



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

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Tuesday, 25th April, 1961

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

„ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
(Kuala Kedah).

„ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and
Minister of Rural Development, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN
DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

„ the Minister of Internal Security, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN
DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).

„ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Malacca Tengah).

„ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).

„ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE'
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

„ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR
(Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG
YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

„ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).

„ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL
HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).

„ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI
ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

„ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

„ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKA-
VASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED
ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).

„ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).

„ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

„ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).

„ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).

„ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).

„ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).

„ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

„ 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' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).

„ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

„ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).

„ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).

„ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).

„ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

„ 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).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' 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 the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).

The Honourable ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).

„ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).

„ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

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

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).

„ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).

„ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).

„ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).

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

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gift of Wickham Trolleys to South Vietnam

1. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs to confirm whether thirty Wickham Trolleys (Pilot Trains) were sent to South Vietnam, and if so, to state the reason for Government's action.

The Prime Minister: It is confirmed that the Federation Government sent thirty Wickham Trolleys to South Vietnam. The reason for sending this gift has been elaborated to a great extent in the course of last night's debate and I do not know whether the Honourable Member wants me to enlighten any more on this subject. In fact the Member for Setapak has been told quite a lot about this.

Enche' V. David: I have been informed that the 1954 Geneva Agreement did not permit any nation to support South Vietnam by aid of arms. Is that correct?

The Prime Minister: That is quite correct, Sir. In fact the Commission has not made any protest to the Federation Government for the aid that the Federation Government has sent to South Vietnam. For that reason, it can

be assumed that what we have done has not been in contravention of the terms of the Geneva Agreement.

Boycott of South African Goods

2. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of External Affairs whether the boycott on South African goods has been successful and to what extent it has affected the South African Government.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to assess the effects of the Federation's boycott on South African goods. At the same time, it is true to say that the Federation Government is not the only Government that has applied sanctions against South Africa. However, I can assume from the internal reaction in that country that it is having a telling effect on the South African Government. In fact, Col. R. Johns, the Director of South African Exporters Association, is reported to have said that the boycott of South African goods was by far the most serious blow that South Africa has hitherto suffered from trade boycotts. Apart from this, there are also reports relating to the rapid decline of gold reserves in South Africa and the flight of capital from that country. The Federation's policy on this subject cannot be measured in the terms put forward by the questioner, but it must be viewed in the long-term perspective

of its desire to impress upon the South African Government that the immorality, brutality and danger of their perverted policy of apartheid is abhorred by most of the right thinking countries. In this connection, the policy of boycotting goods of South African origin is only one aspect of the political and diplomatic moves of the Federation Government. At the United Nations, at meetings of the Commonwealth, and through other channels we try to obtain our objective.

Enche' V. David: Would the Prime Minister elaborate to what extent the Federation Government has acted to make this boycott effective in this country, and what further action he intends to take to make it more effective as far as Malaya is concerned?

The Prime Minister: Well, Sir, as far as Malaya is concerned, the Honourable Member must have known that we were the first country to have taken action against South Africa, and when we took such action it was our intention that whatever action is taken must have some effect on South Africa. We were the first country to apply economic sanction too on South Africa and in doing so we have asked all the other countries to follow suit, and as far as we know the boycott by the Federation Government has been strictly observed. Even recently when I went to the United Kingdom I tried to find out if there are other means of defeating our purpose through the channel of the U.K. I am satisfied that no support has been given to South Africa by the businessmen of the U.K. So, from that I can assume that the action we have taken have been more or less effective.

BILLS

THE CORROSIVE AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES AND OFFENSIVE WEAPONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An

Act to amend the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Ordinance, 1958" be read a second time.

This is a short Bill to amend the principal Ordinance which came into force on 1st January, 1959, and which, I am glad to say, has proved effective in curbing offences relating to the use of offensive weapons and acid throwing.

A total of 1,671 persons, including 123 juveniles had been arrested and charged in Court under the Ordinance. 775 were sentenced to imprisonment; some were fined or bound over and the juveniles were sent to Approved Schools for Juveniles such as the Gurney School. The majority of the persons dealt with were in fact young men with secret society affiliations.

In respect of the cases involving acid throwing, the deterrent effect of the Ordinance is illustrated by the fact that in 1959 there were 47 police reports of acid throwing whilst in 1960 there were 23 reports.

Experience has shown, however, that the effectiveness of the Ordinance could be further increased. In accordance with section 6 of the present Ordinance, the carrying or possession of offensive weapons is illegal only if such weapons were carried in a public place. There are, however, certain weapons such as chain whips, knuckle-dusters and certain types of knives, the mere possession of which, even in a place other than a public place, creates a reasonable presumption that they are to be used for offensive purposes. Honourable Members, I am sure, have had the opportunity to inspect for themselves some examples of these types of weapons which have been placed in the Library at this House. This Bill seeks to make it an offence to possess weapons of this type and which are defined in the proposed Second Schedule.

There are two amendments, notice of which has been given, which I propose to move at the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to oppose this Bill, but at the same time I like to make certain observations which I feel will be borne in mind when the Mover brings this Bill to the Committee stage. Sir, certain number of offensive weapons have been exhibited in the Library for the inspection of Members. However, I feel that there is a large number of offensive weapons which have not been included among those exhibited. For instance, Sir, during the recent Seremban elections, where I happened to be, the Police discovered certain number of iron rods in a jeep operated by the M.C.A. Youth Section, but after the discovery of these weapons, no arrest was made and only the weapons were confiscated. Sir, it is no point of making laws when those laws are not effectively implemented. There are also other weapons, Sir, which have been used usually by the M.C.A. Youth Section in elections; one of those are bottles filled with sand—and this has happened in my own constituency—and the throwing of those bottles in the midst of a crowd might hurt a large number of persons. This kind of bottles were used by members of the M.C.A. Youth Section in the State election in Petaling Jaya, but fortunately the Police were informed of this who prevented an incident. However, no enquiry was instituted, no action was taken, to find out how these weapons were brought to that area and who were responsible for bringing those weapons.

Sir, as I said, the Honourable Mover should include more items which are considered to be offensive weapons, and the Police should be directed to probe into cases of reports where such weapons were possessed by any person, and they should also ascertain who were responsible in bringing those weapons, how did they bring and for what purpose were they brought. To my surprise, Sir, in the recent Seremban elections, no action was taken nor any arrest made even though those weapons were found in a jeep. Therefore, I request that the Honourable Minister concerned should bear in mind the consequences of the use of these weapons which are not effectively looked upon by our Police in this country.

Wan Mustapha bin Haji Ali (Kelantan Hilir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise not to oppose this Bill. The reason why I do not oppose this Bill is that I consider that it is high time that the present Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Ordinance, 1958, be amended, because under the present law, section 3, it is provided that any person who carried or has in his possession or under his control any corrosive or explosive substances could on conviction be sentenced to imprisonment up to three years, and to whipping. I mean that the present law is quite justified. In fact, that law was drafted for the purpose of preserving or safeguarding persons against secret society thugs and gangsters. Section 6 of the Ordinance before being amended reads:

"Any person who in any public road or place carries or has in his possession or under his control any offensive weapon otherwise than with lawful authority or for a lawful purpose shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and to whipping."

Sir, under that section a man is liable on conviction to imprisonment up to two years and to whipping, and an offensive weapon is interpreted under section 2 of the principal Ordinance to include any instrument which if used as a weapon of offence is likely to cause hurt.

During my experience as a barrister, I most regretfully find that when a man has been charged for carrying merely a knife like *pisau jam*, *kris*, or a small blade, the Police has interpreted those weapons as offensive weapons. It has been probably misinterpreted in Court by some Magistrates too in that if a man merely carries a knife about 3" long, then he could be convicted and there are cases where a very, very good citizen has been convicted just by merely possessing a knife. Under section 6, once a man has been convicted, he is liable to be imprisoned for two years. That is mandatory, and I cannot understand how the Honourable Mover stated that 1,671 persons had been arrested and that 775 had been sent to prison and that some had been fined. Under

the present law no person can be fined, if he is convicted—he must be sent to prison or must be given a whipping. So, I consider it is high time that this present law should be amended because under Clause 3 of the present Bill, a new section is inserted after section 6 which gives the Court or the Magistrate an option either to send the accused person to the prison or to levy a fine, because in the Schedule of weapons, which is on the second page of this Bill, it is clearly defined what are offensive weapons, which include any knife, sometimes known as flick-knife, gravity knife, knuckleduster, chain whip, a whip manufactured from bicycle or motorcycle chains which we have seen in the Library, any blade or any instrument attached to or forming part of a bicycle pump—in other words, it does not mean that when a person carries a blade, he can be liable under this amendment: if a blade is attached to a bicycle pump, then there is intention on the part of the person carrying it and he must be a criminal, otherwise he will not carry such a thing.

Clause 3 of this Bill says:

“The following new section is inserted in the principal Ordinance immediately after section 6 thereof:

6A. (1) Any person who, otherwise than for a lawful purpose—

(a) carries or has in his possession or under his control; or

(b) manufactures, sells or hires or offers for sale or hire; or

(c) lends or gives to any other person, any scheduled weapon shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars . . .”

In other words, this is a good law, because it gives the Magistrates some discretion in passing sentence. After all, human beings can do something wrong and if a good citizen inadvertently carries an offensive weapon and if he is brought to Court, then the Magistrate should inflict a fine in this case, which he is quite empowered to do. Under the present law he cannot: once a man is convicted, he is forced by law to send that man to prison and if he gives a fine then that is wrong. I would consider the Honourable

Mover's speech was wrong in saying that 775 had been fined or sent to prison, because the present law is mandatory.

So I strongly recommend this Bill except that according to this Bill nothing has been touched under Section 3, regarding corrosive substances, and probably the Honourable Mover might make it clear whether Clause 3 in this Bill includes all corrosive substances. Therefore, I would end my speech by saying that this is a very good Bill, as it is a good amendment, and I strongly recommend it and we on the Opposition Bench support it.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that it is high time some stringent measure should be drawn up against gangsters for using offensive weapons, because gangsterism is spreading nowadays and it will spread to local elections. For example, when local elections are run, we know there is a jeep No. BD. 204 involved—and this jeep was detained by the Police in Seremban. This jeep has been seen quite often in operation in Jinjang, in Jenderam and on other occasions; and it has been found that this jeep carries iron bars and these iron bars were meant to be used against Socialist Front members. (Laughter). Certainly, measures should be taken against the use of such weapons.

Sir, I notice in this Bill there is mention of flick-knife, gravity knife, bicycle chain, knuckleduster, bicycle pump, metal pipe, stick or similar object. May be, we can add iron bar as well to the list of offensive weapons.

These long iron bars which had been used quite often of late are known to have been used by certain members who belong to the M.C.A., or at any rate they are working for the Party, helping the Party; and the occupants of Jeep BD. 204, in fact, are known to be men of a person no other than the Honourable Member for Sepang. (Laughter). Therefore, I think that gangsterism as such is widespread and this Bill is a good sign provided it does act against gangsterism whether it be under the

cover of any political organisation or otherwise. Thank you.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the debate on this Bill, it is now apparent that Opposition Members have the bad habit of trying to throw wild allegations against the Malayan Chinese Association at every opportune moment. Sir, for the last three days, we have heard wild and uncontrolled outbursts of allegations, whether correct or not—and I must say not correct—against the Malayan Chinese Association and the M.C.A. Youth Organisation.

Sir, this Bill extends further the original Ordinance, and from the speeches of the Opposition Members we have found that they have missed the target again—they have missed the target entirely. They have used this moment again to make vilifications, for example, in the case of the jeep mentioned, saying that the Police failed to carry out their duties in making arrests and taking action. Sir, we believe that the Police under the very able Minister of Internal Security are performing all their functions loyally and faithfully in the administration of peace and justice in this country; and to accuse that the Police had failed in their duty in arresting the people of this jeep, I can say, is a great slander on the Police—there can be no greater slander.

Sir, it is not easy in a Bill of this nature to define a simple iron rod as an offensive weapon. Even a pencil for that matter can be used as an offensive weapon, if one makes use of it to prick somebody. Further, it has been noticed also that in the past members of the Socialist Front were in the habit of using changkols, and in that context a changkol becomes an offensive weapon; but can you define the changkol in this Bill as an offensive weapon when it is an agricultural instrument? There are cases too where sugarcane has been used! Sir, it is up to the Police on whom we have every faith to carry out their duties loyally in the administration of peace and justice in this country.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, didalam mengalu²kan Rang Undang² ini saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap banyak, tetapi oleh kerana negeri kita ini nampak-nya sedang menghadapi beberapa keadaan yang timbul dalam kesamsengan, maka saya rasa satu daripada perkara menyuborkan pelaksanaan Undang² ini ia-lah bahawa Kerajaan melebarkan penerangan kepada orang kampung dan orang yang di-fikirkan akan berlaku demikian supaya menjauhkan diri daripada membawa alat yang seperti itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alat yang meletup atau pun merbahayakan hidup manusia bukan sahaja di-dapati dalam negeri ini tetapi ada juga alat² itu di-bawa daripada sempadan negeri kita ini. Saya berharap Menteri yang berkenaan memerhatikan dengan halus supaya senjata yang seperti itu tidak di-bawa dari negeri lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kejadian samseng bukan-lah terbatas kepada kalangan pilihan raya dan politik seperti yang di-gambarkan oleh beberapa pihak di-sini, tetapi pada pendapat saya ada-lah meliputi keseluruhan masyarakat, dan negeri yang bersempadan, umpama-nya, negeri Siam yang orang boleh datang daripada sana ka-mari atau sa-saorang itu datang melakukan kejahatan di-sini kemudian lari ka-sana. Maka pembawaan alat² itu saya nampak sedang menjadi², dan oleh kerana Menteri Yang Berhormat menyebutkan bahawa ia ber'azam hendak membasmi dan mencheegah kesamsengan, saya berharap supaya di-beri penerangan yang lebih banyak kepada negeri² yang bersempadan oleh pihak Pulis kepada bahaya-nya alat yang seperti itu digunakan. Dengan yang demikian ra'ayat akan mengetahui betapa merbahaya membawa alat yang menyalahi undang².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menangkap sa-saorang ada-lah kerja Kerajaan, tetapi mendidek-nya juga ada-lah kerja Kerajaan. Maka biar-lah kedua² ini berjalan dengan baik supaya dalam Tanah Melayu ini tidak wujud satu masyarakat yang pergi kepada ke-

samsengan dalam menyelesaikan kesulitan mereka.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to those of us on the Government Benches, it is most refreshing to see that Honourable Members of the Socialist Front are on this occasion at least ranged on the side of the forces of law and order. We can only hope that this very welcome blending of forces will continue in other fields. I am also sure that everyone in this House will agree with the Honourable Member for Bungsar that the Police in applying the provisions of this Ordinance should apply them impartially and without regard to the status and the political complexion of the offender in question. It is perhaps rather odd to my simple way of thinking that Honourable Members of the Socialist Front should complain when in point of fact, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, very few, if any, members of the Socialist Front have been injured as a result of acts of gangsterism. So far, we know that the only casualties hitherto have been members of the M.C.A. Youth Section. I believe I am correct in saying that at the last encounter—I will not say with whom—very nearly a score of members of the M.C.A. Youth Section suffered very serious injuries, and a good proportion of them had to be treated in hospital. One must assume—and I think this is a fair assumption—that those injuries were not self-inflicted (*Laughter*); I think it is also fair to assume that those injuries were not inflicted by members of one's own party. One is, therefore, driven to the inevitable but regrettable conclusion that those injuries were inflicted by one's opponents, and I believe that in the encounter of which we have heard so much in the last few days, namely, the one in Jinjang, the main opponents of the Alliance were the Socialist Front. (*Applause*). It is therefore surprising, to say the least, that those who have suffered the most as a result of acts of hooliganism and gangsterism should not only be the last to complain but should be attacked for having taken the offensive. Perhaps that is not very surprising, because the Socialist

Front obviously believe in the maxim that attack is the best defence; and it is perhaps not coincidence that the Front was trying to hide their guilt behind a facade of victimisation and righteousness.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun berchakap berkenaan dengan kesalahan pada orang² yang mempunyai senjata yang merbahaya. Bagi saya dan rakan² saya yang telah berchakap terlebih dahulu mengalu²-kan pindaan yang saperti ini, kerana kita yakin dan perchaya bahawa dengan terhad-nya orang yang menggunakan dan membawa senjata yang amat merbahaya itu dapat-lah menyelamatkan dan dapat-lah menjaga keselamatan orang lain daripada pekerjaan yang mungkin di-timbulkan daripada-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya ada satu perkara yang patut di-ambil perhatian oleh Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu kerjasama di-antara pehak pulis dengan orang ramai dalam melaksanakan dan menchapai chita² penyerahan dan pengembalian senjata yang merbahaya saperti ini hendak-lah di-adakan. Kalau dalam mengamalkan Bahasa Kebangsaan, kita telah mengadakan Minggu Bahasa dan Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan supaya Bahasa Kebangsaan itu dapat di-amalkan. Maka pada pendapat saya bagi menjayakan maksud dan tujuan kerjasama di-antara pulis dengan orang ramai patut-lah juga di-adakan "minggu atau bulan kerjasama" supaya orang ramai dapat memahami dengan sunggoh-nya akan senjata² yang boleh merbahayakan diri-nya dan boleh merbahayakan orang lain serta membawa diri-nya sendiri ka-Mahkamah dan boleh di-hukum.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut 'adat orang Melayu di-kampong² sa-bagai mana yang kita tahu bahawa mereka itu kalau berjalan di-waktu malam, terutama sa-kali kalau kampong itu jauh dan lengang serta berhutan rimba, maka sa-lama-nya mereka itu membawa senjata yang boleh memper-tahankan diri-nya daripada sa-barang kejahatan orang lain kepada diri-nya atau daripada kejahatan binatang buas.

