



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT CONTENTS

EXEMPTED BUSINESS (MOTIONS) [Col. 4046; Col. 4128] MOTIONS:

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961—

Committee—Head 138 [Col. 3985]

Head 139 [Col. 3987]

Head 149 [Col. 3988]

The Development Estimates, 1962—[Col. 3989]

Committee—Head 100 [Col. 4013]

Heads 101 and 102 [Col. 4018]

Heads 103 and 104 [Col. 4020]

Heads 105 to 110; 112 and 113 [Col. 4022]

Head 114 [Col. 4033]

Head 118 [Col. 4038]

Head 120 [Col. 4039]

Head 121 [Col. 4040]

Head 122 [Col. 4046]

Heads 123 and 124 [Col. 4059]

Head 125 [Col. 4075]

Heads 126 to 129 [Col. 4077]

Heads 130 to 135 [Col. 4085]

Heads 136 to 140; 142 and 144 [Col. 4109]

Heads 145 to 149 [Col. 4128]

Head 152 [Col. 4130]

The Loan (Local) Ordinance (Additional Local Loans) [Col. 4133]

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1961 [Col. 4134]

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1961 [Col. 4134]

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1961 [Col. 4135]

The Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957—

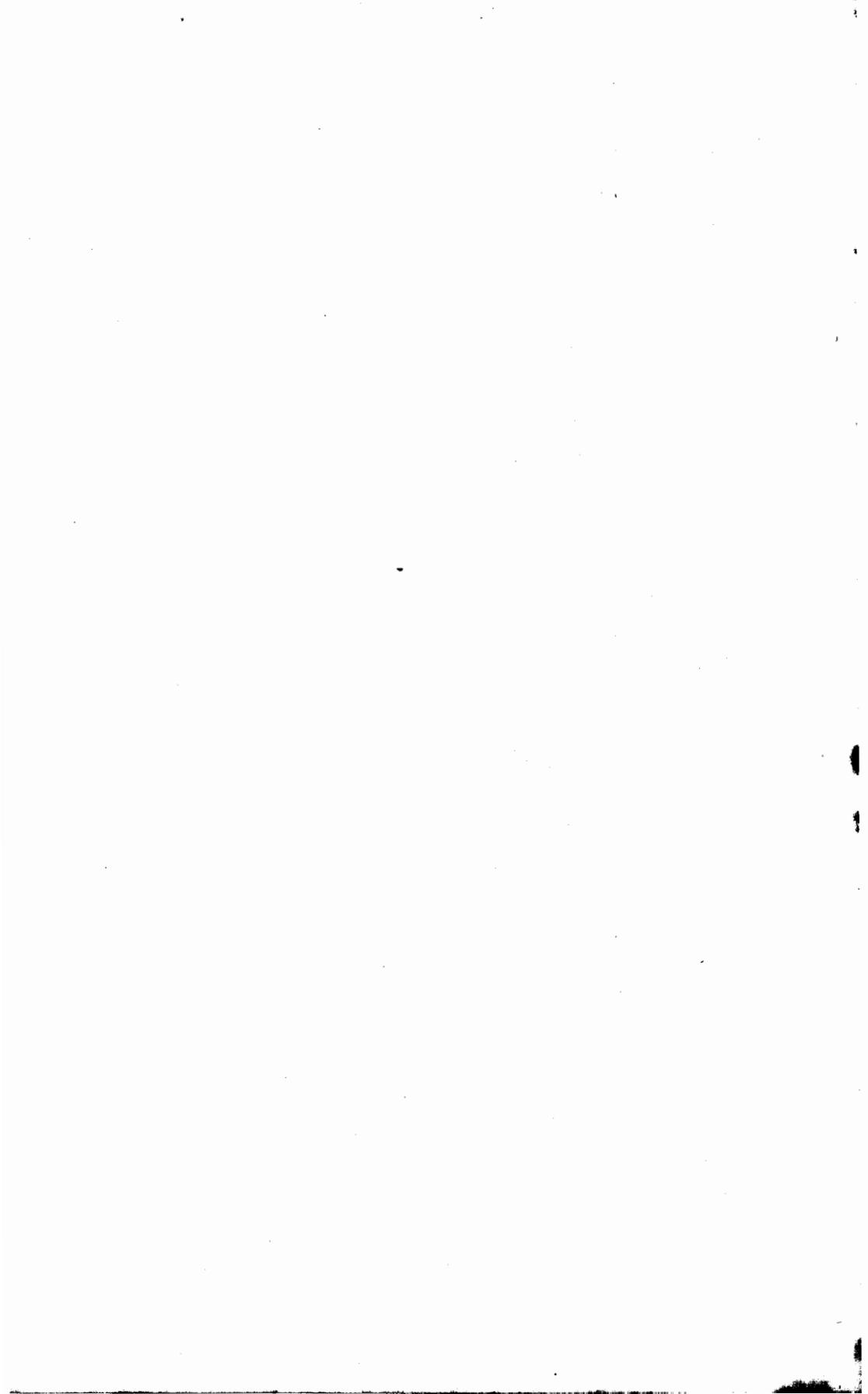
Amendment to Second Schedule (The Sodium Arsenite

Livestock Compensation Trust Account) [Col. 4136]

BILLS:

The Parliament (Members' Remuneration) (Amendment) Bill [Col. 4138]

The Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Bill [Col. 4139]



FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Saturday, 27th January, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- .. the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- .. the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN 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 Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- .. 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 Honourable 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 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' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. 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).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. 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).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- .. 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).
- .. TENGGU 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).
- .. 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*).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- .. 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).
- .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

MOTIONS

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

Order read for resumption of consideration of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961, in Committee of the whole House (26th January, 1962.)

House resolved itself into Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Head 138—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 138, Water Supplies, Sub-head 55, Negri

Sembilan Water Supplies, with a token vote of \$40 be approved. Sir, a new loan agreement has been signed between the Federal Treasury and the Negri Sembilan Government for the development of water supplies in Negri Sembilan. Funds for projects covered in this loan—Sub-head 55—have been made available by the virement of \$1,000,000 from Sub-head 24, Alor Star Water Supply, where the loan provision for 1961 was in excess of State requirements.

The loan is intended for the implementation of four projects:

- (i) *Batu Hampar Scheme*—It is proposed to develop the Sungei Linggi at Rantau as a principal source of supply for Seremban and Port Dickson. Under this item it is also proposed to provide a new trunk main from Rantau to Port Dickson as an immediate measure to provide water for industrial demand in Port Dickson which

includes two oil factories and an urea factory. The correct title of this item should be changed to read, "Sungei Linggi Scheme, Phase I".

(ii) *Rembau-Chengkau Extensions*—Under this item it is proposed to extend the existing Pedas supply to the Malacca boundary to supply the rural areas at Chengkau, Gadong and Kampong Istana Raja. This extension will provide a safe potable water supply to a large number of rural dwellers.

(iii) *Trunk Main Mambau/Rantau*—This is a new rural development extension linking the existing Seremban-Port Dickson supply and the Pedas/Port Dickson supply. A new main between Mambau and Rantau will allow a piped water supply to be given to a large number of rural dwellers in the kampongs near Kampong Sawah and Neto.

(iv) *Rural Extensions*—A total of 49 rural development water supply schemes have been included under the State Red Book proposals. It is proposed to appoint a firm of consulting engineers to investigate and report on these schemes which can be constructed within the financial provisions available.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$40 for Head 138 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 139—

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 139, Government Buildings (Other than Housing), Sub-head 38, Office Accommodation, Kuala Lumpur, be approved. The original provision of \$1,326,620 under Sub-head 38 was already fully committed under provision of new office accommodation for the Ministry of Agriculture and additional office accommodation for

the Department of Statistics. A sum of \$353,000 was required to construct new office accommodation for the Thirteenth Meeting of the Colombo Plan Conference held in October, 1961. It was, therefore, necessary to seek additional funds by virement from Sub-head 42, New Building for Ministry of Education. This virement was made possible as the site proposed for the Ministry of Education had not yet been cleared at the time and no work could be started in 1961 on the project. Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 139 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Head 149—

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move that the token vote of \$10 shown under Head 149, Marine, be approved. The revised cost in respect of the construction of a slipway at Marine Base, Glugor, was \$260,000 as against the original estimated cost of \$210,000. A further sum of \$50,000 is therefore required, and this sum is available from savings under Sub-head 8. Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 149 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961.

Resolutions of the Committee to be reported.

House resumed.

Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1961, reported without amendment.

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

That this House doth agree with the Committee in its Resolutions, namely, that the expenditure of \$160 proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 49 of 1961 be approved by

this House and accordingly resolves that a sum not exceeding \$160 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1961, and that to meet the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Paper aforesaid the sums specified in the 8th and 9th columns thereof opposite such Heads and Sub-heads shall be appropriated for such purpose.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House doth agree with the Committee in its Resolutions, namely, that the expenditure of \$160 proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 49 of 1961 be approved by this House and accordingly resolves that a sum not exceeding \$160 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1961, and that to meet the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Paper aforesaid the sums specified in the 8th and 9th columns thereof opposite such Heads and Sub-heads shall be appropriated for such purpose.

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1962

Enche' 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. 53 of 1961 and to recommend whether that part of the sum which has not already been approved, shall be approved by this House with or without modification.

Before I touch on this second phase of the Federal Government's capital investment programme under the Second Five-Year Plan, which is embodied in the Development Estimates for 1962, I should like to say a few words about the phase which has just been completed.

When I introduced last April the main Development Estimates for 1961, I told the House that in order to enable the Five-Year Plan to get off to a good start, the Government had intentionally estimated for a larger

expenditure than was actually expected to be disbursed. This was to enable a start to be made over a broad field so that there was an unexpected hold-up on one approved project, the Department concerned could concentrate its resources on another without being hindered by any financial obstacle.

In accordance with this policy, a total of no less than \$455 million was included in the 1961 Development Estimates, and I am happy to say that the policy has borne excellent fruit. The amount actually spent in 1961, according to the latest available estimates from each Ministry, was \$288 million, which represents an increase of more than 100% over the actual development expenditure of \$141 million in 1960, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. In addition to this, a great deal of planning and preliminary work has taken place which will enable contracts to be given out in 1962 and later years. We are thus now in a position to produce more realistic estimates, as regards relationship to actual expenditure, for 1962 than we are able to do for 1961.

During the course of 1961, the Central Working Committee which drew up the Second Five-Year Plan has been reconstituted as the National Development Planning Committee. This body, whose secretariat is the Economic Planning Unit of the Government and whose Chairman is the Secretary to the Treasury, has minutely examined every project in the Plan together with representatives of the Ministries and Departments concerned and, in the light of this examination, has recommended the amount to be included under each sub-head of the 1962 Development Estimates. It is the intention of this Committee in the future not only to keep a close watch on the progress of each approved scheme, but also to consider a number of important items of policy which have emerged during its scrutiny of the Estimates.

Honourable Members will, I am sure, be pleased to note from para-

graph 6 of the Treasury Memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 52 of 1961 that the percentage of expenditure falling within the economic sector of the Plan is slightly higher for both 1961 and 1962 than the 71.5% envisaged for the whole five-year period, which means that works in this sector are going ahead at a slightly greater pace than the average. Expenditure in the social sector is a little behind-hand at present, but this is due largely to the vast amount of design work, land acquisition and the like which are needed for the vast building programmes of the Ministries of Health and Education.

Turning to the 1962 Development Estimates themselves, Honourable Members will note that the total expenditure provided for is \$450.69 million, of which about \$108 million represent recoverable loans. Of the direct expenditure, the lion's share of \$132.6 million is allocated, somewhat naturally, to the Ministry of Works, which must play a large part in any capital development programme. Next comes the Ministry of Education with \$41 million, Agriculture with \$35 million, and Commerce and Industry with \$33 million. It is unnecessary for me at this stage to go into further details, since Honourable Members will have the opportunity of questioning the Ministers in charge of the respective portfolios during the Committee stage, and my Honourable colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister, who will second this motion, will no doubt have something further to add.

I would, however, at this stage like Honourable Members to turn to the estimated balance sheet of the Development Fund on the first page of the Development Estimates. From this it will be seen that, after taking into account the balance brought forward from 1961, the appropriation of \$50 million included in the Ordinary Expenditure Estimates for 1962, the repayment of loans made from the Fund in past years and the new loan monies to be raised by the Government of \$147 million, there will, if

the whole of the \$450 million budgetted for is spent, be a deficit of \$151 million which will have to be met from the Consolidated Revenue Account, that is to say, from the surpluses which have accrued in recent years. From this it will be clear that in the remaining years of the Plan we are likely to need to borrow on a considerably larger scale than at present if we are not to run our reserves down to nothing.

I would like here to mention that although the Government does not expect to spend in 1962 every dollar of the \$450 million provided in these Estimates, it is nevertheless probable that during the course of the year I shall be coming to the House with Supplementary Development Estimates for approval. Just as Honourable Members have before them as Command Paper No. 49 of 1961, token Supplementary Estimates in respect of the year 1961, so it is probable that as the year 1962 progresses a number of minor changes will need to be introduced in the programme at present before you. As I said last year, one must have a degree of flexibility in carrying out the Plan, and, if the National Development Planning Committee in its regular examination of the schemes in progress recommends any changes of detail in the programme within the framework of the Plan, the Government will not hesitate, if it thinks fit, to ask this House to authorise them.

Honourable Members will, I think, agree with me when I say that we have a fine plan and that so far it is making good progress. Whether this rate of progress can be kept up in the future depends more than anything else on whether the Government and the building industry can find the staff to tackle the ambitious programme before them. In the Federal Capital and other large towns we see great buildings arising almost overnight, both in the public and private sectors, but in the remote rural areas which matter so much to the economic development of our country it is much harder both

to find the skilled labour and to supply the necessary supervision and administrative control. Before the "take-off" can be achieved, by which I mean the advanced stage of development when the national income increases at a rate of compound interest commensurate with the annual rate of capital investment, we have somehow to find the necessary skilled manpower, and it is, of course, to this end that our expensive education programme is directed. Before that "take-off", we may seem for a time continually to be going round in circles in our efforts to get off the ground, as we wait for enough skilled and capable men and women to build the facilities which will turn our children into skilled and capable men and women.

Eventually, however, given the will and the energy, the lift will come. In the meantime, our runway is marked out and we are trying our best to speed straight along it.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengan sukachita-nya menyokong usul yang telah dikemukakan oleh rakan saya, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Tahun 1961 ada-lah tahun yang pertama kita melancarkan dan menjalankan Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua dan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai dalam tahun itu telah menunjukkan dengan terang dan nyata-nya bahawa rancangan pembangunan negara kita ada-lah menambahkan mata pencharian ra'ayat dan juga meninggikan taraf hidup mereka itu. Saperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan baharu² ini bahawa dalam tahun 1961 kita telah membelanjakan wang lebeh kurang \$288 juta ia-itu dua kali ganda daripada wang yang telah di-belanjakan dalam tahun 1960. Ini ada-lah satu kehasilan yang besar dan kehasilan ini menunjukkan yang kita telah berjaya menjalankan kemajuan² ini dalam lapangan iktisad negara kita ini.

Dalam lapangan perusahaan, dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak menggalakkan pemodal² mengadakan perusahaan² yang telah memberi kehasilan dan yang telah memberi puas hati dengan mendatangkan faedah² kepada negara kita ini dan dengan ada-nya perusahaan² dan kilang² ini dapat-lah penduduk² negeri ini yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan di-beri pekerjaan dan dapat-lah iktisad negeri kita ini sentiasa di-luaskan. Akan tetapi yang lebeh penting daripada ini ada-lah kemajuan yang telah di-chapai dalam tahun ini ia-itu dalam lapangan tanaman, oleh sebab usaha² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Agricultural Research dan perusahaan² tambahan serta perkembangan tali ayer dan kemajuan tanam²an itu telah memberi kesan yang nyata ia-itu menambahkan keluaran barang² makan dan jualan. Dalam tahun 1961 96 rancangan tali ayer telah di-mulakan, 39 telah siap dan 57 maseh lagi dalam pembenaan pada hujung tahun 1961.

