Bill. I repeat the reason why we are introducing this Bill is that we want to comply with the requirements of the Constitution and only a responsible Government like the Alliance will do it.

Sir, it is our hope that in this House the debate will be of a high level and that Members of the Opposition will be honest in their intentions to serve the people. It is indeed a pity that this debate should have descended to a level of discussing whether or not *sireh* and *chunam* and *belachan* should be imported into Kuala Lumpur! To get the record straight, Sir, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I think you should not use that word any more. I do not want to hear that any more.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: Yes, Sir, but to get the record straight, I would like to inform the Honourable Member for Ipoh that *belachan* is not manufactured in Batu Kurau.

Enche' V. David: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I refer you to Standing Order 36 (10) which reads—

"It shall be out of order to use—

- (a) treasonable words;
- (b) seditious words;
- (c) words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation." (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: (To Dr. Lim Swee Ann) This word "*sireh*" was used by the Honourable Member for Larut Utara, and I think you have the right to say something on it if you like. But you must remember the Standing Order which says that it shall be out of order to use words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility. That is very important. If you do that, I will stop you.

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: Thank you, Sir. As I was saying, to get the record straight, I would like to remind the Honourable Member for Ipoh that Batu Kurau does not manufacture *belachan*. I can say, from the good authority from the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu

Selatan—as you all know he comes from Johore—that Johore is the place that produces the best *belachan*. (Laughter). Sir, I submit that if the Honourable Member for Ipoh should try to ban the use of *belachan* in Kuala Lumpur, there will probably be a revolution. (Laughter).

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the word "*belachan*" has been used, but if we are to confine ourselves to this Bill '*belachan*' will not come in at all. In fact, the intention of the Government is quite clear in this Bill. Therefore, I would confine myself to the Bill and in particular would like to refer to Clause 6.

Sir, Clause 6 concerns the constitution of the Advisory Board. In appointing members to the Advisory Board, it is important for the Government to consider the people who live in this town. Members of this Board should be men who are landowners, tenants, shopkeepers and petty traders. These are the men who are responsible for the development and progress of this town.

As the Bill now stands, the interpretation is very wide, wide in the sense that there is no necessity for the Minister concerned to advise His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to appoint men from all these walks of life. It may even be possible for him to make provision for representation of one section of the people only in the Council. Therefore, I say that this Clause should be amended in a manner that will safely give representation to all walks of life, particularly to landowners, tenants, shopkeepers and petty traders.

Sir, if it is considered necessary to appoint members to this Advisory Board, why then on the other hand you turn round and say that the Commissioner need not take their advice? What is the necessity or object of having this Advisory Board? Sir, I think it will be interesting if we look into Clause 7 (1), which reads:

"The Commissioner shall so far as is practicable attend and preside at all meetings of the Advisory Board, and in his absence any member of the Board appointed by the

Minister in that behalf in writing or, in the absence of any such member, the senior member of the Advisory Board actually present shall preside."

Let us consider the case when the Commissioner is away and a member of the Board takes over any business of the day at a meeting—a meeting to decide the importance of the daily affairs of the Board; a decision is made and then the Commissioner returns and says, "I do not agree with you". Do you not think that this is a waste of everybody's time and at the same time you are making these people look small and making them feel that they know very little about the business that they have conducted, that they have discussed, in the interest of the town? You are giving them no consideration whatsoever.

Sir, I have a very interesting book here called "The Ethics in Business Society". This book has many sayings about understanding and how everybody should work together and I would like to quote one: "The loss of mutual respect, consideration and wholesome society becomes greater than any possible gain". This can only mean one thing. It means that when you have a Board, where a number of men sit together and come to a decision by a majority, for one man to decide whether that decision is right or wrong is something that this Government should give very careful consideration.

Just now we have heard the Honourable Member for Larut Utara—there are many mining pools in Taiping—mentioning something about Washington, the capital of the United States of America. He told the House how it started the government of that capital, and he told us that there are three Commissioners to look after the city. In short, he has agreed with the view that more heads are better than one. Yet he praised this Bill so much which gives power to one man—the Commissioner—who has every right to rule and make decisions and to override any decision of a majority of members on the Board. It must be appreciated that it is important that the Commissioner

should not be made a dictator in administering a town.

Sir, then we come to the appointment of this Commissioner. This Commissioner is appointed for a period of five years—five years is a very long time. In this tropical climate, if you work too long you are liable to lose energy. For a period of two or three years at the most can a man shoulder responsibilities of this nature: a doctor can probably tell you that. He has mentioned three Commissioners—probably, when one is ill, the other two can take over the business. Therefore, I say that we should not allow this period to be in the Bill—that is, the period of five years; also when you bring in a new man it will be better, as there is a saying that a new broom sweeps well.

Now, Sir, in respect of the Commissioner, Clause 12 says:

"The Commissioner shall furnish the Minister with such returns, accounts and other information with respect to the property and activities of the Commissioner as the Minister may from time to time require."

The Commissioner makes out his own report and he praises his own work, but he may not even consider the good advice given to him to be included in that report, because his decision is final. Do you think that this is good? A report is made by a man who is running the show, in other words, a judge who is judging himself—is that a good practice, is that a good way, for any development of or for any progress in a town to be expected? I say that in submitting his report, it should contain the views of all members of the Board; in fact, Sir, I should say that the members of the Board should give a report to the Minister of their views as to the ability of the Commissioner. Then only we will know whether the Commissioner is capable or incapable to discharge his duty, the responsibility given to him. But when he makes his own report, you can be assured that he will praise himself and he will say that he has done a mighty lot of good.

Sir, I say that this Bill has not provided the necessary safeguards for the intention to have this town to be given over to control by the Minister.

We all agree that representation is very important, that is why we have elections. The argument put forward this morning is that, since Kuala Lumpur is now the Federal Capital, they want to turn the elected Municipal Council into one of a different nature, one to be controlled by the Federal Government. That is their argument. But why shouldn't you have a set of men whom you are going to appoint to the Advisory Board and accept their advice? Why should it be given to just one man? That is the point to which I ask this House to give every consideration. I suggest that an amendment be made by the Honourable Minister concerned that, for the sake of development and progress in this town, this House be given a report half yearly of the work done, because it has been suggested that we are going to be responsible for the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council when this Bill becomes law. If we are responsible for the running of that Board, we should know what is taking place, and I think a report should be given to us half yearly to enable us to look into any matter concerning the interests of the town, and for the benefit of the people living in this town.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say how very right the Member for Larut Selatan was, when he mentioned that the Federation Government would be spending more and more money on the development of Kuala Lumpur. Since it is becoming the Federal Capital, its importance is increasing. In the coming two years we will find a large amount of money provided for bridges, viaducts, improvement to roads and all. Therefore, I feel, it is slightly wrong for the Members of the Socialist Bench to say that the public pays all the expenses of Kuala Lumpur. They don't do so. And having said that, I would like to come to the rather painful subject of speeches being made in this House which are of a communal nature. It was rather painful, Sir, to note some time earlier, disparaging statements of a communal nature, and I would, with

your permission, like to use these words which I understand are parliamentary—the words “foolish” and “stupid”. If I could use them, Sir, I would wish to say that it is extremely foolish and stupid for the Member for Larut Utara to speak with disparagement of “*chunam*” and “*sireh*”. “*Chunam*” and “*sireh*” symbolise, and are a sign of the common culture of the Malays, of the Indians and of the Chinese. It is common experience to find ladies in Malay houses, in Indian houses and in Chinese houses, when they meet each other, to say: “*Mari makan sireh*”. It is a symbolic term of friendship, of common culture, and that, that word should have been used as a term of ridicule, was very wrong. But two wrongs do not make one right. If one Member wanted to use the words “*chunam*” and “*sireh*” in a manner of ridicule, it is equally foolish and stupid for the Member for Ipoh to mention *belachan* in such low terms. I feel so, Sir, because we in this House, know that *belachan* is eaten by the Malays, by the Chinese, and by everybody. It is also a sign of common culture. Why should we speak ill of any race? I do wish that Members of this House would keep low their tempers and not speak ill each, of another race, whether it be in disparagement, in ridicule, or in fun.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): *Rises.*

Mr. Speaker: I hope you will be short.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Yes, I will finish by one o'clock. Just a few moments ago, Sir, the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan gave us a dissertation, or rather, the history of Washington and Canberra; but I am sorry that he did not go further into history to show this House why those capitals were created. They were carved out; they were new creations—not old cities taken over for Federal capitals. That he did not say. Further, Sir, Canberra was created because the States could not agree on a single capital: they could not agree, therefore it was created. And I think it was similarly so with Washington. It would have been alright, there

would not have been any objection from the Opposition, if the Alliance Government were to go up to Fraser's Hill, or somewhere else, and create a new capital. But here in Kuala Lumpur there are generations of people who have lived here, and who have got their homes here. That is why we are fighting for that. (*Laughter*).

Dr. Lim Swee Ann: What about Singapore?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Another thing he tried to show us was how successful was the administration of Washington. He himself has shown, by his statements, that they had to change so many methods of Government before they could arrive at something else.

The second point he mentioned was that the Alliance was just carrying out what was in the Constitution. I need not read it but there is nothing in the Constitution which says that the administration should be taken over. It says in Clause 154 (1)—

"Until Parliament otherwise determines, the municipality of Kuala Lumpur shall be the federal capital."

That is all. Now, sub-section (2) says—

"Notwithstanding anything in Part VI, but subject to Clause (3) Parliament shall have exclusive power to make laws with respect to the boundaries of the federal capital."

It says here "with respect to the boundaries"—not taking over of the Federal Capital (*Laughter*). But, Sir, I am aware that the fate of Kuala Lumpur was decided quite long ago—in the Constitution Amendment Act and also in the Local Government Elections Act, where local government elections were not to be extended to the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur. And all this confusion and misunderstanding has arisen because the Minister himself is not certain of his reasons (*Laughter*). He is not clear himself, that is why we find this confusion. Whatever reasons have been put forward have been flimsy and cannot bear close examination. He talks of population—he says that the population of Kuala Lumpur has increased. Well, there are cities in the world which have a bigger

population than the whole of Malaya (*Laughter*). And, of course, he says that Kuala Lumpur should be developed to the status befitting a federal capital. But he himself contradicts by saying that it has developed tremendously—he says it has developed tremendously, and then he says it must be developed!