Tetapi tidak semua perkara ini boleh berlaku demikian, dan kita tidak dapat membezakan mana-kah di-antara orang yang membawa senjata itu kerana mempertahankan diri-nya dan mana-kah pula orang² yang membawa senjata kerana hendak menchederakan orang lain. Terutama sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-kawasan sempadan seperti yang di-sebutkan oleh sahabat saya tadi. Kawasan sempadan ini, mithalnya, kawasan Tanah Merah hanya beberapa ela sahaja dengan kawasan Siam, yang mana dengan mudah-nya orang melakukan jinayah di-Siam boleh lari masuk ka-Tanah Melayu dan orang yang melakukan kesalahan dalam Tanah Melayu begitu mudah lari ka-Siam. Pada pendapat saya patut-lah Kementerian ini mengadakan kerjasama di-antara orang² ramai dengan pulis bagi merapatkan perhubungan dan saling—mengerti di-antara kedua pehak. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa di-kawasan saya di-Tanah Merah itu satu kawasan yang paling ramai orang²-nya di-dalam negeri Kelantan, tetapi kalau kita lihat kes² pulis yang terjadi di-kawasan itu amat-lah kurang-nya daripada apa yang kita lihat dan yang terjadi di-bandar². Walau pun begitu saya telah mengadakan perundingan dengan Chief Police Officer Kelantan sa-waktu beliau melawat ka-daerah Tanah Merah supaya mengadakan perhubungan yang erat di-antara orang ramai dengan pulis, terutama sa-kali menghilangkan para-sangka orang² ramai dengan pulis, oleh sebab sa-belum kita merdeka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita dapati kalau pulis² masuk ka-kampong maka pulis itu menjadi momok kepada orang² kampong, kalau anak-nya menangis, ibu sianak akan berkata jangan menangis nanti mata² datang. Sampai-lah sekarang ini jika sa-kira-nya ada pulis masuk ka-kampong dengan memakai uniform maka orang² kampong telah shak mesti ada orang yang hendak ditangkap-nya. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk menghilangkan perkara² itu saya sendiri telah mengadakan temu-ramah dengan C.P.O. dan O.C.P.D. di-kawasan ini supaya mengadakan kerjasama di-antara pulis dan orang ramai maka terdapat-lah

satu kata sa-pakat. Insha Allah, dari 1hb May—7hb May ini akan di-adakan satu Minggu Keamanan di-daerah Tanah Merah oleh saya dan C.P.O. sendiri akan membuat kempen di-kampong² dan mengadakan penerangan dengan sa-luas²-nya dengan kerjasama daripada orang² ramai dan pegawai² Kerajaan serta penghulu² di-sana memberikan penerangan yang sa-luas²-nya akan tanggung-jawab orang ramai terhadap keamanan serta mengharap-kan Minggu Keamanan yang akan dilancarkan itu orang² ramai akan rela menyerahkan senjata² yang boleh membahayakan kepada orang ramai. Saya harap Minggu ini akan mendapat hasil yang baik serta menghilangkan para-sangka orang² ramai terhadap pulis. Sa-lain dari itu dalam kawasan saya pernah terjadi satu² hal yang memerlukan bantuan pulis dengan segera maka terpaksa-lah mereka pergi mengadu kejadian itu di-Tanah Merah, apa lagi di-tempat saya itu tidak ada Talipun bagi pehak pulis, yang ada ia-lah Wireless yang di-gunakan pada waktu² yang tertentu, untuk menolong orang² pulis di-dalam menjaga keamanan negeri ini dan menjaga keselamatan diri orang ramai dan diri mereka itu sendiri serta menjaga daripada kesulitan² dan perkara² yang tidak senonoh maka patut-lah Kementerian ini mengadakan satu Bulan Keamanan. Mithal-nya seperti dahulu itu di-adakan Bulan Pulis Sedia Berkhidmat dengan tanda yang ada di-lengan mereka, kalau dapat di-jalankan dengan erti kata yang lebih luas dari orang ramai maka rasa saya senjata² yang merbahaya itu akan dapat di-hindarkan.

Demikian-lah saya berharap Kementerian ini dapat mengadakan rancangan yang lebih berkesan lagi dalam kerjasama orang ramai dengan pulis dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menyokong Bill yang dihadapan kita ini dalam bidang membahathkan letupan ayer api. Saya chuma hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja dalam alat barang letupan. Gemar saya menarek perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan

Dalam Negeri bagi membakar letupan meriam pada waktu Hari Raya dengan di-kenakan sharat² yang tertentu bagi mengawal kemalangan orang² yang membakar itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila di-tinjau Hari Raya ada-lah sama ada Hari Raya orang Islam atau orang yang bukan Islam.

Berhubung dengan letupan meriam itu sudah menjadi satu kebiasaan dengan masharakat kita orang Melayu dan walau pun ada undang² yang menegah daripada membakar meriam ini maka maseh juga berlaku lagi. Jadi chara yang saya hendak tujukan kepada mereka yang gemar memainkan letupan meriam itu ia-itu boleh di-kenakan beberapa sharat ia-itu meriam buloh itu hendak-lah di-simpai dengan kawat dan di-bakar jangan di-kerumun ramai² dan jangan berhimpun ramai² pada masa membakar-nya.

Merayakan Hari Raya dengan timbakan meriam itu sangat sukar hendak kita basmikan, walau pun pehak pulis telah menjalan tangkapan², akan tetapi mereka tidak juga berhenti daripada memainkan letupan meriam itu. Satu langkah yang telah di-ambil bagi menangkap pemain² meriam itu sa-waktu Hari Raya, ini juga ada-lah mendukungatikan. Masharakat yang bersukaria hendak menyambut Hari Raya maka anak² mereka di-tangkap dan ada duit untok berhariraya itu di-gunakan pula untok membayar denda yang di-kenakan kapada anak² mereka.

Saya harap kapada pehak yang berkenaan bahawa sharat² bagi pemain² meriam ini akan dapat di-atasi kerana bermain meriam itu ada-lah sudah menjadi sa-olah² fardhu kifayah kapada orang² Melayu.

Sakian-lah Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of the Alliance have given the Member for Bungsar an example of the political whipping which the Socialist Front always likes to receive in this House. Now, Sir, as a Minister, and also as a doctor, I am very interested in diagnosing. Now what is this magic, magnetic attraction that draws the secret societies' offensive

weapons to the members of the Socialist Front? Why is that they are the only ones who seem to attract the offensive weapons of these secret societies again? I am more interested if they would tell me what is the affinity that they have for these secret societies and for these offensive weapons—probably he may help me in trying to suppress this gangsterism in this country. Just to accuse the Alliance does not make me believe that they are angels. I think that might be enough; I will not try to go any further in reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar.

As regards the Members for Tanah Merah and Bachok, saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kasih di-atas shor² yang telah di-berikan itu dan saya akan sa-berapa daya upaya menchuba akan menjalankan shor² yang telah di-berikan oleh kedua² Ahli itu.

As regards the Member for Muar Utara, I am very surprised that you are very generous this morning in allowing him to speak on a subject that has nothing to do at all with the Bill in front of the House.

Now, as regards one Honourable Member who tried to query the figures that I have given, I would like to inform him that the example of mine was based on police information and I think, with due respect to him, that I would rather accept the figures given by the police to me without casting any aspersion on him, because the figures given by the police are from their statistics and I am liable to believe them.

Now, Sir, as regards the iron bar—I am afraid I will have to come back to the Honourable Member for Bungsar, because, otherwise he would get up and say that I did not answer him as regards the iron bars—iron bars are included within the meaning of “offensive weapons” which are defined in the interpretation clause of the Ordinance—Clause 2, and the possession of any of these weapons provided for in the Bill would constitute and offence.

Coming back to my legal colleague, to whom I was replying just now, he

said that sometimes people are convicted by magistrates under this Act for having in possession a pen knife. If there is a counsel for defence, I think there should be something wrong with the counsel for defence (*Laughter*); if there is no counsel for defence, I think there will be some mental aberration on the part of those who tried the accused and if the latter be the case, I hope he will give me a specific instance and I will have investigation made into the mental capacity of the person who tried the accused.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair).

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3—

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I beg to move that Clause 3 be amended to read as follows:

Insert after the words "sells or hires or offers" in the new section 6A (1) (b) the words "or exposes".

I would like to add that this amendment has already been circulated to Honourable Members.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment proposed by the Honourable Mover is, to my contention, not enough, and in the course of the general debate earlier, replies have been following very rapidly against the Socialist Front for stating that members of the M.C.A. Youth Section have been attacking members of the Socialist Front. I would like to read a statement appearing in the *Straits Times* for the information of the Honourable Mover so that he will be able to amend this Bill with clear definitions at the various stages of the Committee. The statement reads as follows:

"A Johore youth, Wong Yin Kai, 18 of no fixed abode here, pleaded not guilty in the Magistrate's Court today to a charge of possessing an offensive weapon—a knuckleduster—at the Ipoh railway station on Saturday.

When asked by the Magistrate, Mr. Chew Kok Chooi, if he could find a bailor, Wong said, 'I belong to the Mah Cheng (youth section of the M.C.A.). They will bail me out.'

Wong's identity card was issued in Johore. He was offered bail of \$500 in one surety and the case was postponed to May 11."

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the amendment before the House? We are now dealing with the amendment to Clause 3.

Enche' V. David: Sir, I am just asking the Honourable Mover to amend the Ordinance in such a manner so as to provide enough powers to the Police to act on gangsters who call themselves as election workers during elections.

Mr. Speaker: You don't want to move yourself?

Enche' V. David: I am asking the Honourable Mover himself. I would like to say that it is no point accusing the Socialist Front when there have been cases with clear proof of M.C.A. members.

Mr. Speaker: I must rule that out because that has got nothing to do with the amendment.

Enche' V. David: That is all right, Sir. I will dwell on that at a later stage.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 3, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5—

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I beg to move that paragraph 5 of the Second Schedule be deleted and the following substituted:

"5. Any blade or other instrument attached to or forming part of a bicycle pump, metal-pipe or stick, and concealed therein, which is capable of being used for cutting or stabbing."

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 5, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE LOAN (INTERNATIONAL TIN BUFFER STOCK) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled The Loan (International Tin Buffer Stock) Bill, 1961, be read a second time.

The purpose of this Bill is to enable the Federation to borrow up to \$55 million in order to finance its contribution to the International Tin Buffer Stock to be established under Article VIII of the International Tin Agreement, 1960. In view of the rapid rise in the price of tin I shall be moving an amendment in Committee to substitute \$60 million for the figure of \$55 million. As payment may have to be made on 3rd July next it has been necessary to take all stages of the Bill at this meeting.

Honourable Members were informed in a White Paper Command 55 of 1960, tabled on 21st November, 1960, that the Federation Government would ratify the International Tin Agreement, 1960. The Agreement, which will replace the 1953 Agreement, has since been ratified. Article VIII of the Agreement makes provision for the establishment of a new tin buffer stock equivalent to 20,000 tons of metal. The Federation's share of the buffer stock will be 38 per cent Contributions to the buffer stock are due on 3rd July or such later date as the new Tin Council may decide. It is not possible at the present time to predict the precise amount in terms of tin metal and cash which we will be required to contribute to the buffer stock, as these matters are to be decided by the new International Tin Council. It is estimated, however, that the Federation will be called upon to pay the equivalent of not more than \$60 million either in tin metal or cash. This is a maximum figure and the actual contribution may be appreciably lower.

The International Tin Agreement, 1953, expires on 30th June, 1961, and the proceeds of the first Tin Buffer Stock will be repaid to contributing countries. Here it has been decided that our share of the proceeds of the

liquidation should be returned to the miners who contributed to the Buffer Stock as has been requested by them. It will not be possible, therefore, to utilise the proceeds to finance this country's contribution as a set off against the Second Buffer Stock. Such a contribution will in fact be financed by means of an overdraft to be obtained from one or more of the Malayan Exchange Banks. Agreement has been reached with the Malayan Exchange Banks Association that the rate of interest on the loan shall be the best minimum debit interest rate as agreed between the Bank Negara and the Exchange Banks Association from time to time. This Bill seeks the necessary statutory authority for the raising of the overdraft.

Repayment of the overdraft and interest thereon together with the administrative expenses involved will be made from the proceeds of a levy to be imposed on tin concentrates mined in this country. Provision for such a levy will be made in the Tin Control (Buffer Stock) Regulations, 1961, which will be gazetted shortly. The tin industry has been consulted and has agreed that the full cost of the overdraft together with the administrative expenses should be recovered in the manner proposed, which is in general similar to that used in respect of the overdraft previously arranged for the purpose of paying the Federation's contribution to the First International Tin Buffer Stock.

Clause 4 of the Bill states that the principal moneys together with all interest thereon shall be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund. This is a constitutional requirement as the Government will be the borrower. Nevertheless, I wish to emphasise that the proposed borrowing of up to \$60 million will not in any way constitute a burden on the general revenues of the country.

Clause 6 (2) provides that all sums borrowed under the provisions of the Bill shall be repaid within a period of 4 years. It is anticipated, however, that the repayment of all sums raised under the provisions of this Bill together with interest thereon will be

repaid within a period of 2½ years from the proceeds of the proposed levy on tin concentrates mined in the Federation. Repayment of the overdraft will be made daily on the basis of the sums received by Government in respect of the levy on tin concentrates. In this way the interest which will have to be paid by the tin industry on the overdraft will be kept to a minimum.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard just now from our Honourable the Minister of Finance that the proceeds from the previous Tin Buffer Stock are to be returned to the owners, and for this reason he says that the Government has to raise a sum of \$60,000,000 from loan. I think the principle should be that the tin mine owners should bear some of the burden of this amount instead of relying on the Government raising funds from a public loan.

Another point, which I want to raise, is that although in principle we agree that under international obligation the Malayan contribution to the international Buffer Stock is supposed to be \$60,000,000—this sum must be found and must be paid—I would like to say that even after having paid such a sum to the international Tin Buffer Stock, we consider the sum to be quite inadequate to meet the demand for tin stability in the world market. By this I do not mean to suggest that Malaya should contribute more, because no matter how much it contributes Malaya cannot by itself solve the problem. The problem lies in the fact that some of the major tin producing and consuming countries in the world are not members of the International Tin Agreement. Therefore, a better solution would be for Malaya and other tin producing countries in the world to get countries such as America—even Russia—to be members of the International Tin Agreement. Only in this way, can we hope that the international Tin Buffer Stock

can have a big sum at its disposal, and, what is more important, that this organisation would be able to tie down big countries not to resort to dumping tin and other devices to upset or interfere with the price of tin in the market—and this would be more to the benefit of this country, Malaya, and to the whole world. So, I think the solution should be for the Government to look more into the question at the international level and bring such countries into the group of countries participating in the International Tin Agreement.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may, I would like to suggest with all humility that Honourable Members of the Socialist Front might perhaps be able to make far more useful contributions to debates than they have yet been able to make, if they were to come to this House with an open mind rather than read from a prepared text, with the result that what they have to say, what they do say, bears no relation to the speeches made by Ministers of the Government.

In my opening speech, I tried to make it clear that this levy which we intend to impose on tin concentrates mined in the Federation will, in fact, pay not only for the overdraft but also for all the administrative expenses involved in administering this new contribution to the second Tin Buffer Stock. In other words, the Government itself will only act as an agent of the industry in order to channel this contribution to the new International Tin Buffer Stock. I agree that it will have to give a guarantee to the banks that this overdraft will eventually be repaid, but, as I say, it is a constitutional requirement which could not be avoided. In practice, however, it is most unlikely that the Government will lose, because whatever expenses are incurred will be recoverable in full by means of the levy, and the Government is in a position to impose a sufficiently high levy in order to recover what has been spent. I hope I have made the position clear and, I hope, that in future the Honourable Member for Rawang will listen more carefully to what I have to say.

I agree with him that it is desirable that all consuming countries should adhere to the International Tin Agreement—and at the moment there are a number of major consumers who are not members, among them the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I was also extremely interested to hear his remarks on tin dumping, and I sincerely hope that if he has the occasion to do so, he will bear in mind that it was Russia which in 1958 dumped enough tin on the world market in such quantity that for one day the London Metal Exchange ceased to operate, and if he can do any good in that direction, I am sure this House will appreciate his effort.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to move the following amendment referred to in the amendment slip which has already been circulated to Honourable Members:

Clause 3 (1)—To leave out the word “fifty-five” wherever they occur and to substitute therefor the word “sixty”.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Clause 3, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Long title—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to move the following amendment referred to in the amendment slip which has

already been circulated to Honourable Members:

To leave out the words “fifty-five” wherever they occur and to substitute therefor the words “sixty”.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Long title, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE LOAN (LOCAL) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that The Loan (Local) Bill, 1961, be read a second time.

This Bill authorises the Minister of Finance to raise local loans not exceeding \$100 million at any one time, the period of any loan not to exceed five years.

Honourable Members are aware that it is the policy of the Government to stimulate the interest of domestic investors in Government securities. The Bank Negara has advised that in order to stimulate the interest of institutional investors, in particular banks and insurance companies, it is desirable that short-term loans, i.e. loans for periods of between two to five years, should be issued and this Bill will enable such loans to be issued. The stock will be transferable in the normal manner, such transfer being free of stamp duty. There is no active market in Government securities at the present time but the short life of the loans and their marketability should encourage investors, particularly the banks and other institutional investors, to employ their surplus funds in taking up such stock rather than remitting them overseas for investment as is done at present to a great extent.

The purposes for which the monies received by the issue of loans under the provisions of this Bill may be used are set out in Clause 4. Whilst it would be unsound practice to rely heavily on short-term loans to finance development, it is considered that at least a

proportion of the money raised by the issue of such loans can be devoted prudently to the financing of long-term investment, especially as the maximum sum which may be raised at any one time is limited to \$100 million. Clause 4 (b) therefore provides for payment of the proceeds of the loans into the Development Fund to the extent that such payment is authorised by resolution of the Dewan Ra'ayat. This provision will ensure effective Parliamentary control over the use of the funds for development.

No provision has been made for the creation of a sinking fund as it will not be readily practicable to redeem such short-term loans by means of a sinking fund. Clause 4 (c) therefore provides that loans can be redeemed from the proceeds of other loans issued under the provisions of this Bill. It is anticipated that the total amount of loans issued will increase gradually to \$100 million and that it will normally be possible to re-finance maturing loans having regard to the gradual development of a domestic money market.

The Bill otherwise follows the common form of legislation authorising the raising of local loans.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to rise to oppose the Government every time. On this occasion, Sir, I have to agree with the Government that it is a good idea to have these loans raised locally. I think \$100 million may be a good start, but more can be raised later on because it is certainly quite in accordance with Socialist principles that the Government should take more part in the economic activities of the country. In rural development or otherwise, Sir, the trouble, as I said in the first session of Parliament, has been that not enough utilisation of the private financial resources of the country has been made by the Government previously. But ever since that was said, I notice that there are more and more local banks and local in-

surance companies coming up to take their place. But although these private activities and enterprise may in a way stimulate the development of the country in one way or the other, I still feel that the better solution would be for the Government to enter more and more into the economic activities of the country for the development of the country. Therefore, such measures as the raising of loans locally by the Government should be encouraged.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 14 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Local Government Elections Act, 1960," be now read a second time.

The main object of this measure is to bring Local Councils within the scope of the Local Government Elections Act, 1960. The House may be aware that under Section 5 of the Local Councils Ordinance, 1952, there is provision only for an *informal* method of election of members of such Councils. Elections to these Councils have been conducted on simple rules of procedure devised by the Government of each State for the guidance of the District Officers. Whilst these rules might have been adequate in the past when it was difficult to get persons to stand as Councillors, the recent increase in political activities has led to large numbers of people coming forward as candidates for Local Council elections, which they regard as

the initial step in their political careers. Unfortunately in many cases this political enthusiasm has sometimes led to local disturbances, which have in some cases been caused by the lack of appropriate legislation dealing with the conduct of elections and the qualifications of the electors. The Local Government Elections Act, 1960, provides for uniform qualifications for Councillors and electors, and enables the Election Commission to assume responsibility for supervision of the conduct of the elections. By this measure, electoral procedure at the Local Council level will be assimilated with that in force in relation to Town and Rural District Councils.

Clause 1 provides that this measure will only come into operation in any State when adopted by the Government of that State. Under the proposed Section 5A the Ruler or Governor of a State may provide for the election and appointment of members of a Local Council in the State. Orders must be made under that section within three months of this Act being brought into force by a particular State Government, and elections will then follow. The remaining provisions of the Bill are of a formal nature.

The object of Clause 3 is to meet the case where a State Government wishes to set up a new Council which cannot properly be called a Town Council or a Rural District Council.

Clause 5 provides for the use of current electoral rolls for the purposes of election.

Clause 6 repairs an omission in the Act of 1960.