Daripada rancangan yang besar tahun ini ia-lah membuka tanah baharu dengan jalan memberi tanah kepada penduduk² luar bandar. Dalam tahun 1960 11 rancangan telah di-mulakan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah yang berjumlah luas-nya 45,234 ekar. Dalam tahun 1961 11 lagi rancangan tanah telah di-mulakan yang luas-nya 44,106 ekar begitu juga kemajuan² yang besar sedai-g terchapai dalam pekerjaan mengadakan kemudahan bagi penduduk² kampung saperti jalan² raya, jambatan², bekalan² ayer, kuasa letrek dan sa-bagai-nya. Dalam tahun 1961 Kerajaan telah berjaya membena lebeh kurang 543 batu jalan ia-itu berganda lebeh-nya daripada tahun 1960 kerana pada tahun itu Kerajaan telah berjaya membena hanya 122 batu jalan raya sahaja. Kemajuan bagi mengadakan kuasa² letrek yang menjadi puncha² yang mustahak bagi perusahaan dan kilang sedang di-tambah dan generating capacity pusat letrek telah bertambah daripada 162,000 kilo-watt kepada 164,000 kilo-watt pada tahun 1961. Begitu juga kemudahan² yang besar² untuk memuassakan kehendak ra'ayat telah

tercapai dengan mengadakan sekolah², pusat kesihatan dan juga kemudahan yang lain di-kehendaki oleh anak negeri ini yang sa-tiap masa bertambah ramai bilangannya. Saya fikir dalam lapangan ini memadai-lah jikalau saya sebutkan satu atau dua contoh sahaja ia-itu 1,237 bilek darjah baharu dan 48 klinik² bidan telah siap di-bena dalam tahun 1961 dan keluaran ayer bertambah daripada 84 million gallon kepada 93 million gallon pada tiap² hari.

Kemajuan rancangan² ini ada-lah terus di-jalankan dalam tahun 1962 dan peruntokan belanjawan telah pun di-masokkan. Saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat bersetuju bahawa setengah² kejayaan yang telah di-chapai itu sangat-lah memberi puas hati dan kejayaan ini ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh kerjasama dan kemahuan yang di-beri oleh ra'ayat jelata dan kerjasama dan perkhidmatan yang di-tunjukkan oleh pegawai² Kerajaan. Oleh itu saya suka mengambil peluang ini menguchapkan sa-tinggi² kepujian kepada pegawai² dan juga penduduk² yang lain yang telah menolong menjayakan rancangan² kemajuan di-daerah masing² (*Tepok*). Kerajaan sangat faham bahawa mustahak-lah di-adakan satu badan bagi menyiasat dan mengator rancangan kemajuan ini. Saperti telah saya terangkan Economic Secretariat yang dahulu itu telah di-tukarkan dan di-jadikan Economic Planning Unit ia-itu satu badan perancangan bagi menyediakan rancangan² kemajuan. Saperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja Pusat bagi Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini telah di-jadikan Jawatan-Kuasa Perancangan Kemajuan Kebangsaan.

Saya suka menerangkan bahawa Jawatan-Kuasa ini ada-lah menjalankan tugas-nya dengan memberi puas hati bagi menyediakan dan menyemak rancangan² kemajuan yang telah di-masokkan dalam anggaran belanjawan tahun 1962 sungguh pun ahli² Jawatan-Kuasa ini ia-lah pegawai² yang telah pun mempunyai tanggung-jawab masing² tetapi mereka itu semua-nya

telah mengorbankan masa-nya bagi menjalankan tugas Jawatan-Kuasa ini. Begitu juga Kerajaan telah menubuhkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa Penasihat Iktisad mengandongi pegawai² yang berpengalaman di-lapangan iktisad dan juga Kerajaan ada dapat bantuan nasihat daripada pakar² Bank Dunia. Saya perchaya dengan ada-nya dua Jawatan-Kuasa itu dapat-lah rancangan kemajuan yang di-bentangkan di-hadapan Dewan ini di-laksanakan dengan sempurna dan peruntokan wang yang di-sediakan itu dapat di-belanjakan dengan memberi puas hati menurut kehendak dan tujuan ke-bangsaan kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa membincangkan Anggaran Belanjawan Tanaman, Ahli² Yang Berhormat ada memberi pandangan mendesak Kerajaan supaya menggalakkan tanaman² pokok atau pun barang² sa-lain daripada getah. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa Kerajaan sentiasa faham di-atas hal ini dan dasar betapa mustahak-nya di-keluarkan barang² sa-lain daripada getah dan dasar ini telah pun di-terima dan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan.

Dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama dan juga yang kedua pun ada di-masokkan rancangan² bagi menjayakan perusahaan² kecil dan juga menggalakkan penanaman pokok² sa-lain daripada getah. Rancangan bagi membahagi²kan iktisad kita itu atau diversification adalah termasuk bertanam padi dan pokok² yang lain saperti kelapa sawit, kelapa, rancangan menangkap ikan dan juga berternak. Kerajaan sentiasa faham dan mengetahui bahawa dalam perchatoran pasaran dunia yang ada sekarang ini dan bahaya daripada chadangan Amerika Sharikat dan British untuk mengurangkan getah simpanan-nya itu ada-lah menunjukkan betapa mustahak-nya dasar bagi iktisad itu di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa daya upaya yang boleh. Ahli² Yang Berhormat boleh faham bahawa langkah² telah di-ambil dengan sertamerta bagi menggalakkan bertanam pokok sa-lain daripada getah yang

di-fikirkan boleh mendatangkan hasil yang berpatutan. Sa-lain daripada bertanam padi, kelapa sawit telah di-dapati satu daripada barang² yang berfaedah di-tanam. Oleh itu Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengutamakan bertanam kelapa sawit dalam ranchangan membuka tanah baharu dan jikalau tanah itu di-dapati sesuai dengan tanaman kelapa sawit itu. Bagitu juga usaha sedang di-jalankan dengan giat-nya untuk menyiasat pokok² lain yang boleh di-tanam dan dapat pasaran yang memuaskan hati, akan tetapi perkara ini tentu-lah tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan serta-merta dan pekerjaan atau pun membagi iktisad kita yang mempunyai bermacam² chabang itu tentu-lah ta' boleh di-jalankan dengan serta-merta atau pun dengan sa-chepat mungkin. Siasatan yang sa-halus²-nya hendak-lah di-jalankan supaya peladang² dapat di-pimpin dan di-didek untuk bertanam pokok² sa-lain daripada getah yang boleh mendatangkan hasil yang berpatutan kepada mereka itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Kerajaan telah menggalakkan perusahaan² yang lain, dan perusahaan ini-lah yang boleh menolong membaiki iktisad negeri ini dan bagi faedah ra'ayat hendak-lah Kerajaan Negeri menggalakkan dengan sa-berapa yang boleh pada masa yang akan datang. Kerajaan ada-lah mempunyai tugas yang tertentu bagi menggalakkan kemajuan² perusahaan kecil dan mana² juga perusahaan yang patut di-jalankan akan di-beri bantuan dan pertolongan yang patut. Kerajaan menchadangkan ia-itu Industrial Development Policy hendak-lah di-beri galakan lebeh² lagi bagi mengadakan perusahaan kilang² untuk kemajuan negeri.

Pada tahun yang lalu apabila saya membentangkan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, saya telah menerangkan betapa mustahak-nya bagi kita menyemak dari satu masa ka-satu masa perjalanan Ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun kita itu, dan ranchangan² yang hendak di-adakan menurut keadaan² yang di-dapati dari satu masa ka-satu masa supaya tujuan

dan dasar kita yang sa-benar-nya dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna. Oleh itu, dari satu masa ka-satu masa Kerajaan ada-lah menyemak Ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, dan perkara² yang di-fikirkan mustahak pada satu² tahun itu telah di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Belanjawan tahun itu. Sunggoh pun Ranchangan Luar Bandar ada-lah ranchangan yang penting sa-kali, tetapi Ahli² Yang Berhormat dapati bahawa dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar hanya-lah di-untokkan wang \$50 juta sahaja. Peruntokan ini ada-lah sa-bahagian kechil daripada Ranchangan Luar Bandar bagi tahun 1962, dan Ranchangan² Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang lain ada-lah di-masokkan di-bawah Kementerian² yang tertentu, dan Kementerian² yang berkaitan dengan pembangunan negara ada-lah sentiasa menyemak dan meneruskan ranchangan² yang di-fikirkan menasabah dan mustahak bagi memuaskan kehendak ra'ayat di-kampong². Dan apabila saya sebutkan kampong² itu maka termasuk-lah kampong² lama dan juga kampong² baharu.

Satu daripada perkara yang menarek hati dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Negara kita ia-lah atas chadangan Kerajaan untuk mengadakan perkakas yang sedia (pre-fabricated component) kerana pembangunan rumah² seperti sekolah, kelinik dan juga rumah² yang lain bagi kawasan luar bandar dengan tujuan hendak mengurangkan belanja bagi membena rumah² itu. Ranchangan ini sedang di-ator dan di-perchayai apabila ranchangan ini berjalan bukan sahaja dapat di-kurangkan harga² rumah itu bahkan rumah itu dapat di-dirikan oleh orang yang tidak ada mempunyai pengalaman dalam hal membena rumah ini, dan dengan itu dapat-lah kita memberi pekerjaan kepada penduduk² luar bandar yang barangkali tidak ada mempunyai pengalaman bagi membena rumah. Ranchangan ini juga akan melekasakan pelaksanaan ranchangan² di-luar bandar dan juga seperti saya katakan tadi akan mengurangkan perbelanjaan bagi membena rumah² ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menjalankan rancangan pembangunan negara perkara yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah mengadakan persediaan² yang tertentu dan segala projek² itu di-ranchangkan dengan terator. Apabila projek² itu telah di-ranchangkan dengan terator, maka baharu-lah dapat di-jalankan dengan memberi penghasilan yang memuaskan hati. Dengan adanya Bilek Gerakan di-perengkat kebangsaan, negeri dan jajahan dapat-lah pelaksanaan rancangan² di-semak dan di-perhatikan dari satu masa ka-satu masa, dengan ini dapat-lah pelaksanaan rancangan itu di-jalankan dengan memberi puas hati. Ta' dapat tiada, dalam melaksanakan rancangan itu ada beberapa kesulitan, akan tetapi jika semua pegawai² yang berkaitan dengan hal ini faham akan dasar Kerajaan tentu-lah kesulitan itu akan dapat di-atasi dengan sempurnanya. Rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita ada-lah sa-mata² bertujuan hendak membenakan keadaan hidup ra'ayat negara kita ini, terutama sa-kali mereka² yang dudok di-kawasan luar bandar. Dengan sebab itu pelaksanaan rancangan ini ada-lah di-kehendaki di-jalankan dengan lchin dan terator supaya mendapat penghasilan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. Dengan sebab itu pelaksanaan rancangan² pembangunan negara ini di-sifatkan sa-bagai satu dharurat yang di-kehendaki tenaga yang penoh daripada semua pehak, pegawai kerajaan dan ra'ayat jelata sa-terus-nya. Saya yakin dan perchaya hanya-lah dengan mereka semua bersatu hati dan bersatu tujuan baharu-lah dapat Rancangan Pembangunan Negara ini di-laksanakan dengan memberi puas hati dan mendapat sa-penoh penghasilan kepada penduduk negeri ini, terutama sa-kali mereka² yang dudok di-luar bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demikian-lah sahaja, saya dengan sukachita menyokong chadangan ini.

Enche' Zulkiffee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menyambut baik Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan saperti yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Yang

Berhormat. Oleh kerana kita berada dalam perengkat dasar pembangunan negeri ini, maka ada beberapa perkara yang ingin saya terangkan dalam Dewan ini. Yang sa-benar-nya, pada mula-nya saya ingin hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan dasar pembangunan yang bersangkutan dengan membanyakragamkan pengeluaran² dalam negeri ini. Oleh kerana beberapa malam dahulu Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah memberi jawapan kepada wakil dari Besut berkenaan dengan ekonomi dalam mengatasi chadangan dan shor-nya yang bersangkutan dengan membanyakragamkan penghasilan negeri ini, tetapi oleh sebab telah di-beri penerangan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, maka saya rasa yang tinggal ada-lah pelaksanaan bagi dasar yang telah di-kemukakan itu.

Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jawatan-Kuasa Penasihat Ekonomi yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri itu akan dapat memberi shor yang baik bagi mewujudkan satu perekonomian yang benar² dalam negeri ini. Walau pun dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini kita maseh berasa bahawa habuan bagi perkembangan perusahaan getah di-negeri ini maseh amat banyak, tetapi saya maseh berharap kuat bahawa Jawatan-Kuasa Penasihat Ekonomi ini akan mengkaji hal ini dengan halus-nya. Benar-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan bahawa membanyakragamkan sudah menjadi dasar yang tertentu, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya tidak dapat di-kemukakan keterangan² yang benar dan yang berkesan bagi melaksanakan dasar itu, maka saya perchaya akan tiba masa-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini terkejut akan anchaman² kejatohan harga getah dan sa-bagai-nya dekat benar untok di-elakkan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum waktu yang saperti itu tiba, maka saya harap kepada Kerajaan tidak melengah²kan perimbangan-nya. Memang benar apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri tadi bahawa ini akan mengambil masa yang lama

dan pertimbangan hendaklah di-buat dengan halus dan ranchangan hendaklah di-ator. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, desakan² dan godaan² dalam kenaikan harga getah pada hari ini mungkin akan mengkaborkan mata kita hingga kita terlupa kepada satu dasar yang hendak kita jalankan dalam negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu masa dahulu telah di-buat ranchangan sa-banyak \$15 juta bagi menanam sa-mula dan memperelokkan kelapa di-negeri ini, tetapi sa-bagaimana yang kita mengetahui hal ini belum di-jalankan, hanya \$1 juta sahaja yang telah di-jalankan, yang menunjukkan maseh teragak² kita dalam lapangan itu.

Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, di-dalam ucapan-nya dahulu, telah menyatakan kepada Dewan ini kejayaan dalam perusahaan kelapa sawit dan ini telah di-buktikan-nya pula dengan kejayaan yang ada kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian. Sa-telah dua orang Menteri di-atas memberikan penegasan seperti ini maka saya berharap supaya Kerajaan jangan-lah lagi melambat²kan usaha dan tenaga ka-araf menjaga kelapa sawit ini satu perkara yang besar di-negeri ini. Dengan syarat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam kemungkinan perusahaan baharu di-dalam negeri ini asas pechahan perusahaan kepada orang² kecil hendaklah di-jalankan. Sebab kita mengetahui bahawa pada hari ini getah ada-lah satu perusahaan di-jalankan orang sa-chara besar²an dan di-dalam hal ini ada-lah orang² kita amat-lah payah mengikut perkembangan perusahaan kelapa sawit.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada satu masa di-dalam persidangan beberapa hari yang telah lalu Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda bagi Kemajuan Luar Bandar negeri ini telah menyebutkan bahawa di-dalam ranchangan kemajuan membantu orang² Melayu sungguh pun ada tiga million ringgit sa-tengah wang RIDA tetapi ada di-masokkan di-dalam ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada-lah menchari²-nya. Oleh kerana perbathahan dasar ini tidak-

lah mustahak saya fikir soal ini mustahak bahawa hendaklah di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan dari segi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan dari segi Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar supaya dapat buktikan sa-buah Kerajaan memberi bantuan kepada orang² Melayu di-dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu malam beberapa orang ahli perniagaan telah berjumpa dengan saya dan mencheritakan kesan balas dari dasar Kerajaan terhadap mereka. Dasar Kerajaan telah mengishtiharkan oleh beberapa Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah membantu orang² Melayu di-dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan dengan berbagai chara. Dasar ini telah menyebabkan orang² yang bukan Melayu berchakap dengan ahli² perniagaan orang Melayu apa takut tuan² Haji—tolong sama tuan Haji boleh jalan bagus, untong boleh dapat. Sa-hingga menyebabkan ahli² perniagaan Melayu di-dalam keadaan serba salah. Hendak di-nafikan itu ada-lah dasar Kerajaan, kalau hendak di-yakan tidak-lah terasa kepada-nya bantuan mustahak pada hari ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nasib yang seperti ini akan menyebabkan chemburu, sebab kalau orang² yang bukan Melayu seperti yang telah di-tunjukkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seremban tentu-lah saya rasa kalau tidak sanggup Kerajaan ini menjalankan akan bertambah² berat-lah susah-nya orang² Melayu di-dalam perniagaan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini saya minta dengan tegas-nya seperti yang telah saya minta dahulu ia-itu di-dalam ranchangan kemajuan pembangunan luar bandar bagi tahun 1962 ini, soal² pembangunan ini hendaklah di-berikan pertimbangan besar-nya kepada membantu orang² Melayu sama ada di-dalam isi pembangunan itu atau menjalankan contract² dan sa-bagai-nya hendaklah dengan sungguh dan ikhtiarkan supaya dapat di-jalankan oleh orang² Melayu. Boleh jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang berkata bahawa ini beratus million ringgit, apa-kah hendak di-buat oleh orang Melayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan tidak dapat susunan tentang contract dan tentang menjalankan kerja maseh boleh bagi Kerajaan mengishtiharkan supaya buroh² kasar, buroh² yang tidak berniaga datang-nya daripada orang Melayu—orang² kampung, orang miskin. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mewujudkan rasa tanggung-jawab sama dan rasa bekerjasama dalam ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar mustahak-lah negara ini sudah diakui oleh Kerajaan maka bagi mewujudkan rasa erat ini terpaksa-lah di-jalankan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menarek perhatian Kerajaan bahawa kalau perusahaan² kecil yang disebutkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat satu daripada perkara² yang tiada di-sebutkan di-dalam butir² Anggaran Belanja ini ada-lah memberi bantuan² jentera² kecil bagi orang² kampung yang mustahak bagi mereka yang menjalankan perusahaan² kecil. Kebanyakan pada masa ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jentera² yang di-buat sama ada di-negeri Jepun atau Jerman yang boleh bagi perusahaan kecil di-jalankan di-kampung². Maka saya berharap supaya hal ini di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan dan di-beri bantuan sama ada sa-chara pinjaman atau sa-bagai-nya supaya dapat ia-itu di-gunakan orang² bagi menaikkan taraf hidup-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi yang akhir daripada perbahathan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan pelaksanaan ranchangan ini. Kelmarin Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya dan Pos telah menyatakan bahawa dia mengaku kekurangan alat² teknik di-dalam negeri ini. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjalankan ranchangan² pembangunan yang besar seperti ini hanya ada dua jalan. Yang pertama menyerahkan ranchangan² ini kepada orang² kontrek, orang² yang sanggup melaksanakan kerja² itu dengan chara berniaga atau pun dengan menyerahkan kepada alat² Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan-nya. Lebih banyak penyerahan kerja² ini kepada orang barniaga dan kontrek akan menambah-

kan harga bagi sa-satu projek. Sebab kontrek hendak menchari untong. Maka ada-lah bijak bagi Kerajaan supaya lebeh banyak menjalankan ranchangan² yang sa-boleh²-nya dengan anggota Kerajaan dengan gotong royong daripada ra'ayat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini ada-lah memerlukan technician dan ini-lah menyusahkan kita sebab Kementerian ini boleh dapat memberi jawapan yang tegas bagaimana-kah chara dia hendak mengatasi kekurangan² teknik di-dalam ranchangan ini.