Now, talking of development, certain Members said that the Federation Government could contribute money. Definitely, Sir. But who is maintaining the roads of Kuala Lumpur, who is paying for the water, and who is supplying the electricity? In this respect the City Council of Penang is even bigger than the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur, for the City Council of Penang maintains its own water supply, electric power and roads. If it is the intention of the Alliance Government to develop Kuala Lumpur, it can take over the administration of Kuala Lumpur in a similar capacity as the present relationship between the Municipality and the State Government. The Municipality of Kuala Lumpur is answerable to the State Government of Selangor and by taking over that power the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur will be answerable to the Federal Government, and the Federal Government could then make direct grants to the Municipality. The Municipality could then have an elected Council, and even an elected Council would want to develop; but what they need is money. We all know, Sir, that all local governments do not have sufficient money for development, and it is the State Governments which contribute, and even that contribution is being reduced yearly by 10 per cent. And how can we expect local authorities to do development work. If the Federal Government is really keen on developing Kuala Lumpur, then it could make direct grants to the Municipality for certain projects, even fixed projects, which could be developed to any extent, and I am sure any Municipal Councillor worth his salt would want to see further and better development, no matter to what Party

he belongs. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the Alliance is not actually serious (*Laughter*). The other thing is that if, as has been suggested, the Alliance, in keeping with its flair for pageantry, pomp and grandeur, would like to see that there is a Council which will be in full agreement with whatever it does, well, it is quite understandable. But if it wants to see to it, why not go the whole way and have a Commissioner and a group of civil servants to help the Commissioner to run the Municipality? Why go half way and have an Advisory Board? What is the purpose of this Advisory Board? Is it to whitewash the whole thing? Is it to paint up and show a glossy picture? Is it to show that there is local participation in the Kuala Lumpur Municipality? Is it to hoodwink the people of Kuala Lumpur into believing—Oh, don't worry, we have advisers who represent your views in the local council? If you believe you want to have a direct say, take it and run it yourself? There is no need to have an Advisory Board which would be impotent (*Laughter*).

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Is it parliamentary?

Enche' V. Veerappen: Sir, I see that the only valid reason—and a sensible one at that—is that the Federal Government is better equipped to develop the city. I admit, Sir, that the Federal Government has all the money to develop the city. Therefore, as I stated just now, that it is better equipped, it could contribute directly to the Municipality to carry out development projects. Therefore, Sir, I feel that this Bill has been ill-conceived and badly planned, and I would even urge the Minister to withdraw this Bill and prepare a better one, so that it would be acceptable to everybody. Make up your mind—either you want this, or you want that. Do not be half way. In fact, if this Bill is passed, it would be a retrograde step, as has been said. It puts back the clock, and as I have said it is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Kuala Lumpur. After all, being the Federal

capital, the best brains of the country are here and I am sure they should know best how to choose those who should govern them.

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a Malay proverb which says that *jikalau salah jalan balek kapangkal jalan*. That means, if a person has lost his way it is better for him to go back to his starting point. I said so in my opening speech, which, to my horror, many of the Honourable Members did not understand. At least one Honourable Member has said that I did not understand my own mind and I was not sure of the reasons. I thought I made it very clear that I could not be more sure of my reasons than in my opening speech when I introduced this Bill. Of course, there are always two sides to a question and if the Opposition would take the side to oppose me, naturally they will never agree with me and there in nothing I can do to convince them.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: You might agree with them (*Laughter*).

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, I heard a very soft voice saying . . .

Mr. Speaker: Never mind about the soft voice (*Laughter*).

Dato' Suleiman: Thank you, Sir, let me tell you my difficulty. My difficulty this morning in replying is to find out which single Member I could reply to, because their criticism had not been constructive and they had put forward suggestions. Most of the speeches I have heard since yesterday have gone to try to convince the Honourable Members of this House that they should forget their commonsense, that in spite of the very clear reasons I gave in my speech introducing this Bill, and that so far the Federation Government is concerned there is no politics. Sir, as I have said, if you will go on with me and bear with me a little longer while I go through one by one the points of those Honourable Members, probably I would do justice to them. Out of courtesy I would refer to every one of them.

otherwise, I feel, Sir, there is very little to reply to in most of them. So, having that idea in my mind, let me, Sir, begin with the *Straits Times* (Laughter).

The *Straits Times* of today, on page 6, was wondering whether the meetings of the Municipal Council would be open to public and whether matters of drains, roads, culverts, housing and the rest of it will get in Parliament the attention they deserve, how the Minister intends to submit annual reports, and whom the people could go to with their problems. Sir, with regard to the meetings being opened to public, so far as I know, the meetings of the Town Councils, Municipalities—and even Town Boards before—are open to the public, but the public refuse to go to these meetings. I was a member of the Town Council of Bandar Penggaram, Batu Pahat, for a few years and I tried all sorts of ways to try to get the public to come and listen to our most interesting debates, but nothing I could suggest, nothing we had done, could bring the public to attend the meetings. With regard to whom does the ratepayer go—this is a difficult problem. May I tell this House that this is what I dread most, because if I were the Minister in charge, I am sure my life will be quite intolerable. I know one thing, whatever this Honourable House think, whatever the papers think, there is one thing, and that is that even if I were to tell the ratepayers of Kuala Lumpur that they cannot come to me personally, that will have no effect. One thing is certain: they will write to me, they will try to make excuses of all sorts to see me personally—that I can assure the papers and this House, because at the moment I am trying to find ways and means of preventing people from coming direct to my office without getting appointments.

Sir, the paper asks whether those subjects will get from Parliament the attention they deserve. If Parliament did not give the attention that the matters deserve, it will not be the Minister who is to blame nor the Commissioner but we all, Sir, in this

House. It is up to us to see that everything in Kuala Lumpur, which is the Capital of the Federation, is put in a position which will be the envy of all the State Capitals in other countries of the world.

Now, Sir, may I go on to the Honourable Member for Damansara? Though the *Straits Times* has given him a very good report, I find it very difficult to give him a reply on this Bill, because so far as I can remember, he was only talking about the story which I told at the last meeting of this house—the story of the milkmaid—and the Socialist Front was the milkmaid. But with regard to his criticism of the wartime techniques of the Russians in misleading by the heading of this Bill, and accusing the Alliance Government of using hypocritical words and accusing me, Sir, that I used hypocritical words and all those high-sounding and highfalutin words and phrases, I do not like to ignore completely. So, Sir, may I say this to the Honourable Member: that I hope he has been satisfied in saying all those things. So far as I am concerned, I think that all those criticisms are quite irrelevant and those charges quite unfounded. For him to say that the Alliance is in fear of elections and of the Town Councils and Municipalities being held by other parties—may I say this, speaking as the Minister in charge of Local Government: the Alliance and the Federation Government as a whole commend those Town Councils which have been in the hands of the other parties—even State Councils and Municipalities as well. We have nothing against the Peoples Progressive Party of Ipoh who have a majority in the Ipoh Town Council, and we have nothing to say about the Penang City Council. We do not accuse them of having got into power by using methods which we disapproved—we made no allegations at all. Sir, may I say this to this House and to the people of Malaya, the inhabitants of Malaya, the residents and supporters of Malaya: that the Alliance Party will fight the elections, but would like to win on the merits of the work which they have done in this country. And I say that we have done a lot. We have not victimised anybody nor any party.

The Chairmen of Boards and Commissions, and even posts in the diplomatic service, have not been confined entirely to the Alliance Members. We have tried as much as possible to be, as far as we could, fair and just. Sir, I would respect criticisms of a constructive nature which are preceded by acknowledgments of real facts, of what we have done. And if we have done badly, by all means criticise, but let the criticisms be constructive, and put forward suggestions. If we have done good, then say so in all respects. But just to go on a political platform and condemn everything, and try to find motives which are not there, and try to attribute motives where there had been none, then, Sir, I have not much respect for such criticisms.

Sir, I thank the Honourable Member for Bachok and the P.M.I.P. very much for their very constructive stand—not because they support this Bill but because they have refrained from making the debate into a political one and attributing motives where, as I have said, there were none. Again, I repeat, when I introduced this Bill, I gave the real reasons for it.

Sir, it is seldom that I have heard matters exaggerated to such a high pitch, and I was shocked that it came from the Member for Tanjong. His speech was one of extreme exaggeration in everything he said, and he tries to pun on the meaning of phrases. The Honourable Member said that the Minister should be consistent—what about the Advisory Board? That if the Board were to sound the feelings of the people of Kuala Lumpur they would wish the present set-up to go on, and that if the Government appointed these members to the membership of the Board of the Town, they would represent the opinion of the voters and residents of Kuala Lumpur. Then he went on to say that if the Board were set up, it would be filled by “yes-men”. Sir, I wonder if there is any party who will get into power which will intentionally put up persons as members of the Board whom they know are going to say “no” all the time; certainly we had never adopted the practice to put up members who will say “yes” all the

time. It is very monotonous if members of the Board were to say “yes” all the time—and here it reminds me of what the late Sultan of Johore told me: he said that he wondered why people used to say “yes” to him all the time, and he found that he did not know whether he was right or wrong. He said he could not understand why such persons continually say “yes”. The Sultan found it very uninteresting and found it very difficult to know whether he was right or wrong. The Sultan of Johore was alone—and there are a number of us in the Cabinet—more heads than one—and even if eight were to agree to “yes-men” at least two will not so agree, they would not agree to that at all, because we wanted to know the ability

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Time is up. The meeting is adjourned 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 FEDERAL CAPITAL BILL

Debate resumed.

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to the Honourable Member for Bungsar. Sir, I would be committing a grievous mistake indeed if I were to say what the Honourable Member said in this House. I am sure that he is not convinced himself of his own arguments, but I have to reply to him because he made such wild allegations and had been imputing motives, which we ourselves in the Alliance consider very unworthy.

Sir, this Honourable Member is very confused in his own thoughts. The Honourable Member thinks that by this Bill I shall become a dictator. I am sorry to say that if I were to become a dictator it will be solely through the persuasion of the Socialist Front making me one. I am very conscious of my own limitations; and even if I wanted to be a dictator, I feel that I cannot be one. For instance, now, in this House, if I were a dictator I would simply ignore the speech of the Honourable Member. Much as I

feel that sometimes the democratic method puts one into very great difficulties and taxes one's patience very much, I still feel that it is the best method: and, therefore, according to the democratic method I am obliged to give a reply to the Honourable Member.

The Honourable Member, every time he gets up in this House, tries to judge others according to the standard of the Socialist Front. For instance, the Honourable Member makes an allegation that, as the Minister for Local Government, I did not inform Honourable Members and Members of the Council, who are Members of the Socialist Front, about taking over and I did so in respect of Members of the Alliance. The only difficulty I find in following this argument is that I myself did not know of the arrangement to take over until the very last moment. We had a Committee sitting on the matter and the deliberations of that Committee ended only about one or two weeks ago. And because we would like to stifle rumour, we tried as soon as possible to bring this Bill before this House. I definitely say to Honourable Members of this House that I did not tell any Member of the Alliance in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur about taking over, but what surprised me most was the way how the Honourable Member himself brought up his motion in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur and asked question about taking over. He made all sorts of insinuations and suggestions and he even went to the extent of trying to send a delegation to see me. Even had the delegation come and seen me, I am sure that they would not believe me if I had told them that I did not know at that time how and in what manner the taking over would take place.