Clause 8 restricts non-resident property owners to only one vote in the local area of a Council and provides for the abolition of the non-residential qualification, if the Ruler or Governor so desires.

Clause 9 disposes of Parts of the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance, 1950, which no longer has any application.

Finally Clause 10 makes a consequential amendment to the Election Offences Ordinance, 1954, so applying

that Ordinance to elections to Local Councils.

I would like to inform the House that the terms of this Bill have been discussed in the National Council for Local Government and have been agreed to by the Council.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Liu Yiong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill will enable the Election Commission to have control over the elections and it is a good measure, but some provisions here, I think, need consideration. For example, Part III (A), Local Councils, where there is a provision that boundaries of local areas will be decided by the State authority—in doing so, I hope that in future the Government will take into consideration certain matters. We know that so far not all the District Councils have been having elections. In Malacca we find that there is election to the District Councils, but in Selangor many of the places have not had any elections to the District Councils and in Selangor most of the local elections take place in the new villages. But we find that when residents of the new villages participate in local councils their authority does not extend over the boundaries of the new villages and in this way their sphere of administration would be much less than that those who are in the District Councils, such as in Malacca. And so we find, for example, that in Selangor the local elections only enable the residents of this area to have control over very limited pockets in the State, and wide areas in these places are not under the control of the local residents. We know that new villages as such are mainly residential areas. There may be a few shop houses and cottage industries, but they are quite small in scale and many of the residents in the new villages work in the surrounding rubber estates. But they have no say whatsoever in the activity of the estates and there are some cases where new villages have become places where

there is a marked lack of modern facilities and modern amenities and of any improvements because the local councils do not have enough money to better the conditions of the new villagers although the bulk of the residents may be working in the surrounding regions.

I think there should be some provision to see that either there should be more elections in the District Councils or the Authority of the Local Councils should extend to places where residents are also working where they do get their employment in the surrounding regions.

Another aspect of the problem which I want to raise is under the provisions of Clause 8 (a) of the Bill, where it is stated that the owner of the immovable property may be allowed to vote in the area. I think this is certainly favouring the capitalists in a way rather, because for a person to be able to own an immovable property demands capital and money and quite often we find that in the local areas there are people who go to that region to work and they may not own a house or a shop or any immovable property, but they do go there and work and earn their livelihood although they do not stay or reside in that region. In this connection, I would say this: if a person who merely owns an immovable property is allowed to vote in that area, I do not see any reason why a person who works in that region should be deprived of the right to vote too in that region. So, I consider this is rather capitalistic in concept and if this is to be allowed, then the workers should also be allowed to vote if they work there under the same circumstances.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya Rang Undang² ini ada-lah satu Rang Undang² yang menasabah. Saya berchakap demikian ia-lah kerana Pilehan Raya Bandaran dan Tempatan sedang berjalan dalam negeri ini dan oleh kerana telah banyak perkara² yang bersangkutan dengan pilehan raya telah timbul dalam Parlimen ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membuat Undang² Pilehan Raya tentu-lah berma'ana kita hendak menjalankan chara² demokrasi

bagi membolehkan ra'ayat negeri ini memerintah sama ada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Negeri, Bandaran dan Tempatan menurut kehendak mereka itu sendiri. Maka yang amat menyedehkan kita ia-lah ada-nya beberapa kekerasan yang di-amalkan dalam pilehan² raya. Saya tidak hendak menyebutkan dengan panjang apa yang telah berlaku, tetapi Dewan ini telah menyaksikan dalam dua tiga hari yang lalu betapa hal ini telah menjadi burok. Maka saya harap Kerajaan dan dengan kerjasama daripada Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya dapat memberi ikhtiar bagi menjamin dan menjalankan demokrasi dengan aman dan tenteram dalam Pilehan Raya Bandaran dan Tempatan dalam negeri ini. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan hilang-lah demokrasi sa-kira-nya kekerasan samseng itu akan bermaharajalela dan akan menyebabkan orang mengundi kerana takut dan di-tindas dan itu akan merampas pada hakikat-nya hak mereka memikir mengikut kehendak mereka sendiri.

Saya harap Menteri yang mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini supaya sunggoh² dalam lapangan ini, dan demikian juga Parti Politik supaya memberi kerjasama dengan sunggoh² dan ikhlas.

Enche' V. David: I just would like to mention that some of the electorate (voters) lists are not in order. For instance, the names of some voters in a certain ward are found in a different ward. This difficulty, in fact, was experienced in the recent Seremban elections where electoral books were not in order. I hope the Minister concerned will bear this in mind and rectify.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to refer to Part III-A (e) which provides for the qualifications and disqualifications of a candidate for Local Council elections. As you might have noticed from the newspaper this morning, Sir, three Alliance candidates were disqualified in the Kluang Town Council elections. These three strong men, who were the assured ones to be returned as Councillors to the Kluang

Town Council, were disqualified on the ground that they were civilian employees of the British War Department in the Garrison in Kluang. Sir, with regard to this matter, I would like to say that we have written . . .

Mr. Speaker: What section of the Bill you are talking about?

Enche' Lee San Choon: Part III-A (e), Clause 4, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 4? what is that part you want to talk on? I think you are referring to Sub-Clause (2) (e) of Clause 5. You are not entitled to speak on disqualification of members in respect of the Kluang Town Council elections. You can't do that. I must rule you out as there might be an appeal on that. At the same time that has nothing to do with the Bill before the House.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Anyway, Sir, I wish to inform the House that we have received a letter from the Election Commission, Johore, in regard to this matter. Paragraph 2 of that letter reads as follows:

"It would appear, therefore, that any civilian employee in any of the armed forces of the Federation is disqualified. However, if he is a civilian employee of the British War Department and paid for by them, he is not, in my opinion, in the Public Service of the Federation. The War Department is not a Department of the Government of the Federation and he is in no different position from a private employee."

Sir, our candidates were disqualified on the ground that they were civilian employees of the British War Department, and the reason given was that . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled you out on that point. If you want to talk on Clause 5 (2) (e), I can allow you and you are entitled to speak on that. But don't touch on the disqualifications of those two persons in Kluang. Do you want to say anything?

Enche' Lee San Choon: No, Sir.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to Clause 5A of the Act which says:

"5A (1) . . . the State Authority may, after consultation with the Election Commission . . .",

make the following provisions, and sub-para. (2) (e) states that the State Authority has the power to make provisions prescribing how Councillors may be disqualified and their qualifications.

Mr. Speaker: Subject to the provisions of this Act.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: I take it, Sir, that I am correct in saying that it is the State which has the power. May I appeal to the Honourable Minister that some understanding be arrived at between the Federal Government and the States to clarify the definition of a public servant, the reason being that apparently different States have different definitions. We do know that in Perak, for example, candidates who are members of the War Department are allowed to stand, whereas in Johore they are not allowed to stand. So, it is important that something should be done to clarify the definition of what is a public servant.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Rawang pleads for bigger Local Council Area. Well, I think, he knows that as far as Local Councils are concerned, this matter is for the State Governments and the Commissioner of Local Government, and I am told that they are looking into the matter.

As regards his observations on Clause 8, that is about non-resident property owners being allowed to vote, I would like to say that we try to discourage this but, at least, one State Government has insisted on this. However, the Honourable Member will be pleased to note that this Bill enables a State Government to abolish the residential vote which, I think he agrees, is a step in the right direction.

Sir, Local Councils is a State matter normally, and in this matter he will agree that we can only go as far as we can obtain agreement with the States.

Now, Sir, as regards the observation made by the Honourable Member for Bachok, saya chuma menyertai dengannya dan kita dengan sa-daya upaya hendakkan pilihan raya ini di-jalankan dengan lichen dan terator, tetapi terlepas bagi tiap² political parties di-

kawasan voters itu. Sa-bagai Menteri, saya setuju dengan dia dan sa-daya upaya chuba-lah dengan democracy itu berjalan dengan aman dan terator.

Coming to the observations made by the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan, and Kluang too, on the question of the definition of a public servant, as you have stated, Sir, a case is pending appeal. I think we definitely should look into the matter, but I personally feel, in order not to be accused of being biased towards my Party, that we should await the result of the appeal to see whether the definition is clear or not as a result of that judgment and subsequently amend it if necessary.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 10 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment; read a third time and passed.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Life Assurance Companies Ordinance, 1948" be read a second time.

As Honourable Members are aware, the Government intends to introduce comprehensive insurance legislation to ensure not only the sound growth of the industry in the Federation, but also the maximum protection of the interests of policy-holders. The introduction of this legislation has been deferred pending the recruitment of an experienced Insurance Commissioner, whose appointment is essential if the provisions of the proposed legislation are to be enforced effectively.

In the last year there has been a spectacular growth in the number of

new insurance companies registered for the purpose of undertaking life insurance business, no less than 17 companies having been registered. These companies have very limited capital resources, and inadequate experience in the conduct of insurance business, the principal safeguard for the interests of policy-holders being the \$200,000 security deposit required to be made by each company by virtue of Section 4 of the Life Assurance Companies Ordinance, 1948. This rapid growth in the number of companies will inevitably result in fierce competition, which will in all probability lead to the adoption of unsound practices, and the eventual failure of some of the weaker and more inexperienced companies, the real losses being eventually sustained by the holders of policies issued by such companies. It is therefore very necessary to check this unhealthy growth until comprehensive legislation to control the conduct of insurance business generally can be introduced.

I consider it essential that the conduct of life insurance business should, with certain exceptions which are provided for in this Bill, be confined to those companies that have adequate paid up capital resources. Clause 2 of the Bill therefore provides that only companies having a paid up capital of not less than \$1 million may conduct life insurance business. Companies already registered and conducting life insurance business prior to 20th April, 1961, will not be affected, but I should like to emphasise that such companies will be made subject, in due course, to the provisions of the new Insurance Act including those provisions relating to the minimum amount of paid up capital required.

Life insurance is at present also carried on by certain societies which provide what are known as "death benefits". Such societies if properly registered under the provisions of the Societies Ordinance and falling within the definition of "Death Benefit Societies" as contained in that Ordinance will not be subject to the provisions of this Bill. Nevertheless the need to increase control over the conduct of these societies is being examined with a view to determining

whether or not they should be brought within the scope of the proposed insurance legislation.

Co-operative insurance societies in existence before 20th April, 1961, are exempted from the provisions of this Bill, and provision has also been made for His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to grant exemption to individual companies or societies already in existence should this be considered desirable in any particular case.

This Bill should be regarded as an interim measure to increase the degree of protection afforded to policy-holders pending the introduction of comprehensive insurance legislation.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have this Bill to protect the interests of those who want to be members of assurance companies. It is a good thing, Sir, but the provision of \$1 million makes it certain that the richer people would be more likely to be able to form such companies. I am not arguing against the principles of the Bill, but I think the ultimate solution would certainly lie in Government having a national assurance scheme. I do not know for certain to what extent the Government intends to implement a national assurance scheme, but as the Minister of Finance has pointed out that this Bill is only an interim measure, I do hope that the Government is working towards the direction of a full national insurance policy.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the support given to this Bill by the Honourable Member for Rawang. In regard to the suggestion that the Government should introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme, I do not know what sort of insurance scheme he means—I believe it is unemployment or sickness. Anyway, he obviously wants the Government to extend the scope of these social services. As I have stated repeatedly in this House before, these things have to be paid for. If the people of this country are prepared to pay for such services,

I think the Government will see its way to introducing them; but I am not quite sure they are prepared to pay for such services.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

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

MOTIONS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the leave of the House under Article 52 of the Constitution shall be given to, and may be signified by Mr. Speaker in the case of, any member of the House of Representatives whose absence thereunder has been approved by Mr. Speaker:

Provided that Mr. Speaker shall report to the House the name of every member to whom such leave has been given.

Sir, under Article 52 of the Constitution this House may declare the seat of a Member vacant if two conditions are fulfilled: first, that the Member is absent without leave of the House for a period of six months, and second, if the House passes a resolution declaring the seat of such a Member to be vacant.

The normal method by which this House expresses its views is of course, Sir, by means of a resolution. In the case of the granting of leave of absence, however, such a method is, in my view, extremely cumbersome, and it is accordingly proposed, by the motion now before the House, that Mr. Speaker shall be empowered to give leave to a Member, provided that he makes a due report thereof at the next sitting of the House.

Now, Sir, this motion will not, if adopted, imply that a Member obtain-

ing the leave of Mr. Speaker may not have his seat declared vacant, for the power to do this rests under the Constitution with this House, and no other authority. It will, however, enable a Member to obtain an early reply to a request for leave of absence for six months or more; and only if Mr. Speaker is unwilling to give such leave on behalf of the House will there be any likelihood of a formal resolution being brought before the House: for Article 52 does not, as I have indicated, automatically create a vacancy.

Now, Sir, the practice in various Parliaments in the world varies. In the United Kingdom House of Commons leave of absence for a Member is not now normally required by, or given to a Member. In the Singapore Legislative Assembly the permission of the Speaker of the Assembly is sufficient authority for the purpose. All in all, Sir, I venture to suggest that the House is prepared to rely on your good sense and discretion in this matter, subject to the House being duly informed of which Members will be absent from its deliberations. The House is prepared to leave this matter to you, Sir.

This, Sir, is essentially, therefore, a motion designed to facilitate the prompt despatch of the affairs of the House, and therefore it is a business motion; and as such I commend it for adoption by this House.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Sir, I rise to oppose very emphatically this motion by the Deputy Prime Minister as a very obvious, unwarranted, unmitigated attempt by the Government to subvert the Constitution to the needs of the Government itself. Article 52 says:

"If a member of either House of Parliament is without the leave of the House absent from every sitting of the House for a period of six months the House may declare his seat vacant."

Now, the wording of the present motion is in contravention of Article 52, because here it says that the leave of the House under Article 52 of the

Constitution shall be given to Mr. Speaker, and may be signified by Mr. Speaker in the case of any member of the House of Representatives whose absence thereunder has been approved by Mr. Speaker. Article 52 does not mention a word regarding the approval of the Speaker of this House for any Member to be absent for a period exceeding six months. We have just heard the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister say that Article 52 is cumbersome as it stands. If that is the case, why does not the Government amend Article 52 to conform to what it considers it requires, but not by moving a motion of this character in this House, which is in direct contravention of Article 52.

The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister also mentioned that by approving this motion the despatch of business in allowing a Member leave for six months will be accelerated. Now, how many Members of this House really require to be absent for six months from this country? I would say very few. So, there must be, in my opinion, some underlying motive in bringing this motion into this House. And what is that motive? A Minister of the Government has quite recently been appointed High Commissioner in Australia. He would go there not as High Commissioner actually, but as a Minister of the Government, drawing the pay and allowances of a Minister but officiating as High Commissioner. Now, is that a proper step to take? It may be that the Deputy Prime Minister will quote the previous example of the present Minister of the Interior who was sent to America, who was then the Minister without portfolio and who was appointed the Representative of the Federation Government in the United Nations. I say that two wrongs cannot make a right. If this Minister chooses to become the High Commissioner in Australia, he should resign his Ministry and take up the post of High Commissioner. If he is not prepared to do that, then the Government should appoint him as a Minister without portfolio and retain him here to be a jack of all trades but master of none.

I, therefore, Sir, most emphatically oppose this motion as being in contravention of Article 52, and it is a very definite attempt on the part of the Government to distort the intentions of the Constitution and to subserviate the Constitution to the requirements of the Government.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, penerangan yang di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang memestikan diterima chadangan ini tidak-lah dapat memuaskan saya bahawa chadangan ini patut di-terima. Fasal 52 dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam perkara ini telah di-jelaskan, dan dalam Perlembagaan itu sendiri telah di-nyatakan soal tidak datang atau tidak ada dalam Parlimen bagi masa 6 bulan. Ini ada-lah satu hak yang di-beri kepada Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri tidak shak atas kebersehan chara pekerjaan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Tuan Yang di-Pertua sa-kira-nya hak-nya di-beri. Tetapi yang menjadi soal kepada kita sekarang ini ia-lah kita berhadapan dengan Perlembagaan yang telah menerangkan Leave of Absence saperti yang di-sebutkan dalam Fasal 52.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Perlembagaan sendiri pun sudah menjadi satu perkara yang longgar, menurut Professor L. A. Sheridan waktu membuat ulasan berkenaan dengan Perlembagaan ini, sa-saorang Ahli Parlimen itu chukup-lah menjatuhkan muka-nya dua kali setahun dalam Parlimen ini supaya membolehkan ia dudok dalam Parlimen ini dengan sah-nya, sebab yang tidak boleh ia-lah lebih daripada 6 bulan. Maka kalau ini pun umpama-nya tidak dapat di-lakukan oleh sa-saorang Ahli Parlimen, maka tentu-lah perkara itu ada-lah satu perkara besar yang patut di-bawa ka-dalam Dewan ini.

Dalam penerangan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri tadi telah di-sebutkan-nya ia-itu sa-kira-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua umpama-nya tidak mengizinkan chuti itu, maka perkara itu boleh-lah di-fikirkan oleh Dewan ini sendiri. Tetapi dalam chadangan ini tidak pula di-nyatakan sama ada

perkara itu boleh di-bahathkan atau di-timbangkan oleh Dewan ini sendiri. Apa yang telah di-sebutkan dengan syarat bahawa Tuan Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah menyatakan (report) kepada Dewan ini nama tiap² Ahli Parlimen yang chuti itu telah di-beri kepada-nya.

Merepot sa-suatu kepada Dewan ini tidak mesti berma'ana bahawa sa-suatu itu di-bahathkan. Maka dengan demikian nyata-lah chadangan ini sendiri telah berlawanan dengan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini yang meletakkan hak memberi chuti lebih dalam masa 6 bulan kepada Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah mengetahui apa-kah yang menyebabkan chadangan ini di-kemukakan. Tetapi kalau benar-lah apa yang di-anggap dan yang di-agakkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan, maka saya rasa hal ini patut-lah ditarek balek oleh Kerajaan, sebab tidak-lah mustahak bagi Kerajaan membawa usul ini, kalau itu-lah sebab-nya. Sebab-nya terang bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat (The Minister of the Interior) menjadi Menteri hendak meninggalkan Dewan ini bagi menjalankan satu tugas yang di-tugaskan ka-atas-nya oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, maka sudah pada tempat-nya ia tidak lagi menjadi ahli Dewan ini.

Hal ini bukan-lah daripada timbangan politik saya sendiri, sebab saya tahu kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah satu kawasan yang kuat bagi Perikatan. Yang menjadi soal ia-lah soal apa yang ada dan apa yang dikehendaki oleh Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh itu saya ada-lah membangkang usul ini.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly disagree with the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan when he says that this motion is unconstitutional. It is very constitutional, Sir. As I have explained, this House has the right to choose any method it likes to express its approval. In the Constitution it is not stated specifically what method the House should adopt to grant leave. Therefore, the normal method for the House to

express its approval in granting leave is by resolution, and I have explained that it is a very cumbersome method indeed for the House to pass a resolution to enable a Member who wishes to take leave of the House, to be granted leave. So, this motion suggests that the House should delegate that power to the Speaker, and then the Speaker will inform this House from time to time the persons to whom he has granted leave. And if any Honourable Member of this House objects to any leave being given to any particular Member, he has a right under that Article to introduce a motion to this House.