Ini-lah agak-nya maka anggaran Perbelanjaan Kerajaan bagi tahun 1961 yang di-kemukakan baharu sebentar tadi minta token vote bagi membayar ranchangan² yang tiada di-dalam ranchangan luar bandar, sebab di-minta kita tadi dengan adanya token vote dan dengan bayaran² dengan di-nyatakan kapada kita bahawa di-satengah² tempat ranchangan² itu tidak dapat di-jalankan dan wang itu maseh berlebeh hingga membolehkan Kerajaan memakai virement di-dalam ranchangan yang tidak chukup wang dahulu-nya. Maka, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah mustahak bagi Kerajaan memikirkan satu jalan bagi mengatasi hal ini sama ada di-minta lagi technician² sa-chara contract atau sa-bagai-nya sa-tahun atau dua tahun di-mana² tempat asal-kan boleh di-jalankan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya ranchangan seperti ini di-jalankan maka saya perchaya kejayaan akan terchapai.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullahi (Perlis Utara): Saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu hendak mengalu²-kan perbelanjaan tambahan bagi pembenaan negara yang telah dibentangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan tadi sambil menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh terhadap peruntukan yang betul² menjamin kema'amoran dan keamanan bagi Tanah Melayu ini. Saya hendak menguchapkan terima kaseh ia-itu bagi pehak ra'ayat negeri Perlis sa-umum-nya meminta saya menyampaikan uchapan terima kaseh kapada Menteri yang berkenaan, kerana membena

negeri Perlis amat memuaskan hati dan negeri Perlis telah maju sa-tahun dahulu daripada negeri² yang lain. Sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang kecil maka telah dapat memenohi sa-bahagian besar sejak ranchangan kilat pada masa tahun 1960 yang lalu. Satu lagi saya suka mengalu²kan ranchangan yang baik untuk membenakan ekonomi ra'ayat ia-itu berkenaan hal-ahwal tanah. Hanya sedikit sahaja saya suka sebutkan di-sini ia-itu negeri Perlis amat-lah kekurangan tanah, oleh yang demikian saya berseru kepada Menteri yang berkenaan dapat-lah memberi kerjasamanya supaya dapat-lah negeri Perlis mendapat chepat lagi menyelesaikan pemberian tanah dan menyiasat berkenaan dengan tanah yang kosong yang maseh belum di-punyai oleh ra'ayat, menyiasat hutan² simpan yang mana tidak guna lagi menanam kayu jati. Satu lagi saya suka sebutkan di-sini bahawa sungguh pun memandangkan kemajuan RIDA semenjak di-masokkan di-dalam Kemajuan Luar Bandar pada masa itu maka saya terfikir suatu ranchangan lagi yang agak saya boleh di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ia-itu berkenaan dengan Sharikat Kerjasama. Kalau boleh-lah di-sini Sharikat Kerjasama itu di-masokkan dalam ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar, saya agak dengan chara itu akan dapat-lah kita memberi kehendak² ra'ayat pada masa ini dan pada masa yang akan datang kelak.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Hj. Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ada sa-patah sahaja yang saya hendak sebutkan, kalau tidak saya akan di-marah oleh orang² di-kawasan saya (*Ketawa*). Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam muka 32 Head 137.....

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Kita akan membahathkan satu persatu daripada Head 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, dan 106; tiap² satu head itu, tiap² Menteri Yang Berhormat akan bangun menjelaskan apa kehendak dalam jadual itu. Pada masa itu boleh di-bahathkan pada dasar

sahaja; kalau puan hendak berchakap atas apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Menteri Kewangan dan Timbalan Perdana Menteri, itu-lah sahaja saya boleh benarkan. Kalau tidak ada lagi siapa² hendak berchakap atas perkara itu saya minta Menteri Yang Berhormat jawapkan.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir bin Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pehak Kerajaan menguchapkan ber-banyak² terima kaseh di-atas pandangan² yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Utara berkenaan dengan Development Estimate ini. Saya suka menegaskan kepada Yang Berhormat dari Bachok bahawa apa jua ikhtiar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan memang chara yang penting sa-kali ia-lah untuk muslihat orang² kecil. Pada 'am-nya apa yang di-jalankan dalam ranchangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu ia-lah sa-bahagian besar-nya di-tujukan untuk kepentingan bagi orang² kecil.

Berkenaan dengan ranchangan yang di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri kita, ranchangan-nya sekarang ini di-ranchangkan oleh Kerajaan bagi menanam kelapa sawit sambil kita menanam juga getah. Ini ada-lah membangkitkan satu soal yang besar ia-itu bagaimana dapat kita masokkan kepada pekebun² kecil dalam ranchangan menanam kelapa sawit, Kerajaan perchaya bahawa soal yang rumit itu dapat di-atasi dengan ikhtiar² yang akan di-jalankan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Kita harap bukan sahaja kelapa sawit itu akan menjadi perusahaan untuk orang² besar, untuk orang² kaya, tetapi juga akan menjadi satu perusahaan yang di-jalankan oleh orang² kecil.

Berkenaan dengan buroh kasar, saya wajib terangkan di-sini bahawa bagi pehak Kementerian saya, saya sendiri telah menjalankan berbagai² ikhtiar bagi mewajibkan pehak² gudang² yang menjalankan perusahaan di-sini untuk mengambil buroh² kasar daripada orang² Melayu dan memang

sungguh pun bukan dengan jalan paksa, tetapi dalam surat yang kita beri bersama² dengan surat sijil itu memang ada satu syarat yang mereka itu sa-berapa yang boleh mesti menggunakan buroh kasar daripada orang² Melayu dan juga kakitangan²-nya daripada manager sampai-lah ka-bawah daripada orang² Melayu. Suka juga saya memberitahu kepada Dewan ini bahawa dasar itu sudah pun membawa kejayaan dan kita telah menghantarkan borang² kepada semua gudang di-Persekutuan ini dan mereka itu telah di-perentahkan bagi memasokkan orang² Melayu dalam berbagai² lapangan perniagaan. Saya ingat ini-lah sahaja yang mesti saya jawapkan.

Che' Khadijah binti Md. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya memberi penerangan.....

Mr. Speaker: Di-atas dasar-nya sahaja.

Che' Khadijah binti Md. Sidek: Saya suka meminta kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan tentang hal pengambilan buroh² kasar dari gudang² di-sini saya suka memberikan pandangan ia-itu dalam Persekutuan ini kebanyakan factory² di-punyai oleh orang² yang bukan Melayu maka mula²-nya mereka mengambil orang² Melayu untok bekerja di-gudang itu, tetapi tidak berapa lama kebanyakan di-keluarkan hingga tidak berapa orang yang tinggal lagi. Jadi, pengelohan ini banyak terdengar di-cheritakan oleh orang² yang bekerja di-gudang² itu. Kalau-lah dapat pehak Kerajaan, betul² hendak menolong orang² Melayu saya meminta supaya Kementerian ini menentukan percentage-nya mithal-nya 30% gudang² itu mesti mengambil orang² Melayu.

Enche' Ismail bin Idris (Penang Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untok menyokong atas Development Estimate ini dan saya suka-lah hendak memberi satu dua pandangan kepada kedudukan berkenaan dengan Development Estimate ini. Dalam ucapan Yang Berhormat

Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang baharu sa-kejap tadi mengatakan adalah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-itu memberi tanah² kepada orang² yang tiada tanah, dan saya dengan sukachita-nya menyambut baik di-atas dasar itu, tetapi saya suka bertanya sedikit ia-itu dalam menjalankan usaha² ini apa-kah satu chara yang di-buat terhadap orang² yang di-negeri² yang mana tanah² yang tidak ada sama sa-kali untok hendak memberi kepada orang² yang tidak ada tanah umpama-nya negeri Pulau Pinang. Pulau Pinang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada sama sa-kali tanah² reserve untok hendak di-beri kepada orang² yang tidak ada tanah. Saya juga dapat tahu yang soal hendak memberi tanah ini adalah di-perlukan dan di-utamakan kepada orang² dalam Negeri² Melayu terutama sa-kali negeri yang banyak tanah. Maka orang² atau pun peminta² yang datang dari sana terutama negeri Pulau Pinang tidak dapat layanan yang mana di-beri kepada negeri² lain. Jadi ini-lah saya minta supaya Yang Berhormat Menteri yang bersangkutan mengambil pertimbangan kepada peminta² yang maseh dahaga, laparkan kepada tanah² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal pembangunan luar bandar ini juga kita biasa mendengar desas desus dan khabar yang mengatakan bahawa hasil daripada Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini hanya dapat meng-untungkan sa-bahagian daripada ra'ayat negeri ini sahaja terutama orang² Melayu, tetapi suka-lah saya menyatakan dalam Dewan ini dalam kawasan saya sahaja yang mana penduduk-nya terdiri daripada jumlah besar-nya ia-lah orang² yang bukan Melayu dan saya menguchapkan terima kaseh banyak kepada Kementerian ini yang telah memberi sa-puas hati dan kejayaan yang besar dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini. Saya suka hendak menyatakan bahawa ada tiga batang jalan yang sekarang di-buat dan di-bena untok faedah yang besar kepada orang bukan Melayu. Jadi

sa-kira-nya ada desas desus daripada orang yang mengatakan bahawa Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini hanya manguntongkan sa-bahagian daripada ra'ayat kawasan Melayu maka ada-lah chita² dan tujuan atau kata² itu tidak benar.

Satu lagi yang saya suka hendak menyatakan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu ada-lah menjadi juga dasar Kerajaan hendak menolong orang² yang berniaga terutama sa-kali orang² Melayu dalam soal perniagaan yang kecil², dan juga menjadi dasar Kerajaan untok memberi pertolongan bantuan wang terutama sa-kali kepada peladang dan juga ada-lah menjadi satu dasar Kerajaan sa-kira-nya sa-saorang itu hendak meminjam wang maka ia terpaksa-lah memberi satu chagaran atau pun kita panggil security ia-itu dengan chara tanah umpama-nya. Jadi dalam soal ini orang² yang berkehendakkan atau hendak meminta pinjam wang ini sudah tentu-lah orang miskin—orang yang tidak mempunyai tanah, dan ini kalau di-persetujukan maka terpaksa-lah ia beri chagaran atau security yang pendek. Ini pada pendapat saya sangat-lah susah kepada orang yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah untok mendapatkan wang pinjam daripada RIDA. Oleh yang demikian saya berharap supaya soal tanah yang menjadi chagaran atau security ini patut-lah di-ambil pertimbangan oleh pihak Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is naturally very gratified at the general expression of support it has received from all sides of this House for these Development Estimates, which really represents the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. This attitude on the part of Honourable Members, I think, reflects the general temper of the country, because I think it is generally realised that this Plan is not so much the Government's Plan, it is also the Plan of all of you and, indeed, I can say it is the Plan of the people in this country.

The Honourable Member for Bachok made a number of points which I shall try to answer. His first point is that we, that is the Government, should try our very best to increase the acreage under oil palms. I think we are at one with him in this respect, in that we are as acutely concerned to diversify our agricultural economy as he is, but I should point out the vast gulf between good intentions and performance. Speaking as one who has had a little experience of agriculture in the days gone by, we know in the rubber industry, for example, that good intentions are not enough. I see only too often—and not only in private industry—how easy it is to grow first-class lalang instead of first-class rubber. The intention was there, but the knowledge and skill were not. And let us remember that we have got 4 million acres of rubber and in spite of that we have seen very serious failures in the rubber industry. Not so long ago, and I think this is no secret because it has been reported and discussed, a State Government spent about three-quarter million dollars and all it had for that expenditure was about 1,000 acres of really good lalang, but the intention was to grow first-class rubber. Let us remember—I am open to correction in this respect—we have only about 100,000 acres of oil palms in this country. It is therefore safe to assume that knowledge and experience of oil palm planting in this country are meagre and we therefore have to draw on a very meagre reservoir of technical skill and agricultural experience in this field, and I do not feel that it is therefore really possible to make a spectacular advance in this respect. I do not intend to imply by this that we should not try to do what we can, except to remind that there are difficulties. I agree that the difficulties are meant to be overcome, but they cannot be overcome just because we have put up a paper plan, and I think there is a vast gulf between paper plans and putting them into practice. Let us be practical and realistic and realise that although the goal is there,

you cannot reach the goal just because you wish to do so.

He also said that the Government has not done anything, or has done very little for the rehabilitation and replanting of the coconut industry. I do not think this statement is entirely correct. A scheme is, in fact, being prepared and the Committee has considered ways and means of putting Government's intention in this respect into practice. If the Honourable Member will care to look at page 52 of the Blue Book, that is the book which embodies the Second Five-Year Plan, he will find therein that a sum of \$15 million has been allocated for this purpose.

He also speaks of the desirability of the mechanisation of small farms and holdings. The Government agrees with him and has, in fact, already started work in this sphere, but, again, this is a new thing and we have got to pioneer—and when you pioneer, you are liable to make mistakes. I believe that one or two pitfalls have been encountered and we are now in the midst of our teething troubles, but we intend to go on with it and to persevere; I have no doubt that in course of time we will find ways and means of surmounting our difficulties and achieving success.

He also postulates that the use of token votes in the Supplementary Development Estimates which have been passed by this House is an indication of failure in respect of the 1961 Plan.

Enche' Zulkiflee: On a point of clarification. Saya tidak berchakap begitu. Yang saya chakapkan ialah berkenaan dengan token votes itu.

Mr. Speaker: I think you better speak in English. I am sure you can do it.

Enche' Zulkiflee: What I said was that by having all these token votes it would mean that some of the projects would not be carried out because of one reason or another, so

that we could make use of the funds of those projects for other projects.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: But I should also like to state in this connection that we warned the House, when presenting the Estimates last year, that we did not in fact expect to spend all the money that had been budgeted for. The intention of providing more than we expect to spend is to allow changes to be made in the course of this year, and we have done the same thing this year. Although we have budgeted for a sum of \$455 million I cannot guarantee that all this amount will be spent. If it is not spent, it will provide the flexibility which will enable us to make changes as the year progresses, depending on what scheme has made further progress than another. But I think we have made considerable progress because, as I pointed out in my speech earlier this morning, we had in 1961 spent more than double what we did in 1960, and I have no doubt that the 1962 figure will be considerably in excess of the 1961 figure. So, I think, we have made some progress.

The Honourable Member for Pulau Pinang Selatan appealed for land for the people of Penang. Of course, we are all aware that Penang has not got very much land and my Honourable colleague the Deputy Prime Minister has asked me to inform the Honourable Member that these people can come into the F.L.D.A. schemes in due course. We should, of course, remember that the States which have got excess land would naturally want such land to be provided for their own people first, but there are some States which not only provide land for their own people but which also provide land for others in due course, having in mind particularly the State from which the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister himself comes.

