



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

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

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 26th January, 1962

The House met at Half-past nine 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 HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- .. the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- .. the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- .. the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- .. the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- .. the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- .. the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- .. 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. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- .. ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai 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 BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. 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 (Melaka 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' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (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).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ 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 HAJAH 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 DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.
(Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
- .. the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE'
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kita).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- .. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- .. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- .. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

BILLS

**THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY
(1961) BILL**

Second Reading

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1961 to appropriate such sum for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund" be read a second time.

The Second Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1961, which have been laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 50 of 1961, provide for a total sum of \$13,634,800 of which \$1,396,152 consist of expenditure charged on the Consolidated

Fund. Legislative authority is, therefore, now required for the expenditure of a sum of \$12,238,648. The full amount has already either been advanced from the Contingencies Fund or provided by transfers from other Sub-heads within the same Head of the Estimates, and all the expenditure which has taken place lies within the revised estimated total of \$944 million which I quoted during the course of my speech on the Budget for 1962.

The various purposes for which the additional provision is required are set out in the Treasury Memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 51 of 1961, and I do not feel that they call for comment from me at this juncture. It will be noted that, as usual, a number of items take the form of a token provision of \$10, which indicates that, although it has been possible to provide the additional sums from money already voted for other purposes without calling upon

the House to authorise extra provision, the Treasury nevertheless feels it desirable to make particulars of the new expenditure known to the House. In accordance with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, statements of any such expenditure are now laid before the House at the next following meeting, being included in the same Paper as that in which Contingencies Fund Advances are reported under S.O. 68 (1).

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

SCHEDULE

Head S. 1—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure under Head S.1, Parliament, be approved. By way of explanation, I would like to say a few words with regard to the requirement of \$4,000 under Sub-head 15, Special Expenditure. The requirement is to purchase the Encyclopaedia Britannica which the Members have asked for from time to time.

The other one is Sub-head 18, Furniture and Furnishings for Residence of President of Dewan Negara. The President, Dewan Negara is at the moment staying in Class II, P.W.D. quarters, and it has not the furnitures in keeping with his position and dignity of his high office. The requirement for another \$3,000 is to buy extra furniture for the house.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to seek some clarification on Sub-head 18,

Furniture and Furnishings for the Residence of the President of Dewan Negara. Members of this House will remember that in the course of discussions in this House on the question of furniture and fittings, not only for the President but also for Ministers, I have had occasion to raise the point that it is desirable that as far as furniture and fittings for Ministers, the President of the Dewan Negara and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are concerned, it is necessary that some sort of a standard should be agreed upon in respect of not only the sum of money to be allotted for furnishing but also as to the type of inventory. I feel that, in the course of reading reports from the Public Accounts Committee, we are also aware that the Public Accounts Committee is also in agreement with such a procedure. So, I would like to seek information from the Prime Minister because, as far as I am aware, no agreement has been reached as to what constitutes appropriate furniture for Ministers and others, apart from the fact that it has been agreed on a certain monetary fund. So, in view of this, I would like to seek clarification from the Honourable Prime Minister whether any agreement has been reached on this particular question.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not possible for us to assess the requirements of the President, Dewan Negara, or the Ministers for that matter, until we know from experience what type of furniture should be added; and it is on their request that all this provision is made.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$7,000 for Head S. 1 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 4—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure under Head S. 4, Election Commission, be approved. By way of explanation, I would like to mention here that the requirement is for

\$133,400—that is the supplement required for 1961 to pay honoraria and allowances to the additional Assistant Registration Officers. It was found necessary to employ for every 900 electors one Assistant Registration Officer in order to give full coverage. Previously 1,500 Assistant Registration Officers were employed, but the increase in the sum sought now will enable the Commission to employ 2,800 Assistant Registration Officers. It is found necessary, in order to bring the register up to date, to employ this number of officers.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$145,881 for Head S. 4 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 7—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the supplement of \$469,540 for Head S. 7, Prime Minister, be approved. This supplement is required for the following reasons.

The Government Hospitality Fund— A token vote of \$10 is entered here. The actual sum required is \$50,000, but because there were savings from “Personal Emoluments”, only a token provision of \$10 is entered in the Supplementary Estimates. There is already a provision of \$150,000 in the 1961 Estimates for Government hospitality, but it has been found that this sum is inadequate and a further sum of \$50,000 is required.

Under Sub-head 21, Study Tours, the purpose of including this Sub-head in the Supplementary Estimates is in order to inform the House that the provision of \$900,000 in the 1961 Estimates was used not only to meet expenses of selected persons sent overseas on study tours but also to meet expenses of tours in this country of people from neighbouring countries and also local tours to enable the people from the remote parts of this country to visit various places in order to broaden their minds. I must emphasise that no additional expenditure is required for these tours. When

introducing the 1961 Estimates of Expenditure, Honourable Members will recall that I gave the object of organising study tours as educational to enable representative groups to visit neighbouring countries and also enable others to come to this country. At the same time we have found it necessary to introduce local tours, because when organising the overseas tours many of those who went overseas have not travelled within this country; and in order to enable them to see conditions at home and conditions abroad, it is necessary to make provision for them to study within this country.

Then, Contributions to the United Nations Special Fund, \$15,375, under Sub-head 24. In 1960 the Federation Government's share of the contribution to the United Nations Special Fund was \$15,375. There was a provision in the 1960 Estimates to pay for this, but because of an oversight, this sum was not paid. The contribution for 1960 has been advanced from the Contingencies Fund and the provision amounting to \$15,375 is now sought to meet the contribution to the Special Fund.

Another expenditure is under Sub-head 25, Economic Planning Organisation, \$14,700. In the Estimates of Expenditure for 1961, a sum of \$134,479 for P.E. of the Economic Planning Committee was entered. It will also be recalled that the House was informed during the debates on the First Supplementary Estimates that the Economic Secretariat in the Prime Minister's Department had been reorganised and expanded into an Economic Planning Unit. As a result of this expansion, it was found necessary to increase certain other expenses connected with the Economic Planning Unit. These expenses are O.C.A.R. expenses and are listed as Sub-heads 25B-25E in the Supplementary Estimates. Sub-head 47, Purchase of an official motor-car, \$13,000. This official car is for the head of the Economic Planning Unit. He is Professor W. T. Phillips, an

expert on economic planning. One of the conditions which had been agreed upon on the appointment of Professor Phillips was that he should be provided with a suitable car and a suitable house together with allowance for the syce and so on. Therefore, a sum of \$13,000 is required. Then under Sub-head 48, Furnishing for house and Installation of one air-conditioning unit, \$12,000—this is again for Professor Phillips.

Under Sub-head 28, Contribution to the Commonwealth Economic Committee, there is a provision of \$23,335. For the year 1960/61 the Federation's subscription to the Commonwealth Economic Committee was \$18,300, but for the year 1961/62 the Federation's contribution is increased to \$23,335, and the increase is \$5,035 more than for the year 1960/61. The reason for the increase is because the Union of South Africa has, as you all know, gone out of the Commonwealth and therefore her subscription has to be paid by the remaining members of the Commonwealth.

Then comes Sub-head 46, Expenses for Conferences on Economic and Cultural Co-operation in South-East Asia. This sum of \$8,100 is required to pay for the expenses of a delegation of four officials attending the Conference on economic and cultural co-operation in South-East Asia in Bangkok.

Sub-head 49, Visit of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to Brunei—that I need not explain. This money is required to pay for the expenses of the visit which he made as from the 1st to 5th of July, 1961.

Then Sub-head 50, Furnishings of Assistant Ministers' Houses, \$5,000. The scale of furnishings has been fixed for the houses of Assistant Ministers and so most of the Assistant Ministers have had their houses furnished in 1960 in accordance with this scale. But there are still a few whose houses have not been fully furnished and this amount is for that purpose.

Sub-head 51, Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting, \$331,260. This Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting is held annually in a member country. This is the first time that the Colombo Plan meeting is held here and this amount is to meet the cost of the meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Chairman: I propose that a sum of \$469,540 under Head S. 7 stand part of the Schedule.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sub-head 25 berkenaan dengan Study Tours saya dapat memahamkan kira-nya Kerajaan ini menghantar orang² negeri ini untuk melawat luar negeri bagi meluaskan pandangan mereka maka saya dapat memahamkan bahawa Kerajaan ini menghantar anak negeri ini dari Utara ka-Selatan dari Timor ka-Barat atau sa-balek-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak faham dan tidak bersetuju bahawa negeri ini membelanjakan wang mengambil orang² dalam negeri² lain bagi melawat negeri ini, atas nama Study Tours. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wang yang dibelanjakan oleh Kerajaan itu adalah wang ra'ayat, bagi kepentingan ra'ayat. Boleh jadi bagi masa yang telah lalu Study Tours telah di-gunakan bagi membawa orang² Melayu Brunei, Sarawak dan dari Borneo Utara ka-negeri ini. Bagi memahamkan akan kedudukan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu supaya dengan demikian dapat-lah mereka itu gambaran yang tepat dengan apa yang ada dalam Persekutuan ini. Tetapi kalau sudah di-jadikan dasar negeri ini kita jemput-lah pula orang² Singapura menengok negeri kita ini dan akan kita jemput-lah orang² dari India menengok negeri kita yang semua-nya itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan menguntongkan hanya orang² yang melawat negeri ini atas perbelanjaan Kerajaan.

Kalau Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini tidak dapat menarek orang² luar negeri kepada dasar pelancong ini maka tidak-lah mesti bagi Persekutuan menghulorkan wang untuk orang² melawat ka-negeri ini. Suka-lah saya

mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya mengkaji sa-mula dasar-nya memikirkan betapa tidak tepat-nya dan tidak bijak-nya kita membelanjakan wang negeri ini supaya orang lain melawat ka-negeri ini. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap supaya jangan itu terus-menerus di-lakukan.

Sub-head 47—Purchase of an official motor-car. Sa-orang professor yang berkhidmat dalam negeri ini boleh-lah membuat syarat-nya sebab kita berkehendakkan perkhidmatan-nya. Siapa mesti berjanji mesti membeli motor-car baharu, sebab sa-tahu saya Kerajaan ada mempunyai kumpulan motor-car V.I.P. yang boleh digunakan oleh professor² yang kehormat menjalankan kewajipan-nya. Ia tidak dudok dalam negeri ini sampai empat lima tahun tetapi hanya menjalankan tugas-nya bagi membantu economic planning unit. Saya perchaya kalau sa-orang ini professor tentu-lah ia juga dapat menahan kepentingan sa-buah negeri kepada kedudukan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan Sub-head 49—tentang lawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong ka-Brunei dan lawatan itu kita menyaksikan dan kita mengikuti-nya. Saya ingin tahu bagaimana-kah dasar Kerajaan dalam anggota rombongan Yang di-Pertuan Agong bukan sahaja lawatan-nya ka-Brunei bahkan lawatan ka-negeri² lain, ada-kah bilangan ini di-tentukan di-atas satu dasar yang tertentu atau pun bilangan ini di-tentukan dengan kehendak dan kemahuan pehak yang tertentu sahaja. Berjimat dalam perbelanjaan ini tidak-lah sentiasa di-perhatikan dan saya berharap Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dapat menerangkan dasar dalam perkara ini supaya jelas kepada Dewan ini bahawa segala pemergian ini tidak di-lakukan dengan tidak ada dasar yang tertentu.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Item "Study Tours". As I understand it, study tours are granted to individuals to travel to various places and the

intention is to enable such individuals, who are resident in the Federation of Malaya and who have no opportunity at all to travel outside, to have this opportunity, so that they can see for themselves what is happening in other countries and form their own opinions. As far as I am aware, Sir, it is never the intention for such study tours to be used for propaganda purposes for the Government—and so much so that whoever is entitled to such study tour must come back and praise the Federation Government. It is with this in mind that a delegation of the Socialist Front accepted grants for study tours to visit the Borneo territories, and I must say that it is most deplorable to read in the newspapers of certain allegations made by the Government with regard to this delegation of the Socialist Front. Members of the delegation visited the Borneo territories and formed certain conclusions—and I say here that they are quite entitled to form their own conclusions, as that it is exactly the intention. Afterall, Sir, they are spending the money of this country and not the money of the Alliance Government, or that of the Alliance Party. So, I think it is most deplorable that officials and Ministers of the Alliance have seen fit to condemn them because of their views on the question of Malaysia. I am sure the Honourable the Prime Minister, who has stated the policy of such study tours to the House in no uncertain terms, and to the people of this country in no uncertain terms, in the light of my explanation will, I think, regret that such statements were made by members of the Government; and I hope that he will re-state in this House the policy with regard to such study tours, so that in future Members of this House, or the people of this country, will know exactly their position when accepting such study tours. Unless this is done, it will be embarrassing to any person or persons who accept such study tours on the assumption that the grants are to enable them to travel to other countries to see things for themselves, to judge for themselves what is going on in other countries, and to

compare conditions there with conditions prevailing in Malaya, because it is with such assumption in mind that they have visited the other countries and after which made certain statements which might not be to the liking of the Government, and as a result of which the Government came out to attack them. Therefore, Sir, I would earnestly urge the Honourable the Prime Minister to clarify once again the policy of the Government in regard to this matter.

Secondly, on the question of the official car under the Head "Special Expenditure", I think the Honourable Member for Bachok is quite correct in putting forward his views on this, but I would not go as far as he does. I would say that as far as the provision of a car and furnishing is concerned, it is extravagant by any standards, because if we make a comparison with the furnishings and car allowed to a Division I officer or to a Minister, it is definitely on the extravagant side, and I urge that in the light of what the Honourable Minister of Finance has warned this country with regard to thrift and with regard to a desire to economise, that Government will give very serious consideration to the advise given by the Honourable Minister of Finance and practice what is being preached.

Coming now to another point—tours by His Majesty to various places, which was also raised by the Honourable Member for Bachok—I am inclined to agree with him that there is no fixed policy with regard to this, because as far as such tours are concerned, it creates the impression that Government is merely using the opportunity to enable certain people to accompany His Majesty for the purpose of giving them a free trip without consideration of the financial implications. One very good example is the tour of His Majesty to India and Pakistan. The most remarkable thing is that they have sent two physicians to accompany His Majesty—one for India and another for Pakistan. Just imagine the amount of air passages

that is involved in transporting a physician to India and, after the Indian trip is over, to transport him back again, and to send somebody else to Pakistan (*Laughter*). This is most ridiculous and, apart from the fact that it is a well-known fact that according to procedure it is normal that a senior physician should be sent, it is an open fact that members in the Medical Services were most dissatisfied with this arrangement, because of personal consideration. The physician, who was sent with His Majesty to Pakistan, is an administrator, and it is most abnormal to send an administrator as a physician to accompany His Majesty; and it is a well-known fact that it was done because of personal consideration, because the physician concerned happens to come from the North. This is a very clear case of spending public money purely to accommodate certain people because of personal consideration. I sincerely hope that, in view of the facts brought up by Members of the Opposition and in view of public concern over such extravagance of public funds, the Government will look very seriously into this—and it is my earnest hope that such state of affairs will not arise again in future.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): *Rises.*

Mr. Chairman: Tolong jangan sentoh perkara² yang telah di-chakapkan terlebih dahulu. Chari perkara baharu.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak chakap perkara yang belum di-chakapkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang terdahulu daripada saya. Berkenaan dengan Study Tours saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ia-itu tujuan Study Tours ia-lah melebarkan pengetahuan orang kita di-luar negeri dan meng-untongkan kepada diri-nya dan kepada negara. Tetapi yang saya dapat ketahu² ia-itu bila satu² rombongan itu pergi ka-luar negeri, apabila ia balek tidak ada satu pun kenyataan atau repot yang di-buat oleh rombongan itu tentang kejayaan² dalam

perjalanannya ka-luar negeri. Jadi nampak-lah kepada kita bahawa pemergian anggota itu hanya untuk menguntungkan diri-nya sa-orang, dan dia mencheritakan lain daripada apa yang kita harapkan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya tiap² anggota rombongan yang kita hantar ka-luar negeri itu, bila dia balek chuba buat satu pendapat. Mithal-nya, dia pergi ka-Jepun. Apa pendapat dia dalam masa melawat negeri Jepun, kemudian shorkan kepada jabatan yang berkenaan supaya dapat di-ambil pertimbangan. Itu yang pertama. Yang kedua-nya, kebanyakan anggota rombongan yang pergi ka-luar negeri itu, kata-lah, dia itu sa-orang ahli politik, dia tidak dapat mencheritakan bagaimana kedudukan politik negeri itu. Saya harap supaya orang² yang akan pergi dalam rombongan itu pada masa yang akan dapat di-ambil daripada orang yang ada hubungan-nya dengan masyarakat. Mithal-nya, guru² sekolah kebangsaan, guru² sekolah agama, kerana mereka ada hubungan yang terus dengan masyarakat dan dapat di-amalkan daripada hasil pengalaman-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya orang itu tidak ada berhubung rapat dengan masyarakat, saya rasa pengetahuan yang dia dapat sedikit sa-banyak di-luar negeri itu tidak akan dapat di-amalkan, sa-lain daripada memuji² negeri itu sendiri.

Sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri supaya pada masa yang akan datang biar-lah wang yang kita beri kepada rombongan itu banyak mendatangkan faedah. Ini bukan-lah saya menafikan ia-itu ada juga faedah-nya rombongan itu pergi ka-luar negeri, tetapi biar-lah mendatangkan faedah ia-itu mengeluarkan pendapat², kemudian di-timbangkan supaya sa-suai dengan negeri ini sendiri.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Honourable the Member for Tanjong is, of course, entitled to his views. Fortunately, his views are not

shared by quite a large number of Members in this House—particularly his comment on the trip of His Majesty to India. He has suggested that His Majesty need not have taken two doctors on that trip if His Majesty could have done with one, who could have accompanied him throughout the tour. Sir, this country has not got the office of Royal Physician and, as a result, we have got to ask the Hospital Authorities whether they could spare a doctor for a certain period to accompany His Majesty on tour—the tour as Honourable Members will appreciate took seven weeks. According to the Hospital Authorities, the only people they could spare for the period were those two doctors—one doctor to cover half the tour and another to cover the other half. Unfortunately, one doctor came from the North—and for that matter so does the Honourable Member (*Laughter*), and if he is entitled to sit here, I do not see any reason why the physician could not accompany His Majesty to India just because he comes from the North. I do not think the place where he resides makes any difference—I too come from the North. The Hospital Authorities said that they could not spare a doctor to go on a seven week tour and, if it was necessary for a doctor to accompany His Majesty throughout the tour, two doctors would be sent—each doctor, as I have said, to cover half the period of the tour; this is because each doctor is a specialist in his own particular line. Sir, that is why it was necessary to send Dr. Sinnadurai and Dr. Bakar on that trip with Their Majesties.

With regard to the object of study tours, the Honourable Member will realise that the object of study tours is two-way. One is to enable our people to visit other countries and to broaden their minds and outlook; and at the same time it is only fair for those who visit foreign countries to go there carrying with them the goodwill of the people of this country and to impress on the people in those countries which they visit our regard for them. It is for them to go as

ambassadors from this country rather than as fifth columnists. In the case of the Honourable Members from the Socialist Front, who went on a study tour to Sarawak, unfortunately, they did not go as our ambassadors but they went there as fifth columnists for our enemy (*Laughter*) (*Applause*).

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Shame!

The Prime Minister: It is a great pity, but that is so. They went and told people there how bad this country is saying that we, here have no freedom of speech, freedom of movement, and so on. But that is not correct. We concede that they are entitled to express views about this country, but they should not do it in order to present a picture which is completely untrue.

Sir, as I have said, the object of study tours is to broaden one's mind, to bring a message of goodwill from the people of Malaya to others, and at the same time to see things. If there is a chance of our improving the conditions of our people here through reports which are received from those who went on study tours, we will be happy to do it. Study tours, I think, have been successful, because they have a two-way purpose. Sir, while we allow our people to go abroad, we also at the same time invite other people to come here. This is nothing new. Most of the countries in America and Europe provide study tours—in America they have got the Leadership Grant, in England they have got the British Council Grant, and there are various other grants. We, as a new country, are alert to see what can best be adopted from outside for the good and benefit of our people. Study tour is the result of following the example of other countries, and on the whole people benefit greatly.

The other matter brought up by the Honourable Member for Tanjong is about the motor-car. I think this matter was also mentioned by the Honourable Members for Bachok and Tanah Merah. So, I think the best

way to explain this matter is to speak in Malay.