Sir, as I have said when I introduced this motion, this motion does not derogate from the power of the House. The ultimate authority in this is this House. There is no underlined motive behind this motion at all. It is intended to facilitate the business of the House. Any Member who wants to obtain leave will definitely find it difficult if a resolution will have to be brought to this House before he can take that leave. Any Member may want to go on leave on urgent business. So, as I have said, in order to facilitate the procedure for the granting of such leave this motion is introduced and this motion does not take away the ultimate power of this House. It only delegates the powers to grant leave to the Speaker and, as I have said, this House should be able to rely on the good sense of the Speaker to exercise his discretion in a matter like this, and the House is the ultimate authority to question the exercise of that power by the Speaker by introducing a motion under Article 52 of the Constitution.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: On a point of explanation, Article 52 says:

"If a member . . . is absent without leave of the House . . . for a period of six months . . ."

It does not refer to a period of one week, one month, two months, three months, four months or five months—but six months.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the leave of the House under Article 52 of the Constitution shall be given to, and

may be signified by Mr. Speaker in the case of, any member of the House of Representatives whose absence thereunder has been approved by Mr. Speaker:

Provided that Mr. Speaker shall report to the House the name of every member to whom such leave has been given.

REPORT OF STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

(Paper No. D.R. 1 of 1961)

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

That the First Report of the Standing Orders Committee (Second Session), which has been presented to the House as Paper No. DR. 1 of 1961, be adopted with effect from the end of this meeting.

Sir, Honourable Members will recall that the present Standing Orders were adopted substantively by the House on the 9th December, 1959, when it accepted the recommendations set out in the First Report of the Standing Orders Committee (First Session), which had been presented to the House as Paper No. DR. 2 of 1959. That Report was the outcome of an exhaustive review by the Standing Orders Committee of the Standing Orders *ad interim* which the House had adopted provisionally on the 12th September, 1959, soon after the inauguration of Parliament.

In submitting its recommendations at the time, the Standing Orders Committee stressed that the Standing Orders must be regarded as being of an interim nature, that it was necessary to see how they actually worked, and that they would require to be adapted from time to time to suit the needs of the House.

The Standing Orders Committee, in pursuance of its policy of keeping the Standing Orders under constant review with object of evolving better procedures for the disposal of the business of the House, held two meetings during the last session to consider what amendments or improvements were necessary or desirable to the Standing Orders in the light of the knowledge gained of their working since they were first adopted. As has been mentioned in the Report itself, the Committee

received a number of suggestions for amendment from the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan, and, on behalf of the Committee, I would like to thank him for the trouble he has taken and the keen interest he has shown. The Committee earnestly hopes, with the passage of time, that more and more Members will show a like interest in matters of procedure, for it is very much on the Members themselves of this the first Parliament that a special responsibility rests for ensuring that sound procedures are laid down now for the future.

The amendments which the Committee has recommended in the present Report may be classified into two types: first, those designed to give greater clarity to, or to render explicit the intentions behind, the Orders involved; secondly, new provisions which experience has shown to be necessary.

Amendments of the first type are those to Standing Orders 9 (1), 14 (2), 23 (1) (c), 34 (1), 53 (4), 62 (2) and 99.

Of the new provisions, two are amendments which have been recommended to Standing Order 12. These lay down what are the days on which the House shall sit, and the hours of sitting of the House on each day of the week.

The second recommendation by the Committee—the insertion of a new paragraph (5) to Standing Order 15—will, it is hoped, enable Private Members' motions to be dealt with by the House as expeditiously as possible. I might add, however, that this new provision will not rule out altogether the spectacle of a Private Member possibly having to introduce his motion two or three times, as happened in the case of the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan.

The remaining two new provisions suggested are to Standing Order 23 (1), relating to the admissibility of questions on foreign affairs. As the House is aware, there has been a growth of interest in world affairs amongst Honourable Members and this has been reflected in the increase in the number of questions asked on international

subjects. It is considered desirable that questions asked in Parliament should not have a prejudicial effect upon the Federation's external policy.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam menyokong Bill ini saya suka hendak berchakap dalam dua perkara. Pertama-nya tentang perkara Standing Order No. 14 (2) mengikut report ini saya telah tidak bersetuju sa-bagaimana yang telah di-chadangkan dalam report itu. Sekarang saya bacha: Standing Order No. 14 (2)

“House may upon the motion may without notice of all other business decide to proceed of any particular business out of the regular order.”

Sebab yang saya tidak bersetuju sa-bagaimana pindaan yang di-buat dalam report itu ia-lah kerana kita maseh ingat lagi pada suatu masa dahulu ia-itu wakil daripada Seberang Tengah telah membuat satu motion supaya dimasukkan ka-dalam Atoran Urusan Meshuarat lebeh dahulu daripada motion² yang lain, walhal motion yang lain² itu telah di-tablekan lebeh dahulu daripada motion yang telah di-kemukakan oleh wakil itu. Maka ini-lah sebab nya maka saya tidak bersetuju kerana saya pandang mesti-lah tiap² motion yang di-tablekan di-Rumah ini mengikut kepentingan motion itu yang dahulu di-dahulukan.

Yang kedua ia-lah Standing Order 23 (1). Di-dalam perkara ini saya tidak-lah bersetuju dan saya tidak-lah memberi sokongan di-atas pindaan ini ia-itu tentang perkara perbahathan di-atas perkara² yang bersangkutan-paut dengan negeri² asing. Dalam tiga empat hari yang lalu kita telah berchakap berkenaan dengan orang² Melayu di-negeri Siam. Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah berchakap dan mengambil berat di-dalam soal South Africa dan lain² negeri lagi ini tidak menjadi salah pula kepada Kerajaan. Saya pandang kalau sa-kira-nya di-persetujukan dengan chadangan ini maka tetap-lah akan menjadi satu keberatan bagi member² Rumah ini untuk mengambil bahagian di-atas Question tersebut.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menjalankan pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh

Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Peratoran Mesuarat di-chadangkan di-terima oleh Dewan ini maka ia-itu ada-lah perhubungan yang di-jalankan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-lantek ini bagi menambah lebeh elok Standing Order dalam Dewan ini. Memang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak perkara² yang telah nyata dalam pindaan² ini yang telah dapat menyelesaikan sedikit sa-banyak kesulitan yang telah pun di-hadapi daripada Dewan ini dari sa-masa kasa-masa. Chuma saya bangun di-sini ialah oleh kerana ada beberapa perkara yang pada fikiran saya patut di-timbangkan oleh Dewan ini bagi menambahkan elok lagi Standing Order yang ada pada kita ini.

Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut kelaziman dan menurut petua yang di-beri oleh Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan saya tidak-lah hendak menchabar Tuan Yang di-Pertua di-sini, tetapi pada fikiran saya dalam membahathkan sa-suatu pindaan kepada sa-suatu usul ada molek-nya Jawatan-Kuasa ini menimbangkan masa hadapan bagai mana usul itu dapat di-selesaikan dahulu di-timbangkan atas pindaan ini supaya dapat-lah hak pindaan itu di-binchangkan dengan halus yang di-beri oleh Standing Order ini. Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang telah berlaku dalam ucapan terima kaseh yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Larut Selatan yang meminta supaya Dewan ini meluluskan satu usul berkenaan dengan terima kaseh kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya telah mengemukakan pindaan itu oleh kerana permintaan Tuan Yang di-Pertua supaya di-jalankan sa-kali perbahathan dalam usul asal itu. Saya merasa bahawa hak membahathkan atas pindaan itu atas chara yang tegas telah tidak dapat di-jalankan. Maka saya fikir elok di-fikirkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Standing Order pada masa akan datang supaya Jawatan-Kuasa itu dapat menimbangkan lebeh dalam lagi. Di-antara perkara² yang ada dalam Dewan ini ia-lah chara kita mengambil tahu dalam hal luar negeri saperti yang dikatakan oleh sahabat saya tadi yang

sa-benar-nya. Saya sangat bersetuju dengan keputusan pindaan yang dibuat oleh Jawatan-Kuasa ini ia-itu Standing Order 23 (I) (k) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu hendak-lah jangan mengandongi apa² sebutan kurang adab berkenaan dengan negeri luar yang berbaik dengan negeri ini; dan (1) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh meminta penerangan berkenaan dengan hal-ehwal dalam negeri sa-sabuah negeri luar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya (1) sa-barang hal yang hendak kita tanya, umpama-nya kita hendak bertanya apa-kah keadaan perniagaan dalam negeri Afrika Selatan semenjak di-lakukan pemulauan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Maka adakah ini berkesan atau tidak? Kalau menurut Standing Order ini tidak dapat di-katakan, sebab itu ada-lah urusan dalam negeri Afrika Selatan, tetapi bagi membolehkan Dewan ini dan bagi memberi ra'ayat negeri ini serta Ahli² memikirkan sa-suatu perkara yang ada kala-nya ia terpaksa bertanya kepada Kerajaan soal yang perlu tentu-lah Kerajaan akan menchari jawapan yang baik dan terator supaya ma'aluman itu dapat di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini, sebab amat merbahaya kalau sa-kira-nya Dewan dan Ahli² mengambil ma'alumat yang lain dari puncha rasmi. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya yang saya rasa supaya dapat soal ini patut di-fikirkan sa-mula dengan halus-nya oleh Jawatan-Kuasa ini.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in general agreement with the amendments proposed by this Committee with the exception of one: Standing Order 57 (2) reads—

“At least one day's notice of any proposed amendments shall wherever practicable be given, and . . .”

and the existing Standing Order 57 (1) says—

“The Clerk shall call the number of each clause in succession. If no amendment is proposed thereto, or when all proposed amendments have been disposed of, the Chairman shall propose the question . . .”

Now, Sir, this is the Committee Stage of a Bill, where in the course of a debate on the principles of the Bill it may be necessary for a Member to

propose an amendment in Committee. Therefore, he would not be in a position to give one day's notice of his proposed amendment. I am quite aware of the words "wherever practicable", but I do feel that there might be a misunderstanding or even a misruling (*Laughter*) on this matter unless it is clarified better than it is at the moment.

I also welcome the additional words to Standing Order 99 and I would at the same time like to give notice that I propose to make use of this S.O. 99 to introduce a motion at the next meeting of this Council.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would again say that the Standing Orders Committee would welcome suggestions from Honourable Members for any further amendments to improve the Standing Orders.

I am rather surprised, shocked, to hear from my Honourable friend the Member for Kota Bharu Hilir, if I heard him correctly, when he mentioned South Africa. I presume he referred to apartheid as a matter of internal affair of South Africa. The whole world knows that it is no longer an internal affair of that country.

The Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan referred to Standing Order 57 (2) and, as he himself pointed out, the use of the words "where practicable" should take care of amendments in Committee: wherever practicable, Honourable Members should try to give one day's notice of any proposed amendment.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the First Report of the Standing Orders Committee (Second Session) which has been presented to the House as Paper No. D.R. 1 of 1961, be adopted with effect from the end of this meeting.

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1961

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name.

Last December my Honourable colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister, introduced on my behalf Provisional

Development Estimates totalling about \$196 million to cover the period until the main Development Estimates for 1961 could be prepared in accordance with the Second Five Year Plan. This Plan was adopted by the House last February and the Statement now before the House represents the full development programme for 1961 including those schemes for which interim arrangements were made in the provisional Development Estimates.

I would mention that the preparation of these Estimates in the short time that has elapsed since the Second Five Year Plan was published has not been an easy task. First of all, each Ministry and Department had to bring its five-year development programme within the total of the funds allocated to it in the Plan. Then the expenditure for each scheme had to be phased over the five years making due allowances for planning, land acquisition, the building up of works capacity and other factors. Only when the five-year phasing had been completed could the detailed work of estimating the expenditure for the year 1961 commence. After the Ministries and Departments had carried out their part of the work the results had to be carefully examined by the Treasury and amendments made with the object of ensuring that the Estimates were as realistic as possible. Notwithstanding the short period available for their compilation I feel that the Estimates represent a good beginning to the Second Five-Year Plan.

Honourable Members will note from the Treasury Memorandum laid as Command Paper No. 19 of 1961 that the total provision made in these Estimates represents considerably more than 1/5 of the total expenditure of the Federal Government in the public investment sector of the Five-Year Plan. In view of the many occasions in the past when actual expenditure fell far short of estimates, there may be a tendency for some people to think that the Government is presenting a wildly optimistic and unrealistic programme. This, however, is not the case. On the present occasion these Estimates must be considered primarily as an instalment of a five-year programme rather

than merely as an annual budget. If our ambitious target for the period 1961-1965 is to be attained, we must make quite sure that a start is made on all the schemes included in it as soon as the departments concerned are ready to make that start. It is impossible when planning for a large number of substantial development projects to estimate exactly the rate of progress which can be achieved on each one. When there is an unexpected hold-up on one project it is essential that the available resources should be at once concentrated on another one instead of being left idle. This can only be done if funds are available for expenditure on alternative projects as well as on those which were initially thought to be suitable for speedy completion. In other words, one must have a degree of flexibility in carrying out the Plan.

It so happens that this year, as a result of the high prices achieved for our main export commodities in 1960 and because of the general state of prosperity in the country, we should be able, without difficulty, to finance the whole of this large programme of \$455 million should it in fact be possible for the Ministries and Departments concerned to complete all the schemes provided for in these Estimates. We therefore feel that the chance of sending the Five-Year Plan off to a flying start should not be missed even though we do not in fact expect the whole of the expenditure budgetted for to be disbursed during 1961. I should mention here that however much we do in fact achieve in 1961, it is not the intention of the Government to overload its works capacity or its financial resources by increasing the target figure for total development expenditure over the five-year period.

I have mentioned that these Estimates incorporate the projects included in the provisional Development Estimates for 1961. The effect is therefore that all the Government's expenditure for development purposes from 1st January onwards falls within the allocations made in the Second Five-Year Plan. Those projects which are entered for the first time are not separately marked but can in general be distinguished by

the fact that no figure of estimated actual expenditure to 31-12-60 appears against them in Column (4). I will not dwell at length on the actual items included, as my Honourable colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister, who will second this Motion and the Ministers who will speak in Committee will have enough to say on the projects themselves. I would like, however, to draw attention to the considerable sums which have been provided as grants in reimbursement of expenditure carried out by State Governments. These include \$250,000 for group settlement schemes, \$1,384,750 for agricultural schemes, \$12,193,551 for drainage and irrigation, \$49,000 for forestry, \$1,735,000 for veterinary schemes, \$15 million for State and rural roads and \$2 million for water supplies in Federal Land Development Authority schemes. These grants totalling \$32,612,301 are in addition to the large sums provided as loans to State Governments for group settlement schemes and economic water supplies. Honourable Members will see therefore that the Federal Government is not only concerned with the services which are its own responsibility under the Constitution, but is also giving very considerable assistance towards those services which are the responsibility of the States.

Honourable Members will notice that no stars have been used in these Estimates to indicate that expenditure on the schemes is subject to prior Treasury approval. This does not mean that the Treasury will not be conducting further detailed examination of the projects provided for here to ensure that they are economically sound. The Treasury will, in fact, be subjecting the new schemes included in these Estimates to close scrutiny from time to time but as far as possible this will be done without holding up Departmental programmes. In the last few days we have had clear evidence that mankind has now definitely entered the space age, but nevertheless I feel there are still occasions when one should keep one's feet firmly planted on the ground. In other words, I am most anxious to see not only that, during the period of the Second Five-Year

Plan, the Government spends the full amount which has been budgetted for, but also that every dollar of that amount is spent to good purpose and that there are worthwhile results to show for it.

Sir, I beg to move,

That this House doth now resolve itself into Committee of the whole House to consider the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 18 of 1961 and to recommend whether the expenditure shown therein shall be approved by this House with or without modification.

Tun Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the Motion and, in doing so, I must say that I am attracted by the closing words of my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Finance, who reminded us that since the last Session of this House, when our Second Five-Year Plan was launched, mankind has entered the Space Age; but, nevertheless, in order to implement our Plan, we in Malaya must keep our feet firmly on the ground.

Now, Sir, in my view we should have no difficulty in following the advice of my Honourable Colleague.

The Alliance Government has always had a firm foothold on the path of progress; and, throughout the length and breadth of our Nation, the many development projects under construction proudly proclaim this fact.

Projects in the nearest towns; projects in the farthest Kampongs; speak for themselves more eloquently than any words; projects which are positive proof that the Government have not only got its feet firmly in the right place, but also, its shoulders to the wheel of progress and its heart in the task of Nation-building.

It can also be said that our Five-Year Development Plan, the first year of which the Estimates are now before the House, is in fact a Plan very much in keeping with the modern spirit of the "Space Age".

I understand that the great thing about space travel is that, after Man has gone sufficient distance to be freed from the forces of Gravity of this Earth, he goes on into Space and experiences a wonderful feeling of weightlessness.

So, Sir, our National Development Policy is designed to take our people on a journey towards prosperity in which they will also experience a feeling of weightlessness from the burden of poverty; (*Applause*) and in these Estimates before the House are projects which stand out as pillars of progress in the first part of this journey. Also like Man in Space, free from the Gravity of the Earth, so have our people being recently freed from the Gravity of the forces of Communist Terrorism which delayed the development of our Country for so many years. (*Applause*).

In order that Malaya may develop to the fullest extent of its natural resources and economic potential, we must forcibly follow, with determination, a double-based Development Programme:

- (a) the development of our trade, commerce and industry;
- (b) the development of our Rural Areas.

I shall leave it to my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry, to deal with our National Industrial Programme, but, nevertheless, I would like to make it clear to this House that although it is possible for these two Development Programmes to be separated on the Pages of the Estimates before you, the two cannot in fact be separated in practice, because, in order to maintain and also to increase our present standard of living, both in the Urban and Rural Areas, we must remember, in all seriousness, that our National prosperity, to a great extent, depends on world trade.

No Nation, in this Space Age, can hope to achieve a high degree of prosperity unless it is prepared to open its doors to the commerce and industry of other Nations.

All nations of the Free World are, by necessity, inter-dependent on the great interchange of international trade.

This House will remember that the underlying purpose of our National Rural Development Programme is to ensure that the people of our Rural Areas get a fair return for their labour.

Let us therefore consider seriously what return for their labour would our Rural people receive if other countries did not trade freely with us and buy our National produce, such as rubber and other raw materials. Let us never forget therefore that even the prosperity of our Rural Areas is directly dependent on international enterprise and endeavour.

So it is essential that all of us, by our daily words and our daily actions, not only in this House but wherever we may be, take thought so that we can constantly give proof to the rest of the world, by our good sense, our sincerity and our political stability, that we are in fact a Nation in which investment, expenditure and endeavour on the part of international enterprise, is secure.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the untapped potential resources of our Country are large enough to afford opportunity, not only to our own National free Enterprise but also to International Enterprise. Let us ensure that the Door of Welcome is continually kept open to those of other Nations who have faith in the stable and democratic way in which we govern our Country, and, as a result, have also the trust to establish industrial enterprise within our shores; the wider this Door of Welcome is kept open, the greater will be the possibilities of our National Economic Prosperity.

Now, Sir, I would like to turn to our National Rural Development Programme.

If we look at the Map of Malaya, and on it compare the distance separating the Federal Capital from the more remote Kampongs in our Rural Areas, we remember that many Kampongs are far away and that a journey to them by road, by rail or by river would take many, many hours.