As I have said, Sir, in my opening speech, there was a recommendation in the Reid Commission's Report about the future of the Federal Capital—Kuala Lumpur. It was suggested that Kuala Lumpur should be under the control of the Federal Government. We did not have the time to take action on that Report. When I began my reply I quoted a

Malay proverb, "*jikalau salah jalan, balek ka-pangkal jalan*"—if you lose your way, get back to the starting point. Sir, when it is found that the progress in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur has been slow and that the increase of population and the needs for social services and others require that we should take steps on the Reid Report, we reached this decision. If other motives had been attributed to us, then I say again that it is due to the imagination of those who put forward these motives.

Sir, there have been several comments about nominated Members and the Advisory Board. Let us not forget that most of the Town Councils and the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur, the Municipality of Malacca and the City Council of Penang are there now because of the ability and the devotion of the previous nominated Members. They were dedicated in their service to the towns and the people. Many Honourable Members of this House and the residents of various Town Councils, Municipal Councils and City Councils now enjoy the fruits of the labour of these people.

It has been pointed out to me that the Commissioner need not take the advice of the Advisory Board. Sir, the name itself says that it is an advisory board, and when advice is tendered, it is up to the Commissioner or whichever person to whom the advice is tendered to consider the merits of the advice. To say that the Commissioner will become a dictator, or myself becoming one, is really going a bit too far, and here I must thank the Honourable Member for Ipoh, though he would much dislike to go against the Socialist Front, when he said—and he was fair enough—that it would not be the Minister of the Interior but the Commissioner who would be the dictator. However, with due respect to the Honourable Member for Ipoh that there also I disagree with him. Whether a person would be a dictator or not depends on the personality of the person; and here we will see to it that no person who has the personality of a dictator will be the Commissioner.

Coming now to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, he has been so used to and in the habit of defending people that this morning, I think, he forgot himself a little bit and became the defender and champion of the Socialist Front—that is, perhaps, when Members of the Socialist Front were making their speeches he was not here: so, I take it that it is a lapse, and that lapse this time has led the Honourable Member for Ipoh to become the champion of the Socialist Front.

I must give this to the Socialist Front and I do not think they will like it too. There is one point in the speech of the Honourable Member for Ipoh in regard to Clause 15 (4) about “dividing the municipality into districts or other sub-divisions and exempt from the operation of this Act or of any written law affecting the municipality” and so on. This portion of the Bill was taken from the Municipal Ordinance, Part II, Clause 4 (3) which reads:

“The Municipalities existing at the said date shall, subject to any order of the Ruler-in-Council under Section 5 remain constituted as heretofore in respect of the limits of the Municipality and places”
I am sorry. It is in Clause 5 (1) which says—
“The State Authority may by notification in *Gazette* define for the purpose of the Ordinance the limits of any Municipality and divide each Municipality into districts, and may in like manner alter or vary such limits of each district.”

Sir, the whole idea of this is to take into consideration the building plans and the assessment of rates. It may be that in some parts of the Municipality we may have to make use of this section. It is a provision which may be required in the course of administering the Federal Capital.

With regard to the retrograde step mentioned by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, Sir, he is a very intelligent member of the legal profession—and though once people said that his intelligence is not above normal, I refused to believe it—I am sure he will agree with me that there are times when we have a yearning for the old days and that some of the old institutions may be re-introduced, because they happen to work better than the new ones which were introduced. But

here, Sir, with regard to Kuala Lumpur, the sole reason for taking it over is that it is the Federal Capital. I have in this House at a previous meeting replied to the Honourable Member for Menglembu that we will never take Ipoh, because Ipoh will never become the Federal Capital. Though probably the Honourable Member would like Ipoh to be the Federal Capital like the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan, who would very much like George Town to be the Federal Capital, there is no question of Ipoh becoming the Federal Capital. Even if the Honourable Member for Ipoh would like Ipoh to be the Federal Capital, I do not think that this will be possible. So, there is no question of Ipoh being taken over by the Federal Government. And I think, Sir, that should satisfy the Honourable Member for Ipoh.

The only person left, Sir, is the Honourable Member for Seberang Selatan. The Honourable Member has asked me to withdraw this Bill and to produce a better one which will be agreed to by all. Sir, as the Honourable Member is a Member of the Socialist Front, whatever Bill I produce here, drafted even by the best experts in the world, I am sure that Members of the Socialist Front will not agree, because although I thought that the Socialist Front would hardly take kindly to this Bill, or any Bill affecting the Federal Capital, I did not believe that they would put forward arguments which would make me believe that they live in a world of fantasy, in a world of dreams. Much as I would like to share their dream of thinking that the Alliance is scared of the Socialist Front, I am sure that if I were to say that, the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan—he is not here—will agree with me that they would prefer that the Alliance is afraid of their parties as well. The fact is, Sir, in politics, I do not say that the Socialist Front is afraid of the Alliance, nor would it be afraid of the Peoples' Progressive Party, nor the P.M.I.P., nor the Party Negara for that matter. However, I concede this, Sir—that the Front is more courageous than wise in

its statements and in its action: for that only I give it credit.

With regard to this Bill, Sir, once again I reiterate what I have said in my opening speech that, as Kuala Lumpur is the Federal Capital, I am sure that despite what Honourable Members of the Opposition have said they, deep down in their hearts, believe that they would like to see Kuala Lumpur progress and getting all the amenities possible and they are, I am sure, proud of the fact that visitors from foreign countries in other parts of the world praise Kuala Lumpur, and I say again that everyone of us in this House is proud of the national Capital—Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

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 the Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 3—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, sa-telah lulus-nya Undang² ini pada dasar-nya dalam Bachaan Kali Yang Kedua maka saya di-sini minta Menteri yang bersangkutan menghalusi berkenaan dengan Fasal 3. Mengikut Fasal 3 (2) Commissioner (Pesurohjaya) ini adalah di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong sa-lama 5 tahun. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, 5 tahun ada-lah satu masa yang lama. Maka saya mengharapkan perlantekan ini yang tentu di-nasehatkan oleh Kerajaan di-perhatikan dengan halus supaya tidak-lah lagi berulang Pesurohjaya bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-pegang oleh sa-orang yang bukan anak negeri ini, kerana saya ingat pada masa ini orang yang menjalankan kerja sa-bagai Yang di-Pertua Municipal Kuala Lumpur ini ia-lah orang dagang. Maka di-harapkan lantekan yang akan datang hendak-lah di-beri terus kepada anak negeri ini, sebab sa-kali lagi ia di-lantek, 5 tahun ia kekal.

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Pengerusi, dalam Clause 3 (2) sama ada 5 tahun atau pun kurang, di-timbangkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Boleh jadi kali yang pertama itu satu tahun atau dua tahun, itu belum dapat kita fikirkan pada hari ini. Apabila Bill ini di-luluskan, boleh-lah di-timbangkan.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Pengerusi, apa yang disebutkan oleh sahabat saya tadi ia-itu meminta orang yang akan di-lantek itu walau pun tidak sampai 5 tahun pada peringkat yang pertama, tetapi kita meminta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam, dapat memberi jaminan bahawa orang yang menjadi Commissioner pada masa yang akan datang, baik satu tahun, baik beberapa tahun, hendak-lah daripada anak negeri ini sendiri; itu yang kami minta.

Dato' Suleiman: Tuan Pengerusi, itu boleh di-timbangkan. Berkenaan dengan Kuala Lumpur ini hendak-lah ingat, kerana bandar ini Ibu Kota (Federal Capital). Jika ada, dan kalau dapat anak negeri ini yang mempunyai pengalaman yang chukup bagus, tetap akan di-pilih.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Pengerusi, kalau Menteri² boleh daripada anak negeri ini sahinggakan kepada Perdana Menteri, maka saya tidak nampak, kalau sa-kira-nya Commissioner itu tidak dapat daripada ra'ayat negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: Itu akan di-timbangkan.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I propose an amendment to clause 3 (2) as follows:

The Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a term of five years, shall be a Federal citizen in the Malayan Civil Service.

Or, "shall be a Malayan citizen." Oh, no, "shall be a Federal citizen." (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Are you directing your remarks to me?

Enche' Chin See Yin: I am speaking to you, because I am facing you just now (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: I must have a copy of your amendment proposed. I have warned Honourable Members several

times that if they want to propose any amendments, a copy must be sent to the Chair—it is in the Standing Orders. Have you got that?

Enche' Chin See Yin: Yes, Sir. I am writing it down.

Mr. Speaker: You should have done that beforehand. Now what is this that you have got in the chit?

Enche' Chin See Yin: My amendment just reads:

The Commissioner, who shall be a Federal citizen, shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a term of five years.

Mr. Speaker: When you write down your amendment proposed, you must say you propose to amend clause 3 (2) by adding the following words between such and such words. This is what all I have got here: "The Commissioner, who shall be a Federal citizen". That is all (*Laughter*). And I notice that it is not your handwriting (*Laughter*).

Now, your proposed amendment to clause 3 (2) is to add the following words between the words "Commissioner" and "shall" in the first line. The following words are "who shall be a Federal citizen". Is that right?

Enche' Chin See Yin: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Do you want to say anything more?

Enche' Chin See Yin: No, Sir. That is all.

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may have gone a bit deaf, but I thought the Honourable Member did say just now "a Federal citizen who is in the Malayan Civil Service".

Mr. Speaker: You must not confuse that, because this is the amendment before me. I shall again read to you the amendment to clause 3 (2). The amendment is to add the words "who shall be a Federal citizen" between the words "Commissioner" and "shall" in the first line. Do you accept this amendment proposed or not?

Dato' Suleiman: No, Sir, because I cannot commit myself in this House

unless I know that there are Federal Citizens who will be able to carry out this job in the first place and I do not know what the Honourable Member means by "Federal Citizen"—is it anybody from anywhere or is it in the Civil Service. The amendment is so wide that for matter of administration which I submit to this House that the Commissioner is a person who will be responsible to the administration of the Federal Capital and so he must be a person of great experience in administrative matters.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express very great surprise at the reasons given by the Honourable Minister for not accepting this amendment. The first reason given was that it is so vague—"I don't know whether he means Federal Citizen from anywhere or from the Malayan Civil Service, or from where they are Federal Citizens." Now, what about the Commissioner? This does not say from where the Commissioner must come! The same question can be asked: From where the Malayan Civil Service—England, South Africa, where? (*Laughter*). The same question applies.

Then the second reason given for rejecting it was experience—ability to carry out those duties. It seems strange that with Malayanisation progressing satisfactorily now, we understand there may be difficulty even to get an administrator for the Federal Capital. Of course, it may be no surprise that even a small Town Council like Ipoh is headed by an expatriate officer.