Professor Phillip di-pinjamkan daripada World Bank. Jadi gaji-nya di-bayar oleh Kerajaan Amerika. Jadi apa tanggungan kita ia-lah untuk memberikan kepada-nya sa-buah rumah, motokar dan syce. Apa yang kita buat ia-lah chuma hendak menyempurnakan apa yang di-janjikan. Tuan² tentu-lah dapat memikirkan kalau kita bagikan motokar yang burok dan rosak malu-lah kita (*Ketawa*). Orang ini duduk sementara di-sini dan apabila dia balek dia mungkin boleh kata: "Ini-lah Malaya, kita menolong-nya dengan hati yang ikhlas, gaji saya di-bayar oleh negeri lain, sa-sampai saya di-sana di-bagi pula saya motokar yang burok sampai dua tiga batu berjalan sudah rosak, dan juga di-beri saya duduk di-rumah atap". Pembawaan kita di-Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah di-puji orang, kata orang biar kita kalah tidak apa tetapi kalah budi jangan sa-kali (*Ketawa*).

Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan perjalanan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ka-luar negeri. Saya suka-lah menerangkan di-sini bahawa 6 bulan terdahulu daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia berangkat atau berchadang hendak berangkat ka-luar negeri, kita di-sini telah mengator mengikut susunan dan menetapkan siapa²-kah yang harus dan layak mengiringi Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu berjalan ka-luar negeri terutama-nya untuk menjaga kehormatan dan kedaulatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu. Jadi, sa-lama 6 bulan Menteri² boleh di-katakan tiap² minggu bersidang dan apa² keputusan dalam persidangan itu saya sampaikan kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, dan semak punya semak sampai sudah tetap siapa orang² yang patut dan layak mengiringi Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu. Membuat perbelanjaan yang berpatutan serta membuat peratoran di-dalam perjalanan itu apabila di-putuskan bersetuju baharu-lah Duli Yang Maha Mulia berjalan ka-luar negeri. Bukan benda ini di-

buat dengan serta-merta kerana kita pun sa-buah negeri yang baharu dan kita tahu kita ini belum lagi biasa ini-lah pertama kali-nya yang kita adakan sa-orang Raja dari Tanah Melayu melawat ka-luar negeri. Jadi, tentu-lah apabila Raja kita hendak ka-luar negeri kita berkehendakkan selamat dan sempurna supaya orang² negeri luar itu memuji apa chara² yang kita buat itu. Jadi, kerana itu-lah tidak benar di-sebutkan benda itu di-jalankan dengan serta-merta. Jika tuan² tengok hadiah² yang di-berikan oleh orang negeri² lain kalau tuan² tengok hadiah itu ada-lah berharga berpuluh² sampai beratus ribu ringgit. Kita tidak mampu hendak membawa balek semua hadiah² itu. Kata-lah hadiah² yang di-terima oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu di-bawa ka-dalam rumah ini atau Dewan Ra'ayat ini tentu-lah kita terkejut melihat-nya. Jadi, sebab itu-lah sabbagaimana saya katakan, saya tidak dapat apa² tegoran pun berkenaan dengan hal ini. Itu-lah jawapan saya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sadikit sahaja.

Mr. Chairman: Sa-tahu saya Ahli² Yang Berhormat memang ada hak boleh berchakap sa-masa kita dalam Jawatan-Kuasa. Tetapi mengikut practice yang biasa di-jalankan di-Parliamentary Democracy di-United Kingdom, sa-lepas daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri menjawab tidak-lah ada lagi perkara² yang hendak di-bangkitkan. Saya hanya boleh meneruskan permintaan sama ada bersetuju atau tidak. Kalau hendak berchakap juga, saya benarkan tetapi biasa-nya tidak, sebab sa-tahu saya daripada ini dalam bulan April nanti kita akan adakan lagi meshuarat dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh berchakap atas semua perkara di-atas dunia ini bila Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong membuka sidang Parlimen.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Yang menjadi soal kapada saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah membayangkan suatu yang tidak benar oleh Yang

Berhormat Perdana Menteri. Apabila saya menyebutkan bahawa motokar yang hendak di-berikan kapada sa-orang itu saperti ini tidak mesti-lah baharu. Tidak-lah patut di-fahamkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri berfikir bahawa kita hendak memberi sa-buah motokar yang berjalan dua batu rosak, sa-olah² motokar yang berumor sa-tahun di-Tanah Melayu ini, dua tiga kali berjalan boleh rosak. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara sa-bagai Perdana Menteri saya harap supaya tidak-lah memikirkan perkara ini sampai bagitu sa-kali. Dan amat-lah menyedehkan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri memahamkan yang kita ini hendak memberi rumah atap, perkara ini tidak berbangkit. Jadi, saya berharap supaya beliau itu tidak-lah memahamkan apa yang di-kehendaki oleh fikiran² dari pehak pembangkang di-sini, biar-lah ke'adilan itu di-berikan dengan chara berpatutan dan tidak-lah merayau² jauh daripada itu.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, the Honourable the Prime Minister has said certain things which cast aspersions on the Socialist Front, and it is but right that we state our view points so that the wrong impression is not conveyed by what the Honourable Prime Minister has said. The Honourable the Prime Minister said that he did not know that when the Socialist Front sent its delegation on a study tour of the Borneo territories they would function as a "fifth column". Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think there is a misunderstanding of the meaning of "fifth column", because had we been a fifth column, I don't think the Government would undertake to send us there, and that shows that what we did is perfectly legal. So, that would show that his remark about fifth columnists is unfounded. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Socialist Front delegation went to Borneo on Government expense, it does not mean that we should become itinerant bards of the virtues of the Alliance. Even when we go there, we still hold our stand-points, and although we do not

disparage the country—we will never disparage the country—it does not mean that we go there to whitewash the sins of the Alliance in the eyes of the outside world. In the same way, we do not complain when Alliance members go abroad and do not praise the Socialist Front. So, if they do not praise the Socialist Front when they go abroad, I think they cannot expect us to go round the world praising them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it would be the height of absurdity if we went abroad and said, for instance, that the Minister of Internal Security is doing a very good job by arresting people. We can never do that—and we will never do that. Neither can we go and say that there is full freedom as practised by the Alliance Government, when we know fully well that trade unionists are arrested, persons in Opposition Parties are arrested. Mr. Chairman, these are facts which no one can whitewash. So, I don't think anyone in the Government Party is justified in making those remarks.

The Prime Minister: I must say a few words in reply to the Honourable Member. This country has been lucky after independence to receive within our shores delegations from various countries coming from different parties, parties in power, parties not in power; but as far as I could see and hear from what they have to say, they talk well of their country, they never even discuss disparagingly about the various parties which they have in their own country. They come here to represent their country and with the intention of bringing messages of goodwill from their country to the people of this country. The same thing is true when I went to North Borneo and Sarawak. I don't think very many people realised which party is in power in this country. They had heard about me and they had heard about a few Honourable Ministers, but they did not know what party is in power in this country. All they realised is that this is the Federation of Malaya. Therefore, it is wrong for the Honourable Member to say that they are expected to go there and to praise us. That is not so—we don't.

We want everybody who goes out from this country to any other country to think that they go there as messengers of goodwill from this country and to win friends and to tell the people in the other country what this country is like. That is all that is required of them.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$469,540 for Head S. 7 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 13—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 13 stand part of the Schedule. I would like to explain Sub-head 15. The amount of \$10,000 shown under it is towards conducting a comprehensive employment and unemployment survey in 1962/63, and the sum now sought is to meet the expenses of this pilot survey.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chadangan saya atas menjalankan perkara ini ada-lah fikiran yang baik. Saya berkehendakan supaya Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ini memikirkan sama ada boleh dia menambah atau mengisi under employment daripada service ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini amat-lah mustahak sebab kita menyadari orang² yang menganggor dan beberapa perkara dan kesulitan² yang belum dapat kita selesaikan. Saya perchaya sa-kira-nya Public Services Commission mengambil tugas ini bagi orang² yang tidak chukup pendapatannya dalam chara hidup mereka maka dapat-lah kita sa-bagai sa-buah Kerajaan membuat ranchangan yang membolehkan mengubati kesulitan² under employment atau orang² yang tidak chukup pendapatan itu. Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dua ribu orang lebeh anggota² pemuda dari seluroh Tanah Melayu telah datang ka-Depoh untok mendapatkan kerja² yang kosong. Oleh yang demikian dalam perkara under employment ini patut-lah di-tolong oleh Kerajaan.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we note that a sum of

\$10,000 is being asked for by the Prime Minister to carry out a pilot survey of employment and unemployment in the Federation. Since the Socialist Front came into this House, we have been consistently asking the Government to have a policy of guaranteeing every person in this country a job, because we realise that a job is the best friend of any citizen and it is the job which feeds the citizen. But, Sir, up to now no concrete steps have been taken in this direction and although what the Government is doing—the proposed measure by the Honourable Prime Minister to carry out a pilot survey of employment and unemployment—is a good proposal, we find that it is rather belated; and what we find here is not some proposal to give more jobs to the people, or some proposal to combat unemployment in our country but just a preliminary pilot survey, the first preliminary step in this field. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if at this late stage all that we have arrived at is a proposal of a pilot survey, I should say the Government is not at all alive to its responsibilities. If we look at today's papers we find a picture of crowds of applicants for a few jobs in the police. Sir, what is that an indication of?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: The popularity of the police.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: It indicates not that the Minister concerned is discharging his duties very well, but that the Government is not finding enough jobs for the people of this country. And if the jobs advertised had been any other jobs, perhaps any job outside the Ministry of the Interior, we would find that as many applicants would still have come.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this connection I would say that this much publicised campaign of the Labour Ministry that all persons for new jobs will only be recruited through the Employment Exchanges is a farce meant to deceive the people of Malaya that the Government is providing jobs for the people, because there is no effort on the part

of the Government to create additional jobs. And even today.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The point at issue is the pilot survey of employment and unemployment. I must warn you that you must confine to that only. I cannot allow you to wander about.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if this Government wants to fight for what it claims that it is fighting, that it presents a superior ideology to other ideologies, I would tell the Honourable the Prime Minister that under Socialism there is a guarantee of employment to every citizen (*Laughter*). I would also tell the Honourable Prime Minister that if he wants his Party to succeed in the battle against Communism, he must bring up a programme of full employment to every citizen, because we know that if on the one hand the Honourable Prime Minister says that he wants to fight Communism and on the other hand you have thousands upon thousands of unemployed, who have no homes, who have no jobs, it will make a pretence of all that the Alliance claims that it is doing for the people. I would ask the Government to see what is happening—and not be half-hearted—and take a stand in the face of the entire world that Malaya is a country which will guarantee a job to every citizen; and I can assure the Honourable Prime Minister that when he can give that undertaking and implement it, we will be the first persons to go round the world and tell the world what a good Government we have in this respect (*Laughter*).

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit dalam perkara ini tentang peruntokan wang \$10. Saya dengan sukachitanya mengalukan² dan saya perchaya perbuatan ini banyak mendatangkan faedah, tetapi suka saya hendak beritahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu berchakap tadi, sebab saya tahu Menteri Buroh ada iklankan

pekerjaan² kepada mereka yang hendak bekerja, tetapi mereka² ini tidak mahu hendak pergi bekerja ka-tempat² baharu. Itu terang ada di-terangkan dalam surat² khabar. Jadi atas ikhtiar menchari kerja ini, saya puji atas usaha yang di-buat oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Honourable Member from the Socialist Front who talked about the scheme they had in mind which would give employment to every person in this country. But I must warn the Honourable Member that that sort of employment which he had in mind is contrary to human freedom—forced labour, for instance—and that sort of thing we do not welcome. What we are trying to provide is a job to every man, which is obviously the intention of every good government—and I can say our Government is pretty good no matter what the Socialist Member might think of us.

This pilot scheme which we have here is, he said, rather belated. But the Honourable Member must remember that for the last 100 years when we were under the British we never had any such scheme for employment and no unemployment statistics. We have had this idea ever since we came into power, but to try to work it out is not easy; we have to seek opinion and advice from everywhere. It is now that we are embarking on this pilot scheme and we hope that we will make it a success.

The other suggestion is by the Honourable Member for Bachok who said that we should also try to make statistics of the under-employed. That is a good suggestion and one which I will take note. I do not think there is any other view expressed on this matter except that what we are proposing here is only for \$10,000, and I hope we will get the approval of the House to put this scheme into operation.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to clarify, not

to qualify but to clarify, Sir, because I am not apologising for what I have said. The reply from the Government Bench has confused a policy of full employment with forced labour, because if it is a question of having forced labour, we from the Socialist Front will be the first to oppose it. I ask the Government not to deliberately confuse the terms "forced labour" and "full employment" and, on the excuse of forced labour, not to have a policy of full employment in our country.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10,000 under Head S. 13 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Dato' Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan Kepala 14 di-bawah Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama menjadi sabahagian daripada Jadual ini. Saya minta Ahli² Yang Berhormat melihat Cmd. 51 muka 8 di-mana penjelasan itu ada-lah terang, sebab itu-lah saya minta persetujuan ini.

Question put and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head S. 14 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 15—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got nothing to add to the Explanatory Statement as provided for in the paper except to say that the air passages for the Assistant Minister and the three officials were paid for by the German Government. Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 under Head S. 15 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 17—

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Sir, I beg to move that the sum amounting to \$2,490,554 under Head S. 17 be approved. This supplementary budget,

Sir, is self-explanatory—the whole provision is required for our Malayan Special Force in the Congo. The first supplement of about \$800,000 was approved in 1961 and the present requirement is for further expenditure for the remaining part of the year. As Honourable Members can see from Command Paper No. 50 of 1961, the large sum of \$2 million is required for the purchase of vehicles for our troops in the Congo at the request of the United Nations.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,490,554 under Head S. 17 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 18—

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Dato' Pengerusi, saya bangun men-chadangkan Kepala 18—Kementerian Pelajaran peruntukan sa-banyak \$30 menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Jadual ini. Keterangan² yang lanjut tentang kenapa wang sa-jumlah \$8,276 ini di-kehendaki ada-lah di-beri dalam Command Paper 51, muka 9 dan saya tidak berhajat hendak menerangkan lebeh lanjut.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$30 for Head S. 18 agreed to stand of the Schedule.

Head S. 19—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Sub-head 1, Sub-heads 21A, B, C, Sub-heads 36, 37, 38, and Sub-heads 7 and 39, totalling \$45,080 stand part of the Schedule. All these Sub-heads are under Head S. 19. Sir, the sum is made up of:

Malayan National Secretariat for ASA	...	\$33,570
Officers on Attachment, Leave, Overlap and Transfer	...	10
Visit of the Deputy Prime Minister and Party to Japan	...	11,500

I need only explain the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister to Japan. In fact, this sum was approved but owing to the needs of the late His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman the proposed trip was cancelled—the amount then approved was \$13,650. Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding this ASA, the question has been raised in this House and outside as to whether it is not a camouflage for SEATO, but the Government and the Honourable the Prime Minister have not clarified that point. The lack of clarification would only go to strengthen the very strong feeling that ASA is a satellite organisation of the now discredited SEATO.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the feeling that ASA is a satellite of SEATO is strengthened by the fact that of the three members of ASA two of them are members of SEATO. Therefore, if those two members, Siam and Philippines, are full-fledged members of SEATO, it would be, perhaps, that when it came to taking decisions Siam and the Philippines would take decisions in favour of SEATO, or taking a SEATO line inside ASA; and Malaya being in the minority would have to submit to a SEATO line within ASA. Therefore, we would like to have a clarification on this point, and we would want to know whether ASA is genuinely an independent organisation, and what proposals it has to raise the standard of living of the masses in these territories, or that it is just a small liaison between the top officials only. I would submit, Sir, that no international organisation today has very much value, if it is not directed towards the upliftment of the people economically, socially and politically—basically economically—of the masses of the regions concerned. In this respect, I would like to make an observation that that is the failure of SEATO, because it did not do anything at all to uplift the masses in the SEATO region, economically or otherwise.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether I can help the Honourable Member. From time to time we had tried to explain that SEATO is a defence treaty among all these countries—I cannot remember some of them at this moment—but I think the Honourable Member is well aware that SEATO is made up of all those countries which are in the Western bloc. On the other hand ASA is an economic agreement between Philippines, Thailand and Malaya. It has got no defence matter in it at all and that alone will explain to the Honourable Member that its object is entirely different from that of SEATO. The intention is, as I have said and I say again, to build up a strong economy among these three countries; and the only way to do that is to try to bring these three countries together and concentrate our efforts on the matter of economic stability and all matters connected with culture, so that we could bring all these people within this area very much more closely. This ASA organisation is not confined to these three countries alone. All countries in South-East Asia were invited but some of them did not think it advisable to join, but it is up to them—we are not trying to force our views on others, but if they wish to join they are welcome at any time, except China and all countries with communist affiliations.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$45,080 for Head S. 19 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 22 to 27—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the Treasury is responsible for four Heads of expenditure I think I can take them together. I accordingly move that expenditure under Heads 22, 23, 25 and 27 covering expenditure of \$188,991, \$7,000,000, \$10 and \$119,338 respectively be approved.

Mr. Chairman: Could you give the total amount of all that?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I haven't got that but I have given the expenditure for the four Heads separately.

Sir, of the nine items appearing in the Second Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1961, four are items of Charged Expenditure and the reasons why additional provision is required in each case have been explained in the Treasury Memorandum which has been placed before you as Command Paper No. 51 of 1961. I should, however, draw the attention of Honourable Members to a printing error which has occurred in Sub-head 5 of Head 10—Charged Expenditure—of Command Paper No. 50 of 1961. The word "injury" has been left out at the end of the Sub-head and the correct title should be "Compensation for damage to property and for personal injury."

The other five main items appear in the Supply Expenditure portion of the Supplementary Estimates. The need for additional funds under each of the Sub-heads involved is also explained in the Command Paper, but I think it would be helpful if the reasons given in support of supplementary provision under Sub-head 42, Head 22, Treasury, were explained further.

It is the practice for payment of pensions to Malayan Government pensioners resident in India to be made by the Indian Government on behalf of the Federation Government. This is a service which the Indian Government renders free of charge. Under the system in force, the Indian Government makes payment to the pensioners from its own funds and then presents a statement of account to the Accountant-General, Federation of Malaya, for reimbursement of the payments which have been made. Reimbursement in respect of those claims which can be readily checked have been made over the years from time to time but the sum of \$188,991 has been outstanding in respect of the period since 1943. It has not been

an easy matter to check all these payments owing to the fact that many of the relevant records were lost during the period of the Japanese Occupation and further, in some cases, supporting vouchers did not accompany the claims and appear to have been mislaid in transit. However, after considerable correspondence and a personal visit to India by our Accountant-General, it has been decided that the outstanding claim of \$188,991 should be settled in full and the provision now sought will recoup the advance which has been made from the Contingencies Fund.

I should also, perhaps, say a few words to supplement the explanation given in the Command Paper for the provision required under Head 23—Contributions to Statutory Funds. The \$7 million is required in order that the capital sum of the Supplies Department Trading Account may be increased from \$40 million to \$47 million. As Honourable Members are no doubt aware, this Account is used for the operation of a scheme which involves the purchase of all locally grown padi and rice offered to Government at the guaranteed price of \$15 per picul for good dry padi delivered at mill door. The recent large increase in the domestic crop coupled with the deflation of world prices for rice has made it necessary for Government to hold larger stocks of rice than in the past, thereby necessitating an increase in the working capital of the Account.

The other three groups of Sub-heads, in respect of which supplementary funds are required, are described in paragraphs 33, 34 and 35 of the Command Paper which is before the House. As the explanations have been clearly set out, I think no further comment is required from me.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$7,308,339 for Heads 22 to 27 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 29—

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

Mr. Chairman: Order! I do not think that is your usual place. You should stand up in your usual place and then move.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I am sorry, Sir.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, on a point of clarification, I do not think that Ministers, like other Honourable Members, have any specific places allotted to them.

Mr. Chairman: It is difficult for the Members to know which Minister is moving—it is difficult for them to know unless the Ministers are in their usual places. That is when moving only. (*To Dato' Dr. Ismail*) You are not moving now, so it does not matter.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Is it your wish that the Ministerial Bench should also have name plates?