However, in keeping with the tempo of travel in the Space Age, the Alliance Government has made it possible to make a journey into the heart and soul of any Kampong in record time; this journey takes less than a minute; it is a mental journey made possible by the use of the "Red Book". (*Applause*).

The "Red Book" was conceived, designed and put to use by the Alliance Government, for the purpose of ensuring that, no matter how far away any Kampong may be, nevertheless, the hopes and needs of its people are forever near to the heart of Government.

The "Red Book" is in fact, therefore, tangible proof of the fulfilment of that trust the people of the Rural Areas placed in the present Government when, two years ago, they themselves chose it to take charge of the affairs of their Country.

This House will remember that when the Government launched its Rural Development Programme, it stated quite clearly that it had no intention of setting up a large and costly organisation to implement its Aims for the benefit of the Rural people; but that instead, it would make the fullest use of our existing Government Machinery, and that all policies at all levels—Ministerial, Federal, State and District—would be framed with a priority focus ensuring that all the resources of Government, and the entire energies of its executive effort, would be harnessed and directed, to the development of the Rural Areas. This has in fact been done. The Ministry of Rural Development remains small but, a very active Ministry performing the vital function of co-ordination.

So therefore in the Estimates before the House Honourable Members will not find funds for all Rural projects under the Heading of the Ministry of Rural Development, but they will find, under the Head of each Ministry and Department which has a service to give, or a responsibility to shoulder in the Rural Areas, plenty of provision for projects designed to ensure the progress of our Rural people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the Motion.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is now open to debate. But I think this is a good time to suspend the sitting until tonight. So the meeting is suspended to 8.30 tonight.

Sitting suspended at 12.45 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1961

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor

(Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Development Estimates, 1961, ini sabahagian daripada-nya telah pun kita binchangkan pada 17-4-1961. Saya rasa sa-sudah kita luluskan Development Estimates (Cmd. 18 of 1961) itu, maka telah timbul beberapa perkara yang mana atas perkara itu-lah yang hendak saya chakapkan dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam masa mengulas Titah di-Raja saya telah membawa chadangan ia-itu supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan membahagikan wang peruntukan Rancangan Lima Tahun Kedua seperti pembahagian Kerajaan Persekutuan membahagikan wang peruntukan Rancangan Lima Tahun Kedua ini seperti pembahagian "capitation grant itu sama rata". Perbelanjaan bagi Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Kedua ia-lah \$5,050 juta, dan bagi Development Estimates, 1961, dikeluarkan sa-banyak \$455,283,020.

Maka dengan ada-nya beberapa keadaan yang telah berlaku yang telah di-sebutkan seperti keadaan di-Kelantan dan Trengganu itu, yang sa-benar-nya perkara itu pada dasar-nya sudah di-setujui oleh PAS. Yang menimbulkan pertikaian itu ia-lah masaalah dasar Undang² Tanah Kerajaan Negeri dan Undang² Tanah Kebangsaan Persekutuan.

Saya suka bertanya Menteri yang berkenaan bagaimana chara atau peratoran pembahagian wang yang di-untukkan kepada sa-sabuaah negeri itu di-jalankan. Saya rasa perkara ini akan berpanjangan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Nampak-nya apa yang telah di-jalankan itu di-kira dengan begitu sahaja dengan tidak ketentuan sabagaimana yang di-tentukan apa pembahagian "capitation grant" itu kepada Persekutuan, dan dalam bahagian² kemajuan ini tidak di-tentukan lagi pembahagian-nya. Pada fikiran saya perkara itu elok-lah di-buat satu

ketentuan supaya dengan jalan itu perkara² yang di-katakan seperti "anak tiri" dan sa-bagai-nya tidak akan timbul. Dan kita ketahui bahawa keadaan negeri kita berjalan dengan chara pilihan raya sabagaimana yang telah berlaku kepada kedua² Kerajaan PAS itu mungkin berlaku pada bahagian negeri yang lain juga akan membawa perubahan. Oleh itu kalau ada satu peratoran di-sediakan dapatlah dasar itu di-lancharkan dengan lichen.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan tuduhan daripada Kementerian yang mengatakan Kerajaan PAS menolak Rancangan Lima Tahun ini. Yang sa-benar-nya, perkara ini tidak di-tolak, kerana pada dasar-nya telah pun di-sokong. Yang menjadi pertelingkahan itu ia-lah tentang masaalah Undang² Tanah Negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu berbeza, kerana negeri Kelantan memakai Undang² Tanah-nya sendiri dan negeri Trengganu memakai Undang² Tanah-nya sendiri.

Apa yang menjadikan kekeliruan itu ia-lah masaalah undang² tanah kebangsaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, jika di-jalankan mungkin mengkechiwakan undang² tanah negeri Kelantan. Jadi di-atas masaalah ini-lah timbulnya segala pertelingkahan itu. Saya rasa jadi dengan masaalah ini dapatlah dengan chara jalan memelihara kepentingan kedua pehak maka saya rasa perkara ini dapat dengan sendirinya di-selesaikan.

Satu perkara lagi dalam rancangan ini kita telah lalu rancangan 5 tahun dan dalam rancangan 5 tahun yang pertama itu sudah termasuk ranchangan² untuk pembenaan beberapa perkara di-Pantai Timor, tetapi sangatlah di-rasakan bahawa kekechiwaan rancangan 6 tahun yang tidak berjalan itu dan mungkin rancangan 5 tahun yang kedua juga akan membawa kechiwa lagi. Jadi saya berharap dalam perkara ini untuk kepentingan ra'ayat dengan tidak memandang dengan kepentingan kepertaian, tetapi ia-lah bagi muslihat ra'ayat seluroh-nya bahawa ranchangan kemajuan yang pertama yang telah tidak di-sempurnakan terus di-dalam ranchangan kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua, dengan tidak

pula tergendala ranchangan² yang telah di-buat dan telah di-chadangkan dalam kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua ini. Jadi bererti-lah kedua² ranchangan itu akan berjalan dengan sempurna-nya manakala sampai pada masa-nya.

Ini-lah perkara pandangan 'am dalam general policy yang saya hendak chakapkan. Berkenaan dengan beberapa caption daripada estimate ini saya berasa yang sangat perlu ia-lah berkenaan dengan hal kesusahan ra'ayat peladang² dan petani² di-kawasan itu dan di-Besut sana. Kerana banyak binatang² yang merosakkan tanam²an mereka itu, jadi saya rasa perkara ini kepada Game Warden dapat di-susun dengan baik maka dapat-lah di-musnahkan musoh² yang merosakkan tanam²an di-sana.

Berkenaan dengan perkara kesihatan, terutama tentang Hospital di-Besut itu sangat-lah kekurangan, sebab di-situ ada satu ward yang kecil maka semua sa-kali di-champorkan di-situ. Jadi perkara ini saya berharap supaya di-bahagian ini di-atorkan dengan baik dengan membuatkan Hospital dan ward² yang sa-suai bagi ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan rawatan kesihatan. Dan bagitu juga dalam lapangan Jalan Raya dan Jambatan di-Pantai Timor itu juga saya harap dapat-lah ranchangan² yang di-kirakan tidak berjalan daripada ranchangan yang pertama, seperti jambatan Dungun itu akan dapat-lah di-jalankan dengan segera dalam tahun ini juga.

Berhubung dengan perkara transport di-dalam kawasan² yang di-buka jalan² baharu oleh State dengan bersambung jalan² yang telah ada bas maka memandang kepada keadaan semangat hidup orang² Melayu di-sana. Jadi hendak-lah pihak Kementerian Transport ini menjalankan satu ketentuan supaya jalan² membuka jalan baharu itu dapat-lah di-berikan peruntokan-nya supaya orang² Melayu dapat pula peluang membuka Bas² Company di-kawasan² yang di-buka jalan baharu itu.

Satu perkara lagi saya rasa sangat-lah mustahak dalam perkembangan bahasa di-negeri ini dan perkembangan kebudayaan kita ia-itu-lah keputusan²

mempersatukan ejaan di-antara Ejaan Malaya dengan Indonesia. Saya tahu bahawa telah sampai-lah masa-nya di-ambil satu persetujuan hendak membuat ejaan bersama oleh pihak yang berkenaan.

Saya berharap dengan ada-nya ranchangan menjalankan bahasa kebangsaan kita ini maka ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak di-pentingkan dan di-segerakan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, on a point of order. I do not think that the development of the National Language has got anything to do with the Development Estimates.

Mr. Speaker: But there is an amount provided under Education in the Development Estimates.

Dasar² Development Estimate ini sudah di-bahathkan dengan panjang lebar-nya; kita sudah 4 hari mem-bahathkan tentang titah Di-Raja yang mengandongi boleh di-katakan semua perkara di-atas muka bumi ini (*Ketawa*). Jadi sa-patut-nya-lah sampai masa-nya kita berchakap atas dasar wang yang kita untokkan.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun dalam soal ini menurut dalam Cmd. 19 tetapi saya rasa perkara ini penting yang hendak di-bawa sebab perkara ini di-ulang²kan tidak berjalan rasa-nya. Jadi saya rasa sa-bagai kata yang akhir ia-itu berkenaan dengan menyatukan bahasa dan persuratan antara Malaya dengan Indonesia. Ini-lah satu usaha yang patut di-segerakan benar. Dengan jalan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkembangan bahasa kita akan bertambah luas.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ia-itu mengatakan bahawa sa-sunggohnya kita hendak membelanjakan banyak dalam ranchangan pembangunan menurut anggaran pembangunan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-itu kita akan membelanjakan wang itu chukup dengan penoh harga-nya dari ringgit ka-ringgit dan dari sen ka-sen. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah perkara yang hendak di-jadikan pokok perbincangan

kita di-sini. Kita ketahui bahawa anggaran perbelanjaan ini memakan wang beratus² juta ringgit dan dahulu pun Menteri Kewangan kita telah menyatakan bahawa tidak-lah tepat kalau dalam ranchangan² pembangunan yang non-productive kita menggunakan wang² yang kita pinjam dari pihak² yang lain. Dalam anggaran belanja tahun 1961 biasa kita telah mendapat \$13 million kelebihan wang berbanding dengan wang yang akan kita belanjakan dalam anggaran belanja ini nyata-lah bahawa \$13 million yang kelebihan dalam anggaran belanja itu akan habis di-chelah² gigi anggaran pembangunan bagi tahun 1961. Pertimbangan ini menjadi penting, menjadi asas bagi melakukan pada berhemat dalam perbelanjaan. Saya teringat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri malam tadi mengatakan apalah yang di-marah-nya sangat kita menggunakan sedikit wang kata-lah \$1 million bagi membuat Tugu National. Yang menjadi soal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah ringgit ka-ringgit berjimat yang hendak di-belanjakan itu, bukan \$1 million, bukan \$10 million, bukan \$100 million bahkan dari sa-ringgit. Ini-lah yang menjadi dasar kepada kita. Saya maseh ingat dalam membahathkan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan anggaran pembangunan sementara bagi tahun 1961 dahulu satu chadangan telah di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan bagi mengujudkan dan menubuhkan sa-buah Tugu National, dan Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah murah hati menunjokkan kepada saya chontoh atau gambar bagi Tugu National ini. Chontoh dan gambar itu sederhana dan saya perchaya tidak-lah memakan belanja yang banyak, tetapi apabila tiba fikiran baharu Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah menukarkan chontoh itu mengikut chara chontoh Amerika dalam kejayaan mereka perang Iwo Jima. Ini-lah chontoh yang patut di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan dalam menentukan sa-suatu wang Kerajaan yang kalau tiga bulan dahulu kita merasa tugu sa-rupa ini cukuplah bagi mewujudkan satu simbol pengakuan atas perkhidmatan mereka maka jangan-lah sekarang ini pula kita

merasa lain sa-besar mana tugu itu sebab walau macham mana besar tugu itu sa-kali pun tugu itu hanya menjadi simbol dan simbol tidak padan dengan harga-nya, tetapi kerana besar harga jiwa-nya. Jadi ini-lah yang saya katakan dalam menjalankan ranchangan pembangunan yang akan datang maka oleh kerana kita menginsafi bahawa wang yang kita belanjakan itu tidak-lah datang dari kelebihan kita, sebab wang kita hanya-lah \$13 million maka hendak di-lakukan dengan sa-ribu daya upaya berjimat wang itu di-laksanakan.

Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ketika membelanjakan sa-suatu ranchangan yang berhimpah tinggi saperti ini akan melayangkan kita mengikut istilah Timbalan Perdana Menteri di-angkasa awang² bersama² dengan orang Russia, tetapi kalau berpijak bumi hendak-lah kita ingat bahawa perbelanjaan dengan wang yang tidak cukup dalam negeri kita ini menjadi berlaku-nya saperti di-Temerloh dengan kerosakan jambatan dalam pembangunan baharu² ini adalah menjadi chontoh pada kita dan hal ini patut-lah menjadi pengajaran kepada kita. Ini-lah yang saya harapkan kepada Kerajaan supaya bersunggo² benar melakukan jimat-chermat dalam kiraan membelanjakan wang Kerajaan. Samalam dalam anggaran perbelanjaan ini ada di-sebutkan anggaran belanja bagi padang kapal terbang antara bangsa di-Kuala Lumpur ini, walau pun di-katakan faedah²-nya ada, tetapi tidak-lah mesti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini mendahului dunia dalam menunjokkan diri-nya bahawa dia-lah Kerajaan yang besar sa-kali dan yang chepat sa-kali membuat satu padang kapal terbang antara bangsa untuk menyambut orang² dari bulan turun ka-Tanah Melayu ini. Ini tidak penting, yang penting ia-lah mengukor baju dibadan sendiri, walau pun dalam erti pembangunan dan kemajuan hal yang saperti ini terutama saya minta di-perhatikan oleh Kerajaan dalam non-productive—non-productive project yang akan di-buat dalam negeri ini. Apabila kita lihat dalam estimate² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini maseh banyak bilangan ranchangan² yang tidak productive sa-chara langsung maka

dalam ranchangan ini hendak-lah kita perhatikan bahawa kewangan negeri ini tidak chukup di-belanjakan. Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa Kerajaan akan menjawab yang kami pun berfikir demikian. Saya tahu juga bahawa Kerajaan akan mengubah dari ratus ka-million ringgit-nya saperti biasa-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada pendapat saya soal yang besar dalam pembangunan ini ia-lah pembentokan ra'ayat supaya menjadi orang yang lebih layak hidup dengan pengetahuan dan dengan demikian sanggup menolong diri-nya sendiri dalam memajukan diri-nya di-negeri yang sudah merdeka ini. Hak pelajaran dan pengetahuan adalah satu hal yang besar. Menteri Kewangan kita telah menyebutkan bahawa tidak-lah boleh kita memasoki perkhidmatan kemasharakatan dan pelajaran sa-lagi kita tidak yakin bahawa kewangan kita sudah tegap, dan dengan hal yang demikian tidak-lah kita mesti pada masa yang akan datang menarek perkhidmatan ini. Sebab penarekan perkhidmatan pelajaran dan kemasharakatan akan membawa akibat yang burok ka-dalam masharakat kita yang telah tahu menerima-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini tidak dapat kita tunggu sebab orang² yang umur-nya layak belajar itu umur-nya berjalan sama ada Kerajaan mempunyai ranchangan atau tidak mempunyai ranchangan.

Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini, terutama negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu dan di-kawasan saya Bachok terutama sekali ada beberapa daerah yang belum mendapat sekolah daripada Kerajaan. Mereka itu oleh kerana hendak-nya hidup sa-bagai manusia yang mempunyai kelayakan dan kebolehan dalam negeri yang merdeka ini mengadakan sekolah mereka sendiri, tetapi malangnya sudah sa-kian lama maseh banyak bahkan puluhan sekolah itu belum dapat bantuan daripada Kerajaan, apa lagi hendak di-angkat oleh Kerajaan sekolah itu menjadi sekolah yang ditanggung oleh Kerajaan perbelanjaannya, sedang kita ketahuī bahawa kalau sekolah tidak menjadi kewajipan

Kerajaan, maka apa-kah lagi kewajipan Kerajaan yang wujud dalam negeri ini?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandang walau pun kita hendak menchermatkan perbelanjaan dan walau pun ada keutamaan² yang kita letakkan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan dan Kemajuan, soal pelajaran-lah yang lebih utama terutama bagi kawasan luar bandar yang berhajat kepada pelajaran pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak dapat mengelakkan diri saya sendiri daripada menyebutkan dengan tegas-nya di-sini bahawa dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini dan Ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun ini kita terpaksa mengeneipkan sa-suatu yang lain bagi kepentingan pembangunan itu. Ini saya maksudkan dengan tegas dan dalam hal yang bersangkutan dengan pantai timor. Sunggoh pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada perselisihan faham di-dalam soal tanah di-pantai timor, tetapi jangan-lah Kerajaan membawa² hal ini sangat dalam tiap² satu Ranchangan Pembangunan Negara yang di-katakan dengan tegas-nya itu kepada soal yang lain, sa-hinggakan, umpamanya, dalam soal jalan raya, dalam soal pertanian, dalam soal perikanan dan dalam apa sahaja akan terasa oleh kita perbezaan itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar tidak lagi saperti kata Timbalan Perdana Menteri, tidak lagi merupakan satu ranchangan yang di-kendalikan oleh sa-buah negeri sahaja tetapi akan di-masokkan tugas dalam beberapa Kementerian² yang berlainan, dan oleh kerana itu amat-lah mustahak Kerajaan mengawasi supaya jangan berlaku apa yang di-katakan "pileh kaseh" dan tindas-menindas dalam kemajuan luar bandar ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa bahawa Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini ada-lah satu Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang besar.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention today to dwell at length on policy, and I will just confine myself to a few subjects.

Sir, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, in seconding the motion of the Honourable the Minister of

Finance, has thought of going to outer space in solving the financial problems of this country. We hope that that is not an escape from the realities of the problems facing this country. We also hope that in his journey to outer space, our Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister does not get into an American rocket, otherwise within three or four seconds of the launching of the rocket, he may find himself somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean. (*Laughter*). Sir, we must remember that what the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has said is highly symbolic. When he talks of man in space, of achievements in science, we hope that his rocket is as good as Yuri Gagarin's rocket and not a rocket built on a private enterprise which will explode at the nearest and first crisis.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister has said that there are large untapped resources in our country. We agree that Malaya is very rich, but up to to-day, we ask, what have the masses benefited from Malaya's wealth? The masses, the *ra'ayat*, the people of this country, have not benefited from the wealth of this country. It was only a few capitalists who have seized the wealth of this land, and it is only those capitalists who taste the wealth of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! We are not debating on the general policy. You can only speak on the policy of the service for which money is provided in the Estimates and on nothing else. We have already dealt with the general policy last time.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be touching on the Ministry of Rural Development, but I think I must explain a few remarks made by the Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: You are always making a very long preamble! (*Laughter*).