The Honourable Member for Dungun has made a point which my Honourable friend and colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry has asked me to reply to. I am

informed that the Government is doing its best to place as many Malays as possible in employment. For instance, from a survey of 25 pioneer firms, it was found that about 40 per cent of the staff were Malays. I think that figure speaks for itself. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Development Estimates, 1962, 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 \$561,484 be approved.

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Sir, Head 100 of the Development Estimates requires very little explanation. The sum of \$561,000-odd which we ask for 1962 represents a pure continuation of our five-year plan for the Judicial Department. Already, we have constructed and opened new courts in Selama, Jerantut and Upper Perak. Only the other day, a new Court designed for both High Court and subordinate court use was opened at Kangar in the presence of the President of the Council of Regency of Perlis.

Our future plans include the construction of completely new courts in Kota Bharu, Kelantan, to house all the courts there, and sundry other legal offices. This will replace the existing ramshackle attap buildings. We also hope to construct a new court, similar to that in Perlis, in Kuala Trengganu, where the High Court sits four or five times a year. New subordinate courts are projected for Kuala Selangor and Klang; and depending on the amount of money we have left after these, the major operations, we hope to extend and improve some of the more sub-standard courts.

Honourable Members will agree that, with a total of only \$1 million earmarked under the Development Plan, we obviously cannot do as much as we would wish. For instance, the subordinate courts on Court Hill in Kuala Lumpur, and the equivalent courts in Ipoh, are still inadequate to meet the demands on them. I had hoped to include in the present five-year plan provision for a Dewan Ke'adilan (or Palace of Justice) in Kuala Lumpur to house all the Kuala Lumpur Courts, but we were unable to do this without eating into other funds required for rural development. I am naturally sorry that this was the case, but I am also forced to agree that the decision was the correct one. And so we must wait for something to turn up in the 1966-71 plan and keep our fingers crossed.

In the course of the Committee Stage in the Ordinary Estimates, the Honourable and learned Member for Ipoh inquired whether there was any chance of getting the Ipoh High Court air-conditioned. I am glad to reply in the affirmative. All the Courts in Kuala Lumpur have been air-conditioned during the last couple of months; Johore Bahru was air-conditioned in the second half of last year. Penang and Seremban have now been air-conditioned for some time. We hope to start work on Ipoh this year, but these funds come from a block vote under Head 139, which is under the control of my Honourable friend the Minister of Works. I am sure he will bear us in mind when distributing both funds and works capacity.

In conclusion, may I tender my thanks to the various State Governments for the great assistance they have given my Ministry in securing good sites for the new court houses? And may I also say how grateful I am to the officers of the Public Works Department who, despite pressure of work, have gone to such trouble in designing and supervising the construction of the new buildings?

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not have much to speak in regard to the Ministry of Justice. However, I would like to appeal to the Honourable Minister of Justice to do something for all courts in Malaya—the Magistrate's courts, the Judge's courts and even the Supreme Court. I would say that there is injustice in the amenities and facilities provided in these courts. I have been to these courts and more often than not the audiences are not provided with some comfort in the way of fans: ceiling fans are only supplied to the officers in charge. I would like to see that ceiling fans are provided in court premises where the audiences sit, so that people will be encouraged to come to court to listen to cases.

With regard to the Kampar Court, I would like to appeal to the Honourable Minister to provide an extra clerk, because the work in that court is overwhelming, and by doing so the public will be able to get work done quickly. The clerks there have been allotted quite a number of duties—they are in charge of duties such as oath taking and all sorts of public matters.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Hashim (Jitra-Padang Terap): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berchakap dalam peruntukan Kementerian Kehakiman ini saya ingin hendak berchakap di-dalam Head 100 berkenaan dengan Sub-head 4. Court House, Kangar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jikalau dipandangkan daripada segi rumah tempat menjatuhkan sa-suatu ke'adilan maka sudah tentu-lah Mahkamah Rendah yang ada di-Kuala Nearing bagi daerah Padang Terap itu tidak menasabah dan sesuai. Dengan kerana keadaan bangunan-nya tidak sempurna seperti sa-buah Mahkamah, sungguh pun Mahkamah itu sa-bagai sa-buah Mahkamah Rendah tetapi ada-lah tempat ke'adilan. Keadaan bangunan-nya dan tempat letak-nya ini ada-lah di-dalam kesebokan lalu lintas dan bising. Di-tempat kereta lalu lintas sudah tentu-lah tidak menjadi tenteram keadaan fikiran Mah-

kamah tempat menjatuhkan sa-suatu ke'adilan. Dari itu, saya berharap supaya di-berikan pandangan keadaan bangunan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kehendak saya sa-bagai sementara ini di-adakan di-bangunan itu di-pasang tirai di-keliling bangunan, ini untuk mengelakkan pandangan² yang tidak di-ingini dan juga yang tidak menyenangkan fikiran pada menjalankan tugas² sa-bagai sa-buah Mahkamah, terima kaseh.

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap di-atas Kepala 100 Sub-head 4—Court House Kangar. Bagi pehak penduduk negeri Perlis, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Ke'adilan kerana mendapatkan sa-buah Mahkamah yang chantek dalam negeri Perlis. Tetapi di-samping itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-masa yang lalu ada nasehat² datang-nya daripada orang² kampung khas-nya yang dudok di-luar bandar berkenaan dengan notice yang di-keluarkan oleh Mahkamah, kebanyakannya notice² itu ada-lah di-tulis di-dalam bahasa Inggeris. Oleh kerana orang² kampung selalu sahaja keliru dan susah hendak memahamkan-nya, terutama-nya di-negeri Perlis boleh di-katakan tidak begitu banyak yang tahu berbahasa Inggeris. Ini-lah satu kesulitan yang di-hadapi oleh orang² di-negeri Perlis. Jadi, oleh kerana itu saya minta-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya di-Court House Kangar dapat memberi perkhidmatan yang benar² kepada orang² yang dudok dalam kampung² itu supaya notice² yang di-hantar itu biar-lah di-gunakan dua bahasa Melayu dan Inggeris.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak berchakap di-dalam Head 100 dalam Sub-head 4 berkenaan Court House, Kangar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam belanjawan tahun yang lalu saya telah menerangkan dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan Mahkamah dalam jajahan Kulim. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sa-kali lagi meminta kepada Kementerian ini dan saya akan cheritakan hal² keadaan

Mahkamah yang ada dalam jajahan Kulim itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak silap saya Mahkamah di-Kulim sana asal-nya ia-lah bukan sa-buah Mahkamah tetapi ia-lah sa-buah rumah. Kemudian di-jadikan sa-buah sekolah dan akhir²-nya di-jadikan pula sa-buah Mahkamah. Umor-nya lebeh kurang tujuh lapan puloh tahun sehingga sekarang ini. Jadi, Mahkamah ini bukan-lah di-khaskan untuk Mahkamah sahaja tetapi ia-nya di-buat sa-bagai office di-atas-nya. Saya berasa dukachita, sebab kadang² pemerhati² yang datang untuk menyaksikan perbicharaan itu terlalu banyak dan saya kkuatir Mahkamah itu boleh roboh.

Jadi, sa-telah saya dengar Menteri Ke'adilan menerangkan bahawa Mahkamah di-Kuala Lumpur dan Ipoh serta di-Johor akan di-buat bilek sejak maka saya rasa sukachita mendengar-nya. Tetapi sa-balek-nya Mahkamah yang ada di-Kulim sekarang ini jauh sa-kali daripada sangkaan untuk membuat demikian. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-masa hujan kadang² maka Mahkamah itu di-penohi ayer sahaja. Jadi, ini-lah perkara-nya supaya yang berkenaan pergi melihat Mahkamah di-Kulim itu yang terlalu tua dan mungkin merbahaya kapada orang² yang bekerja dan juga kapada Magistrate² sa-masa menjalankan perbicharaan. Jadi, saya harap supaya Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian keadaan Mahkamah ini, terima kaseh.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the requests of Honourable Members for improving the courts in their respective constituencies, my reply is that their requests will be met as soon as finance and work capacity are available.

With regard to the request for sending notices in the National language, I will look into the matter and see what can be done.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$561,484 for Head 100 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Heads 101 and 102—

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like, with your permission, to introduce the two Heads of Development Estimates which come within the portfolio of the Prime Minister—that is Head 101, Prime Minister and Head 102, Statistics.

Now, as regards Head 101, Sub-head 1, Government Contribution to National Mosque, a token vote of \$10 is required here. As Honourable Members will recall, the House approved the sum of \$1 million in the Development Estimates for last year as Government contribution to National Mosque. However, this sum was not required by the National Mosque Committee in 1961 as all the expenditure that was incurred last year had been met from the public subscription. This year a token sum only is entered, but it may be necessary to ask for funds in the course of the year if the Government contribution is required by the Committee.

With regard to Sub-head 3, Staff Training Centre, Sir, a site of 9.5 acres has been purchased near the University and the money paid for from the Development Estimates, 1961. As Honourable Members are aware, or had been informed last year, the cost of the main building of the Centre will be met from a generous contribution from the Government of New Zealand. It is expected that the Centre will be completed by the end of this year. However, Government may have to spend some money for certain accessory items such as staff quarters, furniture and fittings, lighting and perimeter-fencing. Therefore, only a token vote is entered in these Estimates and, as I have said, it may be necessary to provide funds in the course of the year.

Next I come to Sub-head 5, National Museum. Honourable Members might have noticed that construction of the building of the new Museum has begun, and it is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A provision of

\$1,508,000 is entered in this year's Estimates. The sum is required to complete the project.

The revised estimate for the new Museum has increased somewhat from the original Estimates so as to provide for such items as approach road, up-to-date fitting and equipment, etc. I have, Sir, with me the Architects' drawing of the new Museum, and Honourable Members are welcome to have a look at it if they so desire. I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that when this Museum is completed, it will be one of the most important institutions in this country which will really be a pride to our nation.

As regards Sub-head 8, Economic Planning Organisation, a sum of \$20,000 is requested. Last year the House approved the provision of \$60,000 of expenditure for furniture, equipment and research facilities for the Economic Planning Unit. However, only a sum of \$40,000 was utilised; hence the balance of \$20,000 is requested here.

With regard to Sub-head 9, Government Contribution to National Monument, as Honourable Members are aware, the Government has proposed to erect a National Monument which will record the country's appreciation of the sacrifice and services of the security forces and others who bore the brunt of the campaign against communist terrorists.

The estimated cost of this National Monument is \$864,000 and it is anticipated that as much as possible of this amount will be contributed from public subscription. However, it is felt that the Government should make some contribution towards this Monument and therefore a provision of \$200,000 is entered as Government contribution.

Under Head 102, Sub-head 3, Expansion of Statistics Department, a sum of \$403,165 has been entered here. This project, as Honourable Members will recall, is not a new project but a continuation project from last year.

The sum entered for 1962 is the amount required for the year for the expansion of the Statistics Department. I am sure Honourable Members will be as pleased as I am to note that the revised estimate is substantially lower than the original estimates.

That is all for Heads 101 and 102.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,131,185 for Heads 101 and 102 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Heads 103 and 104—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move that the expenditure for both the Heads 103 and 104 totalling \$4,121,010 under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be approved.

Sir, in regard to Head 103, Department of Broadcasting, there are two main targets in the Broadcasting Department's Five-Year Development Plan. Firstly, to develop areas of good medium-wave reception throughout the country, and secondly, to foster and encourage more regional broadcasting in the country. To achieve these objectives, better studio and transmission facilities are being planned for Penang, Kuantan, Malacca, Kota Bharu, Ipoh and Johore Bahru for which a sum of \$2,121,000 has been entered in the Development Estimates for this year.

Since July and October last year, Penang and Malacca have been operating on a three net-work basis with increased medium-wave signal strength many times over 10 kilowatts.

Two projects will be completed this year. The new studio facilities for the Penang station will be ready for use by the second quarter of the year while the supplementary short-wave transmitter should be installed before the end of the year. The Kota Bharu project with two 10 kilowatts medium-wave transmitters and studios will be completed before the year is out.

Work on the Malacca, Kuantan, Ipoh and Johore Bahru projects is phased. Protracted land negotiations have been largely responsible for the delay in meeting the timetable of target dates. Land for the Malacca station and Kuantan projects has recently been acquired and the amounts requested for these projects will be utilised for the preparation of plans for the new studios and transmitters. Negotiations for land for the Johore Bahru transmitters have been completed while negotiations are still being carried out for the site of the Ipoh transmitters.

Now, I come to Head 104, Department of Information. In regard to Film Unit Studios, Kuala Lumpur, the scheme for the building of new Malayan Film Unit studios originated about 1952, but for a variety of reasons chosen sites had to be abandoned as they were not found completely suitable for the purpose. Now an eight and a half acre site at Petaling Jaya has been acquired and a plan for the new studios has been drawn. Tenders were called last year but no award was made as the lowest tender was higher than the amount allocated.

A sum of \$3,136,730 is now provided for the project of which \$2,000,000 will be spent in 1962 for the building of new studios together with other services for which tenders will be recalled as soon as possible. The remainder of \$1,136,730 will be spent to complete the work which includes electrical installation, air-conditioning and the removal from the old site to the new buildings.

In regard to the Civic Centre, Petaling Jaya, a token sum of \$10 has been entered in the Development Estimates for the construction of the Civic Centre at Petaling Jaya.

Land for the building has been acquired and plans are being prepared by the P.W.D.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$4,121,010 for Heads 103 and 104 agreed to stand part

of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Heads 105 to 110; 112 and 113—

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move that Heads 105 to 110, 112 and 113, totalling \$16,218,584, under the Ministry of Interior, be approved.

Head 105, Sub-head 16—Fire Services: In accordance with the Department's programme for expansion of the Fire Inspectorate under the Second Five-Year Plan, a permanent building for the Central Fire Training School is to be constructed in 1962. Preliminary work in connection with this project is proceeding and as the actual construction of the building will not be carried out until the latter part of the year, a token provision of \$10 only is required to be shown in the Estimates before the House.

Head 106, Sub-head 3—Branch Laboratory, Johore Bahru: One of the projects that will be carried out by the Department of Chemistry under the Development Plan is the construction of a new laboratory centre at Johore Bahru which will serve the Southern States. The new laboratory will cost \$239,028 and this sum has been allocated to the Department under the Five-Year Plan. A site in Johore Bahru has been selected tentatively and planning for the building is proceeding. However, a token provision of \$10 only is required as construction of the building will not commence until the latter part of this year.

Head 107—Printing, Sub-head 8, Items (i), (iii) and (iv)—Expansion for Printing in the National Language—Johore, Trengganu and Perak: The provision of \$255,000 for the Johore Branch Press is for the purpose of carrying out extension work to the existing building and purchase of additional machinery in order to increase the capacity for printing work. Detailed planning on this project is almost completed and the whole project is likely to be completed by June this year.

In regard to the project for Trengganu, a sum of \$269,994 is required to enable the Department to carry out and complete the project this year. Detailed planning for this project was completed towards the latter part of last year but the actual construction work could not be proceeded with on account of the monsoon rains which hindered the programme. There is every possibility that this project will be completed this year.

Turning now to the project for Perak, a sum of \$586,800 is required to enable the Department to embark on the first phase of the project. Of this sum, a sum of \$316,800 is for the construction of the new Branch Press at Ipoh and the balance of \$270,000 is for the purchase of machinery. A suitable site in the Tasek Industrial area has been obtained and detailed plans for the building have been completed. In accordance with the phased programme, the building will have been completed before the end of this year and there is every likelihood that this will be achieved. A greater part of the new machinery required will be purchased this year and the balance in 1963.

Head 108—Prisons: In regard to Sub-head 13—Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School—a token provision of \$10 is shown against this item. I regret to say that this laudable project has been delayed as attempts to secure a suitable site have not been successful. However, my Ministry is still endeavouring to look for an alternative site and it is hoped to secure a suitable piece of land this year.

As for the various provisions sought under Sub-heads 14, 15 and 16, these are all for the purpose of construction of Quarters and Barracks for Prisons personnel which will be carried out by the P.W.D. as second phase in accordance with the Department's programme under the Second Five-Year Plan. There is now an acute shortage of quarters for the Prisons Uniformed Staff; under their conditions of service, the Warder Staff, for instance, are entitled to free accommodation and

they are required to live in prison quarters so that they are readily available in any emergency. Because of the shortage of quarters, some of them are housed in poor accommodation some distance away from the prisons, and this is very unsatisfactory. Honourable Members will agree with me that proper quarters are necessary for the efficiency of the Prison organisation, as well as for the morale of the Prison Uniformed Staff.