Mr. Chairman: No, but I think when moving they should sit at their usual places.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure of \$150,615 for Head 29 be approved. Sir, without these funds, the National Tuberculosis Control Campaign could not have been implemented in 1961 and there would have been a delay of seven months. This vote, therefore, was urgently required to launch the National Tuberculosis Control Campaign according to our plan. The vote covers the following:

- (i) Uniform and staff-clothing for nurses, hospital attendants and other staff approved under Personal Emoluments for the control plan;
- (ii) printing and stationery, new forms and health education pamphlets for the plan—these

forms and pamphlets were required for B.C.G. Campaign, case-finding campaign, notification and progress reports, tuberculosis clinic work, State tuberculosis case-registers—in all 21 forms were involved and thirty pamphlets were prepared with the assistance of the Colombo Plan Adviser from Australia;

- (iii) transport and travelling including diverse wages for implementation of the B.C.G. campaign and the case-finding campaign including home visiting; this was also required for transport and commuted allowances for nursing sisters and nurses from the eleven States who attended special courses in Kuala Lumpur Centre for Tuberculosis Control Campaign;
- (iv) equipment including office equipment for the Control Campaign, syringes, needles, laboratory apparatus, X-ray accessories, filing cabinets, etc.; and
- (v) books and periodicals to establish a central library to assist in the implementation of the Campaign.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendahului rancangan ini daripada tahun 1962 ada-lah satu pekerjaan yang baik. Dan saya rasa, di-dalam menjadikan satu chara bahawa jika sa-kira-nya perkara yang saperti ini di-cheptakan permintaan kepada Supplementary Estimates ini, maka saya ingin meminta pertimbangan daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan control T.B. di-negeri ini. Pada fikiran saya apa yang telah di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi ada-lah merupakan control di-dalam perkara² yang di-fikirkan telah di-dapati sa-bagai perkara yang di-bawah perubahan dan rawatan disampaikan kepada pengetahuan doctor atau pun kepada pengetahuan doctor

private. Saya suka-lah sa-kira-nya Menteri Yang Berhormat ini dapat memikirkan kemungkinan mengadakan satu rancangan X-Ray bagi seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan tujuan mengadakan pencegahan berkembang-nya batok kering di-dalam negeri ini. Oleh sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya di-lakukan rawatan dan pemereksaan di-kawasan² luar bandar yang jauh² maka kita dapati banyak orang² yang berpenyakit T.B. sama ada dengan peringkat awal atau pun peringkat menengah.. Sa-kira-nya mereka itu tidak di-beri rawatan dengan lebeh dahulu maka elok-lah di-adakan X-Ray kepada mereka itu. Saya fikir apa yang di-buat di-dalam usaha² control yang lain-nya di-hantarkan di-bandar², di-tempat² yang tidak berhajat tidak akan mendapat faedahnya. Mereka² di-kampung itu akan mengembangkan T.B. di-masa yang akan datang pula, sama ada diri mereka itu sendiri atau bagi keturunan mereka. Saya minta soal ini dapat di-fikirkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri.

Enche' Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam peruntukan wang yang di-belanjakan itu saya berasa besar hati perkara itu telah banyak di-majukan dalam daerah saya, satu perkara yang saya berharap di-pertimbangkan ia-itu dalam perkara orang² yang akan menerima rawatan atau pun menerima nasihat penyakit batok kering di-daerah itu. Di-daerah itu berjauhan daripada Health Centre. Kalau dapat satu kerjasama yang di-buat oleh Menteri itu dengan Pejabat Keretapi atau Pejabat Bas supaya dapat mereka² itu bermurah hati memberi concession ticket bagi mereka² yang datang menemui doctor² ka-tempat itu. Sebab sa-tahu saya perkara ini ada terjadi di-Melaka di-mana masa dahulu tiap² orang yang kena penyakit ini yang ada surat pengakuan daripada doctor maka bas² itu dapat menurunkan tambang untok menyenangkan sedikit kepada mereka yang menanggung penyakit ini.

Oleh itu saya harap dapat Menteri ini membuat satu perundingan dengan Kompeni² itu supaya dapat memberikan kesenangan kepada orang² yang bersangkutan yang mengidap penyakit ini.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the Honourable Member for Bachok that the campaign is now only in its initial stage where we are training the staff, improving and extending T.B. centres in the various States and districts. We also fully realise—and I have said so in this House before—that tuberculosis cases are not, as many people seem to think, confined to the overcrowded areas in the towns. There are a good proportion of tuberculosis cases in the rural areas. As soon as the stage of training of staff is progressing well, then the work will be further extended into the rural areas—mainly in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas we will emphasise the preventive side, that is the B.C.G. vaccination for babies and for pre-school going children.

In reply to the Honourable Member for Temerloh, I will look into his request that concession tickets be given to tuberculosis sufferers to go for treatment. But I know, that the Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis spends over a million dollars a year for purposes such as the case quoted by the Honourable Member. The Social Welfare Services Lotteries Board gives annually a grant of about \$900,000 to the Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and some little time ago I think half the proceeds of one lottery, which amounted to \$250,000, was also given to the M.A.P.T.B. So, the M.A.P.T.B. is co-operating very well with the Government in this national tuberculosis campaign.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$150,615 for Head S. 29 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head S. 31—

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 31, amounting to \$928,105, stand part of the Schedule.

As is stated in Command Paper No. 51 of 1961, the amount is required to acquire land on the Stadium Hill, which will be a virtual acropolis for Kuala Lumpur in the years to come, because this place contains the Merdeka Stadium, which is the national symbol of independence, the Tunku Abdul Rahman Park, the Chin Woo Stadium and the Victoria Institution. All these are associated with sports and culture and it will be most inappropriate to construct residential accommodation right in the centre of these public places which now form one of the main attractions in Kuala Lumpur. Construction of the Stadium Negara will enforce the foregoing statement, apart from the great shortage of open spaces in the middle of the town.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$928,105 for Head S. 31 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 41 and S. 42—

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to move that Head S. 41 totalling \$149,680 and Head S. 42 totalling \$20 stand part of the Schedule. I do not propose to give further explanation, because they are well explained in Command Paper No. 51 of 1961.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$149,700 for Heads S. 41 and S. 42 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 55, 56 and 60—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta Kepala 55, 56 dan 60 di-jalankan dengan sa-kali gus. Kepala 55 minta timbangan wang sa-banyak \$5,600 dan telah pun

di-terangkan sebab²-nya dalam Command Paper 51 chuma saya menambah menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Ahli² yang bekerjasama dalam Railway Economic Commission. Kepala 56 Civil Aviation sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan itu oleh kerana hendak membuka Padang Kapal Terbang baharu Kuala Trengganu kerana hendak menambahkan kaki-tangan-nya bagi menjaga di-kawasan itu.

Berkenaan dengan Kepala 60 telah pun di-terangkan di-sana satu jumlah dan tidak payah-lah saya tambah lagi.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kepala 55 ini ia-itu di-minta kepada Yang Berhormat supaya membelanjakan dan telah pun di-belanjakan sa-banyak \$5,600 dan penyata itu telah pun keluar di-bukukan di-Dewan ini, saya sukalah supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat itu membuat Penyata-nya di-sini bila Kerajaan hendak memberikan pertimbangan² di-atas pandangan ini dan bila pula hal ini akan di-jalankan bagi kebajikan perkhidmatan keretapi dalam negeri ini.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Wakil Bachok ia-itu saya sendiri pun telah mendesak Kerajaan supaya apa segala pengakuan yang elok itu dapat di-laksanakan tetapi ada satu bab berkenaan dengan kewangan saya minta-lah rakan saya supaya memberikan timbangan yang saksama supaya perkara itu dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh lekas lagi. Saya akan siarkan kepada orang ramai bila dapat keputusan-nya kelak.

Question put and agreed to.

The sum of \$331,987 for Heads 55, 56 and 60 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads 63 and 65—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Head 63, \$201,787, stand part of the Schedule. The Explanatory

Statement here is fairly clear and I do not think much more need be said about this.

Mr. Chairman: Head 65 is under you also. Would you like to move them together?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, Sir. Shall I move it separately or together again?

Mr. Speaker: You can move it now.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I also beg to move that Head 65, a token sum of \$10, be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, \$153,986 ada-lah harga 11 buah motor-car di-beli bagi menggantikan motor-car yang lama bagi Menteri² ini yang di-fikirkan tempat² itu tidak-lah ekonomik. Saya minta Menteri Yang Berhormat itu satu sahaja, ada-kah pembelian motor-car wang sa-banyak \$153,986 bagi 11 motor-car ini ada satu asas di-luluskan oleh pehak yang berkuasa atau pehak yang tertentu atau pun menurut kehendak Menteri itu sahaja.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: These cars are pretty old. The cars that were used before—the American cars—had run their lease of life. They are found to be not only uneconomical but also bad. Therefore, we felt that we have to change these cars and to replace them with good cars.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya ta' hendak bangkitkan dua tiga kali dalam perkara ini tetapi yang saya hendak tahu, adakah pembelian itu di-atas asas yang telah di-tetapkan oleh satu² pehak atau Menteri itu membeli motor-car itu. Saya rasa kalau tidak keberatan Menteri lain pun boleh membeli-nya.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, Mr. Speaker. These cars were in fact subject to a check up by the Public Works Department and they themselves felt that they were of no more economical value.

Mr. Chairman: That is not the reply.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: May I have the question again, Sir?

Mr. Chairman (To Enche' Zulkiflee): You better speak in English. I am sure you can do that (*Laughter*).

Enche' Zulkiflee: But it is my policy not to speak in English here.

Mr. Chairman: Never mind about that. For the sake of the Minister.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Yes, Sir, for the sake of the Honourable Minister I will do my best. The question is whether those cars are bought in accordance with certain policy laid down by the Government, or are they just bought in accordance with the wishes of the Ministers themselves. Have you a scale as to what type of motor-cars are to be bought for them? These are my questions, Sir.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was the decision of the Cabinet. These cars were old and the Cabinet felt that these cars had to be changed, because Ministers could not be going about in cars which break down frequently. That really is the answer.

Enche' Zulkiflee: With due respect, Sir, still I think he did not answer my question.

Mr. Chairman: Have you any policy with regard to the purchasing of these cars?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Well, Sir, the policy of the Government is that when the cars get old, we change them (*Laughter*). That really is the answer.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Yes. It is the policy of any individual that when his car gets old, he changes it; but the question is whether you change it with the same type of car or whether you change it with a better type of car. If that is the case, what is the scale for a Minister's car? Have you any scale? If you do not have a scale, please say that "We do not have a scale."

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, there is no scale as such laid down for a Minister's car. I will take the Honourable Member's question in two sections. One is, what is the policy relating to cars. The policy relating to cars is that, as with all Government vehicles, when they prove to be uneconomical, we change them. Now, what type of cars are to be used by Ministers. We have no particular scale as to what type of cars are to be used for Ministers, but we try to stand by the normal range of cars—say, the Chevrolet range, the Mercedes, and such like—and we do not go to, say, the Cadillac range or the Rolls Royce range.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$201,787 for Head S. 63 and the sum of \$10 for Head S. 65 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

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

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

THE RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYA BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the reconstitution of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and for matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

As Hon'ble Members will note from the explanatory statement attached to the Bill, the Rubber Research Institute is at present constituted under the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Enactment, 1934. With the setting up of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board in 1959, whereby control of the research policy of the organisations financed by the Malayan Rubber Fund is now vested in the Malayan Rubber Fund Board under the chairmanship of the Controller of Rubber Research, it is now necessary for the Rubber

Research Institute to be reconstituted to fall in line with this major re-organisation.

The Rubber Research Institute, together with its sister organisations—the Natural Rubber Producers Research Association in Welyn Garden City near London and the Natural Rubber Bureau with its offices in the major rubber consuming countries of the world—are financed principally from a cess levied on exports of rubber from the Federation. The total expenditure of these organisations is of the order of \$12 million per annum.

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya has had a long and chequered history. It will be interesting to relate that it had its origin in 1926 with a Director and a nucleus of scientists which included the scientific staff formerly employed in Malaya by the Rubber Growers Association and a scientist seconded from the Department of Agriculture. In 1928, the Institute secured an area of 2,000 acres in the Sungei Buloh forest reserve for the opening up of an experimental station. The work of the Institute had hardly begun when, in the world-wide depression of the early 30's, the rubber producing industry suffered a major set-back. During that period, expenditure on research was reduced followed by a consequent retrenchment of staff and reduction in salaries and the work of the Institute came to a near standstill.

With the gradual improvement following the economic recovery, rubber producers in Malaya, impressed by the notable advances in rubber plantation practices made in Java and Sumatra, called for a thorough re-appraisal of the organisation and work of the Rubber Research Institute. A commission was appointed in 1933 and as a result of the commission's recommendations, notable changes were made in the constitution, management and direction of the work of R.R.I. and these were embodied in the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya Enactment, 1934,

which has been the legislation governing the functioning of the R.R.I. until today.

In line with the reconstitution of the Institute steps were taken to provide the funds for the running of the Institute to be secured on a firmer basis and in the same year the Rubber Regulation Enactment (which was introduced to implement the International Rubber Regulation Agreement of 1934) was brought into force. The Malayan Rubber Fund (which was the forerunner of the present Malayan Rubber Fund) came into existence, and with this financial stability, the Institute was able to build up an adequate specialist staff and emphasis was given for the first time to the establishment of advisory services for rubber smallholders. Major capital developments, the building of modern laboratories and the extension of the R.R.I. Experimental Station at Sungei Buloh were undertaken forthwith. From 1935, there followed a period of orderly and fruitful development of the Institute, such development gaining momentum with each year until the outbreak of the war in 1939. With the Japanese occupation in 1941 the work of the R.R.I. suffered another set back—a great deal of damage was done, irreplaceable records were lost, equipments were spoilt, and much of the continuity of field experimental work was lost.

In 1949, following a period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, a five-year programme, which provided for the expansion of all services financed by the Malayan Rubber Fund, was launched. The adoption of the five-year research programme together with the Government's financial guarantee enabled the R.R.I. to expand and gave the Institute the much-needed stability. Recruitment of qualified staff was intensified and long-term fundamental research was embarked upon with a much greater degree of confidence than had been provided in the past. Today, the Institute has six main divisions at its Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and an

experimental station at Sungei Buloh covering an area of about 3,000 acres.

I need hardly say that through the skill, initiative and perseverance of the staff of the Institute, it has been able to build up over the years a fund of scientific knowledge on rubber research which is second to none in the world. The R.R.I. is today acknowledged as one of the world's leading institutions on rubber research, and its scientific and other officers have made notable impressions not only in international scientific forums but also in industry and commerce the world over. Many of the technical officers have made their skills and experiences available to other natural rubber producing countries.

With the changes in the post-war position of the natural rubber industry as a result of the introduction and phenomenal expansion of the synthetic rubber industry, both the Government and the Industry are keenly aware that rubber research must proceed with the utmost vigour if natural rubber producers are to maintain a fair share of the world's expanding demand for new rubber. It is hoped, therefore, that with the re-constitution of the Institute as envisaged in the Bill coupled with the provision of adequate financial resources, the Institute will be able to embark on a more vigorous programme of research in the crucial years ahead.

I am aware that it is necessary to maintain the high standards of efficiency of the R.R.I. and consequently the need to keep a highly trained and experienced staff. Nevertheless, it is equally desirable to build up a reservoir of Malaysians with scientific skills who will be able in due course to run the Institute. I am glad to be able to announce that a programme for Malayisation of the R.R.I. has been formulated which has as its policy the immediate cessation of all appointments of expatriate officers on permanent terms, the gradual replacement of existing expatriate staff with Malayan officers and the provision of scholarships both

at under-graduate and post-graduate levels to Malaysians to do specialised training both in Malaya and overseas in order to equip themselves to fill the highest posts in the Institute. In future, only where suitably qualified Malaysians are not available will expatriates be employed and that will be done only on short term contracts but in exceptional cases where the efficiency of the Institute is likely to be affected, vacancies may be filled by expatriates on a long term basis. As a first step, a new post of Deputy Director (Administration) has been created in the Institute which will be filled by a Malayan. He will assume responsibility for administration of the Institute and relieve the Director of much of the routine administrative work of the Institute.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new features in the Bill are—

Firstly, the composition of the new Board of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya provides for a more balanced distribution between Government and industry representatives;

Secondly, the authority of the Board of the Rubber Research Institute to consider and approve the budget of the Institute has been transferred to the Malayan Rubber Fund Board. It is the duty of the new Board, however, to ensure that expenditure is in accordance with the estimates approved by the Malayan Rubber Fund Board;

Thirdly, decisions relating to salaries and terms of appointment of the Director and the senior staff of the Institute is now vested in the Malayan Rubber Fund Board;

And lastly, the Director and Deputy Directors of the Institute are now appointed by the Minister on the recommendations of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board after consultation with the Coordinating Advisory Committee.

I would like to emphasise here that there was very close consultation with the Rubber Producers Council and the Malayan Rubber Fund Board during the drafting of this Bill, and I am glad to say that these bodies representing the rubber industry have agreed to this Bill in every detail.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on one very important aspect of the speech given by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry. As Members of this House are quite aware, the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya can be said to be a special reserve for the expatriates. Local officers, Malayan officers, working in the Rubber Research Institute are most dissatisfied and are most frustrated. The Assistant Minister has mentioned here that among other things it is very important to create a reservoir of Malaysians, who can eventually take over the running of the Rubber Research Institute. These are very fine words, but let us examine the policy with regard to Malayanisation in respect of which the Minister took great pains to explain to us.

What is actually happening in the R.R.I.? It is stated here that they are adopting a progressive policy of Malayanisation by a system of scholarships and by a system of recruiting expatriates should local officers not be available. However, my point here is this. If we understand the term "Malayanisation" correctly, Malayanisation does not mean that one has to wait for an expatriate to reach his term of service, to reach his retiring age. If we do that, it is not Malayanisation, as a Malayan succeeds to a post by virtue of the fact that an expatriate has retired and the post is not specially Malayanised.

On the question of Malayanisation, I put it to the Minister concerned that no positive effort is made to Malayanise. Can the Minister tell this House honestly that there are no local officers, senior officers, who are in a position to take over? I am sure the Minister, if he is honest, cannot deny to this House that at the present moment there are Malayan officers in the R.R.I. who are qualified, and in some cases better qualified than serving

expatriate officers, and who can take over the administration of the various Departments and administer them most efficiently. And yet the Minister concerned has not put forward any methods whereby a serving officer, who has the qualifications and who is in a position to take over, can be appointed to that position. So, I put it to the Minister that as far as Malayanisation is concerned no positive effort is being made whatsoever. It is a well-known fact that in some Departments like the Smallholders Advisory Service, like the Estates Advisory Service, local officers are in a position to take over from expatriate officers—and it is no use paying lip-service to the question of Malayanisation by merely saying that "we are going to adopt a progressive method on Malayanisation" while actually doing nothing about it.

Another matter which has given rise to concern among the employees of the R.R.I.—and it is a matter which is driving a lot of employees to seek employment outside the R.R.I. in private mercantile firms—is the rather inequitable method of the salary schemes. If we study the salary schemes of the R.R.I., we will note that they have a very peculiar system of what they describe as "A" Scheme and "B" Scheme. Let me ask the Minister, "How do you judge that a person should be in the "A" Scheme or in the "B" Scheme—is it because of his qualifications or is it because of degrees and other qualifications?" If we study the Report of the R.R.I., we will discover that there are some expatriate officers without any academic qualifications whatsoever, without any degrees, without any diplomas, who are put on the "A" Scheme for the simple reason that they are expatriates. This is a legacy of the past, and I see no reason why the present Government, which is an independent Government, should adopt the same old policy without doing anything about it, whereas at the same time we find a number of Malayan officers with very good academic qualifications—and quite a number of them have even higher qualifications than those of

expatriates—being placed on the “B” Scheme. What is the Government doing about it? They have done practically nothing, in spite of the fact that they have been in power for the past few years. These are matters which should be looked into in any re-organisation of any body or of any statutory corporation. In the interests of justice and in the interests of eventually developing into a position whereby Malaysians can eventually succeed expatriate officers, the primary duty of the Government is to see to it that as far as conditions of employment are concerned, as far as promotions are concerned, there is justice in them and that a person will be promoted in accordance with his ability and in accordance with his qualifications.