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the large untapped resources of our country are going to be utilised, our proposition should be to let the *ra'ayat* receive the full benefits of the wealth of our country and not

just let that wealth be taken away by a small group of capitalists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the idea that sent our Deputy Prime Minister to outer space was because of the Rural Development Plan or the Five-Year Plan. Sir, we know that during the Emergency, the Emergency gave birth to a class of millionaire contractors who did military contracts. Now the rural development plan, we have heard from the Government side, will be largely in the hands of contractors. Sir, our only wish is that the net result of the rural development programme is not a new class of millionaire contractors who have made money out of the rural development programme.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been hearing the phrase "spoon feeding". I do not wish to introduce any racial element into it—I am completely free from the racial or communal outlook—but I would like to ask the Government this: you give all the work of opening up the land, of cleaning the land, of planting it, into the hands of contractors; and you bring in the people, you settle them on it; everything is ready-made—is not this spoon feeding? Is not this making our people less reliant on themselves and less confident? Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this rural development programme is such a vast and dynamic enterprise, we would like to know where is the pioneering spirit in this rural development programme. There is no pioneering spirit in it; the spirit of enterprise is not instilled by this programme into the people. Everything is laid on the table by the contractors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that when the contractors clear the land and work on it, they will get very well paid for it. But, if we are going to be engaged in the reconstruction of our country, in uplifting the people of the country, then it is the Government, it is the Ministers with all of us, who must work with the *ra'ayat*; and together with the *ra'ayat* we must clear the land and together with the *ra'ayat* we must overcome the obstacles, so that whatever is achieved in this programme will be considered by them as their own achievement—and not something just laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a phrase which goes like this—"easy come, easy go"—and if everything is laid on the table so nicely, it will not be appreciated. Unless the people earn it by their toil and by their sweat, I do not think that it will be appreciated, and I do not think it will last.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we find that not enough money is devoted to social welfare. In Kuala Lumpur for almost half a million people only \$1,300 is devoted to social welfare work for the widows, orphans, the needy and the aged—for about half a million people only \$1,300 is provided. To cover this shortage, some of our very philanthropic persons are approached—of course, they belong to the Alliance—and are asked to give flour, milk and other items to these needy people. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the solution of the problem for the needy among half a million people. It is a shame to give only \$1,300. Probably we may require something in the region of \$30,000 or \$40,000 and I would ask the Government to devote more money for those persons, the helpless orphans, widows, the aged and the disabled in our country. When I make this appeal, I do not make it a sectional appeal for the people of Kuala Lumpur only, and I hope that more money is provided for all the needy, for all the helpless all over the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one last thing which I would like to mention, and that is this—there is a tendency for the Government to pay more attention to the showy rather than to attend to the basic needs of our people. We find on the one hand the ra'ayat crying for more food, for more schools; the ra'ayat is crying for a decent life, a decent home. But on the other hand the Alliance Government, by high ideas of probably glory, or whatever else you may call it, builds or throws money on an airport and a new parliamentary building which, in my humble opinion, are utterly useless to the ra'ayat in the solution of their basic difficulties. Once the ra'ayat is served, once you have served them, once you have fulfilled their needs, you can build your monuments, you can build your airport, you

can build your new Parliament House: but that will and should come only after you have served the ra'ayat. Mr. Speaker, Sir, by this I do not mean that we are against any essential development of this country. We are all for essential development and essential progress, which would directly benefit the ra'ayat of this country. Thank you.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengucapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah di-atas Kerajaan Persekutuan yang telah menguntokkan wang yang banyak untuk pembangunan negeri ini sebanyak 450 million lebeh. Peruntokan wang yang banyak itu ia-lah satu peruntokan yang di-nanti² oleh ra'ayat. Segala ranchangan² yang ada dalam Development Estimate itu ia-lah ranchangan² yang telah di-janjikan oleh Kerajaan pada masa dahulu. Dalam wang yang banyak itu saya berasa sangat besar hati, terutama sa-kali pembahagian wang yang banyak dalam membangunkan sekolah². Sekolah² Rendah dan juga Sekolah² Menengah. Itu rasa saya akan dapat memenuhi kehendak² ra'ayat jikalau tidak semua sa-kali akan tetapi dengan peruntokan ini tentu-lah akan dapat memberi satu titek ayer yang akan melegakan dahaga ra'ayat terhadap pelajaran anak² kita. Begitu juga satu lagi yang mengambil perhatian saya dalam berkenaan pekebun² kechil ia-itu pekebun² kelapa. Saya tengok di-sediakan sabanyak 1 million, saya rasa ini akan memberi faedah yang besar kepada pekebun² kelapa yang berselerak di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Berkenaan dengan memberi peruntokan wang untuk memberi bantuan ayer ia-itu di-Temerloh dan di-Mentakab sudah beberapa tahun yang lepas mereka² sangat sukar untuk mendapat ayer maka dengan ada peruntokan yang banyak mereka ditempatkan itu mengucapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh.

Berkenaan dengan perkara sekolah, Sekolah Permulaan Primary School, saya berkehendakkan supaya Kerajaan mengadakan satu sekolah di-Temerloh di-mana anak² kita daripada daerah

Temerloh terpaksa pergi dengan motokar yang jauh-nya lebeh kurang 8 batu untuk belajar di-Sekolah Rendah. Lebeh kurang empat ratus dan lima ratus orang murid² yang terpaksa menggunakan bas daripada Temerloh ka-Mentakab.

Dalam Kementerian Kesihatan saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh terutama sa-kali peruntokan wang kerana Batok Kering. Kedua berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan untuk membuat perjalanan memberi ubat dengan perahu yang mana sedang di-nanti²kan oleh orang² di-tempat saya sudah sekian tahun lama-nya. Jadi saya nampak orang² itu telah ada dan saya perchaya ta' lama lagi orang² di-daerah Sungai Pahang dapat-lah menerima layanan yang lebeh baik lagi daripada masa ini. Dalam hal kesihatan ini satu perkara yang saya nampak ta' ada dimasukkan di-sini terutama sa-kali negeri Pahang tentang perkhidmatan berkenaan dengan mengubat orang² sakit mata. Pada masa ini orang² di-tempat saya saperti Kuantan, Pekan, Temerloh terpaksa-lah pergi ka-Kuala Lumpur untuk rawatan belah mata itu. Saya perchaya pada masa ini pakar² tidak chukup dan oleh yang demikian di-negeri saya ta' dapat mengadakan satu ward untuk rawatan itu, tetapi sakira-nya dapat ward di-Kuala Lumpur ini di-beri lebeh banyak lagi katil² supaya dapat lebeh banyak untuk rawatan itu.

Baharu² ini saya ada melawat perkhidmatan clinic mata di-Kuala Lumpur dan saya ada membawa satu dua orang untuk di-rawat maka saya dapati dan saya telah di-ma'alumkan oleh sebab tidak ada tempat yang chukup maka orang² sakit itu terpaksa menunggu berbulan² bahkan bertahun. Saya telah di-tunjokkan juga di-mana satu orang telah menanti daripada tahun 1959 maka baharu-lah ini dapat di-belah mata-nya, sebab belah mata ini sangat mustahak terutama sa-kali orang yang telah berumur 55 tahun ka-atas yang kebanyakan berpenyakit *cataract* atau selaput mata, dengan sebab itu orang ini telah tergendala daripada pekerjaannya untuk sara hidup pada hari². Maka saya merayu lagi supaya dapat diadakan perkhidmatan dalam negeri

Pahang, kalau ta' dapat, di-perbesarkan lagi perkhidmatan yang ada di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Lagi satu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu juga saya ada meminta berkenaan dengan ward T.B. atau Batok Kering di-Mentakab dan saya tengok ini ada peruntokan wang \$1 million maka saya harap yang Kementerian ini tidak akan lupa lagi di-atas perkara itu. Penyudah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam negeri Pahang belum lagi kami mendapat nekmata untuk bertanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Jadi saya berharap dengan ada-nya peruntokan ini perubahan akan di-adakan di-mana tempat² yang ada Drainage and Irrigation, umpama-nya Paya Kangsar dan juga Paya Luas untuk perchubuan di-adakan bertanam dua kali sa-tahun supaya dapat juga di-daerah negeri Pahang menekmati saperti mana yang ada dalam negeri Kedah. Seluruh ranchangan ini saya rasa telah terator dan sa-elok-nya kalau sudah terator kita serahkan kepada Tuhan mudah²an dapat kejayaan segala²-nya. Saya sangat tertarek hati di-atas satu tegoran yang telah di-hadapkan kepada Jambatan Temerloh. Saya rasa Kerajaan sangat teliti segala²-nya untuk menjalankan sa-suatu ranchangan, tetapi bagi sifat saya sa-bagai orang Islam yang perchayakan kepada Islam segala kerja² kita itu telah kita ikhtiarkan, maka kita pulangkan atau serahkan kepada Tuhan untuk menjaga-nya, tetapi dengan takdir Allah subhanahu wata'ala jambatan itu telah siap dan telah musnah. Mudah²an dengan ikhtiar kita, boleh juga jambatan itu di-gunakan, boleh lalu lintas dan ta' payah-lah menunggu sekarang di-jambatan Temerloh itu, tidak saperti dahulu beratus² lori yang menunggu-nya. Jadi saya rasa bagi pehak Kerajaan segala ranchangan itu telah di-timbangan, di-perhatikan dengan segala pakar²-nya maka dengan itu rasa saya segala kejayaan tentu-lah akan dapat melainkan dengan takdir illahi.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk mengucapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan dan juga Jemaah Menteri yang telah bekerjasama untuk membuat peruntokan² bagi kemajuan dalam negara ini.

Satu perkara yang saya sangat tertarik hati ia-lah Kepala 101 ia-itu peruntukan bagi Pembinaan Masjid Negara. Adalah rancangan ini sangat di-idam²kan oleh orang² Islam khas-nya untuk menjadi sa-bagai lambang keislaman negara kita ini. Saya harap dapat dilaksanakan dengan sa-berapa chepat yang boleh supaya dapat pemelok² ugama Islam sa-bagai ugama negara ini merasa megah dan sombong di-atas ada-nya Masjid Negara yang terbesar dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Kedua saya menarek perhatian Kepala 101, sub-head 5 berkenaan dengan chadangan Perdana Menteri hendak membuat Museum Negara. Ini pun satu perkara yang sangat² mustahak dan menunjokkan rancangan ini telah di-buat bagi permulaan-nya. Saya berharap rancangan ini supaya maju dan dapat di-laksanakan dengan sa-berapa elok-nya. Bagi pehak pendudok² dalam kawasan saya Seberang Utara menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kapada Menteri yang berkenaan yang telah membuat peruntukan untuk kawasan saya sa-banyak \$452,831 sa-bagaimana yang telah saya tegaskan pada waktu membincangkan dalam anggaran belanjawan yang lalu ia-itu hendak di-beri kapada segala ranchangan yang boleh mendatangkan faedah kapada ra'ayat. Alhamdu lillah pendudok² di-tempat saya itu dapat-lah menyatakan dengan sukachita-nya kerana peruntukan untuk menjalankan ranchangan² bagi mendapatkan faedah yang berlipat ganda daripada yang lalu, khas-nya berkenaan dengan Tali Ayer yang kawasan saya ada bendang² sa-banyak 22,000 ekar itu. Sekarang chuma 10,000 ekar sahaja yang baharu di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Manakala dapat peruntukan ini boleh-lah segala pesawah² itu menekmati penghidupannya yang baharu yang boleh menjamin kehidupan mereka itu dan mendapat nikmat daripada peruntukan itu untuk pembangunan luar bandar ini.

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu sekarang ini bukan-lah masa-nya kita membahathkan dasar 'am, kerana dasar 'am kita telah bahathkan terlebih dahulu. Kita akan sampai dalam

Jawatan-Kuasa yang mana tiap² perkara itu akan di-minta persetujuan Majlis ini, di-situ Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh berchakap tiap² satu perkara apabila saya buka bagi di-bahath. Oleh itu tunggu-lah sampai masa-nya. Saya chuma mengingatkan jikalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap masa ini boleh-lah berchakap atas perkara yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Kewangan masa ia mengemukakan usul ini atau ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang menyokong usul ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Terima kaseh. Sa-perkara lagi saya hendak menarek perhatian Menteri yang bertanggung jawab mengenai rancangan² yang di-masokkan dalam Buku Merah itu supaya dapat di-laksanakan dan mana² yang telah di-persetujui oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Daerah, keutamaan² itu jangan-lah di-pindahkan kapada keutamaan yang lain. Dengan jalan ini ranchangan² itu dapat di-jalankan dengan baik-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan peruntukan membuat Sekolah Menengah. Saya berharap Sekolah Menengah dapat di-bena dengan banyak di-luar bandar khas-nya, sebab kebanyakan orang luar bandar pada masa sekarang ini terpaksa berjalan jauh pergi ka-bandar untuk melanjutkan pelajaran mereka itu.

Oleh itu, saya harap supaya ranchangan berkenaan dengan Sekolah Menengah yang di-buat oleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa yang boleh.

Enche' Mohamed Sulong bin Mohd. Ali (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Ranchangan Kemajuan 1961 yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan telah di-sokong oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Di-dalam ucapan Menteri² tentang Ranchangan Kemajuan ini yang besar sa-kali akan memberi kebajikan kapada ra'ayat, terutama sa-kali bagi membuka tanah baik dengan jalan F.L.D.A. atau Group Settlement Areas Act atau Land Alienation. Tetapi

dalam tiga empat ranchangan yang akan di-buka oleh Kerajaan bagi faedah ra'ayat yang miskin, ada satu ranchangan yang nampak-nya ada di-hadapan kita yang telah berjalan ia-itu ranchangan tanah di-bawah F.L.D.A. Pada pendapat saya Kerajaan chuma menguntokkan wang sa-kian² banyak bagi membuka perusahaan tanah dalam F.L.D.A., tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mendapat tahu ada-lah dalam F.L.D.A. itu mengandongi kebanyakan-nya daripada kaki-tangan Kerajaan—saya berdiri di-sini bukan-lah mengechilkan perkhidmatan kaki-tangan Kerajaan, tetapi dalam perusahaan membuka tanah, menanam getah dan sa-bagai-nya, kita berkehendakkan orang yang bukan sahaja untuk mentadbir tetapi orang yang faham dan ada kelulusan dalam pembukaan tanah dan berchuchok tanam. Jikalau sa-kira-nya kita berkehendakkan kejayaan atau pun kemajuan kita mesti-lah memikirkan atau mengambil nasehat daripada orang yang betul² tahu tentang membuka tanah dan menanam barang² yang di-kehendaki oleh F.L.D.A. tidak-lah hanya mengumpulkan kaki-tangan Kerajaan bagi mentadbirkan-nya.

Tujuan kita yang besar ia-lah kerana hendak memberi harta atau tanah kepada ra'ayat yang miskin, dan kita tidak kira berapa banyak yang kita akan belanjakan mengikut Estimates, tetapi tidak ada faedah-nya jika kita buang sahaja wang kalau tidak mendapat kejayaan yang sempurna. Kalau kita hendakkan kejayaan dengan sempurna hendak-lah orang yang menjalankan atau orang yang menasehatkan Kerajaan itu betul² mengetahui dan bekerja sendiri seperti Manager Estate yang ikhlas kerana hendak menolong kita dalam perusahaan ini. Saya tahu banyak orang kita bukan sahaja mereka bijaksana dalam hal berchuchok tanam tetapi juga mereka ikhlas menasehatkan kita bagi menjayakan ranchangan yang kita belanjakan beratus juta ringgit itu.

Oleh itu pada masa yang akan datang ini—saya tidak mengechilkan kaki-tangan Kerajaan, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, tetapi tidak menasabah dalam satu Lembaga yang saperti itu kita banyakkkan wakil Kerajaan menjalankan kerja itu, kerana kadang² wakil Kerajaan itu tidak dapat hendak memberi nasehat kepada Menteri dengan sempurna sebab mereka takut ketua pejabat-nya. Saya harap Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar memikirkan dengan sungguh berkenaan dengan hal ini.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan menanam getah sa-mula. Saya menguchapkan banyak terima kasih kepada Kerajaan kerana menguntokkan wang sa-banyak \$44,000,000 untuk menanam getah sa-mula. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah banyak kali berchakap perkara ini dalam Dewan ini. Dalam ranchangan menanam getah sa-mula ini ada dua perkara. Yang pertama, menanam sa-mula sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tidak dapat di-buat oleh pekebun kechil. Dan sa-lepas daripada itu Kerajaan sendiri telah membuat satu Undang², ia-itu pekebun kechil yang kurang 5 ekar tanah-nya di-bolehkan mendapat tanah baharu dan di-beri bantuan daripada peruntukan ini sa-banyak \$600 sa-ekar.

Tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada hari ini duit² pertolongan daripada Kerajaan itu dan duit² simpanan pekebun² kechil itu tidak dapat di-jalankan perusahaan² ini. Saya fikir ia-lah di-sebabkan kerana susah hendak mendapatkan tanah, dan Kerajaan terpaksa menjalankan Rural Development di-dalam usaha memin-dahkan memberi tanah kepada orang² miskin; akan tetapi saya fikir kerana negeri ini tidak bersangkut-paut dengan bantuan wang dan patut-lah pekebun² kechil yang sa-umpama itu kita bahagikan juga layanan dan bagi juga peruntukan kepada mereka itu supaya boleh mereka itu bekerja dengan sendiri dengan bantuan yang telah ada di-hadapan kita.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan ranchangan bertanam sa-mula ini saya dapati dalam kita membinchangkan anggaran perbelanjaan pada dua bulan yang lalu, sa-orang daripada sahabat saya Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil daripada

Kemaman telah meminta Kerajaan memalayanisekan Board Bertanam Samula, tetapi sampai-lah hari ini saya tidak nampak apa-kah tindakan Kerajaan atau pun Menteri Perusahaan berkenaan dengan permintaan itu. Oleh kerana saya nampak pekerjaan yang di-buat oleh sa-orang expatriate itu sengaja di-lambat²kan perusahaan itu maka saya menyokong permintaan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kemaman itu. Saya harap memalayanisekan itu patut-lah di-segerakan.

Berkenaan dengan dasar ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu maka suka-lah juga saya mengingatkan kepada Menteri² yang bersangkutan ia-itu ada-lah Buku Merah itu di-isi oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Tempatan, maka tentu-lah Kerajaan berkehendakkan kerjasama daripada Jawatan²-kuasa District pada menjayakan kerja² itu. Saya dapati pandangan dan fikiran² dan keputusan² yang di-buat oleh Jawatan-Kuasa District itu yang telah memikirkan dengan tenang tentang bantuan satu² tempat itu, tetapi apabila sampai di-State Development atau Federal Development perkara itu di-ubah², jadi ini tidak-lah memuaskan hati Jawatan-Kuasa District yang mana mereka itu juga pergi ka-tiap² kampung mencheritakan apa-kah halnya yang mereka sudah buat. Jadi nampak-lah saya bahawa perkara² ini tidak akan menyenangkan hati ra'ayat di-kampung². Kita hendaklah mengadakan kerjasama daripada Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar State dan Federal, kalau tidak tentu-lah sukar sedikit hendak menjalankan ranchangan² kita ini.

Itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although we see that under the Rural Development Estimates there is provision for the spending of more than \$400 million, but in view of the fact that the Government is putting such a big emphasis on rural development, I would say that the Estimates do not quite bear out that sufficient emphasis is being placed on rural development.

For example, the Honourable the Prime Minister has said that \$1,000,000 is to be spent on the building of a memorial and that it is only a tiny drop of water in a big ocean; and using that as a standard of measurement, then many of the important economic schemes are being given just tiny drops of water. We find that coconut rehabilitation and replanting is given only \$1,000,000—that is one tiny drop of water in a big ocean. Sir, we know that the problem of coconut rehabilitation in Malaya nowadays is very acute, because there is such a shortage of copra and coconuts; and we also know that the coconut trees, many of them, are already quite old. Therefore, this matter needs urgent attention. I also see that on all the schemes in respect of coconuts the amount to be spent is \$1,138,000—slightly more than a drop of water. Then I notice in respect of padi schemes, the money to be spent for planting padi itself, the total amount is \$1,742,750—not more than two drops of water.