Dato' Suleiman: Sir, why I said "Federal Citizen from anywhere" was because, as I said to you just now, I heard the mover of the amendment say, before he sent to you the amendment, Sir, that—if I am not mistaken—"if a Federal Citizen in the Malayan Civil Service". He will remember that I got up and asked, and then I said, when you asked if the mover of the amendment would like to say anything, he said "no"—Sir, in trying to amend a Bill which has been considered carefully, if the mover of the amendment could give his reasons,

at least I could give a reply if I were to understand his reasons. Secondly, with regard to the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I did qualify when I said I could not accept it, because the person who may be appointed would have to be a person of great experience. Sir, it is an accepted policy of the Alliance Party and the Federation Government at this time, wherever possible to put in a Malayan citizen, and I cannot, Sir, as I said, promise here that the first one will be a Federal Citizen, because it may be a Federal Citizen. I cannot say now, and what is more, and Honourable Members will see here that even if the Minister or the Cabinet were to recommend to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong about the filling of this post, we will have probably to consult the Public Services Commission or any other Commission for advice and I cannot give a categorical reply. But I have said, Sir, that the policy of the Government is to fill up such posts, wherever possible, with Federal Citizens.

Dato' Onn: Surely, Sir, if it is laid down in the law that the Commissioner shall be a Federal Citizen, the Public Services Commission cannot overrule it!

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun hairan atas keberatan yang ditunjukkan oleh Menteri yang bersangkutan ini pada menerima pindaan ini. Sa-benar-nya di-dalam jawapan-nya kepada saya ia telah menyatakan bahawa menjadikan Surohan Jaya itu orang anak negeri akan di-timbangkan, dan kemudian ada-lah menjadi polisi bagi Kerajaan sekarang ini hendak menjadikan kerja² dalam negeri ini dipegang oleh orang² anak negeri ini. Jadi sa-sudah melalui dua batas pemikiran itu sampai pula kita kepada penghujung-nya tidak berapa berani. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal sama ada ini satu soal yang berat atau tidak saya rasa sa-kira-nya dapat Menteri Yang Berhormat menerima pindaan ini akan terbukti kepada Dewan bahawa Kerajaan memang bersungguh² hendak menjadikan pentadbiran negeri ini dipegang oleh anak² negeri ini.

Mr. Speaker: The Question before the House is the amendment moved by the Honourable Member from Seremban Timor to clause 3 of this Bill, sub-clause (2), to insert the words "who shall be a Federal Citizen" between the words "Commissioner" and "shall be" in the first line.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4—

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Clause 4 di-sini perkara yang saya hendak bangkitkan ada-lah perkara yang dzahir-nya pada saya tidak-lah perkara besar tetapi boleh jadi perkara besar; sebab di-sini the name of the "Pesuroh Jaya (Kerajaan) Kuala Lumpur" or, in English, the "Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur" tidak-lah saya ketahui yang mana dahulu kepada orang yang menggubal undang² ini dan yang mana terjemah-nya. Ada-kah "Pesuroh Jaya (Kerajaan) Kuala Lumpur" itu yang asal maka di-Inggeriskan dengan "Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur" yang saya rasa tidak betul juga atau pun Inggeris-nya dahulu. Jadi saya menhadangkan pindaan yang saya harap di-timbangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri, ia-itu buangkan perkataan² "Pesuroh Jaya (Kerajaan) Kuala Lumpur" dan gantikan dengan "Pesuroh Jaya Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur". Ini saya kemukakan, Tuan Pengerusi sebab-nya untuk memudahkan persatuan ma'ana dari kedua² kelimah itu.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 4 ada sub-clause 1, 2, 3, 4. Dalam amendment Bill ini tidak ada di-sebutkan, chuma di-sebutkan section 4 sahaja.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Saya boleh tuliskan.

Mr. Speaker: Tak payah-lah—saya boleh tuliskan.

Clause 4 (1) be amended by deleting the word "(Kerajaan)" and substituting therefor the words "Ibu Kota".

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Speaker, sa-benar-nya saya pun hendak membawa pindaan

itu, tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah bangun dahulu, oleh itu saya ucapkan terima kasih dan pindaan itu di-terima.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 4, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 10 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 11—

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Clause 11 appears to me to give absolute power to the Commissioner to do what he likes with the finances of the *Ibu Kota*. Is that a desirable thing for him to do? There is no control over him and, therefore, I propose that the words "subject to the directions of Parliament" be inserted after the word "day" in the sixth line. The whole Clause will then read:

"The Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have and may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred or imposed upon the Municipal Councillors of Kuala Lumpur, the President and any Councillor or officer thereof immediately before the appointed day, subject to the directions of Parliament."

Mr. Speaker: It is proposed to amend Clause 11 (1). The proposed amendment by the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan is to add at the end of the sub-clause, after deleting the full-stop and substituting therefor a comma, the words "subject to the directions of Parliament."

Dato' Suleiman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot accept the amendment, because there is already provision in the Municipal Ordinance and it still applies. According to the Municipal Ordinance, financial matters should be brought to the Minister, who has got to bring it up before the Cabinet, and, therefore, financial matters will be under the direction of the Cabinet and the Minister in charge is responsible to the Cabinet which in turn is responsible to the Parliament. Therefore, Sir, there is already provision with regard to financial matters and it is not, as the Honourable Member has suggested, that the Commissioner has got full powers over financial matters of the *Ibu Kota*, Kuala Lumpur.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: If that is the case, Sir, what is the purpose of Clause 13 (2) which reads, "The Minister shall cause a copy of every such report to be laid on the table of the Dewan Negara and the Dewan Ra'ayat?" What is the purpose of laying a report on which the Dewan Negara and Dewan Ra'ayat can do nothing?

Dato' Suleiman: So that Honourable Members of Dewan Negara and Dewan Ra'ayat will be able to question every item there. At this moment the Town Council and the present set-up in the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur and the City Council do the same as proposed here. The matters are not brought up to the State Councils.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: I admit an Honourable Member of the Dewan Ra'ayat can question—that is all he can do. He can just question but he can do nothing. My point is that he should be in a position to say, "No, I do not approve of this, I do not approve of that."

Amendment put, and negatived.

Clause 11 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 21 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE TIN INDUSTRY (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT) FUND ORDINANCE, 1953

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House resolves that the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, shall continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the first day of January, 1961.

Sir, briefly this Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Fund made up of the proceeds of a cess collected from the tin mining industry. The Fund is administered by the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Board, and is used to cover expenditure on research, development and publicity for

the purpose of stimulating the consumption of tin; and also for disseminating information for the benefit of the industry generally. The Board comprises nine members—six nominated by recognised associations representing the tin industry and three officials. The Fund has been used mainly for two purposes:

- (1) to provide the industry's contribution to the International Tin Research Council in London; and
- (2) to provide the financing of the Malayan Tin Bureau in Washington.

The International Tin Research Council with its headquarters in London and branches all over Europe and North America, has been successfully conducting a series of research projects designed to develop new uses of tin and improve existing tin products and the processes by which they are made. Apart from that, the Council has also been engaged in the work of spreading knowledge of tin for the general benefit of the industry.

The Malayan Tin Bureau in Washington performs an important function by keeping in touch with tin consumers in the United States (the world's foremost tin consuming country), effecting measures aimed at promoting interest in the uses of Malayan tin and keeping the industry here informed of developments in the United States, which may have a bearing on the industry.

I would like very much to emphasise here that past experience has conclusively demonstrated the need for continued vigorous efforts to be made in the fields of research, development and publicity if the tin industry is to maintain its place in this fast-changing world.

The Ordinance which, some Honourable Members may recall, was extended by a period of three years commencing 1958 is due to expire at the end of this year. Hence, the need for a further extension.

I would like to conclude, Sir, by indicating that the Tin Industry is unanimous in its request for the

extension of the life of the Ordinance by a further period of three years.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Socialist Front cannot agree with this motion as it stands, because if we allow the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, to continue to be in force for a further period of three years, it is tantamount to accepting the principle that foreign capitalists and colonial powers should be allowed to control and suck the life-blood of Malaya. I say this, Sir, because this Ordinance provides for the setting up of a Board over which the foreign capitalists and colonial powers have so exceedingly tremendous a control. I refer, Sir, to section 4 of the Ordinance which says that for the purpose of this Ordinance there shall be a Board known as the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Board consisting of six members representing the Malayan tin industry and three official members—all together nine. So we can see here that out of the nine members, six are representatives of the Malayan tin producers, out of which only two represent local tin producers. For if we look at the members of the Board, as shown in the Fourth Annual Report of the Board, the Chairman is the Honourable Sir Douglas Waring, F.M.S. Chamber of Mines representative; and then three more—the Honourable Mr. J. T. Chappel, Mr. N. Cleaveland and Mr. P. A. Delmé-Radcliffe, also members of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines; and then there are two more, supposed to be representatives of the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association—the Honourable Mr. Chong Khoon Lin and the Honourable Mr. Woo Ka Lim; and the rest are Government officials. I should like to point out here that even the two so-called representatives of the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association are also members of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines, as shown in the Year Book of 1959, they are actually also members of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines. So

we can safely say that this Board—the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Board—is actually controlled by the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines, because it has six members out of a total of nine. Well, we know fully well that the chairman and other members of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines are actually members of leading companies which are controlled by the foreign companies, in particular the British companies, as we can see clearly from some of the books which I shall quote. The first one is: "Ownership and Control of the Malayan Economy" by Puthuchear, which says that in the Sixth Report of the United States Senate Preparedness Investigating Sub-Committee, it is stated that three British holding companies control much of the productive capacity in this area (in Malaya). These are: London Tin Corporation; General Tin Investment Limited; and the British Tin Investment Company. These companies are to some extent interlocked by common directors and officers; and I submit, Sir, that the members of this Board are actually members of these British companies. These directors and officers, or rather the British companies, not only control the Malayan tin industry; they also control the tin industry in other countries as well—in Nigeria and in Bolivia—as shown on page 36 of the April, 1957 issue of the Malayan Economic Review. It says:

"British interests control the Malayan, Nigerian and a large segment of the Bolivian production. Out of 161,700 long tons produced in 1949 the Malayan, Nigerian and Bolivian mines, tied to the Patino British Group, control 88,699 tons—more than half of the world's production. In addition . . ."

I do not want to quote too much, Sir. So we know that this British Patino Group not only controls the Malayan tin industry but also controls the tin industry of the world.

I point this out because I want to show that at the time of the recent depression and tin restrictions here, when the tin industry in Malaya was unable to expand as it would have liked due to the international tin control and the quota system, we noticed at the same time that in other countries, for instance, in the Bolivian tin mines,

there was development, and this development was done by the same companies—the British Patino Group—who are also in control of the Malayan tin industry. So, from this we can see that these British companies are making profit all the time, because even when Malaya suffers from tin restrictions they benefit from their expansion in the Bolivian sector of the tin industry. So, in this way they are not suffering. Who are the real sufferers? The local tin miners who have only the Malayan tin mines to rely on. So, in this way we can see that the control of the Malayan tin industry in the hands of these foreigners is not to the interests of the Malayan tin industry and the Malayan people as a whole. Therefore, Sir, I would say that we must change the composition of the Board—and in some other Boards as well—in order to see that in an industry of such importance the European concerns should not have so tremendous a control. In fact, if we look at the tin industry of Malaya as it is today, we will notice that because of the overwhelming control of the foreigners in the tin industry even after the independence of Malaya the pattern of control and the pattern of exploitation still carries on. I refer to the events in the recent past where we know that there was a request by the Malayan Government under the Colombo Plan to have an aerial magnetic survey of the mineral resources of Malaya. We know that this survey was made, and we also know that a Report was given to the Government regarding this survey. But that Report was considered to be a top secret, a confidential Report. However, we notice that despite the confidential nature of the Report, areas which are rich in tin ore are being opened up or are being exploited, and the companies which open up these mines are . . .