I am afraid that as far as the R.R.I. is concerned, this pre-requisite is absent. We know very well that as far as the R.R.I. is concerned, expatriates have a very favourable position due to past legacy, and due to the fact that the organisation as such is run by expatriates. I would like to urge the Minister concerned to look into this matter and to devise ways and means, whereby he can give this matter the consideration it deserves. Unless and until this is done, I am afraid the question of Malayanisation will be a very slow process. The Minister may have all his objects of Malayanising the R.R.I., but if this fundamental grievance is not being remedied, I am afraid more and more local officers will resign from the R.R.I., and I cannot blame them for doing so.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Yang Berhormat Kementerian ini ada menyebutkan berkenaan dengan synthetic rubber dan tujuan² R.R.I. ini untuk menjalankan usaha penyiasatan yang lebeh berkesan lagi daripada yang sudah². Ini tentu-lah satu langkah yang baik bagi kemajuan negeri ini. Tetapi saya suka hendak menarek perhatian lagi kerana ekonomi negeri ini sangat-lah

bergantung kepada hasil getah-nya. Kalau-lah sa-kadar kita mengadakan penyiasatan² sahaja sa-bagaimana tujuan Undang² di-dalam Fasal 11, cераian 3, saya berasa kita mungkin menghadapi kechiwaan bagi negeri ini dengan sebab kemajuan synthetic rubber yang kita tengok dalam dunia ini mengugut keadaan hasil getah kita. Dunia dengan keadaan-nya ada sekarang ini sa-makin maju dalam bahagian kimia dan kemajuan² yang lain bahawa perusahaan getah dengan yang pada kita sekarang ini akan ketinggalan kalau tidak-lah kita daripada bahagian research ini berusaha bukan sahaja menyiasat tetapi menyediakan formula yang baharu bagi getah kita ini walau beberapa banyak sa-kali pun ada-nya getah synthetic yang di-hasilkan di-tempat² lain. Bahawa dengan ada-nya formula dengan hasil getah kita keluarkan di-sini bahawa formula yang akan di-sediakan itu tidak-lah menewaskan dan merosakkan keadaan hasil ekonomi kita yang bergantung kepada hasil getah negeri ini.

Jadi, saya berharap pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan menjalankan itu bersama dengan mengadakan penyiasatan dan membentok formula yang boleh mengatasi perlawanan dengan synthetic rubber, bagaimana synthetic rubber boleh menjatuhkan natural rubber maka natural rubber menyediakan formula yang sa-suai dengan perkembangan ekonomi berdasarkan dengan perkara² yang saperti itu.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is to carry on the views expressed by my Honourable friend from Tanjong. We have been given to understand that local officers, who are at present serving under expatriates in the R.R.I., are not being taught the jobs by the expatriates. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is most necessary that in this very vital Institute those people at the top, who happen to be expatriates at the moment, should co-operate unselfishly with the local Malayan officers who are beneath them, so that in course of time they will be properly trained to take over

the reins of the Rubber Research Institute in their own hands. Sir, we voice this view so that the Government will remove one more impediment in the path of full Malayisation of the Rubber Research Institute.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir bin Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menjawab apa Yang Berhormat dari Besut tadi berkenaan dengan shor-nya tentang usaha memajukan getah asli itu. Memang itu-lah dasar-nya yang di-jalankan oleh pihak R.R.I. dan juga pihak² di-London sana.

Berkenaan dengan perkara² lain maka saudara saya akan menjawab-nya.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I need not deal with the points raised by the leader of the PMIP as my Minister has already dealt with them.

As regards the points raised by the Honourable Member for Tanjong and the Honourable Member for Daman-sara, they seem to be alike—there is no doubt about that and I will lump them together in my reply. The Honourable Member for Tanjong obviously did not get his facts right—perhaps his brief did not contain all what the dissatisfied few in the R.R.I. would care to give him. He pointed out that the appointments to Division A and B is a matter of concern to him. I would like to make it clear to this House that in the case of Division A officers, applicants require an Honours Degree to begin with and 10 years post-graduate experience. Where these qualifications are filled, then Malaysians with such qualifications are usually appointed direct to Division A; and where such qualifications are not filled—usually the lack of the requirement of 10 years post-graduate experience—they are appointed to Division B according to the terms of their appointment and then when the qualification of 10 years post-graduate experience is obtained they are usually promoted to Division A. As far as the Malayisation policy in the R.R.I. is

concerned, even without the Socialist Front voicing their voice, as they usually do all over the place, we are quite aware of the necessity—at least on the question of national pride—and of course bearing in mind not to impede the efficiency of the R.R.I. at any time we will adopt a progressive policy of Malayisation.

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 15 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

Sitting suspended at 12.00 noon.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

SEATING OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security this morning raised the question of the seating of Members in this Chamber, and, in particular, the seating of Ministers, and I think I should say a few words to clarify the matter.

The House will be aware that under Standing Order 2, the Speaker—I quote—"may allot a seat to every member and may vary such allotment from time to time, as he may think fit." Such an allotment was made on my instructions soon after the inauguration of Parliament in 1959, and remains in force at present. It is quite correct, however, as the Honourable Minister of Internal Security has pointed out, that Ministers do not have specific places allotted to them. That was done in accordance with the practice in the British House of

Commons and of other Parliaments of the Commonwealth, where it is usually left to Ministers themselves to arrange in what order they shall take their places in the Chamber in order of seniority after the Prime Minister. That is what has actually happened in fact.

Such being the case, I think it is both desirable and convenient for all concerned for Ministers, whenever it falls to their lot to conduct public business in this Chamber, to do so from their accustomed places.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(MOTION)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menandatangani ia-itu perjalanan Majlis Meshuarat berkenaan dengan urusan Kerajaan pada hari ini akan di-kecualikan daripada syarat² Peratoran Meshuarat 12 (1) sa-hingga pukul 10.30 malam ini.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of the House in respect of Government business this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1) until 10.30 p.m.

THE MALAYAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (INCORPORATION)

BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to incorporate the Malayan Red Cross Society and for purposes connected therewith" be read a second time.

Sir, it is my privilege and pleasure to invite Honourable Members to accord a second reading to this Bill, which has already passed through all stages in another place.

It is a sad comment on this, the twentieth century, that man's inhumanity to man shows every sign of increasing rather than decreasing. In consequence, when we see a body of men and women voluntarily working together to assist in raising standards of health, to carry out humanitarian works, to mitigate the evils of today, we cannot but encourage them.

This Bill seeks to give legal recognition and status to the Red Cross Society in this country by making it a Corporation.

I do not think I need dwell at great length on the history of the Red Cross Movement, whose humanitarian deeds are recognised throughout the civilised world. For centuries, attempts have been made by nations and by individuals to mitigate the horrors of war, but it was not until about a hundred years ago that a Swiss gentleman, one Henri Dunant, witnessed the battle of Solferino. He was so horrified at the carnage and the suffering of the wounded that he devoted the remainder of his life and his entire fortune, to establishing an international society to secure the welfare of all people, of all races and creeds, both in time of peace and in time of war. So was born the International Red Cross. May I say here, Sir, that the red cross symbol has nothing—I emphasise "nothing"—to do whatsoever with the Christian religion or, for that matter, with any other religion. It is basically the Swiss flag with colours reversed—the White Cross on the red background became the red cross on a white background as a tribute to Henri Dunant and his nation—Switzerland. The Red Cross emblem is intended to be international and neutral and to signify one thing only i.e. respect for the individual who suffers and is defenceless, who must be aided, whether friend or enemy without distinction of nationality, race or religion.

So, as time went on, many nations organised their own national Red Cross in the framework of the Inter-

national organisation. Britain was one of the earliest to do this, and naturally encouraged the formation of Branch societies in the colonial or dependent territories. Thus it happened that the Malayan Red Cross Society was a branch of the British parent body. With the achievement of Merdeka, the Federation of Malaya Branch decided to set up on its own and to continue the excellent work which had been done before. This Bill will now give the Society its corporate status.

I should like to refer Honourable Members to the purposes of the Society, which are set out in Clause 5 of the Bill. It is stated in Clause 5 as follows:

"The purposes of the Corporation shall be—

- (a) in time of peace or war, to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world;"
- (b) in time of war, to furnish voluntary aid to the sick and wounded both of armies and non-belligerents, to prisoners of war and to civilian sufferers from the effect of war, in accordance with the spirit and condition of the Geneva convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field, signed at Geneva on the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-nine;
- (c) to perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to the said Convention.

So, Sir, the essence of the Society is that it is composed of volunteers, who are not paid by Government although the Government does give a measure of financial support to the Society; it is not, therefore, under Government control. As Minister of Health I would not wish it to be under my control—my knowledge of it enables me to say with complete confidence that its independent activities are of the most beneficial nature and are an adjunct

and an addition to the services rendered by the Government.

I, therefore, commend this Bill to the House. In doing so, I would appeal to the entire nation to support this society. It needs money for its great work, and I appeal to all concerned to give generously whenever appeals are made by the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society. Even more important, however, is the question of personal service: I would urge more citizens to join the Red Cross as active members. I am sure that the spare time which they sacrifice will be its own reward—perhaps the greatest reward of all—in serving others. May I also pay a warm tribute to all those who, in the past, have laid the foundations of the present Society? Their splendid work in the past is the challenge to us for the future: but it is a challenge which we Malaysians are prepared to meet.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri mengalu²kan Rang Undang² ini, dan di-dalam menerima Rang Undang² ini saya mengingatkan bahawa pada satu masa dahulu saya ada bertanya berkenaan dengan sama ada mungkin bahawa Red Cross ini di-gantikan menjadi Bulan Sabit, tetapi Kerajaan telah menjawab perkara itu tidak begitu mustahak. Dan pada hari ini dengan ada-nya Rang Undang² ini tentu-lah di-maksudkan bahawa Pasokan Palang Merah Malaya ini akan berjalan dengan sifat asal-nya. Sunggoh pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah menjadi soal sangat kapada kita tentang rupa dengan ada-nya Bab 4 dari Rang Undang² ini yang mengatakan bahawa tujuan bagi pertubohan Perbadanan ini ia-lah untuk memberi satu pertubohan yang terbuka dengan tidak ada perbezaan di-atas asas ugama, bangsa dan politik kepada semua orang di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah satu asas

yang laju yang saya berharap di-dalam pelaksanaan-nya akan di-perhatikan dengan sungguh² oleh mereka yang bertugas dalam Pasokan Palang Merah Malaya. Jangan satu masa pun di-gunakan atau di-isharatkan penggunaan Perbadanan negeri ini bagi maksud lain dari maksud yang berseh ini. Sa-kira-nya berlaku sa-suatu yang menunjukkan demikian, maka tujuan baik dan berseh yang ada pada Pasokan Palang Merah Malaya ini akan dengan sendiri-nya hapus.

Oleh kerana tujuan-nya tepat Bab 4 dari Perbadanan ini menuju kepada penubuhan sa-buah Perbadanan yang terbuka saya berharap di-ambil perhatian oleh Perbadanan ini supaya kegiatan² yang di-sibarkan ka-kawasan yang jauh dari bandar supaya mereka ini dapat menjalankan kerja yang kebajikan saperti yang di-tujukan oleh Perbadanan yang hendak kita luluskan Undang² pada hari ini.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the point raised by the Honourable Member for Bachok, I can give a categorical assurance that the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society will stick to the principles and objectives as enunciated in this Bill, particularly in Clauses 4 and 5.

Sir, with regard to the request made by the Honourable Member for Bachok made previously to change the Red Cross to Red Crescent, I think that matter.....

Enche' Zulkiflee: Sir, on a point of explanation, in fact, I did not mention that.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: I am sorry.

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 13 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS BILL

Second Reading

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to enable effect to be given to certain international conventions done at Geneva on the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-nine, and for purposes connected therewith" be read a second time.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I need detain the House long over this Bill. Its bulk may appear formidable, but, in fact, it does little more than re-state the position which has existed in this country for half a century or more.

The Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross are very closely allied, and their whole existence is to mitigate the horrors of war. For centuries, mankind has been plagued with warfare, some of which may, perhaps, have been necessary or inevitable. Whatever may be the philosophical approach—whether we condone or connive warfare—the fact remains that much of the attendant human suffering is totally unnecessary; and it behoves us to do our utmost to reduce any such suffering, whether physical or mental, to the absolute minimum.

The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 are set out in the Bill between pages 7 and 122. I believe that their general terms will be familiar to all Honourable Members. Basically, we can say that the principal aims are to secure the welfare and health of those who are wounded; to guarantee, so far

as is possible, the humane treatment of prisoners of war; to immunise from military action hospitals, hospital ships, ambulances and aid posts by prescribing an international emblem for their identification; and to prevent the wanton destruction or misappropriation of property in the course of hostilities. Honourable Members will see that in Clause 3 (1) on pages 1 and 2 of the Bill, we ourselves declare that any grave breach of the conventions shall render the person responsible liable to a maximum of life imprisonment (if the breach has resulted in the loss of life) or fourteen years for any other contravention. The grave breaches are set out in the various conventions, and I quote their general purport:

“Wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment;

Use of prisoners in connection with biological experiments; (Hitler's henchmen killed innumerable thousands of prisoners and internees in the name of medical experiments);

Forced labour and imprisonment of protected persons;

Denial of the right of trial;

Taking of hostages;

Wanton destruction or appropriation of property.”

I have named only a few of these severe breaches, and I am sure Honourable Members will definitely agree that a nation which condones such breaches can only put itself beyond the pale in world society.

What we are now legislating is something we have always taken for granted in the past; legislation, in fact, existed before independence but was in the form of an Act of the British Parliament, which as protecting power was responsible for these humanitarian measures. Now that we are independent, it is obviously only right and proper that we should enact our own legislation, and I now invite this House to do this thing.

Finally, may I turn to Part III of the Bill on pages 6 and 7? We have written into this Bill the provisions of

the Geneva Red Cross (Control of Use) Ordinance of 1959 which was approved by the former Legislative Council after independence. This is no new provision, but merely tidies up our legislation. I do not think I need once again stress that the Red Cross has nothing to do with religion—that point was made by my Honourable friend, the Minister of Health, when he moved the Federation of Malaya Red Cross Society Bill. There has been some misunderstanding in the former Legislative Council, and more recently in another place, on this score. All we wish is to protect a symbol which is used by most nations, most creeds and most races to identify establishments or persons who are to be free from physical attack in the course of their humanitarian work. Obviously, if each nation decides on its own symbol there will be a multitude of symbols which can only cause confusion. I might mention that I have been informed by the Red Cross Society that the vast majority of the Muslim nations use the Red Cross rather than the Red Crescent for exactly that reason—the avoidance of confusion.

I, therefore, commend this Bill to this House and hope it will receive the same approval and endorsement as was accorded to it recently in another place.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah berhajat hendak mencheritakan pendirian saya berkenaan dengan ini oleh sebab perkara ini dapat di-agakkan. Saya suka supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat dapat memerhatikan satu perkara di-dalam Bab 9 daripada Undang² ini, sebab kita maseh di-dalam Jawatan-Kuasa lagi. Dalam Bab 9 di-nyatakan bahawa ada-lah salah bagi sa-siapa pun dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran daripada Menteri untok menggunakan maksud² perniagaan atau perdagangan bagi apa² maksud pun menggunakan apa² tanda yang mengandongi design emblem dan sa-bagai-nya—A, B dan C. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah

satu syarat yang baik dan bertujuan supaya mencegah orang² menggunakan tanda² tersebut bagi kepentingan mereka itu tetapi yang susah-nya saya fikir di-zaman moden ini ada-lah kerana penalty yang di-buat di-Bab 10 yang ada di-dalam Undang² ini ada-lah:

"10 (1) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Part of this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of section 11 be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and to forfeit any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem, design or words, as the case may be, was or were used".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, \$100 pada zaman moden ini tidak mahal walau pun ada buroh² yang tidak dapat \$100 tetapi bagi orang² hendak menjalankan perdagangan dan perusahaan sa-kali dia dapat menggunakan emblem atau design bagi Perbadanan Palang Merah ini dia akan mendapat untung yang banyak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan-lah soal for future atau soal \$100 tetapi soal kesalahan sa-saorang itu menggunakan tujuan² yang lohor atau tujuan yang ikhlas dan baik yang di-tubuhkan oleh persatuan international. Pada pandangan saya ini ada-lah satu kesalahan dan saya suka-lah menarek perhatian Menteri Yang Berhormat ini memikirkan bahawa orang² yang berlaku seperti ini dan kemungkinan berlaku-nya saya rasa tidak-lah terlalu jauh orang² ini melakukan seperti ini daripada pembalasan yang akan dia dapat lebeh besar dan sa-kira-nya Menteri Yang Berhormat ini memikirkan ini saya rasa ada-lah lebeh memberi keuntongan kapada Perbadanan ini.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menumpang menjawab soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok itu. Memang benar apa yang di-katakan itu, ia-itu benda yang akan orang gunakan untuk faedah yang terlampau kecil. Tetapi saya fikir tujuan bagi Red Cross sa-kira-nya pekerjaan macham itu di-dapati maka ia akan di-bawa ka-Mahkamah dan di-denda.

Jadi, chara yang sa-macham ini nampak-lah kapada orang ramai bahawa jika tanda itu bukan kerja² yang di-buat oleh Red Cross, ma'ana-nya menggunakan tanda itu bukan tujuan Red Cross maka Red Cross akan mencegah-nya supaya tanda atau emblem itu jangan di-pergunakan atau di-permainkan oleh orang ramai. Jadi, saya memang-lah bersetuju fine itu kecil bukan-lah kita hendak memberi fine yang lebeh tetapi supaya orang ramai mengambil perhatian ia-itu symbol Red Cross itu tidak boleh di-gunakan sa-lain daripada badan Red Cross sahaja. Pada fikiran saya orang ramai tentu tahu dan juga kedai² seperti yang di-katakan sa-orang doctor menggunakan symbol Red Cross kalau di-ketahui oleh Medical Association tentu-lah doctor itu akan di-ambil tindakan. Jadi, Red Cross ada-lah memperliharakan symbol itu untuk tujuan Red Cross sahaja.

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 13 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First Schedule, Second Schedule, Third Schedule and Fourth Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE RAILWAY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Railway Ordinance, 1958" be read a second time.

Sir, the Bill is simple and straightforward. It seeks to provide representation for the Associated Malay Chambers of Commerce of Malaya on the Port Swettenham Board. The existing section of the Ordinance, which it seeks to amend, provides representation for the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and the Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce. I don't think I need say anything more, Sir.

I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

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

THE ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Arms Act, 1960" be read a second time.

Sir, I regret that the Arms Act, 1960, which was approved by the House in June, 1960, has not yet been brought into force. This is because much preparatory work had to be completed, particularly in regard to the drafting of new forms which we had to print for the first time in the national language as well as in English; and also for the reason that when the

arrangements were being made for bringing the Act into force some practical difficulties were encountered and these had to be overcome. The amendments proposed in this Bill will, we hope, remove these difficulties which would have impeded the smooth administration of the new Act and also in some respects inconvenienced the public.

I do not intend to take much of the time of the House in detailed explanation of the new clauses, the reason for which will be apparent from a reading of this Bill.

Clause 2 provides an amendment of Section 6 because the sub-section as at present worded could lead to abuse, without, of course, the knowledge of the Government concerned, and would render more difficult the task of the Police who have to check to see that arms are carried with proper authority. Under the present legislation, Government Departments obtain from the Police a permit for members of their staff who in the course of their duty are required to carry arms and there is no reason to believe that the present practice causes inconvenience. The amendment proposes in fact to leave things as they are at present. If in any circumstances exemption is required and a case is presented to me, I shall be happy to consider the application—for such cases Section 51 of the Act was designed.

An interim licence issued under Section 14 gives to the holder the same right of use of the arm as permanent licence, though of course for a limited period of one month only. Neither the Customs Department nor the Treasury saw any need to be associated with the issue of such a licence. On the other hand, the House will agree that it is important to ensure that the issue of an interim licence is under fairly close control by the Chief Police Officer and the amendment proposed to Section 14 (4) will facilitate the exercise of this control by the Chief Police Officer.

The extension of the powers of delegation provided by Clause 4 of the Bill is to meet a practical need. Much of the work connected with the issue of registration licences under this Act is done by the Officer in Charge of the Police District and quite a large proportion of the Officers in Charge of Police Districts are not gazetted officers. Without this amendment, the work would have to be distributed to other officers in the Contingent imposing an unnecessary burden on them as well as delay the issue of licences and permits.

Clause 5 introduces a new section to resolve the difficulty that will arise in those areas where the Police Contingent responsible jurisdiction for administration does not coincide with the State boundary. The Cameron Highlands, for example, are in Pahang, but administered by the Perak Contingent and there are a number of such areas.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (REPLANTING) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

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

that a Bill entitled "The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund (Amendment) Act, 1962" be read a second time.