Now, I wish to point out that there are certain projects such as the International Airport in Kuala Lumpur, the estimates for this year is \$6,389,000. Whereas, against this figure we find that for Fisheries, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, only \$3,838,875 is provided to be spent on Fisheries. Under the Ministry of Works in respect of Water Supplies only \$4,640,604 are to be spent on water supplies. Therefore, all these figures fall far short of the money that is to be spent on the International Airport alone, counting them individually. For the irrigation projects, I have added all the projects which I can understand as irrigation. I notice that the figure to be spent is \$3,826,804—at any rate I would say not more than \$4,000,000—and this is definitely much less than the amount to be spent on the International Airport. So, from this, I can safely say that the Government is not placing sufficient emphasis on rural development projects or rural economy.

Now, I turn to another question about pineapples. This problem has

been mentioned by me, but it was not answered by the Honourable Minister concerned. I notice that a sum of \$2,500,000 is going to be spent on a factory, and I wonder whether it includes facilities for the production of byproducts from pineapples. I think that is all I have to say at the moment.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di hadapan kita sekarang ini ada estimate pembangunan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan di-sokong oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Pada keseluruhan-nya Development Estimates ini ada-lah merupakan estimate pembangunan baik di-dalam mahu pun di-luar bandar. Di-dalam bandar atau di-luar bandar ada-lah semua-nya terkandung dalam Development Estimates ini. Di-dalam membahathkan perkara² pokok daripada anggaran perbelanjaan di-dalam dan di-luar bandar, saya menarek perhatian Menteri yang bersangkutan ia-itu dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang menjadi pokok daripada usaha² Kementerian Luar Bandar ini saya berpendapat bahawa perkara² yang penting sa-kali bagi melancarkan ikhtiar² dalam kawasan luar bandar ini sa-lain daripada apa yang tertulis di-dalam ranchangan Buku Merah, maka pada pendapat saya perkara yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah menampong kekurangan² pelajaran pada anak² kita di-kampung². Kita tahu bahawa kekurangan² pelajaran kepada anak² kita di-kampung² itu akan menyebabkan perjalanan kemajuan kepada pembangunan negeri ini akan tergalang, sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada pembangunan yang kita sediakan di-bandar terhadap penampongan anak² kita dalam soal pelajaran amat-lah manarek perhatian kita mithal-nya dengan ada-nya bangunan² dan sekolah² yang dapat memberikan dan dapat menerima pelajar² itu di-sekolah² dalam bandar sa-hingga bangunan² di-bandar itu ada-lah manarek perhatian orang² di-luar bandar dan dengan yang demikian banyak pula di-antara mereka itu yang menghantar anak² mereka belajar di-bandar. Sebab

mereka menghantar anak² mereka ka-bandar itu ia-lah oleh kerana terutama sa-kali kerana tarekan² daripada bangunan² dan guru² yang mengajar di-sekolah dalam bandar ada-lah lebeh memuaskan hati mereka daripada guru² yang ada di-luar bandar. Maka kalau kita perhatikan kepada kekurangan² pembangunan sekolah² di-luar bandar, kata-lah sekolah² yang jauh di-kampung² telah menyebabkan ibu bapa dan anak² kita bila melihat bangunan sekolah itu sendiri telah tawar hati-nya dan menyebabkan malas anak² kita itu belajar di-sekolah² itu sa-lain daripada atap yang telah bochor dan lantai yang telah lapok dengan ta' bersimin pula kadang², dan bagitu juga rumah guru yang tidak sempurna bagi kedudukan guru² itu sendiri yang menyebabkan pelajaran kepada anak² itu tidak-lah dapat memuaskan, walau pun tadi kita telah mendengar bahawa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis mengatakan tidak puas hati-nya terhadap usaha² melaksanakan dan menchapai tujuan ranchangan di-luar bandar dan apa yang di-buat oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Daerah itu tidak di-laksanakan untuk ranchangan² yang tersebut. Maka nyata-lah sa-kali meleset-nya kalau sa-kira-nya Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini tidak mengikut apa yang tertulis dengan kehendak² Jawatan-Kuasa Luar Bandar itu sendiri maka kita berpendapat bahawa segala usaha² itu tidak akan dapat memuaskan penduduk² dalam kawasan itu. Maka demikian juga hal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada sekolah² yang saya sebutkan tadi terutama sa-kali dalam kawasan yang ta' ada jalan yang baik dan anak² kita ada yang sampai berjalan kaki 4 batu jauh-nya daripada rumah ka-sekolah, dan sudah-lah demikian hal-nya bangunan sekolah itu sendiri tidak memberi kesihatan kepada anak² yang belajar di-situ. Saya pernah melawat ka-kawasan² luar bandar terutama-nya kawasan luar bandar di-pantai timor kalau kita hendak melawat ka-sekolah itu terpaksa kita melalui hutan² baharu-lah kita sampai ka-sekolah itu. Anak² yang belajar di-situ sa-lain daripada kaki-nya tidak berkasut, baju-nya tidak sempurna maka guru yang mengajar di-situ juga tidak dapat

berbuat apa² terutama-nya sa-kali rumah sekolah itu sendiri, kalau kita tengok rumah sekolah itu amat-lah menyedehkan dan bagitu juga kalau kita tengok rumah guru, hanya berlantaikan kulit² kayu dan bagitu juga dinding-nya daripada kulit² kayu, kerana rumah² sekolah itu terpenchil dari bandar. Maka dengan kesan saperti itu dapat-lah kita tengok apakah hasil-nya usaha pembangunan kita dalam bandar dan usaha kita di-luar bandar maka nyata nanti hasil-nya ialah perbezaan di-antara anak² kita yang belajar di-luar bandar dengan anak² kita yang belajar dalam bandar. Kalau sa-kira-nya kita hendak meng-saimbangkan hidup mereka itu masa akan datang supaya anak² kita di-luar bandar itu dapat juga merasa rahmat-nya apa yang di-harapkan-nya tidaklah sa-umpama kata Ahli dari Kemaman pada suatu masa dahulu ia mengharapkan ayer sa-titek—ayer itu tidak kunjong datang. Maka sa-kira-nya hal ini berlaku saperti apa yang di-sebutkan oleh wakil dari Lipis itu hanya mengharapakan ayer, ayer itu ada juga datang-nya tetapi titek-nya tempat lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Primary School atau Sekolah Permulaan Kampong

Mr. Speaker: Banyak sangat di-ulang²kan perkara itu—itu akan meng-hilangkan masa. Mengulangkan sa-suatu perkara itu akan menghilangkan masa Majlis ini dan lagi saya hendak mengingatkan perkara itu sudah di-bahathkan 4 hari 4 malam sa-masa kita membahathkan titah di-raja dahulu. Tolong pendekkan sedikit.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam anggaran ini ada tersebut berkenaan dengan Sekolah Ra'ayat. Sekolah Ra'ayat pada pendapat saya ia-lah sekolah yang di-buat atau yang di-bangunkan oleh ra'ayat yang belum lagi di-terima oleh Kementerian Pelajaran supaya sekolah itu di-dirikan dan di-belanja² oleh Kementerian ini sendiri. Di-pantai timor kita akan dapat berjumpa banyak sekolah² ra'ayat dan sekolah² itu mengharapakan

bantuan dan sokongan dari Kementerian Pelajaran negeri ini, maka saya memandang sa-lama Sekolah² Ra'ayat saperti itu tidak mendapat perhatian yang kuat dari Kementerian ini maka penampungan sekolah² rendah kapada anak² kita itu akan sa-lama²-nya terchichir.

Satu hal yang patut saya kemukakan di-sini sa-lain daripada itu ia-lah tentang hostel kapada anak² kita yang berada di-Indonesia yang pada suatu masa dahulu kita telah di-desaki supaya sa-buah hostel di-dirikan bagi pelajar² Malaya di-Indonesia itu dan di-sini kita telah pun memberi peruntukan sa-buah hostel kapada pelajar² di-Cairo maka alang-kah baik-nya kalau pelajar² kita di-Indonesia yang bagitu banyak jumlah-nya yang mengharapakan bantuan dari Kementerian dan Kerajaan kita supaya Kerajaan dapat mengadakan sa-buah bangunan untok mereka itu supaya mereka dapat bertukar² fikiran dan bersama² tinggal di-sabuah rumah di-Indonesia di-mana mereka itu belajar di-university² Indonesia, maka akan besar-lah faedah-nya kapada pelajar² di-sana.

Tidak banyak perkara² yang hendak saya sebutkan di-sini hanya satu hal yang patut di-ambil perhatian oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya ia-itu baharu² ini telah terjadi satu kejadian kemalangan ferry dekat Kuala Trengganu di-mana ferry itu telah tenggelam dan telah membahayakan dua tiga buah kereta dan juga beberapa buah basikal telah masok ka-dalam sungai dan tenggelam bersama² ferry itu.

Saya tidak menudoh apa-kah yang telah berlaku dalam kemalangan yang saperti itu, tetapi kita dapat mengagak bahawa ferry yang di-gunakan itu telah terlalu tua, dan oleh sebab itu bila di-isi dengan kereta, barangkali kereta dalam ferry itu lebeh maka ia telah tenggelam. Pada pendapat saya Menteri yang berkenaan patut-lah mengambil perhatian yang berat dalam soal ini. Dalam negeri Trengganu kerap kali benar berlaku ferry² ini mengambil nyawa ra'ayat, ferry Dungun telah mengambil berpuluh² nyawa ra'ayat, dan sekarang ini ada lagi

ferry² yang chuba menenggelamkan kereta². Dan kita harap dengan adanya Kementerian mengambil berat dan menukarkan ferry itu dengan ferry yang baik walau pun tidak di-tukar dengan sa-buah jambatan, maka akan banyak-lah faedah-nya.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan hospital baharu. Nampak-nya tentang hospital baharu ini ada-lah membaiki hospital yang memang sudah ada seperti mana mengikut Titah di-Raja. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang penting bagi saya sekarang ini bukan-lah membaiki hospital yang memang sudah ada, tetapi mendirikan hospital yang tidak ada dan yang belum ada, dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah pula menampung kesehatan ra'ayat di-luar bandar.

Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sahaja yang dapat saya kemukakan dan mudah²an Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat mengambil perhatian di-atas hal yang saya sebutkan itu.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Malacca Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dan menguchapkan tahniah kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah membentangkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan 1961 yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Nampak-nya daripada apa yang di-untukkan pada Pembangunan Negara sama ada luar bandar mahu pun dalam bandar adalah sa-imbang. Pada pendapat saya sendiri sangat-lah berlawanan dengan pendapat yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Damansara dan Rawang yang mengatakan kita menitekberatkan kepada perkara yang kurang menafa'at atau kurang memberi faedah kepada ra'ayat luar bandar. Mereka hanya membanding atau memandang sa-belah jurusan mata sahaja, kerana mereka nampak di-bandar hendak di-dirikan Bangunan Parlimen, hendak mendirikan Tugu Negara, tetapi mereka lupa Anggaran Perbelanjaan 1961 yang berjumlah \$450,283,020 itu dalam-nya termasuk semua perkembangan. Dalam soal ini kita tidak boleh mengikut fahaman yang di-suarakan oleh Barisan Sosialis khas-nya yang mengatakan peruntukan wang bagi perikanan tidak cukup dan

patut-lah di-tambah daripada wang Tugu Negara. Saya rasa kalau baginilah keadaan-nya satu kerja pun tidak boleh buat, kerana kita longgokkan umpama-nya beratus juta ringgit kepada satu tempat, maka kita tidak boleh membena dalam tahun 1961 benda² yang di-sebutkan itu.

Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan yang saya sokong ini kerana sudah di-agak atau sudah di-susun, maka dalam tahun 1961 segala tenaga yang ada pada kita, kaki-tangan Kerajaan yang ada pada kita benda itu hendak di-buat untuk menghasilkan atau pun untuk menjayakan chita² ini-lah dia benda-nya. Maka dengan ini saya sa-kali lagi menyokong dan mengalu'kan Anggaran Perbelanjaan 1961 untuk kemajuan negara kita ini.

Dalam hal ini kita patut tahu ia-itu bagi pihak Kerajaan tentu tidak dapat memberi atau menguntukkan wang kepada ra'ayat atau tidak tergamak memberi segala kemahuan ra'ayat. Tetapi dalam atoran atau susunan kerja kita saya rasa benda yang di-chadangkan ini, umpama-nya, membuat tali-ayer ka-sawah, yang berkehendakan ayer itu kita adakan, bukan-kah ini menguntongkan ra'ayat, bukan-kah ini juga akan dapat mendirikan sub-klinik dengan banyak di-luar bandar, bukan-kah benda ini juga dapat digunakan oleh pihak sekolah sa-bagaimana yang di-suarakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah?

Saya suka menyatakan di-sini kalau di-lihat dalam negeri Melaka dalam tahun 1960 sahaja 84 bilek Sekolah Rendah telah dapat di-dirikan, dan ada di-antara sekolah sekarang yang dahulu-nya tidak pernah masok paip ayer, sekarang sudah masok paip ayer, yang dahulu-nya tidak ada jamban tarek sekolah Melayu khas-nya, sekarang sudah ada. Maka bukan-kah aliran² atau arahan² ini kita tujukan untuk meninggikan keadaan hidup ra'ayat di-kampung dengan ada-nya ranchangan yang kita susun ini? Dan sa-kali lagi saya tegaskan, saya tidak akan menyokong kalau umpama-nya di-buat satu Anggaran Perbelanjaan dengan tergopoh² atau di-longgokkan

pada tempat² yang tidak menasabah, kerana kita tahu wang ra'ayat yang kita gunakan itu tidak akan selamat kalau chara-nya tergopoh² atau tidak mempunyai susunan yang tertentu seperti ranchangan yang di-chadangkan oleh pehak yang bertentangan itu.

Sa-takat ini-lah sahaja pandangan saya pada menyokong Anggaran Perbelanjaan 1961 yang di-bentangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Perbelanjaan yang di-utuskan kepada Kementerian ini . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya baharu mengingatkan tadi kita akan sampai kepada Jawatan-Kuasa. Apabila bersidang sa-chara Jawatan-Kuasa tiap² bab yang ada dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini akan di-kemukakan bagi di-bahath, dan tiap² perkara itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh berchakap. Dasar 'am kita telah luluskan. Saya suka hendak memberi pandangan, kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak berchakap, berchakap-lah apa yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Menteri Kewangan dan ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang menyokong usul ini. Dengan jalan itu kita boleh memendekkan masa.

Che' Khadijah: Saya hendak berchakap sa-chara 'am, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal Kementerian ini. Saya merasa besar hati kerana peruntukan Kementerian ini untuk membena dan akan menyokong usaha ra'ayat negeri ini dalam hal industry. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui usaha ra'ayat negeri ini ternama dan di-agong²kan oleh pemerintah ia-itu usaha dari Pantai Timor ia-itu dengan kain songket-nya, dengan keris-nya dan pekerjaan tangan perak dan tembaga dan anyaman dan segala-nya, saya harap Kementerian yang berkenaan dapat betul² memajukan usaha ra'ayat ini supaya dapat di-banggakan sa-chara besar²an di-luar negeri.

Dalam Kementerian Pelajaran saya harap di-adakan peruntukan untuk murid² Melayu yang kelemahan-nya

sekarang heboh dalam surat khabar. Saya rasa satu daripada kelemahan itu ada-lah¹ di-sebabkan anak² yang tinggal jauh daripada sekolah, ibu-bapa-nya tompangkan di-rumah kawan²-nya dan membayar makan di-rumah orang itu. Alang-kah bagus-nya kalau pehak Kerajaan membuat rumah tompangan bagi murid² yang tinggal jauh dari sekolah itu. Mithal-nya, dalam kawasan saya di-Dungun murid² daripada Bukit Besi datang ka-Dungun dengan menaiki keretapi yang sangat kecil dan merbahaya dan jauh pula. Saya harap Kementerian Pelajaran akan mengadakan rumah tompangan bagi murid² yang datang dari Bukit Besi ka-Dungun itu guna bagi keselamatan anak² kita dan bagi menambah kechergasan anak² itu kerana rumah tompangan itu terator.

Satu lagi kelemahan bagi anak² Melayu kita ia-lah kekurangan makan Vitamin. Kerana kebanyakan ibu² bapa mereka itu tidak mempunyai wang. Saya harap Kementerian Kesihatan akan memberi makanan² yang berzat kepada kanak² sekolah di-luar bandar supaya kesihatan mereka itu bertambah baik lagi. Kerana kalau anak² kita sehat tuboh badan-nya maka otak-nya pun akan turut sehat.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya berharap Kementerian Kesihatan supaya menambahkan lagi kaki-tangan Hospital Dungun, kerana saya lihat orang² yang datang berubat dari kampong sangat banyak hingga tidak terlayen oleh kaki-tangan di-Hospital itu.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Member is going to detail and I think she has not heeded your instruction that she should not go into details.

Mr. Speaker: If she is going outside the policy of the service for which money is provided, I will stop her. (To Che' Khadijah). Semua perkara yang di-sebutkan ia-lah perkara membahathkan Titah di-Raja, jadi benda itu berulang². Rasa saya sudah ramai yang berchakap fasal itu. Saya telah menghitung sudah 58 orang yang berchakap berkenaan dengan Titah di-Raja.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam anggaran perbelanjaan itu saya minta supaya bahagian tersebut anggaran ini di-untukkan di-sana. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahagian Pos dan Talikom dan Government Office atau Government Building saya telah lihat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah banyak saya jalani tempat² di-dalam Persekutuan ini tidak ada-lah Government Office sa-burok yang di-dalam kawasan saya ia-itu rumah yang sangat burok. Oleh itu saya minta beri-lah kami di-Dungun satu Government Office yang baharu yang dapat sa-rupa dengan kawan² atau rakan² di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Di-dalam soal Talikom supaya di-beri Public Taliphone sa-bagaimana negeri Trengganu itu antara-nya berpuluh² batu tidak ada satu pun Public Taliphone, kalau sa-kira-nya terjadi satu² hal berlaku di-tengah² malam atau pelanggaran apa² jauh untuk memberitahu kepada Hospital atau di-tempat Polis.