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the motion under discussion?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I want to show the foreign control over the tin industry.

Mr. Speaker: I thought you are not satisfied with the composition of the membership of the Board.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Yes, Sir, because of the composition of the membership, they have control over the Board.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the point, then what you said just now is not relevant at all.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I will not mention too much details regarding that. So, the emphasis is that there is overwhelming foreign control in the tin mining industry of Malaya, so much so that even after independence they continue to have the control, and in new areas they are still expanding because, in view of the privileged position they are in, they are able to get information and take undue advantage.

So far as this Ordinance is concerned we suggest that the Board should be tripartite—formed in such a way as to have representatives from the workers, employers and Government officials. In other words, if it is a 9-man committee, then three should be representatives of the employees—the Trade Unions—and three from employers. Of these employers' representatives, not all of them should come from the British tin mining industry; the local tin miners should play a greater role in the membership of the Board. Of course, the three remaining ones can be Government officials, as it is now. But not as at present where out of the 9 members, 6 are actually controlled by foreign concerns.

Coming to the uses of the Fund, as we can see this Ordinance itself states here that it provides for the collection of a cess on the export of tin, for the establishment of a Fund into which money collected as cess is to be paid and for the constitution of the Board to administer the Fund. So, this Board is to control the Fund collected from the export of tin, and where is this Fund going to be used? That is the answer we should know. But the composition of the Board is such that we can safely say that the Fund is going to be used not to the advantage of the Malayan tin industry and the people as a whole. It is used for the benefit of these exploiters of

Malayan tin industry. As the Honourable the Assistant Minister has pointed out, there is this so-called Tin Research Institute at Greenford in England and a large sum of money amounting to £60,000 a year has been contributed to this Institute in England for the general benefit of research in tin and method of utilizing tin in Europe. But I would like to ask, why should we allow such a big sum of money being used not entirely to the benefit of Malaya? Why cannot we have, for instance, a Tin Research Institute in Malaya itself, just as we have the Rubber Research Institute in Malaya? Some may argue that the sum is small, and that we may not have funds available to have a very big institute. But, however small it may be, still we can do research in our own land, entirely or mainly to the benefit of our own country. We should not only do pure research on the mineral aspect of tin but we can also do research on the utilisation of this Malayan product in the secondary industry of Malaya, which, as we can see, is lacking in Malaya today. So, this is another unsatisfactory aspect of the use of this Fund as provided under this Ordinance.

Another aspect which I have to mention is that there is not only the material aspect of the problem—how good the tin is, how much of the tin can be exported, how much of the sale of the tin there is—but also the human element: the problem of those workers who toil in the mines, who work so hard in the mines for the general development of this country. I should say that, out of such a big sum of money collected from the export of the tin, there is not a little bit that is being utilised for the full research into the industrial relations between the workers and the employers in this country, so much so that now we find that there is no mining workers union in Malaya except one (*Laughter*). We also say that human element in the industry is being badly neglected and funds should be available for the research into this aspect of the matter in Malaya. We notice that

during the slump period, the restriction period, so many of the mining workers went unemployed. And how was the problem tackled by the Government? There was not a body to study the problem satisfactorily and the workers suffered so much when there was a retrenchment in the industry.

So, Sir, in conclusion, I would urge that there should be set up a Tin Research Institute in Malaya and also funds should be used to provide for the research of the human relationship—the workers problem—in the industry. Therefore, we in the Socialist Front consider that this Ordinance is a very outmoded one. It is a 1953 Ordinance enacted during the colonial days, and now the so-called independent Government of our country has taken over this Ordinance wholesale and want to further its validity for another period of three years. I say that this is highly inappropriate for a Government who claim to be a Government of an independent Malaya today, because we should have an Ordinance befitting the requirements of our independent country. We should have laws which would suit the needs of our country after independence, and we should put control into the hands of the citizens of this country instead of, as it is now, in the hands of the foreigners. Therefore, Sir, we in the Socialist Front suggest that there should be an amendment to this motion which read—

“That this House resolves that the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, shall be referred to a Select Committee for review so that necessary amendment can be made to render the Ordinance consistent with the requirements of an independent Malaya.”

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to the original motion. The amendment is to delete the whole words “shall continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the 1st January, 1961” and to substitute therefor the following words—

“shall be referred to a Select Committee for review so that necessary amendment can

be made to render the Ordinance consistent with the requirements of an independent Malaya.”

Now, who seconds this amendment?

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the amendment. Sir, while seconding the amendment, I would like to add a few words to what my colleague has already stated.

Mr. Speaker: You can talk only on the amendment.

Enche' V. David: Yes, Sir. While supporting the amendment, I feel that Malaya has reached a time where it is extremely necessary for such a revision of the entire Board and its structure. The present form of the Board only concentrates in research not in Malaya but in other parts of the world through the expense of the Malayan taxpayers. The cess money allocated for this purpose is to spend in Malaya and see that productivity in Malaya increases. Unfortunately, Sir, instead of adequate concentration in the Federation of Malaya, concentration is being cast in other parts of the world. Again, the Board, as it is constituted, does not have any representation of the workers' organisation. In time of crisis in the tin industry, the conditions of the workers employed in the tin industry become very pathetic. Just months back due to the recession, the tin industry was badly hit as a result of the international tin control. Thousands of workers, in fact, were placed on the unemployment list and their conditions were not attended to by any persons representing in the Board. Sir, the tin industry at present employs nearly 38,000 people of this country. It is high time that this Board provides provisions for the inclusion of workers' representatives in the Board. By having workers' representatives in this Board, it would enable these representatives to make suggestions in the interest of the workers regarding health, working conditions and other matters related to their welfare. I have got here with me, Sir, a Report by a Court of Enquiry which investigated the dispute at the Eastern Smelting Co., Ltd. A part of the report says how

bad is the health condition in the factory. I would like to read a certain portion of the report for the information of this House. It says as follows—

"From our own inspection of the workers

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, on a point of order—I refer to Standing Order 36 (1) which says that "A Member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion". We are not concerned with the welfare of the workers at the moment. We are concerned with the research and development of the tin industry.

Mr. Speaker: (to *Enche' V. David*) You have to confine your observations to the amendment. Now, the motion before the House is that this Ordinance shall continue in force for another three years; the amendment is that the Ordinance should be referred to a Select Committee and you can give the reasons why that Ordinance should be referred to a Select Committee, but do not go beyond that.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am only making references as to why it is necessary to have a Select Committee. A Select Committee is required because the Board itself, which has been continuing under the old regulations, is outmoded and I am giving my reasons as to why a revision of the Board itself is necessary. Here are the reasons, or rather some facts, which will enlighten this House in this respect. When he talked about the Board, my colleague just now referred to it as a tripartite Board and it would be interesting for the Select Committee

Mr. Speaker: You can only give reasons as to why it should be referred to a Select Committee.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I am quoting certain references for the information of the House—

"From our own inspection of the Works and from the evidence we have heard, it is apparent that many of the workers, particularly the Charge Gang and Bag House workers, wore handkerchiefs around their mouths in order to protect themselves against

the dust. Masks to protect the mouth and nostrils are, in fact, provided by the Company and are available to all workers, but they prefer their own handkerchiefs and towels—probably because they achieve the dual purpose of affording them some protection against the dust and also acting as 'sweat rags'".

Further another small bit here—

"Both Dr. Davis and Dr. Khaira agreed that the only likely effect of the sulphur dioxide gases escaping in the Bag House would be to irritate the bronchial passages and render the worker more likely to infection of the upper respiratory tract, e.g. a cough, cold or catarrh, but that people normally working under these conditions would develop a certain immunity."

The Report of the Court of Inquiry itself explains how badly the workers are treated in the Eastern Smelting Company. If such a tripartite Board is set up representatives of workers' organisations would be able to voice their grievances in such a Board in order to bring about better conditions in the working places.

Sir, it is wrong for us to ask this country to pay for something, which is not for the benefit of this country and which is going to be for the advancement and improvement of other countries. As it is the Research Board is not purely confined to Malaya. It is confined to Bolivia and other parts of the world. Therefore, Sir, in my humble opinion a Select Committee is required so as to facilitate representations from the workers' side in the Board and the Board should only cast its attention to Malaya and not on any other part of the world. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the amendment to the House. The amendment proposed is as follows—

- (a) Delete the words "continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the 1st day of January, 1961"; and
- (b) insert therefor the words "be referred to a Select Committee for review, so that necessary amendment can be made to render the Ordinance consistent with the requirements of an independent Malaya."

The amendment has been seconded and it is open to debate.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that this amendment is necessary, based on the points raised by the Honourable Member for Bungsar. According to him, this amendment is necessary because research in the past had been carried out outside Malaya and did not benefit this country at all. For his information—I am sorry to see that he is not here just now—there is a Research Department in Ipoh under the Department of Mines. In fact, there is a Research Division of the Mines Department at Ipoh and research is being carried out in this country. Therefore, I would say that he is speaking through ignorance.

On the question of the welfare of the labourers, I do not think that this matter has anything to do with this Ordinance. Furthermore, we have the Labour Department and Labour Officers do go to the various mines and various working places and they do check the working conditions and other matters; if there is something to be done for them, then the Labour Department will take it up with the employers.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: *Rises.*

Mr. Speaker: You have no right to speak now. Under the Standing Orders only the Mover of the original motion has the right of reply—not the mover of an amendment. The question before the House

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Damansara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this amendment is brought before the House in view of the changed status of our country since the Ordinance was first passed. As we all know, this Ordinance was introduced in 1953, and, since then, our country has attained independence.

It was only yesterday that the Honourable the Prime Minister brought in the Passports Bill to review the position about immigration and entry into the Federation in view of the changed status of our country. Just as in that case, so too in the case of the tin industry, we sug-

gest that a review is necessary because, as our Party has stressed time and again, political independence alone is not enough. We must have economic independence, and for that reason we urge that this amendment be accepted, so that a review of all factors concerned can take place, and what is not for the benefit of this country, its people, its industries and its workers, will not be kept in the new Ordinance that will be introduced later. That, Sir, is the purpose and intent of this amendment, and all those who have the good and interest of our nation at heart should not oppose it. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: The question before the House is the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Rawang as follows—

- (a) Delete the words "continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the 1st day of January, 1961"; and
- (b) insert therefor the words "be referred to a Select Committee for review, so that necessary amendment can be made to render the Ordinance consistent with the requirements of an independent Malaya."