Sir, the Bill provides for two amendments to the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952 which are found to be necessary with the introduction of the Rubber Export Duty (Penang) Act, 1961 and the new Section 13 (2) of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

The purpose of the amendment in Clause 2 is to enable a cess under Section 7 of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952 to be levied on rubber exported from Penang. At present, the replanting cess under Section 7 of the Ordinance is collected on rubber produced in Penang and on rubber exported from the Federation other than Penang. Previously, Penang rubber was not subjected to payment of export duty but with the introduction of the Rubber Export Duty (Penang) Act, 1961 which became effective from 1st January, 1962, rubber exported from Penang now attracted duty at the same rate as that exported from the principal customs area of the Federation. Hence, in order to enable the collection of replanting cess to be made legally, Section 7 of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952 has to be amended to provide for the replanting cess to be levied on rubber exported from Penang.

The purpose of the amendment in Clause 3 is to reword Sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Ordinance to conform to present practice. The section as at present worded states that funds required for the purpose of the Government Rubber Replanting Schemes are charged on the revenues of the Federation. Under the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957 all Charged Expenditure should be paid from the Consolidated Fund and accounted in the Consolidated Revenue Account, unless a law allows it to be paid from moneys accounted in the Consolidated Loan Account or the Consolidated Trust Account. At present, funds for

the replanting schemes are made available from the Development Fund as these schemes are essentially of an investment nature. But the Development Fund is accounted in the Consolidated Trust Account. In order to regularise the present practice, it is now proposed that the section be amended so that funds required for the replanting schemes should be paid from the Development Fund, and if there is insufficient money in the Development Fund, the expenditure may be met from moneys account in the Consolidated Revenue Account. The amendment is merely consequential and involves no change of policy or intention. The amendment has been made to take effect retrospectively from 1st January, 1961 as this is the date of the coming into force of the amended Section 13 (2) of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

Sir, I would like to inform the House at this stage that I wish to move an amendment to Clause 3 of the Bill during the Committee stage. My Ministry has been advised by the Parliamentary Draftsman that Clause 3 as it stands in the Bill needs to be reworded so that payments under Section 15 (1) of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952 will not be restricted to monies held for the credit of the Development Board, since the Government is required to provide the whole of the monies under Section 15 (1). The *rewording* of Clause 3 of the Bill has been circulated to Honourable Members and I shall move for the adoption of the amended wording at the appropriate moment.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Dato' Pengerusi, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda berkenaan dengan Bill ini di-sebutkan "Penang". Jadi Penang biasa-nya di-

fahamkan ia-lah negeri Pulau Pinang, tetapi sa-benar-nya saya di-sabelah Seberang Perai ada-kah orang di-sabelah Seberang Perai termasuk gulungan Penang ini. Kalau dapat Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda itu menegaskan ma'ana atau erti-nya Pulau Pinang atau pun negeri Pulau Pinang.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite clear that when you say "Penang" and also mention that this is effective in those areas outside the Customs Principal Area, then you must mean the Island of Penang.

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' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Clause 3 be amended by deleting the whole of Clause 3 and substituting therefor the following new clause which has been tabled in this House:

"Amendment of Section 15.

3. The monies which are to be provided by the Government for the purposes of Part III of the principal Ordinance shall be defrayed out of the Development Fund and, insofar as the monies held for the credit of the Development Fund are insufficient, from monies held in the Consolidated Fund, and accordingly, for the words 'and are hereby charged upon the revenues of the Federation' appearing in Sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the principal Ordinance there shall be substituted the words 'defrayed out of the Development Fund and, insofar as the monies held for the credit of the Development Fund are insufficient for such payment, from monies held in the Consolidated Fund'."

I do not think that it is necessary for me to explain further, as I have already done so in my opening speech.

Mr. Chairman: You should have done it at this stage—at the time when you move the amendment. Would you repeat the reasons why.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have said earlier on, the purpose of the re-wording of this Clause is that it is the considered opinion of the Parliamentary Draftsman that, if it stands unamended, payment under Section 15 (1) will not be restricted to monies held for the credit of the Development Fund since the Government is required to provide the whole of the monies under Section 15 (1). The amendment proposed will regularise the procedure for which the amendment is intended.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not seen the notice of amendment. According to our Standing Orders it says "at least one day's notice of any proposed amendments shall wherever practicable be given"; and as far as I am aware, this thing has just been tabled a few minutes ago.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, it is the practice and behaviour of the Socialist Front Members to try and display their own ignorance. I believe the proposed amendment was tabled many days ago, and if the Socialist Front Members did not choose to look at their papers tabled in this Parliament, surely, it is no fault of ours (*Laughter*). Further I think it is justifiable for me to mention, since he referred to a slip of paper, that that slip of paper produced—held up by the Member for Tanjong—does not concern this Bill at all; it concerns the Life Assurance (Compulsory Liquidation) Bill (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: For your information, there is no paper at all.

Mr. Chairman: (*To Enche' Tan Phock Kin*): I hope in future you

will arrange your papers properly (*Laughter*).

Amendment put, and agreed to.

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

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

THE INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Internal Security Act, 1960" be read a second time. There are two amendments to the Internal Security Act, 1960, as proposed in this Bill and they are as follows:

Firstly, Section 41A provides that the Minister charged with the responsibility for internal security may by order direct a statutory body to refer the question of any appointment to that body to him; and it also confers power on him to veto an appointment which is, in his opinion, prejudicial to the interests of the Federation. The purpose of this section is to ensure the exclusion, from the staff of a statutory body, of persons with communist connections or other serious character defects. It is a necessary measure for safeguarding against subversion, espionage, leakage of information and sabotage of vital installations. In view of the importance of statutory bodies to the country and of their close connection with the Government, it is considered that similar security safeguards as are now adopted in respect of appointments to the Government service should be applicable to these bodies.

Sir, at this stage, I would like to take the opportunity to assure the House that it is never the intention of the Government to veto applications from candidates for appointment purely on political grounds. The provisions of this proposed amendment will, however, be invoked against persons, who

are considered to be a security threat to the country, whatever their political affiliations.

Secondly, Sir, in regard to Section 41B, provisions similar to the proposed amendment were previously contained in the Education Ordinance of 1957—Sub-section (4) of Section 59 of this Ordinance provided that the Registrar, if he was satisfied at any time that a school was being used for purposes detrimental to the interests of the Federation, or of the public, or for the purpose of instruction that is detrimental to the interests of the public or of the pupils, or as a meeting place of an unlawful society, and that circumstances so required, may declare the school to be unlawful and such declaration could take effect forthwith. Before the repeal of the Education Ordinance, 1957, it was the intention of the Government to retain the provisions of Sub-section (4), Section 59, in the Education Act, 1961. However, on advice, this Sub-section was omitted from the Education Act, 1961, as it was felt that it would be more appropriate in the Internal Security Act, in view of the fact that the subject matter of the sub-section related mainly to subversion. Thus it can be seen that the purpose of this amendment is not to seek new power, but merely to transfer the power to order the immediate closing down of a school—which could have been retained in the Education Act of 1961—to the Internal Security Act. It may also be pointed out that under the Education Ordinance, 1957, this power was exercisable by a Registrar of Schools, and under that law he exercised his power by declaring the school to be unlawful and striking it off the Register, whereby the school ceased to exist as such. It is felt that the closing of public institutions such as a school is a matter of grave public concern and, therefore, it would be more appropriate that the closure of such an institution could be only for so long as circumstances require and that the power to close it should be conferred on a

Minister, who is answerable to this House.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here in this House today on behalf of my Party to oppose this undemocratic and dictatorial measure in no uncertain terms, because this evil measure that is proposed today has got very serious consequences upon the rights of our people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very simple study of the new Clause 41A, which I will read now, will show the dangers that it poses and threatens to the rights of our people. Sir, the new Clause 41A reads as follows:

“(1) Where any written law confers any power relating to any appointment upon any person, body or authority constituted under such law, the Minister may by order require that before making any appointment, that person, body or authority shall submit to him—

- (a) a list of the names of the persons from whom such appointment will be made; and
- (b) such other information as may be specified in the order.

(2) Such person, body or authority shall not appoint or recruit any person whose appointment is in the opinion of the Minister prejudicial to the interests of the Federation.

(3) No person otherwise than in the course of his official duty shall disclose to any person any communication which he may have received from the Minister under Sub-section (2).”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, by asking this House to sanction this new Clause 41A, the Minister is asking this House to give him powers of victimisation of honest people seeking promotions under any body lawfully constituted in this country. The Minister is seeking powers to veto those candidates, whom his Party does not like, from being appointed to a particular post. Sir, we know that the words “to the interests of the Federation” mean one

thing in the language of the Alliance Government: they mean "to the interests of the Alliance Party". So, any person who would be unwilling to be a party tool of the Alliance Government will have forfeited forever any chances of promotion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here we have a very secret procedure of getting names, getting any information asked for, and then blacklisting certain persons, telling the persons in authority, under any body that has been constituted—and there are very many of them in our country—that "So-and-so" and "So and so" shall not be promoted or appointed. This means that this Minister, whose utterances by no means give confidence to the people of this country that they can expect fairness from him or his Government, is going to have absolute powers of blacklisting or blackballing anyone that he or his party or, perhaps, anyone in his party does not like. So what will we have? The entire machinery will be built up under the operation of this Clause 41A into a sycophantic organisation, which will try to please the Minister in his every whim—and, Sir, you will find that only that class of persons will get appointed, or will rise after their appointment as they are prepared to sell themselves to the will and pleasure of the ruling party today. This will result in less able, less qualified people, people with less integrity, or no integrity at all, coming to the top, with the result the best people who have the interests of the country at heart more than the interests of any party being left behind, thus resulting in a loss to this entire nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this respect I would like to say that putting this very evil measure in the hands of a Minister who has, at the slightest provocation, not hesitated to rain threats on the Opposition, I think, is a most unwise thing. Sir, I hope the Honourable Minister will not now say that we are afraid of this. I will tell him that it is not we, the eight Members of the Socialist Front here, who want to be promoted or appointed by

him, but it is the neutral people who are in the service of this country, who without regard to party politics are trying their best without publicity to serve the interests of this country. Sir, in that light, we reject this Clause 41A.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now come to Clause 41B which reads as follows:

"(1) The Minister, if he is satisfied at any time that a school or educational institution is being used—

- (a) for a purpose detrimental to the interests of the Federation or of the public; or
- (b) for the purpose of instruction detrimental to the interests of the public or of the pupils; or
- (c) as a meeting-place of an unlawful society,

and that the circumstances so require, may make an order closing such school or educational institution for such period, not exceeding six months at any one time, as may be specified in the order."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has just mentioned that this provision was contained in the Education Ordinance, and that it is being transferred into the Internal Security Act. If this clause was meant purely for educational purposes, why is it not retained in the Education Ordinance? If it is meant only for educational purposes, why is it being put into the hands of a Minister who has the police in his hands, who has the C.I.D. in his hands, and who has the Internal Security Act in his hands? Why is it being put into such hands, and for what purpose? We know that these powers will not be put into the hands of this Ministry without some consideration, or some plans already made, because the purpose of giving this power to this Minister is for him to act; and when he does act we know that any school which perhaps has not opted to receive full grants under the Rahman Talib Report can be said to be used for purposes detrimental to the interests of the Federation or of the public and that school is closed for six months without the Minister having to answer anyone. Mr. Speaker, Sir,

we know that there is controversy on the question of education—we know there is controversy, and when there is controversy, when certain schools are being forced to give up the Chinese language and to take over the national language as the medium of instruction and being forced to convert into English-medium schools, schools which resent this policy of the Government can incur the wrath of this clause. And, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as coming events cast their shadows we can say that the arrest of students recently and their release may be indications that the slightest suspicion will cause this Ministry to close entire schools. We know that perhaps there may be teachers in a certain school who do not entirely agree with the policy of the Government, but they are within the law not to opt to take grants-in-aid from the Government. They are still within their right—the Government has not said it is illegal for a school not to opt to take grants in-aid. The Government has not said that, but we know from recent incidents that this Government has not hesitated to cancel the teaching certificates of teachers, that this Government will not hesitate to victimise schools which are not prepared to opt to take grants-in-aid from the Government, and this Clause 41B can be used by the Government to brow-beat these schools into perhaps not having certain teachers in them against whom the Government cannot produce valid reasons to cancel their certificates. This is an additional weapon of oppression that this Ministry is asking today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the exercise of this power, the sole master is the Minister in charge of this Ministry. It is an absolute power and I ask the Ministers not to be too gleeful, because power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely; and I will say that this absolute power in the hands of this Minister bodes ill for the future development of our country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Clause 41B says that the Minister, if he is satisfied

at any time that a school or educational institution is being used for a purpose detrimental to the interests of the Federation or of the public, may close the institution for six months. We know that today syllabuses are provided for schools, and if any school is not complying with a syllabus, it can be made to comply with the syllabus as you have school inspectors—or do you mean to tell us that they are sleeping? Do you mean to say that your Education Department is worthless, that your inspectors cannot do their work? Is that what you mean to impress on us? Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is ample machinery to see that syllabuses are complied with.

Further, Sub-clause (c) says “as a meeting-place of an unlawful society.” Sir, we know that schools are used for teaching, and it may happen that the Honourable the Minister may tomorrow find that perhaps the students of a certain school or the teachers of a certain school may meet and say “We want to continue as an independent school.” The Government not liking this, although that is not illegal, might say that the teachers are holding illegal meetings and close the school; or the students there might voice certain grievances—for instance, it has happened in a certain prominent school—and without any enquiry, without finding out anything, perhaps to save themselves from an embarrassing situation, the Minister will go and close the school for six months. So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from what I have said, this is a most sinister piece of legislation that has come up to this House. Although the Internal Security Act is a very evil provision and an undemocratic Act, these two clauses—Clause 41A and Clause 41B—will provide the poison fangs of the evil Internal Security Act, and it is the people of Malaya and the freedom of Malaya that will suffer from these two poison fangs, which the Minister is asking us today to fix on to the Internal Security Act. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Party's stand today is that unequivocally,

unreservedly and completely we reject this most sinister legislation.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the statement made by my colleague the Member for Damansara in respect of the new Clause 41B. To support his saying that the Minister may use this power to curb members of the schools, if they do not fall in line with Government policy, I wish to illustrate this more fully as to how it can happen. For instance, quite recently, there is a school in Kajang called the Yuk Wah High School. The managers of that school held a meeting to decide whether the school should or should not be converted to the National-type School, and in that meeting they decided not to convert. Afterwards, the Honourable Member for Sepang went to tell the managers of the school that they had made an illegal decision, that was not the thing to do, and that the Government would take action on them if they want to uphold their illegal decision. Because of this, Sir, they were intimidated to hold another meeting and, of course, they had to decide that they would convert to the National-type School. Such things have happened, Sir, and I say that if this sort of power is given to the Minister, most sinister things can happen and the liberty of the people to decide for themselves would be deprived. Therefore, Sir, I sincerely think that this Bill is giving too much power to the Minister; and even thought it has made a Member, like the Member for Sepang, to think in a certain way in his constituency which is bad enough, it will be worse if such power is given to a Minister. And as my Honourable colleague has said that power corrupts I sincerely hope that it will not corrupt so absolutely.

As regards Clause 41A, my contention is the same: that it is only a guise, because on the face of it, it aims to deal with subversive activities, but in practice it would be that people who are impartial, who are neutral, who would not like to fall in line with the twin—due to the famous twins of

the Minister—will not be able to hold a post in many of these statutory bodies. If this is the case, then certainly this Bill is nothing but a step towards a more dictatorial government in our country.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew (Sepang):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to hear the statement of the Honourable Member for Rawang. I do not think he is staying in Kajang and I am sure he did not know what happened in Kajang. Sir, I am a member of the Board of Management of the Yuk Wah Secondary School. I attended two meetings which were called by the Chairman of the School Committee, and the meetings were held in Kajang Merchant Club. The first meeting, according to my opinion, is illegal because I found that although the meeting was for members of the Board and supporters, but a lot of the members of the Socialist Front attended the meeting. These members are neither members of the Board nor are they supporters (*Applause*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore I reserved the right, as a member of the Board, to say what is right and what is wrong. I did not force anyone of them to accept to convert this particular school into a National-type secondary school. I explained the policy of the Government but unfortunately the Chairman of the Socialist Front stood up and said that I tried to gain publicity, that I tried to make this meeting a public rally. Whether this sort of meeting is legal or illegal, I do not know.

The second meeting was called at a later date, and something also happened. Slogans were found in the school and posters were found in the streets. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a politician and I did not do anything to interfere or influence the members of the Board and the supporters.

As a result of the happenings at the second meeting, a third meeting was called. Copies of a letter by the Education Department, Selangor, were circulated to the parents of pupils asking them whether their children

would like to study in a National-type secondary school, or an independent school, or any other school, and the parents made up their minds to select the National-type secondary school—about 71 per cent of the parents made their decision to select the National-type secondary school (*Applause*). Therefore, Sir, this school was converted into a National-type secondary school.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know some of the members of the Socialist Front; I can at any time produce their names and addresses to the Police if they were to challenge me outside this House (*Laughter*). Let them deny it. I know so-and-so is a member of the Socialist Front, and I know so-and-so is a member of the Communist Party. This group of people are all in the so-called Socialist Front in the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is my explanation.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: We are not in Committee; you cannot speak again.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: On a point of clarification only, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but not very long.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak on a point of clarification. The Member for Sepang did admit and did confess that he actually stated that the first two meetings were illegal, and that he even threatened some of the people there (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that the Honourable Member for Rawang did not clarify and elaborate what happened at the meeting stated by the Honourable Member for Sepang. During the meeting, which was supposed to be a supporters' meeting, many people, who are even under the age of 21 and who did not pay even a single cent to the school, attended the meeting, and these are

the Socialist Front supporters. I do not know what they were there for. For the information of the Honourable Member for Rawang, most of the supporters and parents in Kajang supported the Government policy and therefore decided to convert the school into a National-type secondary school. This was shown in their later meeting. Had it not been for the disturbance of the members of the Socialist Front in the Kajang Yuk Wah Secondary School, I think there would not have been such a rouse. As for the part of the Honourable Member for Sepang, he has, as he said, every right to point out that the meeting was not legal; and he has every right to point out that the supporters of the Socialist Front have no business to be there. Thank you.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana tujuan Rang Undang² ini bagi mengemaskan Undang² Keselamatan Negara yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini, dan oleh kerana telah mendapat jaminan daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa Undang² ini tidak di-salah gunakan bagi sa-barang maksud yang lain daripada keselamatan negara, maka saya menyokong Rang Undang² ini (*Tepok*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam sa-buah negara seperti kita ini tentu-lah terpaksa banyak chara² yang patut di-perbuat bagi menchegeh supaya jangan berbalek keadaan negeri ini kepada keadaan² yang telah lalu yang kita ada dalam-nya.

Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya mengulang apa yang telah saya sebutkan dahulu dalam Dewan ini bahawa yang amat mustahak dalam membuat Undang² yang keras seperti ini ia-lah dalam pelaksanaan-nya sedikit tegas dan tegas di-atas tujuan asal. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana Undang² ini bertujuan bagi mengemaskan Undang² Keselamatan Negara, maka saya suka menarek pandangan Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya di-fikirkan sama ada maseh menasabah beberapa perkataan yang ada dalam Undang² ini yang dahulu-nya Undang² ini ada

dalam Undang² Pelajaran dalam negeri ini ia-itu "The Minister, if he is satisfied at any time that a school or educational institution is being used—(a) for a purpose detrimental to the interests of the Federation or of the public; or (b) for the purpose of instruction detrimental to the interests of the public or of the pupils; or....." Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkataan "or of the pupils" lebih layak di-letakkan dalam sa-buah Undang² yang bersangkutan dengan Undang² Pelajaran. Saya berpendapat bahawa sa-kira-nya telah di-sebutkan seperti dalam bahagian (a) dan (b) hingga perkataan "public" itu, perkataan "or of the pupils" tidak-lah lagi mustahak dipakai, sebab ia itu tidak ada lagi benar² bersangkutan langsung dengan Undang² Keselamatan Negara. Dahulu boleh jadi perkataan seperti ini menasabah di-tetapkan, kerana ia itu di-letakkan dalam Undang² Pelajaran yang ada kait-mengait-nya dengan murid sekolah, dan pada masa ini perkataan "public" telah pun dengan sendiri-nya berma'ana termasuk di-dalam-nya "the pupils".