Head 109—Housing: It is proposed to provide a sum of \$4,785,000 for low-cost housing in 1962. This is in continuation of the Government's policy of assisting families in the lower income groups (incomes not exceeding \$300 per month) by providing facilities for low-cost housing and of solving the problem of housing shortage in this country and by this policy thousands of families have been assisted in the past. It is worthwhile for me to repeat what I have said before in this House and in other places regarding the Government's policy towards low-cost housing. The aim of the Federation Government in regard to housing is to create what I call a property owning democracy in this country. In other words, it is to encourage the purchasing of low-cost houses rather than renting them. Rental housing will take the form of multi-storeyed flats constructed in the central areas of our bigger towns where house sites are difficult to find at economic prices. The programme of low-cost housing will be mainly based on the construction of houses to be sold on hire-purchase instalments not exceeding \$35 per month for a period of 14 years. The House will agree that housing is an expensive undertaking and is a heavy drain on the Nation's resources. But the Alliance Government considers housing to be an important factor next to food and clothing for the maintenance of the present high standard of health among our citizens. I must explain that the implementation of low-cost housing calls for subsidies. The Federation Government's subsidies take the form of loans well below the

market rate of interest; for low-cost housing on hire-purchase basis, the Federation Government charges the initiating authorities an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum for a period of 17 years while in respect of housing for rental (multi-storeyed flats) the interest rate is 5 per cent per annum for a period up to a maximum of 60 years. It must be remembered that the Federation Government borrows money at a much higher rate of interest of 5½ per cent per annum. In addition, the Federation Government makes available the technical services of the Housing Trust of the Federation of Malaya, a statutory body created and financed by the Federation Government, to construct houses. The State Government's contributions towards low-cost housing schemes lie in the provision of land at a cheap rate and the necessary services such as water supply mains and roads, free of charge to individual schemes.

Members of the House will have read the Paper No. 51/61 which is the Annual Report of the Housing Trust for the year 1960. In respect of 1961, the following schemes were completed:

Sungei Siput, Perak—160 houses.

Berapit Village, Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley—54 timber houses.

Kampong Majeedi, Johore Bahru, 2nd Phase—224 houses and 6 shophouses.

The following schemes are in advanced stages of construction and are, in fact, nearing completion:

Sungei Rokam, Ipoh—263 timber houses and 14 shophouses.

Pokok Assam, Taiping—74 houses and 8 shophouses.

Mention must be made of aided self-help housing (gotong royong). The Selangor Government was the first to have accepted this method of housing for its group settlements in conjunction with the Red Book Plan involving the construction of some 500

units of houses. The pilot scheme in Sungei Tekali in the Ulu Langat District of this type of housing has proved a success and consequently seven additional schemes have been started and will be completed very soon. The House will be aware that the all-in cost per unit of houses constructed according to this method will be approximately \$1,000 and the monthly hire-purchase repayment will not exceed \$10 and thus within the means of the settlers at these group settlements. Further schemes which were recently approved and are under construction are as follows:

PERAK

Kampar—150 brick terrace houses.

Teluk Anson—200 brick terrace houses.

Sungei Siput—100 brick terrace houses.

NEGRI SEMBILAN

Ampangan, Seremban—160 timber and brick houses.

KEDAH

Tongkang Yard, Alor Star—55 Malay-type timber houses.

Kulim—141 Malay-type timber houses.

PENANG

Kampong Herriott—36 brick terrace houses.

Butterworth—113 brick terrace houses.

MALACCA

Kuala Linggi—80 Malay-type timber houses (gotong royong).

The Municipalities have been, and will be, given their share of loan funds to build low-cost houses in their areas to relieve congestion and rehouse squatters. The City Council, Georgetown, Penang, was allocated a sum of \$2-million to build multi-storeyed flats for rental along Trengganu Road in 1961, and work on the project is proceeding. Housing in the Federal

Capital of Kuala Lumpur is the responsibility of the Federal Government. As Minister responsible for the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, I am very anxious to solve the squatter problem which is of very considerable magnitude. The scheme for the construction of low-cost flats along Sungei Besi Road, comprising 336 units of houses and 12 shophouses will be completed in a couple of months. It has been worked out that the rental per flat will not be more than \$20 per month. Approval has also been accorded to a scheme for the construction of two blocks of 17-storeyed flats at Loke Yew Road. A special Working Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Local Government has been appointed, and charged with the duties of planning and implementing schemes for the rehousing of squatters in the Federal Capital. A new scheme for the construction of some 1,200 units Malay-type timber houses has been proposed by this Committee, and is being processed in this Ministry. I am very pleased to inform the House that administrative bottlenecks which were holding up the implementation of an effective low-cost housing programme in this country have, in the main, been removed. New schemes for the construction of low-cost houses costing approximately \$39-million have been submitted by State Governments, and other initiating authorities, and these are being processed in the Ministry.

Heads 110 and 112: I now come to Heads 110 and 112. These are proposed provision of loan funds to the Municipalities—a total of \$3,430,010 for the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, and \$5,040,000 for the City Council, Georgetown Penang, for general improvements in their respective Municipal areas. The items are listed, and they speak for themselves. I do not propose to elaborate on them unless the House so desires. I do wish to stress the fact that although the emphasis of the Development Estimates is on the development of rural areas, the needs of urban areas have not been neglected as these Heads

show. All these amounts are *recoverable* loans.

Head 113—Aborigines: Under Sub-head 1, a sum of \$520,500 is requested for the "Extension of Government Services to Deep Jungle Areas". This means primarily the construction of a considerable number of administrative and medical posts in the deep jungle, so that the facilities of normal administration will be further extended to the more remoter groups of Aborigines. This sum, incidentally, includes provision for purchase of transmitters and receivers for our "flying doctor" service to the Aborigines. Extension of deep jungle educational facilities is also provided for; most of this work consists of construction of buildings and ancillary items.

The provision of \$195,000 shown under Sub-head 2 is required to meet expenditure on such matters as improved animal husbandry, provision of wells and fish ponds, schemes for kampong improvements, and programmes for timber extraction. These projects are designed to assist the economic advancement of the Aborigines, which is a matter to which the Government attaches considerable importance.

Under Sub-head 3, a sum of \$25,000 is required to meet the expenses which will arise for the necessary investigations and surveys in connection with the preliminary ground work and subsequent control and supervision of the various schemes for Aborigines for the current year.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Chetak (Printing) saya hendak buat satu shor kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat tentang perchetakan Kerajaan di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya nampak Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa ini ada-lah sangat banyak menggunakan kertas dan perchetakan menjalankan kerja²-nya. Dan bagi masa ini terpaksa oleh beberapa keadaan menyerahkan kerja menchetak itu

kapada kampeni² dan gudang perniagaan yang berbagai². Jadi pada fikiran saya kehendak kapada men-chetak itu telah bertambah banyak. Saya suka kalau Menteri Yang Berhormat dapat memikirkan satu rancangan (scheme) supaya dapat dengan rancangan itu semua per-chetakan Kerajaan itu di-chetak oleh Jabatan Chetak Kerajaan sendiri, dan tidak lagi di-chetak oleh gudang² perniagaan, sebab itu ada-lah lebeh ekonomi dan lebeh sa-suai dengan kerja itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap tentang Low Cost Housing. Yang Berhormat Menteri telah menyebutkan tadi bahawa di-Kampong Majidi Baharu, Johor, ada 234 rumah baharu yang belum di-dudoki orang atau pun di-beri kapada orang, tetapi jalan-nya sudah bagus dengan bertar (tar). Ini rancangan kedua Kerajaan. Rumah² yang terdahulu daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya tidak salah belum lagi mempunyai jalan sa-hingga hari ini. Ini tidak 'adil sa-kali kerana rumah yang baharu yang belum di-diami orang sudah ada jalan yang bagus, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dan di-sini saya suka juga minta penerangan yang jelas daripada pehak Menteri Yang Berhormat tentang soal pembayaran, kerana pehak yang mendapat rumah itu maseh teragu² lagi. Saya telah mendapat tahu dalam Dewan ini juga daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat ia-itu rumah yang dahulu itu ada dua macham. Yang pertama mempunyai satu bilek dan yang kedua mempunyai dua bilek. Harga rumah yang mempunyai satu bilek itu, kalau saya tidak salah \$1,315 dengan bayaran beransor \$18 sa-bulan. Tetapi kalau di-kira mereka yang membayar \$18 sa-bulan itu sa-lama 14 tahun berjumlah \$3,282. Jadi apabila di-tolak dengan harga pokok \$1,315 tadi, maka di-sini mereka berpendapat bahawa pehak Kerajaan mendapat untong \$1,767 lebeh daripada pokok asal. Jadi dengan sa-pintas lalu mereka itu berfikir ia-itu Kerajaan bukan hendak

menolong orang miskin tetapi men-gambil untong terlalu banyak.

Saya harap perkara itu di-terangkan dengan jelas supaya keraguan di-kalangan mereka itu tidak timbul lagi. Terima kaseh.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the subject of low-cost housing which has been referred to by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. We are indeed—at Ipoh—grateful for the assistance given to us as the Local Authority by both the State Government and the Federal Government. In the past, the Ipoh Town Council has not tried to impose itself too much at the Federal level by asking for too many loans. Recently the Honourable Minister visited Ipoh, and we tried our best, and we hope we have succeeded, in convincing the Minister that some financial assistance is required for the Ipoh Town Council to carry out some housing projects from time to time—low-cost housing projects.

Sir, we are now on our own in the process of building low-cost houses at an area known as Kampong Simee, and work has in fact already started and the first brick will be laid within the next two months. This is a scheme of low-cost housing which we are carrying out on our own with the assistance of the State Government in relation to land.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have made application to the Federal Government for a loan to put up a multi-storied low-cost housing in another area in Ipoh known as the Silibin Road area or Connolly Road area. The Honourable Minister saw the site itself, and I do hope that in view of the fact that so far Ipoh has not tried to get too much money from the Federal Government, we will be given some special treatment when the allocation of any funds for housing is being discussed in the very near future. With regard to the proposed scheme itself, ground work has been completed

and we, as the Local Authority, are ready to proceed. Our engineering section is ready, the plan is ready, and I think it is on the basis of the Federal Government giving us so much and we bear the rest of the expenses. I most sincerely ask the Honourable Minister to give that application special consideration so far as Ipoh is concerned.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas menjawab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ia-itu supaya printing ini patut di-chetak oleh Government Printing Department sendiri. Pada mula-nya memang Kementerian ini hendak chuba tetapi sekarang oleh sebab banyak-nya kerja² dalam Department ini maka saya suroh pekerjaan ini di-berikan kepada private company. Private company nampak-nya hendak menerima chetakan itu tetapi hal ini adalah perkara yang sulit yang tidak boleh di-chetak di-private company. Jadi, pada masa sekarang banyak kerja² berkenaan dengan chetakan itu di-chetak oleh Government Printing Department. Jadi, di-sini Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu-lah suka sa-bagaimana saya nyatakan bagaimana tegas-nya pekerjaan Government Printing Department menjalankan kerja² yang berat dengan tidak chukup kaki tangan. Saya fikir belum sampai masa-nya yang kita menchetak semua kerja² Kerajaan dalam Government Printing Department ini.

Di-atas soal 224 buah rumah dalam Majidi di-Johor itu, yang pertama-nya belum dapat di-isikan oleh orang ramai. Saya hendak menyatakan di-sini bagi tanggungan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kita telah melaksanak-kan ia-itu rumah di-buat tetapi sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketahu² ia-itu berkenaan dengan jalan ini ada-lah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Johor dan di-atas rumah 224 buah itu telah di-sediakan jalan dan rumah itu akan dapat di-punya² oleh orang ramai. Sebab itu-lah sedikit sulit chara pentadbiran ia-itu negeri Johor dia hendak mengadakan satu section dalam Kerajaan Johor berkenaan dengan

Housing ini dan hendak meminta kaki tangan supaya menjalankan tanggung-jawab. Perkara ini tengah di-runding-kan dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tetapi bila Menteri Besar beri tahu saya, saya dengan sa-berapa lekas berunding dengan Menteri Kewangan dan telah pun menyebutkan kehendak Kerajaan Johor itu dan tidak berapa lama lagi rumah ini akan di-punya² oleh orang ramai.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya maksudkan ia-itu rumah yang sudah lama siap itu tetapi belum ada jalan lagi. Jadi, orang yang dudok lama mendiami rumah² itu merayu supaya jalan itu di-adakan sa-bagaimana rumah baharu yang ada sekarang belum di-diami sudah ada jalan yang bagus.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Itu-lah yang saya jawab, kenapa rumah baharu yang di-buat itu sudah ada jalan tetapi belum di-isi atau di-punya² oleh orang ramai. Sebab saya katakan tadi ia-lah kesulitan chara pentadbiran. Tetapi atas rumah yang telah di-duduki oleh orang ramai tetapi tidak ada jalan, ini saya akan merayu kepada Kerajaan negeri Johor kerana itu ada-lah tanggung-jawab-nya atau saya akan berunding dengan Kerajaan Johor atas hal ini.

Berkenaan dengan harga bayaran sa-bagaimana kata Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu Kerajaan ada mendapat untong yang lebeh. Saya ini tidak begitu bagus di-dalam chara kira² kerana waktu saya dalam sekolah dahulu pun tidak berapa mengerti soal kira² ini. Tetapi kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh-lah berjumpa dengan saya atau pun beri keterangan kepada Persuroh-Jaya berkenaan dengan rumah murah ini dan dia akan memberi keterangan dengan sa-jelas²-nya.

Now, with regard to the points raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I would like to thank him for acknowledging the co-operation given by the Federal Government and the State Government. As I have men-

tioned in my speech, new schemes for the construction of low-cost housing costing \$29,000,000 had been submitted by State Governments and other initiating authorities, which include of course the Ipoh Town Council, and these are in the process of being considered by the Ministry. Although I would like to give him an assurance that special treatment would be given to Ipoh, I am sure he will realise that it is very difficult, in my position, to give an assurance at this stage to give special treatment to Ipoh. However, I can assure Honourable Members of this House that I consider every application on its merits, and I never try to distinguish one from the other (*Applause*).

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$16,218,584 for Heads 105 to 110 inclusive, 112 and 113 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Head 114—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$20,751,835 for Head 114, Federation Armed Forces, be agreed to.

Sir, most of the projects under the Armed Forces, for which financial provision is sought, are continuation projects and, therefore, I do not wish to deal with the projects in great detail. There are, however, three projects which did not appear in the 1961 Development Estimates and I would like to explain these briefly.

In regard to Sub-head 61, Ferrets Armoured Cars and Spares, a sum of \$2,688,000 is requested under this Sub-head. As I have explained, Sir, in moving the Development (Supplementary) Estimates yesterday, it is necessary to purchase Ferrets armoured cars and spares for our Armed Forces and, although an almost equivalent amount was sought and spent last year, the same amount is required for

this year, and it is anticipated that complete purchase will be finalised in 1963.

In regard to Sub-head 62, Artillery Equipment, this is a new item. As Honourable Members will recall, I pointed out when introducing the the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure for 1962 in respect of my Ministry, that the main expansion proposed in the Federation Armed Forces in 1962 was an increase in the artillery resources to produce a full artillery regiment. It is, of course, necessary to provide an artillery regiment with equipment and a sum of \$284,000 has been included in this Sub-head for the purchase of the initial portion of the equipment. The full equipment for this regiment will, it is hoped, be provided at the end of 1962.

The only other new item is Sub-head 63, Territorial Army Re-equipment with New Weapons. Again, Sir, Honourable Members will recall that, when I introduced the Ordinary Estimates for the Ministry of Defence, I emphasised the need for re-organising the Territorial Army in order to fulfil the proper role as a reserve force to our regular Army. Now, if the Territorial Army is to undertake its duty properly, then it is necessary for it to be properly equipped. The complete re-organisation of the Territorial Army including the build-up to the maximum strength, will be a gradual process for a period of at least five years, and it is intended to re-equip it as it re-organises and expands. For this purpose it is estimated that a total of \$15 million will be required, and in the initial stage a sum of \$500,000 has been requested. I hope, Sir, that as the full details of the equipment are worked out by the officers in my Ministry, we will be able to speed up the purchase of equipment and, therefore, Honourable Members must expect me to seek a larger provision in respect of this Sub-head in future years.

Sir, as I mentioned earlier, other Sub-heads under this Head deal with continuation projects, and I do not

wish to dwell at length on them, but I only wish to mention one or two items which are of particular interest.

Now, Honourable Members will see with gratification that in respect of Sub-head 21, Royal Malayan Air Force Expansion, it is hoped to complete the expansion programme by 1962 and that the expenditure over \$5 million will provide all the remaining aircraft now on order and thus provide a complete aircraft for the present expansion in the R.M.A.F.