Amendment put, and negatived.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the original motion. During the course of debate on the amendment I expected the mover of the motion at least to stand up and tell us as to why the amendment cannot be accepted, and to give reasons as to why the amendment is not acceptable to him, but it seems to me that he has rather preferred to use the majority, which is at his command, to defeat the amendment without even explaining.

Mr. Speaker: That is not necessary for you to say; he is not compelled under the Standing Orders to do so. Please proceed on the original motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: So it is my earnest hope that the mover of this motion, when he sums up, will explain to this House as to why we should accept this motion.

Sir, I oppose this motion for the same reasons as enunciated by my colleagues just now, and it seems to me that the Government is rather inconsistent. They come to us one day and say, now that we are independent, we must amend our Laws to conform to the requirements of an independent country; and today they come to us and ask us to accept a law, legislated during the Colonial era, for another three years, and in moving his motion he did not justify as to why we should do so. What he said in introducing the motion was exactly what could be found in the Ordinance itself. He was more or less summarising the Ordinance for the information of this House. But what is important here, Sir, is that if this House is asked to approve an Ordinance it will be for the Minister to justify the case. We know very well the provisions in the Ordinance; there is no necessity for the Minister to mention the fact again. But what we like to know is, why do we have to approve this motion to give three years' life to this Ordinance? Is this Ordinance suitable for the requirements of our country today? As pointed out by my colleague, one of the greatest objections towards this particular Ordinance is the overwhelming control by foreigners: their number in the Board is indicative of their power. And we know very well that the Board itself is responsible as to how the money is to be expended; and we realise too that as far as money is concerned, it is obtainable from all producers of tin in this country—the small people as well as the big ones; and we on this side of the House feel that it is undesirable that the control of this Fund should be left to a body like this. However, I have yet to hear reasons from the Government Bench as to why they cannot accept this very reasonable proposal, and it is my earnest hope that the Honourable the Assistant Minister will elaborate on this when he speaks in summing up this debate and not merely be content with his numbers to approve this motion without making any attempt to explain to this House. This, Sir,

is contrary to the very concept of parliamentary democracy. We know very well that any move by the Alliance Government will be carried; there is no question about that. But we as Members of the Opposition will be failing in our duty if we do not insist that the Government Bench should as far as possible give reasons as to why they reject it, and if they are not prepared to do so, it is our duty to expose them. This is exactly what we are doing today.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been alleged by the Opposition that the Government party is very fond of creating boards, we find it the favourite hobby of the Socialist Front to propose select committees, and it must be rather disappointing to them to find that every session they practise this favourite hobby of theirs it is ousted by perhaps the greater number over this side of the House.

Sir, much has been said by the Opposition, or at least only the Socialist Front, in respect of this motion and it goes only to display a great deal of ignorance and, perhaps, of not taking the trouble of looking through some of the papers tabled in Parliament. Now, the Honourable Member for Tanjong has hoped that I will in my summing up now clarify or give him certain reasons as to why we should accept this motion. If the Honourable Member for Tanjong and his colleagues had taken the trouble to peruse Statute Paper No. 23 of 1960, tabled in this House at the last meeting, then he would have had no trouble in trying to understand why we should accept this motion, and I do not propose to burden this House by reading through all the contents of the Statute Paper. I believe if they read through it—the English is simple enough—they should be able to understand it and to know the reasons as to why we should have to continue this Ordinance. And if I may, Sir, mention the Objects and Reasons set out in section 3 of the Ordinance itself, it would go to show that what the Socialist Front Members have said, display again their blind view of what

they were trying to say. Section 3, Sir, says this:

"For the purposes of this Ordinance there shall be a Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund which shall be used for expenditure on research, development and publicity for the purpose of stimulating the consumption of tin and for the purpose of popularising and extending the uses of tin and disseminating information regarding the production, characteristics and availability of tin and for any other purpose recommended by the Board and approved by the Minister as being beneficial to the interests of the tin industry in Malaya."

Now, in the debate they have thrown in a great deal of material relating to labour and research, and they have said that research should be confined particularly to Malaya. Sir, if the Socialist Front comes into power—and I pray God they will never do—then they will so much isolate themselves in research confined only to Malaya that they will have to be eating their own tin, and perhaps they might suffer from indigestion (*Laughter*). Sir, research is going on in Malaya; we do have a Research Unit in Malaya situated in Ipoh which goes into every aspect of the tin mining industry—questions relating to the problems in Malaya including the problems of labour in the tin industry. As far as industrial relationship is concerned, that will be dealt with under the policies of free trade unions and it should not be crammed into this Ordinance. Sir, the necessity for research institutions to be situated in the major consuming countries is that their relationship with the consuming countries will be greater there and the information obtained will be greater and easier; and also the financier of this Research Institute in England is not the Federation Government alone—it is supported by the major producing countries and also consumers. So, when the Honourable Member for Rawang speaks of the finances being controlled by foreigners and aliens, he is perhaps talking with a typical Socialist Front attitude, or, what I will call, a dog in the manger attitude.

He has laid great emphasis on the representation in the Board and its constitution. Sir, the Ordinance calls for four representatives from the

F.M.S. Chamber of Mines and two representatives from the All Malayan Chinese Mining Association. He says that the All Malayan Chinese Mining Association representatives are also members of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines, and he alleged that since they were F.M.S. Chamber of Mines members, they would also be under the control of what he called the foreign concerns. Sir, he should never have charged such gross insult upon these two members of the All Malayan Chinese Mining Association members, calling them aliens and foreigners. There could not have been a worse insult than calling Mr. Chong Khoon Lin a foreigner.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong did request that we accept the "reasonable" proposal. Why I did not get up to reply to the proposed amendment was that I was fairly confident and fairly sure that most of the Honourable Members would think that his proposal was not reasonable.

The Honourable Member for Rawang also referred to one book called *Ownership and Control in the Malayan Economy* by a gentleman called Puthuchear. Well, I would suggest that the Honourable Member for Rawang should try to get that book a little up-to-date. I tried to read it and found it too old, and the material inside might also need some edition. I am not trying to make any comment on that book except to advise the Honourable Member for Rawang that we are also aware that such a book is in existence, and perhaps it is a little costly too.

Other than that, I do not think there is anything to which I need reply. Most of the substance advocated by the Socialist Front members are rather irrelevant, and I would commend them to read Statute Paper No. 23 of 1960 if they wish to know anything more.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that the Tin Industry (Research and Development) Fund Ordinance, 1953, shall continue in force for a further period of three years commencing on the first day of January, 1961.

HARI JUMA'AT HARI KELEPASAN 'AM

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menhadangkan, Bahawa Majlis ini menetapkan ia-itu tiap² hari Juma'at di-jadikan sa-bagai hari kelepasan di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menggantikan hari Ahad yang ada sekarang ini.

Dalam chadangan saya ini, saya akan kemukakan sebab²-nya yang menyebabkan saya menhadangkan supaya hari Juma'at itu di-jadikan hari kelepasan 'am buat menggantikan hari Ahad. Ada-lah hari kelepasan 'am yang ada sekarang ini ia-lah hari Ahad ia-itu hari kelepasan yang telah di-bawa masuk oleh Kerajaan Penjajah ka-dalam negeri kita semenjak beratus tahun dahulu. Hari Ahad di-sisi orang Christian mengikut kitab-nya (Bible) pada mereka itu ia-lah satu hari bagi Tuhan mereka itu mengambil rehat atau pun bersenang hati sa-lepas menjadikan bumi dan langit mengikut keperchayaan mereka itu. Oleh yang demikian mengikut fahaman dan keperchayaan mereka, orang Christian telah menjadikan hari Ahad ini ia-lah hari berehat atau pun hari bagi mereka itu tidak bekerja.

Di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang mengandongi penduduk² yang paling besar-nya memeluk agama Islam dan juga mengikut Perlembagaan kita bahawa ada-lah agama Islam itu ia-lah agama rasmi. Mengikut agama Islam, hari Juma'at ia-lah hari kebesaran bagi agama Islam yang dalam bahasa Arab-nya "Saiyidul ayyam". Bagi pemeluk agama Islam seluruh dunia hari Juma'at ini ia-lah satu hari yang dipandang tinggi dan mulia; mereka mengadakan sembahyang Juma'at yang di-wajibkan ka-atas mereka itu yang mana kita sakalian tahu, jadi mengikut dari segi agama, baik-lah kita muliakan hari Juma'at ini sa-bagaimana yang di-suroh oleh agama Islam.

Pada fikiran saya, tidak ada lain jalan untuk memuliakan hari Juma'at ini, melainkan satu jalan sahaja ia-itu jadikan hari Juma'at ini hari kelepasan 'am bagi Persekutuan Tanah

Melayu yang Perlembagaan-nya sendiri mengaku bahawa ugama Islam ia-lah ugama rasmi. Ini dari segi keugamaan. Dari kesenian pula, kita telah menjadikan kesenian atau pun kebudayaan kita banyak daripada perkara² yang kita ambil daripada Islam, sa-tengah daripada-nya saperti kenduri dan juga dalam Dewan yang mulia ini (Parlimen) kita adakan membacha do'a, ini ia-lah satu daripada anjoran ugama Islam. Kalau bagitu, dari segi kesenian baik sangat-lah kita jadikan hari Juma'at ini hari kelepasan 'am bagi bangsa kita yang baharu menchapai kemerdekaan ini.

Kita ummat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sakalian-nya telah berasa bangga dan besar hati yang kita telah menchapai kemerdekaan pada tahun 1957, dan di-dalam masa 3 tahun yang kita telah menchapai kemerdekaan ini banyak-lah perubahan² yang kita telah datangkan atau yang kita telah buat untuk memper-sesuaikan kedudukan kita yang merdeka ini. Banyak-lah daripada chawangan pemerentahan Kerajaan dalam perkara administration dan lain² lagi yang telah di-ubah untuk mempersetujui kedudukan kita yang merdeka ini. Jadi dari segi ini pula baik-lah kita menjadikan hari Juma'at ini hari kelepasan untuk mengingatkan di-atas kemerdekaan yang terchapai yang kita telah mengadakan satu perubahan yang sesuai dengan ugama kita dan kehendak kedudukan kita yang merdeka ini.

Ada-lah hari Ahad ia-lah satu hari kelepasan yang di-bawa oleh satu Kerajaan penjajah ka-dalam negeri kita itu elok-lah kita hapuskan supaya jangan ada lagi bekas² penjajah di-dalam negeri kita. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui ada tiga Kerajaan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, telah menjadikan hari Juma'at hari kelepasan 'am menggantikan hari Ahad. Negeri² ini ia-lah saperti Negeri Kedah, Negeri Terengganu dan Negeri Kelantan. Tetapi di-dalam negeri² yang lain daripada 3 buah negeri ini maseh mereka menjadikan hari Ahad hari kelepasan 'am. Jadi di-sini ummat Malaya sudah berpechah belah. Untuk kita menyatu padukan hari kelepasan

'am ini maka sangat-lah baik-nya kita mengadakan hari Juma'at ini menjadi hari kelepasan bagi seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita, dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita sama² mengadakan hari kelepasan yang satu.