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harga yang di-bayar oleh kita bagi mewujudkan sa-buah Undang² Keselamatan Negara itu ada-lah besar, hingga kita terpaksa membuat beberapa peratoran yang mengikat diri. Oleh sebab yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan oleh sebab hendak mengawal kepentingan perjalanan demokrasi dalam negeri ini, saya suka-lah minta penjelasan supaya "specific" daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan Ceraian (2) dalam Bab 41 ia-itu "Appeal" yang hendak di-buat kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Nampak pada kita apa yang kita buat dengan kelulusan syarat 1 dan 2 daripada Rang Undang² ini akan menimbulkan rasa tidak puas hati kepada beberapa pihak sama ada perkara itu benar atau tidak. Tetapi, di-sini orang² yang merasa bahawa dia di-dzalimi atau teraniaya, maka dia boleh-lah dalam masa sa-bulan membuat bantahan terhadap "perintah menutup sekolah itu" kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong, yang keputusan-nya dalam perkara itu

ada-lah mu'tamad, dengan tidak boleh di-bawa ka-dalam mana² Mahkamah pun. Saya suka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya di-bayangkan sa-chara "specific" oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat apa procedure atau perjalanan perundangan yang benar² akan berlaku sa-kira-nya perkara bantahan ini di-kemukakan kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong? Ada-kah perkara itu akan di-lakukan dengan "discretion" daripada Yang di-Pertuan Agong, atau perkara itu pada akhir-nya bergantung kepada shor² yang akan di-kemukakan oleh Kabinet berkenaan dengan perkara itu?

Hal ini mustahak di-nyatakan dengan jelas kepada Dewan ini supaya rasa terjamin yang Undang² Keselamatan ini dapat di-pegang oleh ahli² di-sini yang akan membolehkan mereka merasa bahawa tidak-lah terlalu berat harga yang di-bayar bagi mewujudkan Undang² Keselamatan Negara.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleagues from Damansara and Rawang have expressed certain apprehensions over the passage of this Bill, and I must say that such apprehensions are not without foundation. The Honourable Minister of Internal Security in the course of his speech has endeavoured to assure this House that the Bill if it becomes an Act will not be implemented with any political bias.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bachok, speaking on behalf of his Party in support of this Bill, has also expressed certain concern over certain clauses, and I would like here to point out that the utterances that have been made from time to time by Members of the Government are responsible for any apprehension which the public may have over assurances given by the Government. It is very well for the Honourable Minister of Internal Security to tell us, "You need not worry. It will not be used for political purposes." If we analyse the utterances made from time to time by the Members of the Government, we can more or less conclude as to whether such assurances have any value or not.

Let me quote one very recent example—the utterance that was made in this House this morning. It was said by none other than the Honourable Prime Minister that the Members of the Socialist Front, because they have expressed certain views against the Alliance Government as distinct from the Federation of Malaya, or His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, are fifth columnists. That is a very harsh phrase to use, but nevertheless it was used and used by none other than the Honourable Prime Minister. So, if the Government or somebody in the position of the Honourable Prime Minister can say in this House that, because Members of the Socialist Front did criticise the Government and make certain expressions of dissatisfaction over the way this Government is run, they are considered as fifth columnists in his opinion, then from that argument it is only natural that the people of this country, and in particular the Members of the Socialist Front, fear that should the Minister be given such power, he may think in a like way; and though he has given us an assurance that there are no political implications at all in the Bill, yet the fear is not unfounded.

Well, let us analyse the Bill as such, and see whether the reasons given by the Minister are correct or otherwise. Firstly, we come to the new Clause 41A. According to the Minister, he has told us that he is not seeking any new power, but, in fact, 41A is a new power. In the past the Minister had no power whatsoever to veto; in the past the Minister had no power whatsoever to demand that names should be submitted to him; and what is the safeguard in this Bill against the Minister acting in a manner to victimise his political opponents? The amendment, as it stands, I submit, has no safeguard whatsoever because nobody is any wiser. No reason is going to be given, because Clause 41A (3) says:

“No person otherwise than in the course of his official duty shall disclose to any person any communication

which he may have received from the Minister under sub-section (2).”

In other words, nobody will be able to know the reason as to why certain people are being excluded, as to the reasons why the Minister has used his legal powers on those persons. So you see, Sir, if the Minister is really sincere about it, then he should consider making some amendments to his original proposal. It is no use giving assurances, but he must act in a manner that will convince us in this House, and the people of this country, that he is sincere about it. So, I would like to suggest to him that he will be able to assure us, and assure the country more effectively, if he is prepared to amend the Bill and to make a provision for the Minister to disclose in public his reasons for using his veto power. Further, there should also be a provision for a person who is aggrieved to appeal to a Court of Law.

With regard to Clause 41B, our Honourable friend from Bachok wants some clarification on Clause 41B (2) in which the board of managers can appeal to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. What is the position here? Anybody who has any knowledge of our Constitution will know that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is a constitutional Monarch and as such His Majesty will have to accept the advice of the Prime Minister and of the Government. In other words, the appeal is a mere formality. If the Minister is of the view that a school should be closed, naturally the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, being a constitutional Monarch, will agree with the view of the Government. So this is, in fact, a camouflage, and I would urge the Government that, if it is really sincere about it, the appeal should be made not to His Majesty but that it should be made to an independent judiciary. So, Sir, it is no use telling us that no political pressure will be used. The Government must act in such a manner that it will not give rise to any suspicion. After all, all Ministers are political figures and it will be rather difficult for political figures to

act without political motive, and I submit, here, that the judiciary is the only body that is free from political prejudices and it is the only body which the public will have confidence in.

Secondly, I would also submit that under Clause 41B the Minister should not be the sole arbiter as to whether a school is being used for purposes which are considered detrimental, because, as I have pointed out, the Minister is a political figure and is bound to have certain political bias. The Minister has also pointed out to us that this is nothing new and that this is really a transference of power from the Education Ordinance to the Internal Security Act. I must say here that either the Minister is trying to mislead us, or that he is very ignorant of the Education Ordinance—so ignorant that he cannot see the difference between a Minister who decides and a Registrar of Schools, who is not a political figure and who is a civil servant. In the Education Ordinance it is the Registrar of Schools. The Registrar of Schools at least will command more confidence, if it is over the question of political bias. He will definitely command more confidence than a Minister, particularly a Minister of the Alliance Government. Sir, I must point out that the Minister is merely trying to mislead this House by saying that there is no fundamental change when, in fact, there is a fundamental change—a change from a non-political figure to a political figure to make decisions.

The proposal put forward by me, I am sure Honourable Members of this House will agree, is a very reasonable proposal. It is consistent with the desire of the Government to give no political bias to its decision, a desire to assure this House that no political pressure will be used. I hope that the Honourable Member for Bachok, after listening to my reasons, will support me (*laughter*) because I would like to move an amendment to the motion, an amendment that will read as follows:

“That the bill be read a second time on this day six months.”

In other words, I propose to give the Minister time to consider the very reasonable proposal by me, and I feel that the Honourable Member for Bachok has also some recommendations with regard to the amendments to the original Bill.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit this amendment to the House.

Mr. Speaker: I think we have a Standing Order here which says that notice of all amendments should be given before it is debated in this House. I am looking for that amendment to the Standing Order which has just been approved by the House.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: One minute! I have not finished yet! If you look up your copy of the Standing Orders and refer to the amendment slip to S.O. 57 (2)—I do not know whether you have got that amendment or not—it says, “At least one day’s notice of any proposed amendment shall wherever practicable be given.....”

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, may I point out that that particular amendment refers to the procedure in Committee of the whole House with regard to a Bill. I am now moving this amendment under S.O. 53 (4) which says, “On the second reading of a Bill, an amendment may be proposed to the question, ‘That the Bill be now read a second time’, to leave out the word ‘now’ and add at the end of the question, ‘on this day six months’.....”

Mr. Speaker: Do you want to delete the word “now” and to add at the end of the question, the words “on this day six months”?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to consider the amendment of yours.

I think this is the best time to suspend the meeting till tonight.

The meetig is suspended till half-past eight tonight.

Sitting suspended at 6.20 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Mr. Speaker (To Enche' Tan Phock Kin): Will you formally move your amendment?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the motion before the House be amended as follows:

"That the Bill be read a second time on this day six months."

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the honour to second this motion (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, there is an amendment to the motion before the House. The question before the House is "That the Bill be now read a second time." Now, it is proposed that the word "now" be deleted and the words "on this day six months" be added at the end of the question. I appeal to Honourable Members that they must confine their debate to that amendment only, because after the amendment has been disposed of, we will be going back to the second reading on the principles of the Bill.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the amendment moved by the Member for Tanjong because of the reasons given by him (*Laughter*). Now, firstly, he said that, according to him, I did say that I never asked for new powers under Section 41A of Clause 2. Now, Sir, I do not mind the

Honourable Member attacking me—I can take it; I do not mind him attacking the policies of the Government—I can take it; but when he tells an untruth to this House and tries to put words into my mouth which I never uttered, I think the Honourable Member should have the decency to withdraw them. If he had listened to my speech very carefully, he would have heard that I did say that in respect of Section 41B, I was not asking for any new powers. Let me quote what I said, Sir, in regard to Section 41B. I said: "Thus it can be seen that the purpose of this amendment is not to seek new power, but merely to transfer the power to order the immediate closing down of a school—which could have been retained in the Education Act of 1961—to the Internal Security Act." Now, that is exactly what I did say. If he had listened to what I had said, just as I have listened to what he has said, he would not have been so hasty as to come to wrong conclusions, which he usually does in this House.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker. I am afraid the Honourable Minister is deliberately misleading the House. I have explained.....

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I challenge the shorthand writer of this House to read what he said, because I did take it down in my own handwriting when he spoke. In regard to Section 41A, he said that I never asked for new power, whereas I did say in regard to Section B. I do not like an untruth and if I am to be contradicted, Sir, I hope the Honourable Member will have the decency to admit what he had said in this House. I demand, Sir, that the shorthand writer read what the Honourable Member said in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: If I may clarify on that point. What a person said is one thing; it should not be taken out of its context. For example,

I have said that—I never deny it—but I have qualified the statement by pointing out that the powers which were vested in the Registrar of Schools are now being vested in the Minister itself. So if one looks at it purely from the point of view of the Minister, in the past the Minister had no such power; with the amendment the Minister possesses the power; and I still maintain that I am quite correct in saying that irrespective of what the Minister thinks.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I still maintain that he was saying an untruth because he did say, when he was speaking on Section 41A, that I was asking for new power, whereas in my speech I did say that in regard to Section 41B I did not seek new power at all, and I hope he has the decency to admit that he did say that in respect of 41A.

Mr. Speaker: We are now debating on the amendment, that is, the second reading of the Bill be passed six months later. If Members will confine on that.....

Dato' Dr. Ismail: No, Sir, I want your ruling. The Honourable Member challenges the accuracy of my statement because I quoted him, and how are we going to prove unless what he said was taken by the.....

Mr. Speaker: After we have finished, then we come back to the debate on the second reading of the Bill. We are now dealing with the amendment. We are now debating on the amendment and what I want to hear is why the Bill should be proceeded with now and not six months later. After the amendment, you can come back to the principle of the Bill, when you will have the right of reply as the Mover of the second reading of the Bill.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Well, Sir, I oppose this amendment because of the reasons given by the Honourable Member, and one of the reasons was that he said I tried to seek new power under Section 41A which, in fact, I do not seek. I admit that I am seeking power

under Section 41B, which is entirely a new one. And secondly, I think if he had taken the trouble to study the National Language properly, he would have known that the Honourable Member for Bachok was seeking a clarification from me as to whether reference to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is in accordance with the Constitution, and he wanted to know from me whether this had gone through the Cabinet to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. So on these two reasons—one because of the untrue statement of the Honourable Member and the other, because of his failure to understand the National Language of what another Honourable Member is trying to convey—I totally oppose this amendment.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to answer the Minister in his rather heaty argument, I would like to find out from him, when he said that he is not seeking new power under the new Clause 41A—he has said that—if he is true to his word—he does not seek any new power under that Clause, then let him forgo that Clause if he wants to remain true to his word. This is on a point of clarification, Sir.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: All right, I will clarify to him, Sir. I read my speech, and if I said Clause 41A in my haste, then I meant Clause 41B, because in my statement in reference to Clause 41B I did say, "Thus, it can be seen that the purpose of this amendment is not to seek new power." But I have the decency to admit my mistake—I meant that in reference to Clause 41B I am not seeking any new power; in Clause 41A I am seeking new power. The Honourable Member for Tanjong said in respect of Clause 41A, but if he had said in respect of 41B I would not have contradicted him.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I do not know which Minister to believe—the Minister who spoke a few minutes ago, or the Minister who is speaking now because he has confused himself as

to which is "A" and "B". I am not trying to be clever, but when he has so confused himself on "A" and "B", how can he accuse us of confusing him on "A" and "B". Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this is a misunderstanding arising from the Minister's own confusion of Clauses 41A and 41B.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Am I to assume that the Honourable Member now admits that the Member for Tanjong did tell an untrue statement. If he did, he should have the decency—as I had—to withdraw that statement.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we admit no such thing and we do not want anyone to assume. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the very beginning the Honourable Minister was going on one argument, that is, he is not seeking new powers under Clause 41A. So, when I asked him to stick to that, and if he is not seeking any new power to forgo this clause, he comes up now and say it is Clause 41B. So, if he wants to set his own argument right, he must start from the beginning to avoid all this confusion, so that we can know very clearly and definitely what the Minister says and what he means to say.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Pengerusi.....

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan sahaja hanya-lah kita hendak membahathkan sama ada Bill ini hendak di-jalankan ini jam juga motion yang ada di-hadapan Rumah ini atau pun 6 bulan belakng. Chakap itu sahaja kerana kita hendak balek principle ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun untuk membangkang chadangan yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Tanjong supaya perbahathan mengenai Rang Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini di-tanggohkan hingga 6 bulan. Jadi bukan-lah maksud pindaan sa-bagai satu undang² yang penoh lengkap, chuma pindaan-nya

kapada dua bab sahaja. Saya fikir ta' payah di-tanggohkan 6 bulan kerana terang di-nyatakan sini perkara 41 (a) dan 41 (b) chuma mengambil beberapa masa sahaja. Dan perkara ini nampaknya mudah hendak memikirkkan. Sa-bagai salah sa-orang daripada Ketua Front Socialist meminta kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua keluar be-ramai².....

Mr. Speaker: Apa ada kena-mengena dengan perkara ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Berkenaan Socialist Front.

Mr. Speaker: Ta' payah-lah—irrelevant.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid: Perkara ini ta' payah di-tanggohkan hingga 6 bulan kerana serang sahaja undang² ini, kerana terang dan nyata kapada kedua bab itu.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now we come back to the original motion "That the Bill be now read a second time". If no other Honourable Member wishes to speak, I shall put the question.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: You have no more right to speak!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I have not spoken on the motion yet, Sir. I spoke on the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Once you moved the amendment, you have finished with your right. You have no more right to speak—that is the practice.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: May I know the relevant Standing Order in regard to that ruling?

Mr. Speaker: Once you speak in the debate on the second reading, that means you have already exercised your right—and you can only speak once.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: May I point out, Sir, that that refers only

to a particular motion. I have moved a separate motion on an amendment. So, I should be entitled to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Before you moved your motion you have already spoken on the principle of the Bill—and that is enough. If no other Honourable Member wishes to speak, I shall put the question.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, I will first try to answer an Honourable Member for whom, although he belongs to the Opposition Bench, I have great respect—that is the Member for Bachok. I have respect for him, because he is a patriot; he puts the security of the country before party considerations (*Applause*) because he said he supports this Bill in the interests of the security of this country.

Ia chuma bertanya kepada saya ia-itu berkenaan dengan Clause 2 Section 41 (a) ia-itu berkenaan dengan public—41 (b) for the purpose of instruction detrimental to the interests of the public or of the pupils. Ia mengatakan ia-itu kalau ta' ada pupil itu patut di-masokkan dalam Education Act. Di-sini maksud-nya—for the purpose of instruction detrimental to the interests of the public or of the pupils—ada kala-nya chara subversive ini bukan-nya ia membuat dalam masa yang di-tetapkan dalam pelajaran kadang² di-gunakan dalam sekolah itu untuk di-jalankan gerakan subversive, jadi pada masa itu termasuk-lah internal security.

Atas soal yang di-katakan bila masa membuat appeal ini ia-itu Clause 2. 41 (b) (2) The board of managers or governors of any school or educational institution, aggrieved by any order made under Sub-section (1), may within one month of the date of the order make an objection against such order to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Well, in practice it has to go through the Minister responsible and the Cabinet before it is submitted to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. That is according to the Constitution. Ia-itu menunjukkan bila hendak membuat appeal atau rayuan itu ia-lah hendak melalui

Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab dan Menteri itu akan membuat kepada Cabinet dan keputusan-nya akan dibawa kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong untuk di-perkenankan. Ini-lah concept dalam kita punya Perlembagaan kerana raja² kita mengikut dalam Perlembagaan ia ta' boleh champor dalam politik dan kalau ada tegoran atau pun pindaan di-datangkan kepada Parlimen atau pun kepada Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab dalam parlimen ini memberi peluang kepada Dewan ini supaya sama ada bersetuju atau membantah apa yang di-buat oleh Menteri dan Cabinet, dan dalam Dewan ini juga boleh di-adakan vote of no confidence. Itu jawapan-nya kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dato Kramat.

Now, Sir, since the Benches on the Socialist Front are occupied by only two Members, I take this opportunity to address them individually, not because I would like to do this preferably but because it is convenient to do so.

Now, I would like first to deal with the Honourable Member for Daman-sara. He has referred to this Bill as an evil thing and should not be passed by this House. The Honourable Member is quite eloquent in English and he would probably understand if I quote an English proverb which says, "Evil is to him who evil thinks" (*Laughter*). To the majority of this country, and to the majority of Members of this House, this Amendment to the Internal Security Act is a necessary thing for the security of this country: probably, because the Socialist Front has been so penetrated by the communists that after mixing very freely with some people, one acquires the habits of those people. He is concerned that this Bill will victimise honest people. I submit, Sir, that this Bill is to protect honest people—honest people in the public service of this country, honest people who are serving in the statutory bodies of this country—and honest people have nothing to hide. It is only those who try to subvert the country have everything to

hide (*Applause*). I am not surprised that from my utterances he and his colleagues have no confidence in me, as the Malay proverb says.....

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, on a point of clarification, I said "the country"—not myself or my colleagues.....

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I am not giving way. To quote the Malay proverb, "Churahkan ayer di-atas daun keladi"—tak lekat. So, whatever jewels I throw to Members of the Socialist Front, it is no use—"it is just like throwing jewels to swines" which, Sir, is an English proverb.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I ask the Minister to withdraw it. It is an insult.

Mr. Speaker: He is quoting an English proverb.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that this is an indirect way of referring to people as swines. So to be fair and above abuse, I would ask that remark be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: So long as it is a proverb, I cannot ask him to withdraw.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I am not responsible for the English language. I am merely quoting.

Mr. Speaker: I hope you will restrain yourself a little bit.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, if the Honourable Member for Damansara would just listen as he would like to talk, he would not have said what he had said in regard to Section 41A of this Bill. He has talked at great length about the Alliance—that by virtue of this Bill, if it is passed, the Alliance will victimise members of the statutory bodies in regard to promotion. Sir, I am sure the Honourable Member is a learned member of the legal profession, and if he had read this Bill carefully he would see that Section 41A refers only to appointments—it does

not affect the promotion of members of the statutory bodies. It is probable, Sir, that the Honourable Member is so anxious that in interpreting this Bill according to the like of the Socialist Front, he even deviated from the truth as stated in the Bill.

Now, Sir, if I have the sole power, absolute power, as has been alleged in his speech, then there is no House of Parliament in the Federation of Malaya. The fact that there is a House of Parliament and that the Honourable Member is free to attack me, even when his facts are distorted, speaks for itself—that this House is based on parliamentary democracy. If he had as much respect for parliamentary democracy, he would not abuse the privilege of this House by trying to say untrue things in regard to this Bill—I cannot infer otherwise than to say that he purposely tried to mislead this House by speaking of promotion when nothing is said in the Bill in regard to promotion in respect of people employed in statutory bodies.