In respect of Sub-head 60, New Patrol Craft, Honourable Members will see that the sum of \$3,500,000 is requested and that, therefore, by the end of 1962 it is anticipated that half of the full cost of of this Patrol Craft will be expended. The building of this aircraft does not, of course, take place simultaneously with the expenditure since considerable preliminary work has to be done before the first craft is launched. However, on the present planning the first craft will be due in January, 1963 and the subsequent aircraft will appear in two monthly intervals.

The only other item for which a large sum is sought is Sub-head 27, Cantonment, Sungei Besi. The total cost of this project exceeds \$22 million and, as Honourable Members are aware, the new Federation Military College, which forms part of this project, was completed and opened by His Majesty in 1961. This main cantonment of the Federation Army is being given priority in our building programme and it is for this reason that a sum of \$4,000,000 is sought in 1962. As Honourable Members will see from the Printed Estimates, the full cost of the project at Sungei Besi, among others, is being met from the Grant-in-Aid Fund recovered from the United Kingdom. Since the printed Estimates divide the projects for the Armed Forces between Federal Fund and Grant-in-Aid Fund, it is not so apparent at a glance what proportion of the provision is required to be spent on accommodation and what proportion on equipment.

For the benefit of Honourable Members, Sir, I would explain that of the \$20,750,000 odd, approximately \$6,600,000 is required for accommodation project and just over \$14 million for equipment. But the amount spent on equipment is in accordance with the Government's policy on re-equipping the Federation Armed Forces with most modern and suitable weapons. In respect of accommodation, I only wish that I am in a position to ask Honourable Members to approve larger expenditure since I would like to see the reconstruction and new construction for the Federation Armed Forces camps and barracks to be accelerated. However, Sir, my interest as the Minister of Defence here clashes with my interest as the Minister of Rural Development, and so there is only a limited constructional capacity available in the Federation. Accordingly, therefore, where there are certain Federation Armed Forces projects which I would like to see accelerated, it is not possible, in view of the great need for rural development. Nevertheless accommodation project in the Federation Armed Forces will continue, as Honourable Members will see, and in certain cases some of these will be completed in 1962.

Finally, Sir, I only wish to mention one other project and that is the Royal Malayan Naval Base which appears under Sub-head 19 and Sub-head 38. Honourable Members will see that only a sum of \$391,000 is sought for in 1962. This sum has been included to continue the survey and other investigation charges for work which has been undertaken at a site selected for the Royal Malayan Naval Base.

Now, as Honourable Members will appreciate, the present planning for Malaysia has resulted in renewed investigation as to the best site for the Royal Malayan Naval Base, and I am sure Honourable Members will appreciate that it may now be necessary to review the original proposal to select the main site within the present Federation territory. Now, planning such investigation, I am not going to

ask the House to grant financial provision at this stage far more than the continuation of the investigation.

Now, Sir, I beg to move that the Estimates under Head 114, Federation Armed Forces, be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan dasar pembelian senjata yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini, bagaimana-kah dasar-nya sama ada itu di-beli daripada satu² pehak yang tertentu atau pun di-beli mengikut² barang² yang lebeh baik atau pun yang lebeh murah sa-kali. Mithal-nya di-ambil dari German sadikit, dari French sadikit, dari Amerika sadikit dan daripada Russia barangkali agak payah sadikit.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak berchakap sadikit di-muka 13 Sub-head 60. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan hendak mengembangkan pertahanan angkatan laut bagi menjaga keselamatan di-negeri ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat baik. Tetapi beberapa bulan yang lalu saya ada melihat surat khabar bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri berchadang hendak membeli Patrol Craft yang memakai alat sejok di-dalam-nya atau Air Conditioning System. Jadi, ini saya fikir pelek kerana yang kita tahu chuma luxury liner seperti "Chusan" atau pun "Asia" dan lain² lagi kapal² yang besar yang membawa penompang yang kaya² pusing dunia yang mempunyai bilek sejok, tetapi kapal ini untuk menjaga keselamatan negeri saya fikir tidak-lah menasabah. Juga kita telah mendengar Menteri Yang Berhormat mengatakan bahawa dia tidak chukup wang untuk hendak memperbesarkan lagi perkara pertahanan negeri ini, kerana dia sendiri juga jadi Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar, kerana banyak wang hendak di-gunakan bagi pembangunan luar bandar. Saya suka sangat apa-bila hendak menjalankan satu² perkara untuk mempertahankan keselamatan dalam negeri ini jangan-

lah di-pandang berat sangat kepada Air Conditioning System atau lain² lagi.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok—dasar Kerajaan membeli barang dalam Kementerian Pertahanan. Kita ada-lah membeli barang² itu daripada tempat² atau negeri² yang murah sa-kali, ini pun menurut barang² yang di-kehendaki. Akan tetapi barangkali barang² itu di-kehendaki tidak dapat di-keluarkan oleh semua negeri, jadi, di-mana² sahaja negeri yang ada mengeluarkan senjata yang kita kehendaki itu kita beli. Biasa-nya kita bertanya dahulu di-mana tempat yang ada dan menentukan harga-nya kemudian baharu-lah kita tentukan untuk membeli-nya.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir tentang alat sejok atau air condition system dalam kapal Patrol Craft itu saya sendiri tidak tahu yang sa-benar-nya. Tetapi ada-lah barangkali dalam kapal itu ada satu atau dua buah bilek yang menggunakan bilek sejok. Saya faham-lah tentang perkara luxury itu, tetapi tentera kita tidak di-adakan luxury, dan sa-berapa yang boleh kita ada-lah menggunakan wang untuk mendapat faedah dan hasil yang lebeh banyak.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20,751,835 for Head 114 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Head 118—

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$6,679,093 appearing under Head 118 for the Royal Federation of Malaya Police be approved.

Of this sum, approximately 75 per cent is for continuation projects and 25 per cent for new projects scheduled for 1962. The Police Estimates by and large aim to provide additional buildings and to replace those which have already served their purpose. The

Government's policy is to provide quarters for the Rank and File and approximately two-thirds of the amount is devoted to this purpose.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$6,679,093 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Head 120—

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the only sub-head appearing in the Development Estimates, 1962 which relates directly to the Treasury is that at Head 120 in respect of the Department of Customs and Excise. The sub-head in question, namely Sub-head 7, provides a sum of \$1,970,490 for the purpose of establishing a Customs office in Rompin and quarters for Customs staff in Singapore, Butterworth, Kuala Lumpur, Port Swettenham and Rompin. The eight items appearing under Sub-head 7 were previously included in the Development Estimates as separate sub-heads. Since the items of expenditure are closely related, it is considered more appropriate that they should be grouped together as a single sub-head and this has been done for 1962.

It will be noted that the bulk of the funds provided under this sub-head is for the construction of quarters for Customs staff. In this connection, I should explain that it is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties that Customs officers, particularly of the subordinate grades, should be provided with institutional quarters. The provision which is now sought will ease the housing problems of Customs officers in the stations which I have mentioned.

Item (vi) of the sub-head provides funds for the establishment of a new Customs station at Rompin. This is to facilitate the collection of export duty on iron ore produced by mines in that area and despatched from Rompin.

When the provision which is sought in this year's Development Estimates has been expended a sum of approximately \$753,000 will remain to be provided for the completion of the projects appearing under Sub-head 7.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,970,490 for Head 120 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Head 121—

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir bin Johari): Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 121 totalling \$33,100,020 under column (7) and \$22,850,000 under column (8) be approved.

Rubber Replanting Scheme—Sub-head 1. This is a continuation of the seven-year replanting programme which was officially launched in 1955 with an allocation of \$280,000,000 and later supplemented under the Second Five-Year Plan to \$325,000,000. Up to the end of 1961, \$193,097,444 have been expended and it is estimated that \$27,500,000 will be needed in 1962.

This provision is for the following schemes:

- (i) Rubber Industry (Replanting) Scheme for Estates;
- (ii) Rubber Industry (Replanting) (Smallholders) Scheme;
- (iii) Rubber Industry (Smallholders New Planting) Scheme;
- (iv) Rubber Industry (Smallholders) (Improved Supply) Planting Material Scheme.

On the whole about 75% of the target for 1961 has been achieved. Progress in smallholders block new planting, however, has not been as fast as we would have liked, the reason being that many of the areas newly planted have not been maintained in a satisfactory condition to justify payment of grants.

As regards the Smallholders (Improved Supply) Planting Material Scheme, 1959, two seed gardens have already been set up, namely, one in Pahang and another in Johore. Negotiations are still in progress for the alienation of a suitable site in Perak.

Sub-head 4—Institute of Industrial Technology. The Government is at present studying a report made by a U.N. expert, Professor L. A. Jordan, on the setting up of a centre to carry out scientific and technological research which is considered very essential to the Federation's industrial programme. A Working Party of officials has been set up to consider the means by which the Report can be implemented.

A token vote of \$10 only has been provided as the expenditure to be incurred is not known.

Sub-head 5—Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd. The provision of \$1,000,000 is to enable the Government to pay the balance of the Government's \$2½ million share in the Company. Up to the end of 1961 call up to the amount of \$1½ million has been paid.

Sub-head 6—Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme. This is one of the projects for which the Government has authorised a loan of \$38,000,000 to the C.E.B. Drawings totalling \$15,000,000 have been made up to the end of 1961. The provision of \$17,000,000 is to enable the Government to meet the scheduled drawings of the loan for 1962.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the construction of the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme and it looks certain that the first power from this project will be available by early 1963.

Sub-head 7—Industrial Estates. \$4,500,000 was provided in 1961 but only \$1,650,000 was expended to finance the development of industrial site at Tasek, Ipoh. A loan of \$1,750,000 was approved to the Ipoh Town Council.

Other State Governments have also been considering taking a loan to develop industrial sites in their respective States and it is expected that \$4,850,000 will be needed in 1962.

Sub-head 8—Industrial Productivity Centre. This Centre was set up in July 1961 and at present is being accommodated temporarily at the Government Offices in Petaling Jaya. Attempts are being made to find suitable land for the centre.

The purpose of the project is the establishment of a Centre as a means towards:

- (a) raising the standards of management, including supervision at all levels, in industries;
- (b) improving the efficiency of industrial operations with particular reference to methods of increasing productivity, of improving quality of output, of lowering costs and of developing constructive labour-management relations.

Only a token vote of \$10 is provided in the Estimates as the land has not yet been obtained for the building.

Sub-head 9—Pineapple Cannery. The main recommendations of the White Paper on the pineapple industry published in June 1960 are being implemented. The Malayan Pineapple Industry Board has been reconstituted and has functioned more effectively during the last year. The Working Party on the National Pineapple Cannery has been actively engaged during the past year in negotiations to take over an existing cannery but has decided in the light of conditions prevailing in the industry that a new cannery should be established in the centre of the pineapple growing area in Johore. The Working Party has now diverted its attention towards the selection of a site and towards examining the problems associated with the setting up of a modern and up-to-date cannery which will be comparable to the best in the world.

It is hoped that at least part of the project would be implemented in 1962.

The provision of \$100,000 in the Estimates is for the purchase of land.

Sub-head 11—Rural Electrification.

In accordance with the declared policy of the Government to provide facilities and opportunities for the rural population to improve its level of economic and social well-being a survey has been made by the C.E.B. into the possibilities of the development and extension of electricity supplies to rural areas. A comprehensive report has been made by the C.E.B. and based on this Report the Government has drawn up a four-year plan 1962/65 for the supply of electricity to rural areas which involves some 650 schemes.

In accordance with this plan a sum of about \$5½ million will be required. It is possible that some New Villages will also be brought into this Scheme. The C.E.B. has provided \$4 million as shown in the Second Five-Year Plan and will be contributing its share to the cost of rural electrification of about \$3.67 million.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak under Head 121, Item 1, Rubber Replanting Scheme. I wish the Minister would tell us, especially with regard to the Smallholders New Planting Scheme, which is being provided here, whether he would consider that the sum of money to be used for this new planting scheme can also be used for planting other crops, because we know that so far as rubber replanting is concerned, old trees of the estates as well as of the smallholders have to be replanted if they are to be economical. But where new land is concerned, I see no reason why we should keep on planting new rubber trees on new land, because, if the planting scheme for rubber is concentrated on replanting alone, the amount of rubber trees that we would have in the future will be considerable, and further, trees planted on new land may not be to the best economical

interest of our country. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the Minister will clarify to us whether in the case of new planting this sum of money can be used for planting crops other than rubber.

Now, coming to Item 8, Industrial Productivity Centre, I wish to know whether the Minister is considering, apart from a number of schemes which he has pointed out to us, that this Productivity Centre should also do research, to find out in what way we in Malaya can utilise the raw material in industry, because if this Centre would also launch a scheme in this direction, then it would be possible in the future for our industries to know better what type of products they can produce, especially with regard to using our own local raw material. As we have pointed out so many times, many types of local raw materials can be canned by factories and the products sent abroad—this is certainly something which will be useful for us to consider very urgently. We know that at present many of the industries in our country, many of these new factories, do not use much, or do not use at all, our local raw materials. So this question of research into the utilisation of our local raw materials, I think, is a very important one.

Finally, I want to speak on Item 9, Pineapple Cannery. Although the Minister has pointed out to us that we are considering starting a factory at a new site, one year has already elapsed by now, and we still do not know where the site is going to be, and when the Government is going to start the factory. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the Minister would tell us exactly where the cannery will be established.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the new planting scheme which the Honourable Member for Rawang has mentioned, I would like to tell him that under the scheme \$30 million has been set aside for this purpose, and the Government is already committed to this sum. A total of 725,000 acres have been allocated to the various

State Development Boards and all this acreage has been taken up by the various State Governments. Many of the schemes are already in an advanced stage of planning. The funds are used for new-planting of rubber—six acres of rubber and two acres of other crops. The scheme, therefore, is not confined entirely to rubber.

With regard to Sub-head 8, I think the Honourable Member has missed his Sub-head because research has already been explained. When I explained Sub-head 4, I already indicated in my explanation in regard to the Institute of Industrial Technology that research will be one of the responsibilities of this Institute when it is set up.

With regard to the pineapple cannery, I think I have indicated, when I replied to the Honourable Member in the course of the debate on the ordinary Budget, that the site likely to be chosen is in the midst of the smallholders' pineapple area in Johore. I cannot tell exactly the name of the place but it is likely, as I have indicated in my speech, that we shall be able to start the project this year. I do not know how much of this project will be completed, but we are determined to do our best to start this project in the middle of this year. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$55,950,020 for Head 121 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Mr. Chairman: I think this is the best time to suspend the sitting.

Sitting suspended at 12.55 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(MOTION)

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

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1), the House shall not adjourn this day until after the completion of the proceedings in respect of the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Bill or until 10.30 p.m. whichever is the earlier.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we still have a large amount of Government business to consider, and it is desirable that we should conclude all Government business today so that on Monday the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill can commence. Therefore, if Honourable Members of this House will speak less and also more concisely, then I think we will be able to complete our sitting early this evening.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 12 (1), the House shall not adjourn this day until after the completion of the proceedings in respect of the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Bill or until 10.30 p.m. whichever is the earlier.

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1962

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

Head 122—

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun untuk mengemukakan Anggaran Belanjawan Kemajuan bagi tahun 1962 bagi Kementerian Pelajaran sa-bagaimana yang terkandung di-bawah Kepala 122 dalam Kertas Titah No. 53 bagi tahun 1962.

Sa-panjang tahun 1961 Kemajuan yang besar telah tercapai dan saya

sangat sukachita menyatakan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu lebeh daripada 1,200 bilek² darjah telah siap untuk Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah. Sa-lain daripada itu beberapa buah ma'mal² Sains, workshop, asrama², tandas², dewan² sekolah, rumah² guru dan bangunan untuk pelajaran Teknik, University Malaya serta Maktab² Latehan Guru telah juga di-selenggarakan.

Sa-bagaimana yang saya telah nyatakan belanjawan ini di-bahathkan dalam Dewan in dalam perbahathan berkenaan dengan Kertas Titah No. 18 tahun 1961 bahawa tahun 1961 ada-lah tahun peralihan, tahun membuat persediaan², tahun mengambil pegawai² baru, menchari tapak² bangunan, membuat persediaan bagi mengadakan pelan yang sama dan juga membuat persediaan² yang lain terhadap ranchangan pembangunan yang besar yang bersangkutan dengan ranchangan 5 tahun yang kedua yang harus di-jalankan jika shor² yang di-buat oleh Jawatan-kuasa Penyemak Dasar Pelajaran tahun 1960 hendak di-laksanakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya.