Sakian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Kerian Laut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri ada-lah menyokong usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri tadi di-atas anggaran perbelanjaan tahun 1961 ini. Saya berpendapat ada-lah apa yang di-tulis di-dalam buku anggaran perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1961 itu dapatlah faedah² di-atas anggaran belanja itu di-dapati oleh ra'ayat negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua saya tertarek hati sedikit ia-itu berkenaan dengan water supply sa-bagaimana yang ada di-dalam ranchangan itu boleh di-katakan tiap² negeri ada mempunyai peruntukan berkenaan dengan water supply. Berkenaan dengan bekalan ayer ini bukan sahaja di-kawasan saya tetapi pada fikiran saya ada-lah di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini boleh di-katakan orang² kampung di-luar bandar berkehendakkan dan berhajat sangat bekalan ayer ini. Jadi dengan ada-lah ranchangan yang kita anggarkan akan di-buat bagi tahun ini saya berharap kepada Menteri yang

berkenaan jangan-lah anggaran perbelanjaan tahun 1961 ini berkenaan dengan paip yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini dan pekerjaan² itu hendak-lah di-habiskan juga dalam tahun 1961 ini dan jangan-lah di-anggarkan bagi tahun 1961 tetapi pekerjaan² itu di-buat pada tahun 1962 atau pun 1963.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan titi atau pun jambatan. Saya lagi ingat ia-itu dalam Dewan ini juga saya ada berchakap berkenaan dengan satu jambatan ia-itu menyambungkan pekan Parit Buntar dengan Bandar Baharu, ada-lah keadaan orang² yang menyeberang itu hanya menggunakan sampan kuda sahaja. Jadi saya harap-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan chari-lah jalan dengan apa chara jua pun untuk mengadakan titi atau jambatan di-Parit Buntar dengan Bandar Baharu itu dan jika tidak boleh membuat titi atau jambatan yang sa-benar-nya buat-lah kata orang² di-Krian atau pun kata orang Utara Malaya, buat-lah titi timbul, sa-bagaimana titi yang ada di-Permatang Pauh, Seberang Prai itu.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua saya ulangi sekali lagi ia-itu berkenaan dengan di-kawasan saya bagi mendapatkan ayer itu sangat-lah susah-nya kerana boleh di-katakan 100% di-kawasan saya itu tidak boleh di-buat perigi, akan tetapi di-tempat² lain boleh juga di-buat perigi, di-tempat saya kalau pun boleh di-buat perigi tetapi ayer-nya jangan-kan hendak di-buat minum, hendak di-buat mandi pun tidak boleh.

Sakian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are here tonight to discuss the Development Estimates of 1961, four months after the commencement of the year. We are told that this is part of the Five-Year Development Plan. But the facts are as follows. This Plan is a co-ordination of haphazard suggestions made by the Government from time to time. We have in this Plan proposals which were put forward at the spur of the moment, proposals suggested at the whims and

fancies of Ministers. In view of the fact that we must have a Five-Year Development Plan, efforts were made to co-ordinate all these little proposals into what is being described by our Minister as the Five-Year Development Plan. These are the actual facts. Even in speeches delivered at this House, it was pointed out to us very clearly that the Five-Year Development Plan will have to co-ordinate firstly the rural development plan, which was put forward very much earlier. Because it was not possible to allow this House to consider the Five-Year Plan earlier, the provisional Estimates were put forward at the beginning of this year. So, I submit that though this is described as a Plan, it is by no means a satisfactory Plan, because it will have to take into the Plan commitments that have already been made by Government, commitments that have not been considered in the light of the overall plan but which were put forward haphazardly as one item, because some Ministers fancy that it is a good thing to have such a thing. So I express the hope that the Alliance Government will not repeat this very sorry spectacle again and that if they do propose, if they are in a position to come to this House again with another Five-Year Plan in the next five years, they will not make this miserable blunder again and that they will put forward a Plan well ahead before the time for the Plan to be implemented.

Coming now to the Plan itself, I must remind the Government of the problems of the First Development Plan. When the First Development Plan was put forward, Government was rather ambitious, as they are now, and they were very confident that the Plan was put forward at a time when rubber prices were high and, if I am not mistaken, the Honourable the Minister of Finance has said this morning that he is confident that with the present prices of rubber there would be sufficient money for this Five-Year Plan. However, he is quite entitled to his views, but I would like to warn the Government that they must consider every Five-Year Plan most conservatively and that they should not

allow themselves to run away with their enthusiasm, and feeling itself that they can get the money is not sufficient: they must be doubly sure that the money will be obtainable. This is particularly important in view of the fact that they have stated here in the Treasury Memorandum, as far as the phasing of the Plan is concerned, as follows:

"In submitting their phased programmes most Ministries provided for the bulk of the expenditure to be committed early in the five-year period, on the grounds that if plans were made to spread the work more equally over the five years the inevitable unforeseen snags and delays would almost certainly cause a substantial under-fulfilment of the programme."

So, on this particular point, one must be aware that with such a great sum of money being expended in the initial period, should the Government face a period of financial crisis, there will be a big problem facing the Government. In the First Development Plan, we have heard of abortive works commenced but uncompleted, and a lot of unnecessary funds being expended on them and wasted. Secondly, there is the question of personnel. I think from the experience of the First Plan, quite a number of projects had to be delayed because of the shortage of personnel. It appears to me that the Government is rather ambitious in the hope of expending such large sums of money in the initial or first two years, but they are the people who should know about it, and I am merely giving them a warning. The third problem—also from the experience of the First Plan—is the lack of co-ordination. We have heard from the First Plan that very often certain projects were commenced and certain machinery being ordered, but, before the projects were completed, the machinery arrived and so the Government was faced with the problem of where to place the machinery. These are actual happenings and it is my earnest hope that they will not happen again.

However, in view of the fact that everything is being done so haphazardly, it seems to me that I will not be overdoing my duty by repeating this warning here again. From here, we can

see quite a number of prestige projects, projects which, in my view, were not envisaged by the planners, but projects that were introduced because of the whims and fancies of the Ministers. A glance at the estimates will show us quite a number of these projects—Parliament House and Stadium Negara are two very glaring examples. Work on these projects was started even before we heard of the Development Estimates. It seems to me that the Government, in putting forward proposals like this, should also consider whether the project will be fully utilised when it is completed. It seems to me that, from our experience of the Merdeka Stadium, the Stadium Negara may not even be utilised to the extent of the Merdeka Stadium. In considering this tonight, it is too late for me to put forward any proposals that it is no use having a Stadium Negara, because they have already constructed the Stadium Negara, and I do not know what is the hurry in constructing that stadium—and they have constructed it without even calling for tenders.

Sir, these are well-known facts and tonight we are discussing lots of items in such categories. Though it is put here for consideration by the House, though it is included here in the Estimates so that we can discuss every item in conjunction with other items, putting forward suggestions, which we may have, as to the necessity of certain items, and that if certain items are not necessary or if the expenditure appears to be too high, it is usually expected that as members of the Opposition, we are supposed to put forward our views and the Government, being a democratic Government, will consider our views most objectively and if our proposals are very concrete and very useful, the Government will see their way to reduce the expenditure. But I cannot see how this Government is going to do anything on such lines. It appears to me that they are merely putting it here before the House and trying to convince us that it is necessary, without being able to give us all the facts.

Coming now to another criticism of the Development Plan, I feel that as

far as this country is concerned, we should not merely be concerned with the question of raising the standard of living of the people, but we must be concerned with another very important issue. In the Gracious Speech of His Majesty, reference is made to the question of racial unity, and if Government is taking this particular problem very seriously in the Development Estimates, one should see projects which will work towards the integration of the people. And on this I must say that I still have not discovered any project which will work towards that end, because in the various projects like rural development, housing, the building of community centres, stress should be laid on the question of racial integration.

Sir, I will just put forward some examples. It appears to me that particularly in the sphere of rural development, this Government is concerned with land settlement; and also in the field of housing, attempts should be made to allow the various communities in this country to integrate—in other words, to provide facilities for them to live together, to provide community centres where the different races can meet socially. In housing, I would venture to suggest that as far as housing scheme is concerned, we should encourage various communities to live together rather than to have one section for Chinese, one section for Malays and one section for Indians, which will work contrary to the intention of the Government to integrate the people. I think that in the various Ministries concerned, whether it be housing or land settlement, we should bear that in mind. Until we carry out this policy conscientiously by providing facilities for the people to mix, mere talk of racial harmony will not bring us very far, and it is my earnest hope that Government will bear this in mind when they carry out the various projects.

On the question of rural development, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the fact that, though we talk of rural development generally in the country, the concentration of rural development work appears to me

to be in only a few States or, perhaps, I am not wrong when I say that it is being concentrated in one State. As far as the State, where I come from, the Government's reply was that there is hardly any land—that is referring to the Island of Penang. So, as a result of that, it is not possible to have rural development in the Island of Penang and the net result will be that the people of Penang will not benefit by rural development. To me, Sir, this is a very lame excuse. If there is no land in Penang, surely, it is within the powers of the Government to acquire land. If there is no Crown land, there is private land and it is within the powers of the Government to make compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes. I sincerely hope—and this is my appeal to the Ministry concerned—that it will not allow that to stand in the way, because it will be unfair to the people of one particular State to be deprived of the opportunity of enjoying the benefits of rural development, just because the Ministry feels that there is insufficient land in that particular place.

Further, I would appeal to the Minister concerned that he should not concentrate rural development particularly to any one State alone. After all, the Plan is meant to benefit the people of this country as a whole; and besides we in this Parliament are concerned with the whole of the Federation and we should forget that we belong to this State or that State and as such we should only assist this or that State. Therefore, I hope, that the Minister concerned will bear all these in mind when he implements the Plan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member for Besut has appealed to the Government to give a fairer allocation to the States. I should remind him that under the Constitution, Article 109 to be precise, there is a formula for the calculation of the capitation grant and the road maintenance grant to the various States of the Federation and, therefore, it is not possible for the Federal Government to show any discrimination for or against any particular State. These two grants form the major part of the

financial assistance given by the Federal Authority to the State Authorities. There is, of course, the State Reserve Fund, but that provides only a very small proportion of the assistance so rendered.

In regard to the expenditure for capital development, my Honourable friend and colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister informed the House that the Federal Authority would be only too happy to receive the co-operation of the State Governments. In this respect, I presume that the Honourable Member for Besut in making this appeal had in mind the two States of Kelantan and Trengganu. But I think it cannot be too strongly emphasised that co-operation is a two-way traffic and as far as the Federal Government is concerned the traffic is desirable and even welcomed, but reciprocal co-operation must come from the State Governments concerned themselves.

The Honourable Members of the Socialist Front, at least two of them in particular, have criticised the Government for giving what they regard as undue emphasis on non-productive or welfare projects on the one hand as against economic or productive projects on the other, and they have advised us that the emphasis should be on projects which can be revenue producing, or can be economic, or can be productive. The Government could not agree with them more—in fact my Honourable friend, the Deputy Prime Minister emphasised this point when he introduced in February last the main Five-Year Plan. In that speech he informed this House and the country that in point of fact more than 70 per cent of the total investment would be devoted to economic projects, something like 25 per cent would be devoted to social welfare projects, and something of the order of 5 per cent to Government projects. It will, therefore, be seen that the Government has placed the correct emphasis on projects, which are likely to yield a return in the long run, and yet the Honourable Member for Damansara in the very same breath criticised the Government for not allocating enough money for social welfare. Well, you cannot have it both

ways: you cannot in one breath criticise the Government for giving insufficient emphasis on economic progress and in the very same breath criticise equally severely for giving insufficient emphasis on social welfare projects. He also stated that there was a tendency on the part of this Government to show off—and I think this point was also made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong—in the sense that it was concentrating too much on what he calls “prestige projects”. Well, the only prestige projects that I can think of are Parliament House, which will cost \$10 million, the National Museum, which will cost \$1½ million, and the Indoor Stadium, which will cost \$2½ million. Altogether I do not think the Government will have spent more than \$20 million in the next five years on prestige projects, and that will only come to one per cent of the total expenditure. So I do not think he can justifiably accuse the Government of spending too much on prestige projects.

The Honourable Member for Damansara also stated that one of the results of this Five-Year Plan would be that a few contractors would get rich at the expense of the masses. No contractors will be used in rural development schemes—and I believe in this respect he is referring to the Federal Land Development Authority schemes—apart from clearing work, and in that respect I think it is justifiable for the Government to employ contractors to clear the land, so that the settlers need not waste time clearing land when they come on to the scene. Land clearing is not exactly an economic activity, and if the Honourable Member thinks that it is so, the Government would welcome the arrival of himself and his colleagues at the jungle for that purpose. (*Laughter*).

The Honourable Member for Bachok stated that an airport was unnecessary and I think he practically described it as a social welfare project. I entirely disagree. I do not see how you can describe an airport, which is a vital means of communication, especially in this modern age, as something which is unnecessary. Let us remember that

Kuala Lumpur Airport is not capable of further expansion. In the first place, it is too near the town. If we want to develop it into a really first-class jet airport, it will not be possible for really tall buildings to be erected within a radius of several miles from the Airport, and that would include practically the whole of Kuala Lumpur. However, it is the view of experts, of jet pilots, that the surrounding hills in Kuala Lumpur are in fact a positive risk for fast flying jet planes and that in this modern age it would be extremely dangerous for jet planes to land in this area if the airport were to remain in its present site. It is, therefore, clear that if we are to have a first-class airport, which is worthy of a nation such as ours, it will be necessary to go elsewhere. If we have got to go elsewhere, we might as well make a good job of it and put up a really first-class airport. Even the World Bank, which is very strict by any standards, regards the airport as a completely and fully economic project.

The Honourable Member for Rawang, in an obvious effort, I think, to raise racial excitement, accused the Government of putting insufficient emphasis on rural development, I did a rapid calculation and, even in the few minutes in which I was able to do some work, I find that apart from the allocation to the Ministry of Rural Development, which amounts to \$25 million, a further sum of \$165 million has been allocated to deal with rural development projects throughout the various Ministries. If he had taken care to read the notes in the “Remarks” column of the Summary Section of the Ministry of Rural Development, he would find the following words: “Funds for rural development projects are also included under the Heads of the various Ministries concerned”. And I think every reasonable Honourable Member will agree with me that a total allocation of something like \$190 million out of \$455 million is a very reasonable proportion.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong has stated that this Plan is a co-ordination of haphazard projects, which were conceived by Ministers hurriedly.

As far as my knowledge of the English language goes, a haphazard co-ordination is a contradiction in terms. You cannot co-ordinate if it is haphazard. On the other hand, if it is co-ordination, it cannot be haphazard.

He also accused the Government of not giving sufficient attention to the problem of racial integration in rural development projects. We all know that the biggest factor in our rural development schemes is the various land settlement schemes put up by the Federal Land Development Authority. I am informed by my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Rural Development that in point of fact a conscious and determined effort is made in most rural development schemes to mix the races together; and the only case where they have not been mixed together, where the attempt has not been made, is in the East Coast States, because there most of the population belong to only one race, but in the other States there is a conscious attempt to bring the races together through the medium of these rural development projects. For example, I can speak from personal knowledge of a rural development project which I myself visited and that is the Kemendore Land Development Scheme in Malacca. The project covers 4,000 acres on which are settled 400 families are Malays and 200 families are Chinese. So I think that there is really a serious and earnest attempt to bring the races together in these land development schemes. I am tempted, in regard to the Honourable Member for Tanjong, to recall a certain story about a back bencher who wanted to make his maiden speech. So he thought that it might be prudent to ask the advice of his Prime Minister, whether he should make his maiden speech. The Prime Minister thought for a moment and then advised the back-bencher that it might sometimes be far better to keep one's mouth shut and be thought a fool than to open it and remove all doubt. (*Laughter*).

The Honourable Member for Tanjong also stated that my Honourable friend, the Minister of Rural Development has concentrated his rural

development projects in only one State. That is completely untrue, and he has not one shred of evidence to support his allegations. If he were to look at the activities of the Land Development Authority, he will find that they are spread throughout the length and breadth of the Federation and I do not know how he arrived at that conclusion.

Other Honourable Members referred to various details in the Development Estimates. I would not attempt in this general debate to reply to them, but I have no doubt that the Ministries concerned will take due note of them.

Question put, and agreed to.

House immediately resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House.

Development Estimates, 1961, considered in the Committee.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 100 totalling \$366,188 be approved.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have little to say in presenting the development estimates so far as they relate to the Ministry of Justice. Honourable Members will recollect that a sum of \$1 million has been earmarked in the Second Five-Year Development Plan for the construction, improvement and replacement of court houses. For firm projects, we are now asking for \$½ million over the next five years, of which about half is expected to be expended over the next year or so. Further projects will be added in due course in the light of actual costs on the eight projects listed.

Speaking purely as Minister of Justice, I should be lacking in candour if I did not admit that I am sorry we have not had a bigger slice of the development cake. We had hoped to demolish the very ancient and decrepit courts in Kuala Lumpur and build instead a Palace of Justice—a “Dewan Ke-adilan”—to house all the courts from Court of Appeal downwards under one roof. This item has had to be deferred

for the future. As Minister, I am sorry that that is the case; but as a Member of the Cabinet—in which I share collective responsibility with other Ministers—I am sure that the decision not to proceed is the correct one. The \$2½ millions which the Palace of Justice would have cost is now available for rural development elsewhere. I am afraid the Magistrates and lawyers in Kuala Lumpur will just have to grin and bear their discomfort for a few years more: and I am sure they will do so willingly.

The Alliance Government has been accused of a sort of weird politico-financial “apartheid” in Kelantan. Hon’ble members from that State will see that we are spending about \$½ million in all on building a new Supreme Court at Kota Bharu, and this building will also house the subordinate courts and allied administrative offices. And so let the Hon’ble Member for Bachok take heart (*Laughter*)—and, indeed for that matter, the Hon’ble Member for Ulu Kelantan also (*Laughter*); if they are so unfortunate as to find themselves arraigned before the High Court in Kelantan, they will find themselves in a tribunal appropriate to their high status; doubtless they will be able to retain the expert legal assistance of the Hon’ble and learned member for Kelantan Hilir. (*Laughter*).

Enche’ Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai menghormati ucapan Menteri Ke’adilan supaya jangan hilang ucapan-nya itu bagus-lah dan di-ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh. Jadi dengan ada-nya rumah Court House, Kota Bharu yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$100,000 pada tahun ini maka kita berharap collective responsibilities atau taraf bersama yang betul sa-kali bagi Kementerian Ke’adilan patut-lah di-

fikirkan, umpama-nya di-Pasir Puteh. Saya tengok court di-Pasir Puteh itu sangat mendukachitakan jikalau hendak di-bandingkan burok-nya court itu hanya-lah boleh di-bandingkan dengan Post Office di-Pasir Puteh. Maka kita berharap pada masa yang akan datang dua tiga court lagi akan di-adakan di-sana. Mudah²an court itu tidak akan ramai orang pergi ka-dalam-nya, sebab kejahatan orang² itu akan di-habiskan di-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu.

Enche’ Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga mengalu²kan peruntukan perbelanjaan yang di-bentangkan pada malam ini terutama mengenai Court House, Kangar, Perlis. Kalau ta’ silap pada meshuarat dahulu saya telah pun berchakap berkenaan dengan sa-buah Mahkamah di-Kangar, tetapi chadangan² saya pada tahun yang lalu itu telah berjaya, dan di-sini saya ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri yang berkenaan yang telah mengadakan peruntukan perbelanjaan tersebut itu. Court House itu sedang di-bena di-bandar Kangar dengan agong dan megah-nya yang mana dapat-lah mengatasi segala kesulitan sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sebutkan pada masa yang lalu ia-itu court tersebut itu letak-nya di-tepi jalan, sangat biseng bagi lalu lintas pada tiap² hari. Jadi sa-kali lagi saya ucapkan terima kaseh di-atas peruntukan saperti itu dan di-harap court yang baharu ini akan dapat di-bena dengan sa-berapa segera-nya dan di-siapkan pada tahun ini juga.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$366,188 for Head 100 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates.

Adjourned at 11.00 p.m.