Barang kali ada orang² yang akan berkata bahawasa-nya dengan kita menjadikan hari Juma'at ini hari kelepasan menggantikan hari Ahad akan membawa kapada kesusahan bagi satu golongan ra'ayat ia-itu golongan orang² yang bekerja dalam perdagangan dan lain². Boleh jadi perkara ini akan membawa kesusahan kapada mereka itu. Bagi fikiran yang bagini suka-lah saya menarek pandangan kapada keadaan yang ada di-dalam 3 buah negeri yang menjadikan hari Juma'at hari kelepasan. Di-dalam 3 buah negeri ini tidak kurang pula golongan ra'ayat yang besar yang mengerjakan pekerjaan perdagangan. Banyak daripada mereka itu orang² yang jadi Direct Importers dan Exporters yang membeli barang² terus daripada negeri luar, tetapi dengan ada-nya hari Juma'at ini hari kelepasan kapada 3 negeri ini mereka itu tidak mempunyai kesusahan atau halangan untuk menjalankan perdagangan mereka itu, dan mereka itu belum lagi membuat satu aduan atau bantahan atas hari yang di-buat hari kelepasan di-dalam 3 buah negeri yang tersebut. Oleh yang demikian saya kemukakan kapada majlis yang mulia ini dan saya chadangkan supaya hari Juma'at di-jadikan hari kelepasan 'am bagi seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita mengganti hari Ahad yang ada sekarang ini. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri menyokong chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu.

Mengikut pengetahuan saya masaa-lah hari kelepasan pada hari Juma'at ini bagi kita yang dudok di-Tanah Melayu bukan-lah satu perkara yang baharu. Sa-bagaimana yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat penchadang, kata-nya 3 buah negeri telah mengamalkan hari Juma'at hari minggu, saya dapat-lah tambah lagi yang barang

kali Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak tahu ia-itu ada 5 buah negeri yang memang menjadikan hari Juma'at sa-bagai hari minggu, ia-itu Negeri Johor, Terengganu, Kelantan, Kedah dan Perlis, negeri² yang dahulu-nya sa-bagai Unfederated Malay States; melainkan ha-nya 6 buah negeri sahaja sekarang ini yang belum menjadikan hari Juma'at itu sa-bagai hari minggu ia-itu 4 daripada-nya sa-bagai negeri Federated Malay States dan dua lagi Negeri Melaka dan Pulau Pinang termasuk Seberang Perai sebagai dulu-nya Straits Settlement.

Perkara men u k a r k a n satu hari kapada satu hari yang lain sa-bagai ketetapan hari minggu saya rasa tidak-lah sangat sulit dan susah bagi pehak rumah ini menerima-nya, sebab itu ada-lah perkara biasa. Tetapi di-dalam perkara biasa itu saya rasa ada beberapa perkara yang terlalu penting yang patut Dewan ini mengetahui-nya. Saya suka memberi dua alasan yang besar mengapa patut kita menjadikan hari Juma'at sa-bagai hari minggu. Yang pertama-nya ia-lah kerana menyatakan shi'ar Islam bagi Kerajaan negeri ini yang memang telah menjadikan ugama Islam sa-bagai ugama rasmi. Yang kedua ia-lah bagi menyamakan hari chuti di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Sekarang 5 buah negeri hari minggu-nya hari Juma'at sedangkan 6 buah negeri lagi hari minggu-nya hari Ahad, saya rasa ini hanya merupakan ranchangan hendak menyamakan atau menyatukan dalam semua negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Mungkin ada timbul beberapa pendapat daripada sa-tengah² kalangan orang yang mengatakan kalau-lah hari Juma'at ini di-jadikan hari minggu neschaya banyak-lah orang² Islam yang tidak pergi sembahyang Juma'at sebab biasa-nya pada hari minggu mereka hendak berehat atau pergi ka-Port Dickson, Cameron Highland, Pantai Chinta Berahi, Pantai Asmara dan lain², kalau-lah hari Juma'at tidak jadi hari minggu umpama-nya, Pegawai² Kerajaan yang berugama Islam mendapat kesempatan sembahyang Juma'at sebab dia lebeh awal

keluar daripada pejabat-nya pergi sembahyang Juma'at. Ini-lah alasan oleh sa-tengah² kalangan daripada orang² kita. Kebimbangan orang² kita kalau² tidak pergi sembahyang Juma'at jika hari Juma'at di-jadikan hari minggu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa alasan seperti ini terlalulah nipis dan tidak dapat-lah di-jadikan alasan yang kuat. Orang² yang tidak hendak sembahyang Juma'at kalau di-beri peluang keluar dahulu pun

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, masa sudah sampai tempoh-nya.

ADJOURNMENT

(Motion)

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 SPEECH

PIONEER INDUSTRIES

Enche' Tan Phock Kim: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the anomalies of certain provisions in the Pioneer Industries (Relief from the Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958—anomalies that have given rise and will give rise to abuse if steps are not taken to rectify them.

When the Bill was first introduced, we were told that the objective of the Bill was to make provision for encouraging the establishment and development in the Federation of industrial and commercial enterprises by way of relief from income tax and it was envisaged that by this measure new industries could be encouraged to develop in Malaya on a commercial scale thereby contributing towards the economical and financial prosperity of the country. The objective, Sir, is commendable. But I regret to say that, due to certain arbitrary and discretionary powers, given to Ministers, the attainment of such results is not as good as the Government would expect us to

believe. From our own experience of the working of the Ordinance, there are anomalies in that the use of discretionary powers are likely to give rise to abuse. I say here, Sir, that the use of discretionary powers has resulted in certain industries being given so much protection that they are beginning to enjoy conditions of a monopolistic concern, and secondly the safeguards which the Government has envisaged to protect certain provisions in the Ordinance from being abused are not having the effects they were expected to have. So, I shall deal with these defects one by one.

Section 4 (4) (a) of the Ordinance requires the Minister to take regard of the number of pioneer companies already established, or about to be established, for the product or products mentioned in such applications. You will see here that the Minister is given the power to decide as to whether or not to admit any new company for producing a certain product for which pioneer status has already been given. This power is discretionary and the Minister may say, "We have sufficient companies producing these particular goods, so we cannot have any more." Is that the intention of the Ordinance? We are here to encourage the production of a certain product that has not been produced in this country, so we give pioneer status. But is it right for us, after giving pioneer status to two companies to say to the No. 3 company, "We cannot allow you to come in, because we have already given pioneer status to two companies; the products cannot be consumed in this country; so we will not allow you to have pioneer status." We must allow free competition. Whoever wants to produce a pioneer status product should be at liberty to do so, because if you do not have that, if you stop others from getting pioneer status, you are giving, in fact, monopolistic conditions to firms that have already been given pioneer status and that is exactly the trouble when Government says, "We have given to Dunlops and we are not going to give to anybody else." Apart

from this, it must be realised that once the period is over, that particular firm will have to compete with others. At that time we cannot say that we will not allow another firm to register or to produce that particular product. If the firm enjoying pioneer status now cannot compete with other firms now on the same conditions, how do you expect them to compete with other firms when the pioneer status period is over. This, to my mind, is a very undesirable thing and it gives rise to a lot of suspicion, because when the Minister, exercising the power under the Ordinance, says to a firm, "I am sorry, I cannot allow you pioneer status," there is bound to be a lot of criticisms: there is bound to be the criticism of favouritism whether rightly or wrongly. It is very important that we must not allow Government to be criticised or suspected in this matter. As it is the Government has no leg to stand on. It has discretionary power and the Minister exercises the discretionary power. I must point out here that such a provision is unsound economically and undesirable from the practical point of view.

Part III of the Ordinance, to my mind, needs drastic overhaul. Part III, if I may draw the attention of this House, is concerned with taxation provisions for income tax, and certain safeguards were put there particularly to prevent the companies from abusing their position as a company with pioneer status. When this Bill was first introduced, Honourable Members will recollect that some Honourable Members had some misgivings about the provisions in that particular section. The Bill says that a company cannot pursue producing some other products apart from products produced with pioneer status, but the Bill does not prevent a company from having other sections producing such products

Mr. Speaker: You have only one minute more.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: And as a result of that, the company can concentrate profits on the section that can get income tax exemption, while making less profits or even sustaining

losses in other sections. However, I submit here that this can be carried out even further and there is nothing to prevent shareholders of a company which is enjoying pioneer status, from forming another company with substantially the same shareholders, and they can all start the move again by making profits as much as possible by selling at very high prices to the other company which will be concerned with distributing the manufactured products; and so you have the case of a pioneer company making tremendous profits and the other company, which legally has no connection whatever with the pioneer company, but whose shareholders are substantially the same shareholders as the pioneer company. Here, again, you have a very good instance of abuse. When the then Honourable the Minister of Finance introduced this particular Bill at that time, he was conscious of certain inadequacies

Mr. Speaker: Your time is up.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Could you give me a few more minutes to sum up?

Mr. Speaker: No more.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious to us, the Members of the Socialist Front, that the creation of the new Ministry of Internal Security is to provide a redundant portfolio for the ex-Minister of External Affairs mainly as a face-saving device. However, the result of such creation may have consequences more far-reaching than the Government may have at first sight contemplated.

To begin with, we know that ever since the Prime Minister showed increasing interest in External Affairs, the Minister of External Affairs has shown much discomfiture over the enthusiasm of the Prime Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are reading your speech! Will you put it down!

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: It is obvious that the Minister of External Affairs

thought that his status in the international field as well as in the Golf Club had been seriously undermined. He even thought of leaving Malaya to look for a job abroad, and thus, in order to avoid a split in the Government, he was offered to become a Minister of a newly created Ministry of Internal Security. It is our contention that since the Government created this Ministry primarily to accommodate an ex-Minister who would otherwise have been stripped of his ministerial role, the Government is wasting public money simply in order to ensure that all those who took part in the securing of the carcass are not to be left out in the sharing of the spoil. The share, however, has not been quite fair, as has been shown in the dissatisfaction of the Minister of Transport over the choice of the site of the airport, as well as in the Prime Minister's disassociation with the urea factory scheme. Secondly, I wish to point out that the Government does not consider it necessary to have a separate Ministry when the Emergency was on. Now that the Emergency is over, I would see less need towards setting up such a separate Ministry—unless the Government is contemplating to strengthen its hands of suppression not only against the Communists but towards the Opposition in general.