Bahagian Akitek Kementerian Pelajaran ada-lah sa-buah pertubohan yang kechil di-banding dengan pekerjaan pembangunan yang di-pikul-nya, tetapi dengan bantuan yang ikhlas daripada Jabatan Kerja Raya bahagian ini telah menchapai hasil yang besar melaksanakan ranchangan pembangunan-nya dalam tahun 1961 dan saya harap hasil² yang lebeh besar lagi akan di-chapai oleh mereka itu dalam tahun 1962. Dengan membesarkan bahagian Akitek Kementerian saya dapat-lah melangkah sa-tapak lagi memenohi chita² di-mana pekerjaan pembangunan untuk Kementerian ini akan di-uruskan oleh bahagian Akitek kami sendiri dan dengan demikian membebaskan bebanan Jabatan Kerja Raya untuk menumpukan kerja² lain yang mustahak.

Saya telah di-beritahu, bahawa samasa saya berada di-New Delhi menghadhiri persidangan Pelajaran

Negara² Commonwealth, dalam perbahathan berkenaan dengan Supply Bill tahun 1962, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seremban Timor telah mengecham atas perbelanjaan tahunan bagi bahagian Akitek Kementerian saya yang berjumlah lebeh kurang \$367,000 itu. Saya suka menyatakan di-sini ia-itu perbelanjaan Tahunan bagi bahagian ini ada-lah jauh lebeh kechil daripada bayaran² kepada private Akitek yang harus di-bayar jika semua pekerjaan ini di-serahkan kepada private Akitek.

Bayaran² Private Akitek biasa-nya di-tetapkan di-antara 5% sa-hingga sampai 7½% daripada jumlah harga bangunan sa-suatu projek, dan ini bererti bahawa bayaran kepada private Akitek dalam satu ranchangan yang besar saperti sa-buah Maktab Perguruan Bahasa Pantai Valley sahaja akan menjadi lebeh banyak daripada perbelanjaan sa-tahun bahagian Akitek Kementerian ini. Oleh kerana Jabatan Kerja Raya sangat sebok menguruskan projek² Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang lain maka tidak-lah dapat mereka mengerjakan semua ranchangan² Kementerian Pelajaran. Maka jalan yang terbuka kepada kami ia-lah membuat pekerjaan² itu dengan menggunakan tenaga pegawai kami sendiri atau menyerahkan kepada private Akitek membuat pekerjaan² itu. Untuk kepentingan Kerajaan maka kami telah memutuskan ia-itu sa-berapa daya upaya kami akan menjalankan pekerjaan² itu dengan menggunakan tenaga pegawai² kami sendiri. Ini tidak-lah bererti bahawa kami boleh menjalankan segala projek seluruh-nya. Kami maseh juga menggunakan private akitek atas sa-tengah² pekerjaan kerana kalau tidak di-buat demikian harus-lah banyak pekerjaan yang akan terbengkalai oleh kerana Bahagian itu kekurangan pegawai. Kami terpaksa menchari jalan tengah; kami mengeluarkan perbelanjaan yang tinggi dengan menggunakan consultant dan private akitek sa-mata atas projek² yang sangat mustahak di-dalam ranchangan kami. Saya yakin bahawa dasar menggunakan Bahagian Akitek kami untuk

membuat sa-berapa banyak projek² pembangunan yang dapat, bukan sahaja menasabah tetapi ada-lah jalan yang sa-baik²-nya untuk mengurangkan perbelanjaan.

Saya berpendapat bahawa Bahagian Akitek Kementerian ini ada-lah satu anggota yang sangat mustahak dan harus di-perluaskan lagi sa-hingga ia-nya dapat memikul 100% tanggungjawab bagi segala pembangunan rumah² sekolah dan pemeliharaan-nya. Kami telah mencapai kemajuan yang besar dalam bidang itu dalam tahun 1961, sunggoh pun ada rintangan saperti kekurangan kaki-tangan dan saya berasa nilai harga yang didapati daripada wang perbelanjaan yang di-keluarkan ka-atas Bahagian ini ada-lah sangat besar. Berhubung dengan perkara ini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu saya ada-lah bersetuju penoh dengan kenyataan yang di-buat oleh sahabat dan rakan saya Menteri Kewangan waktu mengemukakan Supply Bill 1962 pada bulan yang lalu yang mengatakan bahawa pelaksanaan keseluruhan rancangan kemajuan ini ada-lah bergantung kepada kejayaan Kerajaan dan perusahaan perumahan untuk mengatasi masalah kekurangan pegawai² dan kaki-tangan-nya.

Saya fikir, Tuan, ada-lah kena pada tempat-nya jika saya menyatakan bahawa Bahagian Akitek Kementerian Pelajaran ada-lah sedang menjalankan usaha yang nampak-nya akan memberi hasil yang sangat baik bagi mencapai pelaksanaan rancangan membena bangunan² sekolah kami terutama sa-kali di-kawasan² luar bandar. Yang saya maksudkan ia-lah usaha bagi melancarkan rancangan mendirikan rumah² dengan jalan "prefabrication". Kita di-dalam Malaya mempunyai bahan² kayu yang baik dan banyak kilang² papan yang dapat mengeluarkan kayu² yang di-masokkan sa-jenis ubat yang tahan hingga beberapa tahun lama-nya. Kalau sa-kira-nya dapat kilang² papan dan pemborong mengalatkan gedong²-nya supaya dapat mengeluarkan hasil mereka sa-chara "prefabricated" dengan menggunakan

pelan² yang sa-rupa, kami perchaya bahawa ini akan mengurangkan lagi harga, mempercepatkan terbena-nya bangunan², menjamin mutu yang sama dan pada umum-nya akan menyenangkan rancangan pembangunan kami lebeh² lagi di-dalam kawasan² pendalaman yang tidak ada jalan raya.

Kami berchadang untuk melancarkan usaha "prefabrication" ini bagi permulaan-nya atas pembenaan rumah² guru di-kawasan² luar bandar yang menggunakan pelan² rumah yang sa-rupa bentok-nya. Dengan jalan ini pembenaan rumah² dengan harga yang berpatutan dapat-lah di-buat terutama sa-kali di-kawasan luar bandar dimana rumah² ini sangat² di-kehendaki dan pembenaan mengikut chara yang lazim susah hendak di-jalankan. Kami mempunyai rancangan yang besar terhadap pembenaan rumah² guru di-sekolah² luar bandar dan jalan yang sa-baik²-nya, pada pendapat kami, ia-lah dengan chara "prefabrication". Prefabrication yang menggunakan kayu boleh juga di-jalankan bagi mendirikan sekolah² rendah, dan chara "prefabrication" bagi barang² lain akan di-gunakan untuk mendirikan sekolah² lanjutan dan sekolah² menengah dan kami berchadang hendak berbuat demikian apabila persediaan² berkenaan dengan-nya telah lengkap.

Pembangunan rumah sa-chara "prefabrication" yang menggunakan berbagai² bahan ada-lah di-amalkan dengan luas-nya di-dalam beberapa buah negeri dan saya telah di-beritahu ia-itu lebeh kurang 90% daripada rumah² yang di-buat di-New Zealand ada-lah di-buat daripada bahan² kayu sa-chara "prefabrication." Jika sa-kira-nya New Zealand dapat mencapai kejayaan dengan menggunakan chara ini, saya yakin dan perchaya "prefabrication" akan meninggalkan kesan yang baik dalam negeri ini juga dan kemungkinan²-nya bukan-lah sa-mata² di-hadkan kepada keperluan² Kementerian saya sahaja. Kami berasa bangga oleh kerana kami ada-lah perintis di-dalam negeri ini dan saya mengharapkan bahawa tidak

lama lagi kami dapat meneruskan ranchangan kami dengan menggunakan chara ini.

Saya tidak-lah berniat hendak mengatakan yang usaha menukar teknik kepada chara "prefabrication" ini akan berjaya terus sa-telah keputusan di-ambil oleh Kementerian saya. Kejayaan-nya ada-lah bergantung kepada kesanggupan pemborong² dan Kilang² papan, yang mempunyai pendirian yang tegap, mengeluarkan bahan² prefab yang di-kehendaki itu. Rahsia kejayaan pembenaan dengan chara prefab letaknya pada barang² dan bahan² rumah yang di-potong mengikut ukuran yang tertentu dan pekerjaan yang di-jalankan berkehendakkan hasil dan mutu yang tinggi. Saya telah di-beri jaminan ia-itu sudah pun ada beberapa perusahaan di-dalam Malaya ini yang dapat menjalankan pekerjaan itu apabila mereka pelajari teknik menjalankan-nya.

Akitek² Kementerian saya, dengan bantuan Maktab Teknik telah pun membuat berbagai penyelidikan terhadap kemungkinan² "prefabrication" tetapi ada-lah mustahak bagi kita mengetahui kesalahan² yang di-buat oleh orang lain, dan saya telah mengirim suatu rombongan akitek² untuk mengkaji sendiri berkenaan kejayaan chara² prefabrication yang telah di-chapai oleh negeri² lain. Sa-buah contoh rumah sa-umpama ini akan di-dirikan di-halaman Maktab Teknik dan apabila Akitek² itu kembali mereka dapat menchurahkan segala pengalaman dan pengetahuan mereka kepada perusahaan perumahan, supaya perusahaan perumahan dapat menolong dalam memainkan peranan mereka bagi melancarkan pembenaan bilek² darjah, sekolah² dan rumah² guru dengan chara ini. Atas kebolehan perusahaan perumahan dapat menggunakan teknik² baru ini ada-lah bergantung kemajuan ranchangan yang kami akan jalankan dalam tahun 1962, tetapi saya suka memberi jaminan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu ranchangan kami yang ada yang

menggunakan pembenaan chara sekarang akan terus di-jalankan sa-chepat²-nya sa-hingga kami boleh menukarkan kepada penggunaan teknik sa-chara prefabrication dengan terator dan dengan chara ini-lah saya perchaya dapat mengatasi masaalah² pembenaan sekolah².

Saya tidak-lah akan menjemukan Dewan ini dengan penerangan yang panjang lebar atas tiap² perkara yang akan di-buat di-bawah Sub-head 1 hingga 18 dalam Head 122 oleh kerana ranchangan ini sudah pun di-binchangkan di-dalam Dewan ini, tetapi saya suka menggambarkan sa-chara umum kepada Dewan ini bagaimana-kah wang peruntokan di-bawah Sub-head 1 hingga 18 akan di-gunakan.

Sub-head 1 "Ranchangan Sekolah Rendah"—\$6,659,137. Ini akan memberi peruntokan bagi menyiapkan sa-banyak 693 bilek² darjah untuk Sekolah² Rendah.

Sub-head 2 "Ranchangan Sekolah Lanjutan"—\$6,784,168. Ini akan memberi peruntokan bagi menyiapkan 570 bilek² darjah untuk Sekolah² Pelajaran Lanjutan.

Sub-head 3 "Ranchangan Sekolah Menengah"—\$15,241,291. Ini akan memberi peruntokan wang bagi 531 bilek² darjah dan sa-lain daripada itu akan menambahkan ma'mal² sains, asrama, dewan sekolah, membeli tapak rumah dan lain² perbelanjaan yang bersangkutan bagi mendirikan bangunan² sekolah baru. Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu sukachita mendengar ia-itu sekurang²-nya sa-buah sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan akan di-dirikan di-tiap² negeri dan di-negeri² yang besar pembenaan lebeh daripada sa-buah sekolah sudah pun di-mulakan. Peruntokan ini juga termasuk pembenaan sa-buah sekolah yang mempunyai tempat tinggal bagi murid² laki² dari Sekolah² Kebangsaan, ia-itu Sekolah Alam Shah di-Cheras dan sa-buah sekolah yang sa-umpama itu juga bagi murid² perempuan ia-itu Sekolah Tun Fatimah di-Johor Bahru. Ia juga meliputi perbelanjaan bagi menambahkan bangunan di-Sekolah

TuanKu Abdul Rahman di-Ipoh dan Sekolah Dato' Abdul Razak di-Tanjong Malim.

Sub-head 6 "Rancangan Pelajaran Teknik"—\$3,211,660. Jumlah wang ini di-untukkan bagi menyiapkan kerja² yang di-mulakan dalam tahun 1961 dan juga bagi perbelanjaan permulaan untuk 4 buah Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong yang baru dan 2 buah Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong untuk murid² perempuan.

Sub-head 7 "Maktab Teknik, Kuala Lumpur"—\$10. Token \$10 ini ia-lah untuk memberi kebenaran kepada kami bagi menjalankan rancangan pendahuluan apabila pelan pembenaan Maktab Teknik siap untuk di-panggil tender.

Sub-head 8 "Rancangan Latehan Guru"—\$1,100,000. Jumlah wang ini di-kehendaki sa-bagai wang simpanan bagi menyiapkan Maktab Perguruan di-Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur. Sunggoh pun Maktab ini telah di-buka tetapi beberapa bangunan² yang penting belum siap yang sekarang sedang di-bena. Baki wang itu akan di-gunakan untuk keperluan Pusat Latehan Perguruan, Johor Bahru, dan Maktab Perguruan Teknik yang akan di-mulakan pada tahun 1962.

Sub-head 9 "University Malaya"—\$5,000,000. Ini ia-lah capital instalment tahunan rancangan 5 tahun itu, dan akan di-gunakan bagi:

- (i) Asrama yang ke-4
- (ii) Perumahan pegawai
- (iii) Dewan Besar dan Belok Pertadbiran
- (iv) Panggong
- (v) Fakulti Perubatan (tingkatan pertama)

Sub-head 10 "Rumah² Guru Sekolah Luar Bandar"—\$1,647,468. Ini ada-lah pada keseluruhannya ulangan per-untukan bagi tahun 1961. Oleh kerana kesukaran perjalanan ka-kawasan² FLDA pada awal tahun 1961 rancangan kita di-tempat² itu telah

terlewat, "prefabrication" akan mencheptakan rancangan kita ini. Sunggoh pun ada beberapa kesukaran berkenaan dengan tender² yang tidak realistik di-sebabkan oleh kawasan² yang terpenchil tetapi usaha pembenaan ada-lah sedang di-laksanakan tetapi kemajuan yang sa-benar²-nya akan bergantong kepada penggunaan bangunan "prefabricated" yang sesuai yang boleh di-angkat ka-mana² pun dan di-dirikan di-tempat itu.

Sub-head 11 "Sekolah² Ra'ayat"—\$382,543. Ini ia-lah untuk menyudahkan kerja² yang sudah pun di-laksanakan bagi mengganti baru bangunan Sekolah² Ra'ayat sa-belum sekolah² itu di-tukar menjadi Sekolah² Kebangsaan.

Sub-head 12 "Rancangan Asrama"—\$240,000. Ini ia-lah untuk menyudahkan kerja membena asrama² yang berasingan yang sedang di-bena dalam negeri² Kelantan, Johor dan Melaka. Asrama yang menjadi sa-bahagian dari sekolah² yang ada itu ada-lah juga di-bena di-bawah Sub-head 3, tetapi jika asrama² itu berasingan, kita uruskan kerja ini dari Sub-head (12).

Sub-head 13 "Kerusi-meja dan alatan²"—\$250,000. Ini ia-lah untuk menghadkan kerusi-meja dan alatan² bagi sekolah² luar-bandar supaya chukup lengkap.

Sub-head 14 "Pejabat Pelajaran, Kota Bharu"—\$183,300. Saya faham bahawa tender² akan di-pelawa tidak lama lagi. Kelewatan itu ia-lah berpuncha dari kesukaran² untuk menentukan tapak bangunan (dengan Kerajaan Negeri).

Sub-head 17 "Asrama Penuntut² Tanah Melayu Khahirah"—\$64,393. Kerja ada-lah sedang di-laksanakan, dan asrama itu sa-patut-nya akan siap pada pertengahan tahun 1962.