Sir, I come now to the Honourable Member for Tanjong. I hope that when the *Hansard* is published, especially in regard to the debate on this Bill, a proper record will be revealed to this House, and if necessary I will refer the matter to the Privileges Committee in regard to the behaviour of the Honourable Member. He did say that in regard to Section 41A that I was trying to seek new power, while, if he had listened to my speech he would have heard that I said in regard to Section 41B, and I quote what I said—

"Thus it can be seen that the purpose of this amendment is not to seek new power, but merely to transfer the power to order the immediate closing down of a school—which could have been retained in the Education Act of 1961—to the Internal Security Act."

Sir, from my experience as Minister of Internal Security and from my experience in the United Nations, it is a common tactic among the communists to say untrue things and then

refuse to withdraw the untrue statements. It is, as the free world knows, a common communist tactic to twist facts, to twist truth, in order to suit their arguments.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 36 (6): No member shall impute improper motives to any other member. I think the Honourable Minister is abusing his position, being the last speaker, by making allegations without substance and to impute by implication that I, because of what I have said, am actually adopting a communist tactic. That, Sir, is imputing that I am a communist and I challenge him—he may have other facts as the Minister of Internal Security, to prove it to this House.

Mr. Speaker: The way he said it, he does not impute improper motive. (To *Dato' Dr. Ismail*) Please proceed.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now, it is very strange that the Honourable Member for Tanjong—and the Honourable Member for Damansara—should have a sudden liking for an officer in the Education Department. He has said that Section 41B should remain in the Education Act, because that power then would have been exercised by the Registrar-General of the Education Department. I presume it is easy for these two Honourable Members to attack members of the Public Service who are not in this House, but if I am given the power, probably they are afraid to attack me (*Applause*). But I can give them as hard as I could take—in fact, harder (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (6). I am afraid the Honourable Minister is very clearly imputing improper motives. He is suggesting, because of our indication that the Registrar of Schools can act more independently free from political control, that our intention is to attack the Registrar-General of Schools without him being able to reply to us in this House. That is a very clear case of improper

motive, and I submit to you, Sir, that the Honourable Minister should be asked to withdraw the statement.

Mr. Speaker: I regard this as an inference of opinion; it does not impute improper motive. Please proceed.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: So, Sir, by virtue of the fact that I am going to be conferred with this power, and that I am answerable to this House, I think the two Honourable Members from the Socialist Front should both vote for this Bill now, if they really respect parliamentary democracy—it is better to have a Minister who can answer them in this House, who can take and give harder than they can give—rather than to attack a member of the Public Service who cannot answer for himself (*Laughter*) (*Applause*).

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—

Enche' Tan Phock Kin. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister of Internal Security a few questions with regard to Clauses 1 and 2, and I hope that in his reply he will take the trouble to say exactly what he means and not later on to tell us that he did not actually mean what he said.

Coming to Clause 2 of the Bill and in view of the assurance given by him to this House.....

Mr. Chairman: Which Clause are you referring to—41A or 41B?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I am referring first to Clause 41A because of the fact that the Minister took great pains to tell this House not to fear the introduction of this amendment

because it will not be used for any political purpose or with any political bias. So, in view of that and in view of the fact that Clause 41A (3) says that "No person otherwise than in the course of his official duty shall disclose to any person any communication which he may have received from the Minister under Sub-section (2)", it is obvious from this that as far as the action of the Minister is concerned, his vetoing of any appointment, no one is any wiser unless they are informed of the reasons as to why veto powers are being used by the Minister. So in view of that assurance, can he tell us the reason as to why he cannot agree to delete this Clause 41A (3), and also to tell us the reason why he cannot agree to the inclusion of another paragraph to give provision to all those people, who are aggrieved by the decision of the Minister, to appeal to a Court of Law. These are two specific points which I would like the Minister to explain to this House as to why he cannot accept those two very reasonable suggestions.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, I will reply to the second point first, with regard to bringing the case to open Court. (*To Enche' Tan Phock Kin*) Is that the one?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Yes.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I cannot do that because I am given the power under the Internal Security Act passed by this House.

As to the other assurance, it is no use giving an assurance to the Honourable Member. I have given my assurance to the House, and the House has passed the second reading of this Bill. So, I am not going to give an assurance to the Honourable Member and I will give an assurance to the House as I have already given in my original speech.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the Honourable Minister is very stubborn. I was under the impression, and the people of this country were under the impression,

that we believe in parliamentary democracy—we believe in Government by discussion. If an Honourable Minister of the Alliance Government, which professes to believe in democracy, refuses to consider the viewpoints of the Members of the Opposition who, after all, represent a very substantial number of people of this country, by making a statement which is so unbecoming of one, who is the Minister of Internal Security, and of one who professes to belong to a political party that believes in parliamentary democracy, it is, to me, most astounding that a Minister of his standing should give a reply of this nature. If he does not believe in discussion, let him say so very clearly and not confuse the House by making differentiation between this man and that man. After all, I am here not in my personal capacity. I am here as a representative of a constituency which is constituted in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution. If we do not like our Constitution, if we do not like the Opposition in this House, then we should amend the Constitution to make it into a one-party House so that there shall be no election and the Minister shall be in power all the time. It is most amazing that a Minister of such a standing can make a statement of this nature, and I sincerely hope that in the course of this debate he will cool down and speak with proper perspective.

Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak entirely on Clause 2, that is in regard to Section 41A and Section 41B. As has been pointed out, Section 41B has been brought over from the Education Ordinance. Sir, no doubt the Minister has tried to explain to this House, but there is one point on which I would like to have clarification. In view of the fact that when the question of Malaysia was debated the subject of education was to be made separate as far as Singapore was concerned, if this matter comes under the Ministry of Internal Security, then this would apply to Singapore as well

and, therefore, the Minister has the power to close any school in Singapore, whereas if this remains under the Education Ordinance, the Minister of Internal Security will have no power to extend it to Singapore.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like now to touch on Clause 41B. Clause 41B has been a matter of great controversy over which the Minister was very irritated because he said that I mentioned the fact that he is seeking new powers under Clause 41B. Let us look at the position of 41B very carefully. The old Education Ordinance vested the Registrar of Schools with the power to close down schools, if he is of the opinion that the schools were used for a purpose detrimental to the interests of the Federation. The Minister is trying to twist words.....

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid: On a point of order, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut atoran meshuarat waktu dalam Committee, Yang Berhormat boleh.....

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am not giving way, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: (To Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid) On a point of order—berapa?

Tuan Haji Ahmad Saaid: Saya hendak tahu apa-kah pindaan supaya beliau boleh memberi penjelasan diatas pindaan yang hendak di-bahathkan, dalam Committee ini, tidak ada pindaan pun.

Mr. Speaker: May I remind this House that we have already debated the principle of the Bill. We are now in Committee and are only discussing the clauses. If you have no amendment, I can allow you only to seek any clarification from the Minister. Don't take too long—just the points you want clarified.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Very well, on this particular clause, Sir, my concern is this: as I have pointed out, and it is also the desire of the Minister that there should be no political motive.....

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sorry, I can't hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Will you speak a bit louder, please?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I have spoken quite loudly, and if the Minister had been more attentive, he would have heard me. Well, for his benefit I shall repeat what I have said. I shall not only be louder, but I shall be slower and pronounce each word more carefully. On this question, I am suggesting that to eliminate all forms of suspicion of political bias, the power should be vested in the Registrar of Schools rather than in the Minister. I also suggested that there should be a proviso whereby appeal can be made to a court of law. This is consistent with my main argument, that is to eliminate political bias from the whole matter.

There is a fundamental change here with regard to the powers being transferred from the Registrar to the Minister, and if one looks at it purely from the point of view of the Minister, formerly he had no power. Now under this provision he has. So, that is exactly my contention when I argue my case, and the Minister is not going to frighten me into silence by threatening to take action against me under the Committee of Privileges. They have already taken action against me and the people of this country have already known that they are so petty on such matters, and even if they were to take action again the people of this country will not be surprised at all because of their pettiness. I am endeavouring to explain to him what I actually said, so that he will not be confused.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, in reply to the Member for Seberang Selatan, I am not a seer and I cannot anticipate events. So, his question is purely hypothetical at the moment.

In answer to the Honourable Member for Tanjong, I do not accept his suggestions.

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

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

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Rural Development (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Land Development Ordinance, 1956" be read a second time.

This is a simple Bill intended to amend Section 8 of the Land Development Ordinance, 1956. Section 8 of this Ordinance governs the financial policy of the Federal Land Development Authority.

Under this section, as it stands now, the Federal Land Development Authority must balance its accounts taking one year with another, and it has to recover every cent that is spent on the development of any scheme whether the expenditure is for the provision of basic services, development of individual holdings or administrative expenses.

It has been decided that it is only fair and proper that certain items of expenditure incurred by the Federal Land Development Authority should be non-recoverable—expenditure including cost of managing FLDA schemes and the provision of facilities such as roads, office buildings, health centres, etc., etc.

Now this clause, Clause 4 of the Bill, would enable the Authority, on my direction as Minister of Rural Development and with the concurrence of the Treasury, to split the expenditure into recoverable and non-recoverable.

Honourable Members will agree with me that it is only right and fair that settlers should not be called upon to pay the administrative expenses of

running the FLDA Schemes and the provision of the basic amenities. These should be the responsibility of the Government and it is proposed that the Government would give annual subvention to the Authority.

The settlers should only be asked to pay the subsistence allowance, cost of houses and the direct cost of developing their individual holdings.

Amendments to Sections 2 and 5 are consequential to the amendments of Section 8. I trust, therefore, that this Bill will have the support of this House.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 5 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA RUBBER EXCHANGE (INCORPORATION) BILL

Second Reading

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "The Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange (Incorporation) Bill, 1962" be read a second time.

A great deal has been said, is being said and will be said about rubber and I do not for a moment doubt that there is any lack of concern either in

or outside this House with regard to the importance of rubber to the economy of this country. I, therefore, do not propose to go into this aspect of it and, without much ado, realising its great degree of importance, we must do all we can to assure that, not only at the present time but also in the long-term future, we will be able to sell every pound of rubber that we produce. The most fundamental and essential step to take is, therefore, to create conditions in the marketing facilities or organisation in this country so that international confidence in our rubber market can be achieved.

Whilst trading in rubber has been in existence in various parts of the country for as many years as rubber has been produced, such trading has been governed by rules formulated by the trade associations themselves and experience in the last few years has shown that these rules not only require the discipline of members to abide by but also lack the force of law. As the world's largest producer of natural rubber, it is therefore necessary for a marketing organisation to be set up to provide facilities to enable the rubber produced in this country to be marketed on sound lines which would be acceptable in international trading circles throughout the world.

As early as February 1960, the Government announced as a matter of policy that a rubber exchange should be set up in the Federation and appointed a Committee consisting of Government officials and representatives of all sections of the rubber trade and industry to examine what form of market organisation and legislation would be most suitable. This Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that a Rubber Exchange should be set up immediately in the Federation, membership of which should be open to all members of existing organisations connected with the rubber trade and industry in the Federation.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted in principle by the Government, following which a

Drafting Committee consisting of rubber trade and legal experts from the Federation, Singapore, London and New York was appointed to submit recommendations and prepare the necessary legislation, rules and by-laws for the setting up and operation of the Exchange. With the exception of certain modifications, the major recommendations of this Drafting Committee were accepted by Government following which a statement on the setting up of the Rubber Exchange, together with the Report of the Drafting Committee, was published on the 24th October, 1961.

Sir, publicity has already been given to the recommendations in the Report of the Drafting Committee and to the Government's views on the establishment of the Rubber Exchange and they have been well received by the rubber trade and industry in this country.

It is needless for me to emphasise that control of the Federation Rubber Exchange must be vested in the hands of persons who are ordinarily resident in this country. Ordinary membership of the Exchange should be limited in the case of individuals to persons carrying on business and who are ordinarily resident in the Federation or in the case of corporations are either incorporated in or registered under any written law of the Federation. However, in order to maintain the Pan-Malayan character of the rubber trade, the Exchange will operate on parallel lines with the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association in providing contracts, discipline in trade, arbitration, price fixing, etc., including facilities for ordinary dealings in physical rubber and for what is commonly known as hedging. Members of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association in Singapore will therefore be accorded associate membership of the Exchange and it is hoped that there is reciprocity from Singapore. In order to induce overseas traders to participate in the Exchange, provision has also been made for such traders to become overseas members of the Exchange.

Sir, the Government considers that it is necessary particularly in the initial years of the Exchange, that the first Board of Directors should be persons appointed by the Minister but whose terms of office would cease with the coming into force of the first elected Board of Directors. I have said it before but I would like to reiterate here that Government does not wish to control nor interfere with the working of the Exchange, but it is accepted that in the interest of the trade that in the early stages there should be the maximum liaison between the Government and the Exchange. For this reason, there is provision for a Government Director to serve on the first Board of Directors, and it is obvious that a single Government Director out of a total of twelve Directors cannot in any way bring about any Government control or interference in the affairs of the Exchange.

With regard to the choice of the members of the first Board of Directors, I have, in consultation with the Rubber Producers' Council and Federation of Malaya Rubber Trade Association, appointed persons whom I know are persons of standing, and knowledge in the rubber trade and industry. All the Directors are persons ordinarily resident in the Federation. It is the prime concern of Government to ensure that the Exchange, in its infancy, should be entrusted to persons who are able, through their knowledge and experience in the rubber trade, to operate the Exchange successfully. Consideration has also been given to selecting persons to represent the five different classes of members, namely, producers, estate selling agents, manufacturers' buying agents, brokers and dealers. The geographical distribution of the persons selected as Directors has also been taken into account. There is provision for a Director to be nominated by the Rubber Producers' Council to represent the Producers' class.

One of the greatest shortcomings in the present rubber market in Malaya is that there is no statutory force

behind the contracts entered into under the rules of the trade associations. Provision has therefore been incorporated in the Bill to ensure the enforceability of brokers contracts and any broker who intends to conduct guarantee business through the Exchange would be required to furnish and maintain a continuing security to the Exchange. This is, I am afraid, a far reaching innovation—however, it appears to be necessary. Another important innovation which has been introduced into the Federation Rubber Exchange is the provision for the setting up of a Guarantee Fund to meet claims arising in event of the failure of a guarantee broker. A clause has been included in the rules of the Exchange to enable such a Guarantee Fund to be set up. The rules provide that the Guarantee Fund should be built up to an amount in the region of \$2 million by levies on transactions, but the Government realises it will take a long time to build up this Fund. In order to ensure that the Exchange gets off to a good start, Government is therefore prepared to guarantee the sum of \$2 million required to set up the Fund provided that the amount of levy on transactions is to be fixed by Government so long as the guarantee has not been liquidated. The Government is also aware that in the initial years of the Exchange it may not be able to accumulate sufficient funds to meet the cost of running the Exchange, and the Government is also prepared to provide a guarantee in the region of \$150,000 to meet the administration expenses so as to ensure that the Rubber Exchange will operate successfully right from the beginning.

Sir, those are about the main features of the Bill, and I would like to say at this stage that there are a few amendments to the Schedules of the Bill which I will move at the Committee stage, due to some error in the arrangement of the Bill and a few minor printing errors.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-antara tujuan² yang hendak di-jalankan oleh Perbadanan yang hendak di-luluskan Undang²-nya ini ia-lah untuk memajukan bantu dan mengembangkan serta memelihara perusahaan getah pada umum-nya, khusus-nya yang bersangkutan dengan kepentingan Malaya dan orang² yang bersangkutan dengan pekerjaan ini. Saya telah melihat dalam Rang Undang² Perbadanan ini, dan nyata bahawa tugas-nya bagi memelihara ahli²-nya ada-lah dinyatakan. Di-dalam peratoran menyatakan satu daripada jenis ahli²-nya ia-lah seperti yang tertulis dalam muka 15 Fasal (b) ia-itu orang yang menjalankan perniagaan kecil dalam perusahaan getah. Saya harap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya Menteri dapat memerhatikan bahawa di-dalam melaksanakan tugas (a) ia-itu tujuan Perbadanan ini. Soal² yang bersangkutan dengan menambah elokkan penghasilan bagi mereka yang berkebun kecil di-perhatikan, terutama mereka yang tidak mempunyai alat² memajukan dalam hal ini, sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini mempunyai ladang² yang besar yang masing² dari sharikat ladang itu tentu-lah akan menjadi ahli bagi Perbadanan ini tidak-lah chukup dari segi kemajuan ekonomi negeri ini sa-kira-nya di-biarkan mereka yang berladang kecil itu tidak maju seperti sekarang ini, terutama orang² Melayu di-kampung yang getah² mereka itu di-keluarkan dengan mendapat grade yang rendah, yang demikian pendapat-an mereka kecil. Hal ini sengaja saya sebutkan di-sini, sebab selalu-nya apabila perniagaan di-jalankan dengan sa-chara besar²an, maka kerap-lah kepentingan orang² kecil tertinggal dalam-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita dengan ada-nya tujuan (L) dalam Perbadanan ini yang mengusahakan bagi menggalakkan penyiasatan di-dalam guna² getah dia akan menyebarkan hasil penyiasatan itu kepada orang ramai. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat

di-kehendaki dalam kemajuan negara pada masa ini, sama ada perusahaan itu merupakan hasil perusahaan yang sempurna atau yang tidak sempurna semua-nya ada-lah berguna kepada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi membolehkan negara ini terlebih dahulu menggunakan hasil-nya yang utama.

Dan oleh sebab yang demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menyambut baik Rang Undang² ini.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise a small matter for clarification. The Honourable Assistant Minister said that he had appointed the Board of Directors—of course, if I am wrong I stand to correction. Now, on page 7, Clause 13, there is a list of the first Board of Directors; and as we read through the names, we find the names of "Cheah Ewe Keat, who shall be the Chairman" and "Tee Teh, who shall be the Deputy Chairman"; and then come the other names. Now, as a matter of enquiry, I would like to know what are the considerations that a Bill of this nature should state so categorically that Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat shall be the Chairman. What are these considerations that have led to this very strong—in fact, absolute—stipulation that Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat shall be the Chairman.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja. Sa-bagaimana yang kita telah dengar ucapan Penolong Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bahawa Perbadanan ini ia-lah satu perbadanan yang sangat mustahak dan sangat penting bagi kemajuan atau pun perdagangan getah dalam negeri ini, dan dengan ada-nya exchange ini maka dapat-lah perkara pasaran itu di-ator dengan chara yang baik. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu ada-lah smallholder yang banyak sa-kali ia-lah terdiri daripada orang Melayu dan dealers ada juga terdiri daripada orang Melayu seperti yang tersebut dalam muka 10 ia-itu Abdul Jalil bin Aminudin dan Haji Abdul Rahman bin Mahmood.

Tetapi, apabila kita pandang padang muka 7 tentang Board of Directors, tidak ada sa-orang pun orang Melayu yang di-lantek menjadi anggota dalam Jema'ah Pengarah ini. Saya fikir sudah-lah tiba masa-nya bagi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, yang sa-tahu saya suka hendak menolong orang² Melayu dalam perkara perdagangan, elok-lah baginya supaya di-masokkan sa-orang dua menjadi anggota Jema'ah Pengarah. Dengan chara yang demikian sahaja-lah baharu orang Melayu dapat masok dan berlumba² bersama di-dalam medan perdagangan dan dapat belajar pelajaran yang baik yang akan dapat memberi keuntungan dan kebaikan bagi kemajuan perdagangan ekonomi.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab soal yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir, yang sa-benar-nya, perkara itu memang dalam pengetahuan saya sendiri, dan jika Yang Berhormat itu semak dalam Fasal 11 (1) di-situ ia akan nampak ahli-nya akan di-lantek oleh Rubber Producers Council, dan ahli itu ia-lah Ahli Tetap. Ahli² yang di-lantek bagi Lembaga Pengarah itu chuma sa-takat Meshuarat Agong Yang Pertama sahaja. Dengan sebab itu ada-lah di-chadangkan bahawa wakil dari pekebun kechil ada-lah termasuk dalam Fasal 11 (1) ini. Jadi dia akan menjadi Ahli Tetap dalam Lembaga Pengarah itu. Saya harap keterangan ini memuaskan hati Yang Berhormat itu.

Bagitu juga pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan kepentingan orang² kechil. Yang sa-benar-nya, pengundi² saya pun kebanyakan terdiri daripada orang² kechil, jadi saya tidak boleh lupa di-atas kepentingan mereka itu.