Thirdly, I consider that the creation of the new Ministry would result in the increase of American influence over the internal affairs of Malaya, as it is well known to us, the ex-Minister of External Affairs, after having been seasoned to the American way of life during his long stay there, immediately on his arrival in Malaya at the Airport, remarked that Malaya should become a "little America" in Asia. Now that he is in charge of internal instead of external affairs, I would not be surprised if he would devote much of his time and effort towards the building of a "little America" out an Asian Malaya.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): On a point of order, Sir, he cannot impute the intention.

Mr. Speaker: We are not in debate.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: . . . and perhaps very much on the same pattern as what Syngman Rhee did for South Korea; and perhaps, Sir, we are at the beginning of the era of McCarthyism in Malaya, where the Red Top will be put on people who will not agree with the views of the Government, in the future.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I could gather from the speech he made just now, the Honourable Member seems to be saying that the setting up of the new Ministry is purely to accommodate the Minister who has earned disfavour. I would like to assure the Honourable Member that no Minister in the Cabinet has gone out of favour with me; in fact, we have been together since we started our political party. But I would like to tell the Honourable Member that—perhaps he has not appreciated it—with every parliamentary system of government, there is always a Cabinet, and when there is a Cabinet System, there is collective responsibility of all Ministers, which in other words means that they share alike their responsibilities and duties. We are, therefore, together for good or for worse. Therefore, it does not matter very much whether one Minister carries in his hands or in his portfolio such and such a department or Ministry. Whatever happens in one Ministry has to be shouldered by the rest equally. Therefore, in this case, as the Honourable Member will know, under Article 43 of the Constitution the Prime Minister has the right to advise His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the appointment of Ministers, and this would include the responsibility to allocate duties and work to the Ministers because, as the leader of the Cabinet, it is his duty to see that each Ministry is properly discharged and is given to the Ministers who he thinks are capable and able to do the work. There is no ground at all for suggesting that the creation of this new Ministry is merely to find a job for the former Minister. In fact, it should not be the concern of the Members of the Opposition who I appoint as a Minister or what portfolios I give him, because the last thing the Prime Minister

would do is to consult the Members of the Opposition.

The new Ministry is responsible for dealing with subversive elements, and will include the Police, Security and Intelligence, Anti-Corruption, Border Security, Food Control, Senoi Praak, and Psychological Warfare. Perhaps it is feared in some quarters that Dr. Ismail, who will be the Minister of Internal Security, will have too much time to devote to the activities of the communists or of subversive elements and to deal effectively with these two elements, because these elements, as is well known, are trying to undermine the authority of this Government, and unfortunately, many of the politicians are lending themselves to the service of these disloyal elements. The present Minister of Defence, as is well known, has a big job on his hands today: that of implementing the rural development plan, and, as such, he is not able to devote as much of his time as he would like to internal security. Therefore, it is at his request that we have had to create a new Ministry, and we have had to find the right man in order to take charge of this new Ministry, and the right man is Dr. Ismail. It is quite true that I have taken a very personal interest in matters of External Affairs, and I have not made any secret of that. On my return from this last trip, I did say that I was interesting myself in External Affairs because I feel that it was of very great importance to this new country, and that I should make it my particular job to see that our external relations are being formed on the right lines.

There is no question that the present arrangement is set up in order to strengthen the hands of oppression. The Honourable Members know that the Alliance Government has not suppressed anybody at all. The things they have said against us here and elsewhere proved that we have not tried to suppress the rights of a person to express himself in any way he likes. What we fear is that if the Government falls into the hands of the wrong party, into the hands of the wrong elements, there might be

suppression of the kind which Members of the Opposition feared—and this element is, as you know, the communist element. If they get into power in this country, there will be no liberty for anybody at all. There will be suppression of everything that we hold dear. The Honourable Member is perhaps not unaware of the fact that when the communists were at the height of their terrorism many people had been taken out of their homes and butchered in cold blood. More than 2,400 people were killed in this manner. It is the policy of the Government that people in this country are free to enjoy their freedom and liberty and fundamental rights.

It was also suggested by the Honourable Member that there was an increase in American influence in our internal affairs. I don't know whether he attributed the blame to me or to Dr. Ismail—I don't know which is which. I have been trying to listen to him, and I haven't got very far in that respect, and I don't know what he meant by this, but to the best of my knowledge, there has been no increase of English influence or American influence on our foreign policy but what we are trying to stop, and doing all we can to stop, is the increase of the communist influence in this country. *(Applause)*.

I am afraid I have to say here, whether he likes it or not or suggests that I am imputing improper motives or not, that by his comment, the Honourable Member makes it clear where his loyalty lies. The communists must be pleased to know that they have, in the person of the Honourable Member, one who is ready to keep their cause alive. We can assure the Honourable Member that this country enjoys peace, happiness and prosperity, and that no attempt by anybody or on the part of anybody will be allowed to destroy it.

I would like to tell the Honourable Member that the creation of this new Ministry will not involve any new expenditure or the employment of additional staff, and it purely consists of redistributions of existing officers, in re-arrangement of departments within our Ministries. It has been

necessary to do this because of the increased burden on the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior who, as I said earlier, has in addition to his many duties the responsibility of running Kuala Lumpur Municipality. Since it is obvious that the creation of this new Ministry does not involve additional expenditure on staff, which the Honourable Member would have us believe was his main concern, but actually his real concern is that it would give the Government additional strength to deal with subversive elements and the communists in this country.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I reply as briefly as I can, and as clearly as I can, to the points raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. I think that was the most satisfying and gratifying speech we have heard this afternoon in this House. I don't know whether his colleagues will agree with him. He so firmly and so nicely advocated the practice of the system of free enterprise and of free competition (*Applause*). We greatly welcome his change of attitude, and I am sure many people in the nation will also do so. I don't know what is happening to the Socialist Front, but, anyway, the statement is a welcome one.

Then, he went on to the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, of which he spoke on its anomalies. He referred firstly to Section 4 (a), and pointed out that the discretion was too wide, and that the Minister has absolute discretion to grant, or not to grant, pioneer status to an applicant. Sir, we can assure this House that whatever we exercise in our discretion will be in the interests of the nation, and, especially under the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, it will be in the interests of the economic welfare, social welfare and all the other welfares of the nation; and there should be no suspicion whatsoever—as always suspected by the Socialist Honourable Members, and as I have said before, suspicion is always the result of the case: the less we know, the more we suspect. Sir, as regards Section 4 (1)—and 4 (4) (a) also, as the Honourable Member

referred to this—I would like to suggest that the Honourable Member must surely note that the power to issue pioneer certificates to individual firms depends on whether or not the Minister is satisfied that it was expedient in the public interest to do so; and, in general, it will be the Minister's policy to issue such certificates in a particular industry only to a number of firms who are able to supply the total Federation demand from their combined production. Sir, at this stage of our industrial development programme, it would be wasteful of the very scarce available capital if the Minister issues certificates to a large number of firms whose total production capacity is far in excess of the Federation's requirements. This could only mean cut-throat competition among the firms concerned, which is very much opposed to free competition, which will lead to some of them going out of business and the capital invested would be entirely wasted. Apart from the undesirable publicity on our industrial development programme which such failures would evoke, it would be a waste of capital which could be used to much better advantage in some other pioneer industries.

Sir, the policy of issuing certificates in any particular industry only to the limit of the Federation's demand for the product needs some further explanation. Sir, if we look at the first World Bank Mission Report, we can see that we cannot expect to have many industries on the western pattern since in this country we lack most of the basic raw materials usually associated with a high degree of industrialisation, and we cannot use labour at the expense of machinery to any large extent since our wage structure and standard of living is high by Asian standards. In local economic circumstances, the most appropriate enterprise would appear to be between the large and heavily capitalised western pattern, where the machinery is large and complicated and the skilled labour to run it comparatively small, and the pattern in thoroughly Asian countries where the machinery is primitive and

the unskilled labour force very large. With few exceptions, Sir, the prospects of exporting the products of our secondary industries are not very good.

Of course the Honourable Member will perhaps argue that we should try and get hold of the surrounding countries as our export markets. But, Sir, we must also remember that these countries around us are also embarking on a very vigorous industrialisation programme, and we are unable to mass-produce on a large scale owing to lack of suitable raw materials and cheap power—of course that might improve in time to come. Therefore, under such circumstances, we are duty-bound in the interests of the economic circumstances of the nation to look very carefully into the circumstances before we issue a pioneer certificate, and, therefore, the anomalies as enunciated by the Honourable Member for Tanjong do not arise at all. He is only basing his views on suspicion.

Mr. Speaker: You have only one more minute to go.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Yes, Sir, I will try to make it within this one minute.

As regards his comments on Part III of the Ordinance, of fears that there might be abuses of the declaration in respect of tax, the amount of income liable to taxation and relief and matters connected thereto—under Section 4 of the Ordinance the Minister is empowered to call for all particulars from the pioneer company, and if the Minister finds that any false declaration is made by the company, then the Minister is entitled to cancel the pioneer certificate, and we assure this House that that will be done with the utmost vigilance. Furthermore, since it is a question more connected with the Department of Inland Revenue, the Honourable Member for Tanjong should not fear that there will be any relaxation in this respect.

Adjourned at 5.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Prohibition of Imports of Textiles from Mainland China

1. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state:

- (a) the types of cotton textile originated or manufactured in the People's Republic of China that has been prohibited from being imported into this country;
- (b) whether similar types are allowed to be imported from other countries;
- (c) whether such textiles can be produced in the Federation;
- (d) the reasons for the prohibition and for imposing it so suddenly.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. 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 cotton 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) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(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. The effectiveness of the prohibition would have been lost if it had not been imposed suddenly.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Concession to Industries with Pioneer Status

2. Enche' Tan Phock Kin asks the Minister of Finance to state:

- (a) what concessions, besides income tax exemption for five years, were granted to industries with pioneer status;
- (b) what industries are entitled to such concession, and what is the exact nature of such concessions;
- (c) whether such concessions have resulted in increasing production and employment in the industries concerned, illustrating the reply with facts and figures;
- (d) whether he is conscious of the fact that the granting of such concessions had led to abuses, and, if so, whether any investigation had been instituted, with a view of removing abuses, before the concessions were granted.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin):

- (a) Concessions under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, are not granted to industries; they are given to companies which have been granted pioneer

status to make a product or products which, together with the industry under which they fall, have been declared pioneer. A pioneer company as such receives no concession other than tax exemption for varying periods depending on the amount of fixed capital expenditure incurred by that company. However, the Government, as part of its policy to attract new industries and foster those which already exist, has established a Tariff Advisory Committee to which both pioneer companies and established companies may apply for relief from duty on raw materials and tariff protection. Each application is decided on its merits.

(b) In view of the reply to (a), this does not arise.

(c) The concessions granted under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, and the other measures referred to above have resulted in increased production and employment. Forty-nine factories have been or shortly will be established in which 3,913 persons are or will be employed. Accurate and up-to-date figures of production are not available but it is obvious that the output of every new factory increases the country's total production by that much.

(d) No.