With regard to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Damansara regarding the choice of Chairman, I can only refer to the speech of the Assistant Minister, when he explained why it was necessary to appoint the first Board of Directors pending the holding of the first annual general

meeting of this Board; and the reason why we happen to choose Enche' Cheah Ewe Keat to be the first Chairman of the Board is that we consider him fit in every way—he is a loyal man who has proved his worth to the country.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, I would like to know this. There are ten names on page 7 of the Bill, Clause 13. From the reply of the Honourable Minister, are we to assume that the nine names following the name of Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat are names of persons less loyal to Malaya than Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: I have only answered the question on the appointment of the Chairman. With regard to the appointment of the Board of Directors, I will quote the appropriate paragraph of the speech of the Assistant Minister when he introduced this Bill—he said:

"I have, in consultation with the Rubber Producers' Council and Federation of Malaya Rubber Trade Association, appointed persons whom I know are persons of standing and knowledge in the rubber trade and industry."

That, Sir, is the criterion.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, in reply to the Honourable Members from the PMIP, the points raised by them have been adequately replied by my Honourable Minister, and I would only add that I do appreciate the views. In fact, we on this side of the House, have, perhaps, a greater interest, and stronger views too, on the question of difficulties of smallholders in respect of the way and manner in which we should improve their standard of living. However, that is not the main basis of the Bill. As the Honourable Minister has already replied to that adequately, I do not want to waste the time of the House.

In regard to the enquiry as the Honourable Member for Damansara puts it, I do not know whether he is

trying to embarrass me, or in any way trying to belittle the purpose of the Bill. I have only to say this. Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat has been in the rubber trade for not less than thirty years—perhaps, longer than the Honourable Member for Damansara and I have seen daylight (*laughter*)—and the Ministry considers him, perhaps, the most competent man at this time. I know it is a bit too much for me to make such a remark on Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat, but the Ministry does consider him, having such a lot of experience in the rubber trade as a man who knows all the difficulties, all the drawbacks and all the setbacks that exist in the rubber trade today, that he would be a suitable Chairman for the first Board of Directors. Further, there is nothing to gain as Chairman or members of the Board of Directors. All they do is to offer their services, their knowledge, for the good and for the betterment of the rubber trade in this country, which means the nucleus of the Malayan economy. I do not know why this point was raised—perhaps, the Honourable Member for Damansara would like me to elaborate further and I would try to do so though it would be a source of embarrassment to me holding the office as the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry to have to take part in the appointment of Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat as Chairman.

Sir, in fact, the initial idea was to appoint Mr. Tee Teh as the Chairman of the Exchange—Mr. Tee Teh is listed now as the Deputy Chairman. Between Mr. Tee Teh and Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat, it has been found—I think this has gone through many stages of deliberations between rubber trade members and all the people involved in the rubber trade—that the most suitable person to be Chairman of the first Board would be Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat. I do not think for a moment that either the Honourable Member for Damansara or I or any other Member in this House can claim any authority on the rubber trade, or any knowledge of it, to an extent possessed by Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat. I, therefore, think

that it is of benefit to have him as the Chairman of the Exchange.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: *Rises.*

Mr. Speaker: You have no more right to speak!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: On a point of clarification, if you will allow me, Sir. I do not wish to embarrass anyone, and personally the Honourable Assistant Minister and I are good friends. But I just like.....

Mr. Speaker: In fact, I don't understand all these! (*Laughter*). It has nothing to do with this and I am not interested in this.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I wish to point out that it has been stated that Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat has been thirty years in the rubber industry and that is one of the strong reasons that has attributed to his being appointed as the Chairman. I would just want to know, as a matter of interest, whether the nine other persons, whose names are given here, are junior in the number of years in the association with the rubber industry to Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat or not.

Mr. Speaker: I think you can raise that matter later when we are in the Committee. (*To Enche' Cheah Theam Swee*) Do you want to say anything now?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I do not think it is 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 19 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

First Schedule—

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the First Schedule, on pages 10 and 11. Due to a printing error "Lee Seng Peng" has been printed as "See Seng Peng" at 38. A further amendment to this Schedule is to add the list of names circulated in the notice of amendments and tabled in this House. I accordingly move—

- (1) that the First Schedule to the Bill be amended:
- (a) by substituting the name "Lee Seng Peng" for "See Seng Peng" appearing under 38;
- (b) by supplementing the following additional names and addresses of persons and firms after 59:
60. Ban Lee Chan & Co. Ltd.—37, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur.
 61. Central Investment Co. Ltd.—39, Jalan Mersing, Kluang, Johore.
 62. Chin Guan Leong—5, Pekan Melayu, Alor Star, Kedah.
 63. Chop Hock Hin—40, Pekan Pendang, Kedah.
 64. Dunlop Rubber Purchasing Co. Ltd.—28, Kampong Java Road, Klang.
 65. Firestone Malaya Ltd.—Malayan Railways Godown 3, Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur.
 66. Ghee Seng Co.—46, Jalan Campbell, Kuala Lumpur.
 67. Harper Gilfillan & Co. Ltd.—Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur.
 68. Hock Tong & Co.—91, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.
 69. Kuek Ho Yao—4, Jalan Bukit Changar, Johore Bahru, Johore.
 70. Maclaine Watson (Federation) Ltd.—Eastern Bank Building, The Embankment, Kuala Lumpur.
 71. Saw Seng Kew—Saw Seng Kew & Co. Ltd., 23, Beach Street, Penang.
 72. Sin Aik Joo—4, Klyne Street, Kuala Lumpur.
 73. Societe des Matieres Premieres Tropicales—188 Sungei Besi Road, Kuala Lumpur.
 74. South Malaya Co. Ltd.—39, Jalan Mersing, Kluang, Johore.
 75. Tong Teik Co. Ltd.—B-3, 2nd Floor, Elcettee Building, 33-C, Beach Street, Penang.

76. Union Rubber Brokers (Malaya) Ltd.—508, Lee Yan Lian Building, Kuala Lumpur.

- (2) that the words "who shall be a person ordinarily resident in the Federation" appearing under Rule 86 of the Second Schedule (page 35) be placed within brackets.

Sir, this list of names was in fact originally to be printed in the Bill, but due to some error in the arrangement and compiling of the papers, this part was left out.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, may I seek clarification from the Minister concerned with regard to the list of original members. It seems to me that there are quite a number of membership apparently from the same firm. For example, 5 and 6—Bee Seng & Co. and Bee Seng Co. Ltd.—are both of the same address. Can the Minister kindly inform the House as to the reasons why firms with apparently the same interest are allowed to be members? What advantages do they get by becoming members?

Secondly, may I know how did they make the list of new members. Is it because applications were made by them to become members of this exchange? Whether the fact was advertised and membership called for? Or is it merely because that they are members of existing rubber trade associations and automatically become members of this exchange?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not blame the Honourable Member for Tanjong for popping up and asking such a question, as we know that he often does so in a manner like this. As we know, in the case of names of people of Chinese origin in this country, we can find a hundred Tan Ah Kows. So, it is not surprising for us to find Bee Seng & Co. and Bee Seng Co. Ltd. reading through the list. It is more significant perhaps that he has noticed that the address is the same. Now, I would like to point out to the Member for Tanjong that one is a company perhaps constituted by way of partnership or by way of sole ownership—we do not

know—and the other one is a limited company, which is registered under the Companies Ordinance of the Federation of Malaya and the limited company is a separate legal entity from an individual person. So, if we have Bee Seng & Co. as a member and Bee Seng Co. Ltd. as another member, then we have two members in the exchange.

On the other question, as to the way in which these first members were listed, well, perhaps again, as displayed earlier today, he did not follow the activities of the Government properly and he has found curiosity in this respect. Statements were made in the press and circulars sent to various associations calling for a meeting and it was in fact convened at the Rubber Research Institute theatre. All those who desired to be members attended the meeting and they turn out to be the first members. There were no hush-hush methods or back-door methods.

Mr. Speaker: That is going beyond the matter under debate.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, I am trying to explain that there were no hush-hush methods in constituting these members. By the tone of the question from the Honourable Member from Tanjong we must assume that we are under suspicion, or that these members were listed by me. I assure this House that everything was done in an open manner. In fact, this was conducted by officials of the Ministry and it had nothing to do with us—popping around listing the names ourselves.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am rather surprised to hear the manner in which the Assistant Minister has replied my perfectly simple question which made no insinuation whatsoever. He gave me a very remarkable answer—that one is a limited company and the other is not. The whole point is this: I would like to point out that it is possible that an individual may have predominant interests in a limited

company and, therefore, in control of the limited company. In other words, this particular man will have two votes if he is controlling one vote for himself and one vote for the limited company in which he has majority interests. So far as the Minister or the Ministry is concerned, this very point is an important one, because by so doing you are actually allowing dual membership and anybody with money can become members twice. He can incorporate various limited companies in which he has the majority interests and he can even control the exchange. If he says that Bee Seng & Co. and Bee Seng Co. Ltd. are distinctly two legal entities, it is true. But has he examined these companies to see to it that they are not controlled by one person? There are other instances here; for example, you have 11, Cheah Ewe Keat, 243 Circular Road and 20, Ewe Keat, Ltd., 4-6 Ampang Street. Similarly, 28, Heah Joo Seang, Rubber Trade Association of Penang, 16, Anson Road and then you have Hock Lye Co. Ltd., which is a well-known firm of Mr. Heah Joo Seang. So, I suggest that this matter should also be considered by the Ministry—the question of control.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I think it would be necessary for me to clarify the point which the Honourable Member for Tanjong has raised. Now, the idea is not to limit the membership of this exchange to one single individual. The idea is to see that there are provisions for regulating the present day very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the rubber trade into a better and acceptable form of marketing system, and it is perhaps desirable to have as members of this exchange all those involved in the rubber trade. It is not a question of control, or reaping benefit from the exchange. In fact, there is no question of anybody being able to reap any benefit from the exchange. The idea is to get these people who are involved in the trade and who are desirous of contributing to a better trading system to be members of the exchange. And if every entity who is involved in the trade becomes a

member of the exchange, it will be easier for the market to exercise a form of discipline and control and perhaps better trading manner amongst the rubber traders. That is the idea and it is therefore desirable to get all the separate entities in the trade to be members of the exchange.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

First Schedule, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Second Schedule—

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I propose to move an amendment to Rule 86, on page 35, Second Schedule, as follows:

That the words "who shall be a person ordinarily resident in the Federation" appearing under Rule 86 of the Second Schedule be placed within brackets.

This is only a printing error, Sir, because if those words are not placed within brackets, then the meaning of the regulation will be quite different.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I rise again to seek clarification and I must say to the Assistant Minister that it is a desire to seek clarification and nothing else—I am not insinuating anything. With regard to membership, the Assistant Minister has expressed the view that it is desirable that as many people as possible in the trade should be members of the Association and under the Rule on Membership, it says that members will have to apply and will have to be elected.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: That is on Schedule Two.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Yes, I am speaking on Schedule Two, page 14, No. 3. I thought we are now on the Second Schedule.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to dispose of this amendment, first, then you can ask for clarification on that, because we are still on the Second Schedule. The amendment before the

House is that the words "who shall be a person ordinarily resident in the Federation" appearing under Rule 86 of the Second Schedule be placed within brackets.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on page 14, Rule No. 3 of the Second Schedule, under Classes and Categories of Membership, there is provision for membership, and in view of the statement by the Assistant Minister, Sir, I take it that it is desirable that as many members of the trade as possible should join the Corporation. But under this Rule, they have to apply for membership, and in some cases, I take it, their applications may be rejected by the Board. So if it is the desire that every category of people in the trade should be eligible to be members, what can such people do should their applications be rejected by the Board, because there is a fear that should the Board desire to limit its membership, which is inconsistent with the desire of the Assistant Minister, then the people concerned, though they are legitimately in the trade, will have no recourse. Are there any provisions in the Rules to safeguard them against such an eventuality?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Sir, whether or not there are provisions in the Rules, I presume the Honourable Member for Tanjong will take the trouble to read all the Rules.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I thought that we are here to discuss this Bill, and I am merely seeking a clarification.

Mr. Chairman: The Honourable Member for Tanjong is asking for a clarification; he wants to know under what Rule is there recourse for a person whose application for membership is rejected.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Well, I do not see how the Honourable Member for Tanjong can envisage such a possibility. I think Rule 3 here

sets out quite clearly that membership shall be also open to those eligible for membership in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

Second Schedule, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (NO. 1) ESTIMATES, 1961

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

"That this House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the whole House to consider the expenditure proposed in the statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 49 of 1961, and to recommend whether the same shall be approved by this House with or without modification."

It may seem strange, Sir, that in these Supplementary Development Estimates, I am asking the House to approve only this small sum of \$160, but this figure is the total of 16 token votes of \$10 each, behind which lies a net increase of \$21,212,000 in the total estimated cost to completion of the schemes included in the Development Estimates for 1961.

When the Government introduced the 1961 Development Estimates last April, I informed the House that the full amount of \$455 million included in them was not likely to be spent during the year, but that in order to allow a start to be made over a broad field it had been decided to include provision for a wide range of different schemes. As the year proceeded it became apparent that some schemes could proceed faster than others and in such cases, the Treasury used its powers under the Development Fund Ordinance to transfer sums which were not at once required under one Sub-head to other Sub-heads where work was proceeding faster. Provided the

total expenditure did not exceed the total estimated cost shown in the 1961 Estimates, there was no need for us to seek the sanction of this House for these adjustments.

However, it was inevitable that there should be certain cases in which the original estimated cost of a scheme proved to be insufficient, and a few cases also where it was necessary to create completely new Sub-heads. If the Government finds it necessary to increase the total estimated cost of a scheme or to create a new Sub-head in the Development Estimates the approval of this House has to be sought by Supplementary Estimate, and this is what is now being done in the case of the 16 items included in Command Paper No. 49 of 1961. Since ample savings were available from other Sub-heads to supply the actual money required for these 16 items, there would be no purpose in our asking the House to approve a disbursement of additional funds, except by way of token votes. It is for this reason that only a token sum of \$10 is shown against each Sub-head concerned, while the additional funds required for each scheme, which were provided by virement from other Sub-heads, are noted in the "Remarks" column. The total amount provided by these virements is \$4,639,019.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961, considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Head 100—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 100 totalling \$10 be approved.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is largely a book-keeping exercise which nevertheless requires the approval of this House. Sub-heads 3 and 8 were either unspent or put into abeyance, but Sub-head 4, Court House, Kangar, opened the other day, cost a little more than had been anticipated, partly due to some modification to the plan and partly due to the cost of land acquisition. The Treasury approved this supplement by way of virement, and Honourable Members are now asked to endorse this approval of the token vote of \$10 in column (8). It will be observed that the revised estimates for 1961 shown in column (7) are less by \$25,000 than the total amount already approved by this House. Thus we rob Peter to pay Paul.

For the information of Honourable Members, the Kangar court-house is designed to accommodate the High Court when it goes on circuit, thus permitting the Judge to sit for the first time in the State of Perlis when important trials occur. The Court itself was opened early this month in the presence of the President of the Council of Regents of Perlis, and I understand that it is a very elegant building well worth its modest cost.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 100 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 102—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token vote of \$10 under Head 102 be approved. As indicated, this item is in respect of expenses for the transfer and installation of the former Kajang transmitters in order to improve the Radio Station at Malacca. Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya mendapat sedikit penjelasan? Kenapa

estimates ini lebih daripada yang di-chadangkan oleh Menteri dahulu? Nampak-nya beliau menyebutkan berkenaan dengan transfer, itu sahaja yang di-cheritakan. Tolong cheritakan kenapa berkehendakkan wang ini? Pada hal Menteri Kehakiman tadi telah menyebutkan bagini², sedangkan Menteri ini senang sahaja.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah menerangkan wang ini di-gunakan kerana memindahkan transmitters di-Kajang ka-Melaka supaya dapat memperelokkan keadaan Seteshen Radio Melaka, itu yang sa-benar-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Saya bertanya kenapa berkehendakkan wang lebih? Kalau tidak chukup ada sebab-nya?

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Sebab-nya, kalau tidak chukup besok boleh-lah wang itu di-gunakan. Memindahkan transmitters dari Kajang ka-Melaka bukanlah boleh di-angkat dengan mana² lori sahaja, tetapi terpaksa di-angkat dengan chermat dan lori yang khas untok-nya. Jadi kita tidak boleh tetapkan estimates yang sa-benar. Kalau kurang kita datang balek ka-Dewan ini, barangkali Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mengatakan pada hari ini kita menetapkan estimates sa-kian² banyak, tetapi datang lagi minta wang, ini tentu-lah akan memakan masa dan membanyakkan kerja.

Mr. Chairman: Yang Berhormat dari Bachok puas hati?

Enche' Zulkiflee: Yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak puas hati, tetapi tidak apa-lah (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 102 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 114—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that

expenditure amounting to \$10 (token vote) under Head 114, Sub-head 61, be approved. Actually, the amount required under this Head is \$2,297,000; and this large sum of money is required for the purchase of Ferrets armoured cars and spares for our Armed Forces. It is possible to find this amount by virement from various Sub-heads as indicated in the Command Paper.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 114 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 120—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown at Head 120 totalling \$20 be approved.

Only a token provision of \$10 each has been made in the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961 for two Sub-heads appearing in the portfolio of the Treasury.

The first of these is in respect of the establishment of a Customs office and quarters in Rompin to facilitate the collection of export duty on iron-ore produced by mines in that area. A sum of \$6,000 was required to purchase land for the purpose and the funds were provided by virement from Sub-head 18. A token provision of \$10 has, however, been entered in the Supplementary Estimates so that the matter may be brought to the attention of this House.

The second Sub-head is Sub-head 20—Customs Office, Penang. In view of the fact that export duty is being collected on rubber produced in Penang after 1st January, 1962, it was necessary to erect an office at the loading and unloading wharf at Penang to provide facilities for the collection of the duty. The total cost of the building amounting to \$32,000 was met from savings in Sub-head 18 and a token provision of \$10 has been

entered in the Supplementary Estimates for the purpose of informing the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20 for Head 120 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 130—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token vote of \$10 under Head 130, Sub-head 44, be approved. The sum of \$737,264 is required for expenditure under this Sub-head, Financial Assistance to Padi Cultivators. Sir, it is the remnant of the old scheme of granting financial assistance to padi cultivators under the Interim Report of Rice Cultivation of 1955. I might advise that this is the last expenditure required under this Sub-head.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 130 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 132—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure amounting to \$20 under Head 132 be approved.

A token provision of \$10 is required under Sub-head 18 for expenditure on Small Irrigation Schemes in Pahang. The original amount estimated was \$20,090 but it has been found insufficient. So the amount of \$30,000 is required which is found by virement from Sub-head 54.

An equal token amount of \$10 is requested under Sub-head 80 for the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme, Kelantan. It has been found that it is possible to spend \$80,000 under the Scheme in 1961. Therefore, this amount is required and it has been found by virement from Sub-head 55.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20 for Head 132 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 133—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I beg to move that a token amount of \$10 be approved under Head 133, Sub-head 9. The sum required represents the additional provision of \$15,000 for Regional Fry Breeding and Distribution Scheme in Kuala Kangsar.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 133 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 136—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that a token vote of \$10 under Sub-head 10, Head 136, Postal Services, be approved.

The original provision in respect of Kuala Rompin Post Office and Quarters was \$40,000 but due to high cost in the transportation of materials to the area, the provision was found to be insufficient to construct the new Post Office. A supplement of \$10,000 was approved by Virement Warrant No. 2 of 1961 from savings offered under Sub-head 27, Post Office Petaling Jaya, but the project could not be pursued because the tenders had already lapsed after extension of the validity period. In view of the

monsoon conditions from October onwards it was not advisable at that stage to recall tenders and it was decided that this be deferred to late December, 1961.

Originally, the building envisaged for this project was to be similar to the timber type constructed at Jementah. But in view of the fact that such a building would not withstand monsoon conditions in the East Coast, it is now decided that a concrete post and panel type should be constructed instead. As a result, additional provision is required to supplement the authorised provision. The whole project is now estimated to cost \$59,969. A sum of \$2,795 has been spent on the project and a provision of \$57,174 has, therefore, been included in the Development Estimates, 1962.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 136 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Mr. Chairman: I think it is time to suspend the meeting.

House resumes.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of the whole House, which has been considering the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961, has progressed up to Head 136 of those Estimates.

The House is now adjourned to 10.00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 10.30 p.m.