Sub-head 18 "Pembelian Tapak Bangunan, pindaan² dan melengkap² Pusat² Penuntut² Tanah Melayu di-Seberang Laut"—\$300,000. Berhubung dengan laporan Dato' Ismail mengenai keadaan² Penuntut di-United Kingdom

dan Ireland, ada-lah di-harapkan untuk mengadakan Pusat² Penuntut di-Brighton, Belfast, dan Glasgow, dan membaiki lagi Pusat di-Dublin itu. Sa-lain daripada itu dengan shor Pesuruhjaya Tinggi di-Australia, kita berchadang untuk membuka satu Pusat Penuntut di-Perth. Jumlah peruntokan yang di-buat ada-lah anggaran sa-mata² peruntokan yang tentu akan bergantong kepada harga.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menerangkan kepada Dewan ini ia-itu untuk melichinkan kerja² bagi melaksanakan rancangan kemajuan lima tahun Kementerian ini, khusus-nya bagi membena dan memajukan Sekolah Kebangsaan di-bawah Sub-head 1, 2 dan 3, saya telah melantek sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Khas yang di-ketuai oleh Yang Berhormat sahabat dan rakan saya Menteri Muda. Jawatan-kuasa ini akan melihat supaya peruntokan yang sesuai di-beri kepada negeri² dan kawasan² di-dalam Persekutuan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tugas Kementerian saya pada masa akan datang sangat-lah besar dan berat. Pegawai Kementerian dan saya akan melaksanakan tugas² ini dengan semangat yang jujur dan ikhlas supaya kita beroleh kejayaan dan dengan jaminan itu saya mohon menchadangkan ia-itu peruntokan wang di-bawah Kepala 122 yang berjumlah sa-banyak \$41,063,970 di-luluskan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja, pertama ia-lah berkenaan dengan programme rancangan² sekolah rendah dan sekolah menengah. Pada tahun sudah khusus-nya di-negeri Kelantan dan boleh jadi di-negeri² lain juga ada kelambatan di-dalam menjalankan rancangan² sama ada sekolah rendah atau pun sekolah menengah. Saya berharap supaya bagi membolehkan rancangan ini di-jalankan dengan chepat maka hendak-lah di-mulakan rancangan itu dari sekarang kerana hal ini nyata mustahak, sebab apabila

kita buat satu² rancangan maka biar-lah rancangan itu di-sempurnakan di-dalam tahun itu juga.

Yang kedua, hal berkenaan dengan College Islam. Sahabat saya Menteri Yang Berhormat telah pun lama mengambil berat di-atas College Islam tetapi perkara ini tidak ada peruntokan di-beri kepada College Islam itu. Sa-tahu saya pehak College Islam ini telah meminta kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya di-berikan peruntokan pembenaan kerana-nya dengan anggaran perbelanjaan yang di-tetapkan. Saya minta dalam Dewan ini supaya hal ini di-berikan perhatian berat oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya dapat-lah College Islam ini menunaikan satu² kewajipan di-dalam rancangan pelajaran apa yang telah di-lancharkan dahulu ia-itu mengadatkan pelajaran agama di-sekolah² Kerajaan. Maka oleh sebab yang demikian saya harap hal ini di-perhatikan dan kalau dapat biar-lah ikhtiar itu di-jalankan pada tahun ini juga.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan University of Malaya. Satu hal yang hendak saya nyatakan di-sini rancangan-nya itu tadi elok-lah di-sebutkan belaka. Tetapi ada sedikit kerumitan nampak saya, oleh sebab ada orang merungut, boleh jadi ada baik-nya Menteri Yang Berhormat ini mengambil perhatian ia-itu penuntut² di-University of Malaya itu tidak ada mempunyai sa-buah surau. Jadi, penuntut² Melayu khusus-nya yang berhajat kepada surau bagi maksud² yang kita sama² ketahui maka saya sangat²-lah merayu kepada Menteri ini supaya hal ini dapat di-perhatikan. Di-samping itu, saya suka-lah berkenaan dengan University of Malaya ini menyatakan sambutan kita yang sangat baik di-atas lantekan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita sa-bagai Chancellor University of Malaya dan kita rasa sudah kena-lah pada tempat-nya Chancellor yang dahulu itu di-tukarkan kepada Chancellor ra'ayat negeri ini.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak now

under Head 122, Sub-heads (1), 2, 3 and 11—that is on Primary Schools, Post Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Ra'ayat Schools. I would like the Honourable Minister to tell us how many schools are going to be built with the money provided here, so that we could find out what is the average sum allocated for the building of one school—one primary school, one post primary school, one secondary school and one ra'ayat school. I think, because the requirements for education in Malaya is so heavy, the principle should be that in the building of a school the structure itself need not be of a luxurious type. We must find the means whereby we can build a school as economically as possible. For instance, primary schools in big towns like Kuala Lumpur, the schools buildings are very fine indeed with the result that too much money is being spent on a few schools. I would suggest that instead of spending too much money on just a few schools, the same amount of money be spread over more schools, so that more students in this country will benefit from the money spent. Further, I notice that there is a drastic difference between the money allocated to ra'ayat schools and that allocated to other types of schools: for ra'ayat schools the amount allocated is only \$382,543 whereas for the other schools the amounts are considerably much larger—for primary schools over \$6,000,000; for post primary schools over \$6,000,000; and for secondary schools over \$15,000,000. This drastic imbalance between the money spent for one type of schools and another may be a way to show us that the Government is not spending enough money on a certain type of education in this country. As a whole, I think that the balance is very much on the side of urban areas—big towns; whereas in the rural areas usually the money allocated for each school is much less. Therefore, I hope that there will be more balance in this matter so that education can be evenly spread among the people in this country, not placing too much favour on a particular section of the population.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka-lah memberi penjelasan di-atas perkara² yang di-bangkit oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Besut, yang pertama atas kelambatan pembenaan dalam tahun 1961. Sa-benar-nya ada kelambatan atas menjalankan pembenaan dalam tahun 1961, tetapi sebab²-nya bukan-lah di-bawah kuasa Kementerian saya; yang pertama sa-kali ia-lah disebabkan oleh perbelanjaan pelajaran tahun 1961 ada-lah di-luluskan dalam bulan April, 1961 dan mengikut apa yang telah di-terangkan kepada saya, persedia²an sa-belum tender dapat di-panggil ia-lah memakan masa sa-kurang²-nya 5 atau 6 bulan, dengan sebab itu-lah tender² pembenaan tahun 1961 itu banyak di-buat di-dalam pertengahan dan akhir tahun 1961, tetapi dengan kelulusan perbelanjaan tahun 1962 ini di-buat pada awal tahun, saya telah di-beri jaminan bahawa kelambatan itu tidak akan berulang lagi.

Perkara yang kedua berkenaan College Islam; ini ada-lah satu daripada project² yang hampir dengan hati saya sendiri, dengan sebab itu saya suka-lah menjelaskan bahawa hal memberi bantuan mendirikan College Islam ini sedang di-rundingkan. Apabila mendapat keputusan itu akan di-masokkan-lah peruntokan bantuan membena College Islam itu.

Perkara yang ketiga berkenaan dengan surau University; saya suka-lah hendak menjelaskan bahawa hal ini juga sedang di-selenggarakan. Tapak-nya telah di-persetujukan. Wang peruntokan membena surau itu sedang di-uruskan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri. Perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Wakil Rawang berkenaan dengan harga membena sekolah² itu yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya chakapkan pada mula tadi ia-itu harga bangunan² itu akan dapat dikurangkan apabila chara membena bangunan dengan jalan fabrication dapat di-jalankan. Berkenaan dengan sedikit peruntokan wang Sekolah²

Ra'ayat, itu bukan-lah kerana kita membeza²kan di-antara Sekolah Ra'ayat dengan Sekolah² Rendah, peruntokan yang sedikit itu ia-lah kerana bilangan Sekolah² Ra'ayat itu sekarang makin kecil, banyak Sekolah² Ra'ayat itu telah di-jadikan Sekolah Kebangsaan, dan perbelanjaan telah di-masokkan di-bawah rancangan pelajaran rendah. Jadi, dengan sebab itu bukan-lah berma'ana sedikit peruntokan itu kita memberikan tidak sama dengan Sekolah² Ra'ayat itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$41,063,970 for Head 122 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Heads 123 and 124—

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present Heads 123 and 124 and with your permission, Sir, I propose to take both Heads together.

The Development Estimates now tabled under Head 123 for \$21,281,236 and under Head 124 for \$2,116,491 represent the 1962 capital expenditure of the Second Five-Year Plan of my Ministry, and I seek approval for them.

Honourable Members will remember the Second Five-Year Development Plan and the 1961 Development Estimates under Head 123 adopted by this House last year, provide for a better and more comprehensive medical and health service for the nation as a whole. The estimated expenditure in capital investments during 1961 is approximately \$11 million. This capital expenditure in this single year alone is more than double the expenditure in 1960 and nearly ten times more than that expended in 1957.

In presenting the 1962 Ordinary Estimates of my Ministry to this House a few days ago, I had accounted in some detail the activities and the achievements of my Ministry. I will now describe briefly the physical

aspects of development carried out in fulfilling the declared policy of the Alliance Government to improve and expand the medical and health services of the country, particularly in the rural areas.

In regard to rural health service, Sir, in the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, twelve main centres, forty-three sub-centres and two hundred and eighteen midwives clinics, estimated at a total cost of \$11.8 million, have been completed or are nearing completion. In addition, four existing main centres and five existing sub-centres have had extension works carried out mainly in the form of quarters for the staff. A total of two hundred and eighty-one separate pieces of land had either to be alienated or acquired for this purpose at a cost of nearly \$350,000 to the Federal Government. The marine dispensary costing about \$60,000 which will serve the riverine areas of Pahang River will be completed about March of this year. For the programme in 1962, action is practically completed for the acquisition of suitable sites which will consist of six main centres, fifty-five sub-centres and one hundred and eighty-eight midwives clinics.

The total cost of the Rural Health programme for 1962 is estimated to cost approximately another \$12 million and construction will commence soon. I would like to remind the House that the estimated expenditure presented under Sub-head 218 represents only a part of the total estimated cost of these projects and further appropriation of funds will be made during the year in order to meet the actual total cost.

As regards the Training Programme, when presenting the 1962 Ordinary Estimates, I elaborated in some detail on what has been and is being done in the various Training Programmes so that large numbers of additional adequately trained personnel will be available for our vastly and rapidly expanding service. The estimated expenditure now presented under Sub-head 214 represents the capital investment for physical building neces-

sary in the Training Programme. During the past one year, additional hostel accommodation for various categories of trainees and supervisory staff had been established at Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Malacca, Parit Buntar and Kangar at an approximate cost of about \$800,000. Hostels for staff estimated at a cost of \$380,000 located at Tanjong Malim, Tapah, Bukit Mertajam and Kota Bharu are now in various stages of construction, the completion of which is expected in March or April this year.

To meet expansion in the training programme for midwives, particularly those required for the Rural Health Service, 10 hostel dormitories, one each at Taiping, Seremban, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, Bentong, Kluang, Muar, Alor Star and Batu Gajah, are also in various stages of construction. Work at converting existing buildings into suitable accommodation for midwives in training are also being undertaken at Bukit Mertajam and at Kajang. Eight Midwives Domiciliary Training Centres are now under construction. They are at Rembau, Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu, Bentong, Tasek Glugor, Simpang Ampat (Province Wellesley), Muar and Alor Star. Four Midwives Domiciliary Training Centres, one each in Johore and Perak, and 2 in Selangor, will be established this year. The whole programme of physical buildings required in the Midwives Training Programme estimated at a total cost of \$2.28 million will be completed by the end of 1962.

The construction of the Student Nurses Training School and Hostels at both Johore Bahru and Kuala Lumpur has been unavoidably delayed. Detail structural drawings for the buildings at Johore Bahru are nearly completed and construction will begin some time during this year. Those at Kuala Lumpur will have to await the new master layout plan in connection with the rebuilding of the General Hospital. Work on the construction of an Assistant Nurses

Training School at Muar is due to commence, while a Training School for Psychiatric Nurse Training at Tanjong Rambutan is under construction. Other buildings required in the Training Programme will be built during the course of this year. Recruitment of personnel for training, is proceeding satisfactorily with temporary arrangements made for both the training schools and accommodation for students where indicated.

I am glad to inform the House that as a result of my discussions with the United Kingdom Minister of Health and the United Kingdom Minister of Technical Co-operation in London, in October last year arrangements are now being finalised for the training of 200 of our girls in basic nursing in the United Kingdom. As Honourable Members will see, these arrangements will not only quickly increase our output of nurses but also save us provision of additional hostels and training schools in this country.

At Kuala Lumpur, planning for the construction of a Public Health Institute, estimated at \$600,000 for the training of Public Health Inspectors, Public Health Nurses and Anti-Malarial personnel is now in hand and completion is expected in 1963.

Positive measures continue to be taken in the course of the year to expand and modernise the hospitals in the country. These improvements involving not less than 50 hospitals, include new wards, improvements to existing wards, new out-patients departments and extensions to out-patients departments, operating theatres, maternity wards, laboratories and general ancillary facilities necessary in a hospital service.

In 1961, the total committed works on improvements to hospitals is estimated at nearly \$6 million although the estimated actual expenditure during the year is only approximately \$2.5 million. As with other countries embarking upon modernising and improving of existing hospitals, design work has always been the major

problem and without exception this is also the major factor in the shortfall in the rate of actual expenditure. However, Sir, by re-allocation of priorities and greater use of standardization in designs, progress can be considerably accelerated. The wide diversity in form and design upon which hospitals in this country had been built in the past makes the task of modernisation and expansion doubly difficult. During this year further works estimated at another \$3.5 million are scheduled to be carried out.

Construction work on the \$5 million New Maternity Hospital at Kuala Lumpur, is going on and this is expected to be completed by May of this year, about two months later than the contract date. Schedule of requirements for the architectural design of the new General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, estimated to cost \$23 million, has been prepared and the actual design will be chosen from the results of an open competition. All architects who fulfil the formal requirements of registering with the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects will be eligible to compete. It is anticipated that designs from competitors could be made available for the Assessors Report by about July of this year.

Site work and piling for the new \$10 million General Hospital, Seremban, is expected to begin within the next few months. The design is under preparation by the Architectural Division of the P.W.D. and it is anticipated that a similar design, slightly modified, could be used for the new \$8 million General Hospital, Klang. 63 acres at Klang have been acquired at a cost of \$500,000 and initial site works and piling should also commence fairly soon.

Three small rural 50-bed hospitals, complete with quarters for Medical Officer, Nursing and other staff, estimated to cost \$1 million each, will be built at Dungun, Trengganu; Changkat Melintang, Perak; and Tanjong Karang, Selangor. Dungun has already a small hospital but the land on which it stands is being fast eroded by

the sea. It has, therefore, to be rebuilt upon a new site. A suitable site has been selected and negotiations are almost complete with the State Government of Trengganu for this site. A suitable site in the riverine area of Parit sub-district, Perak, has also been selected and will be acquired soon. At Tanjong Karang, Selangor, a suitable site has already been acquired by the Ministry.

I have also dwelt upon this subject and its attendant programmes when presenting the Ordinary Estimates. The estimates for capital expenditure in this Control Programme is now presented. At the National T.B. Centre at Pahang Road, Kuala Lumpur, one new ward has been added and another is under construction. At Ipoh a new T.B. Clinic building and a new block of T.B. wards are under construction. At Kota Bharu, Kelantan, a new ward block is also under construction and here a warm tribute is due to the M.A.P. T.B., Kelantan Branch, for their generous donation of \$30,000 towards the cost of this ward (*Applause*).

At Alor Star, Tapah, Telok Anson, Tanjong Malim, Kuala Kangsar and Kuala Lipis, work is about to start on new T.B. Clinics and ward blocks while at Kangar, Muar, Segamat and Kuala Trengganu new T.B. Clinics are being built. Extensions to existing T.B. clinics are being carried out at Taiping, Malacca and Alor Gajah. Clinics and T.B. wards elsewhere would also be built as and when physical capacities permit, and it is estimated that over \$3 million Capital Expenditure would be spent during this year in our campaign for the control of T.B. in Malaya.

In accordance with our policy of according top priority to the dental care of school children, expectant and nursing mothers and referred hospital cases, capital investments are for the development of this service and for expanded and improved facilities. A large measure of the requirements in the rural areas are being co-ordinated in the Rural Health Scheme of Health

Units and 70% of the capacity in Dental Service are already devoted to such areas. Nevertheless, the gradual build-up continues and in the past year, additional dental clinics were being built for schools at Simpang Empat and Tangga Batu, Malacca; extensions are carried out to existing clinics at Tampin, Kuala Pilah, Seremban and Taiping. A new Dental Clinic at Besut is completed while at Tanjong Malim and Klang, new clinics are under construction, a new mobile clinic has been acquired for Johore, and a Marine Dental Clinic for Pahang riverine areas is expected to be ready soon. A new Mobile Dental clinic will also be provided to serve the rural areas in Malacca. New dental clinics are being planned for 1962 at Pulau Langkawi, Lumut, Tapah, Merlimau (Malacca), Mentakab, Raub, Kuantan, Bentong, Mersing and Pontian (Johore).

The one and only Dental Nurses Training School in South-East Asia, located at Penang, is soon to have additional facilities for training. The number of students will also be increased when the new buildings of the Federal Dental School and hostel are completed. It is now considered expedient that this school should be allowed to remain in Penang where a suitable site near the hospital compound has been kindly offered by the Penang State Government for this purpose at very reasonable cost. Construction is expected to begin on this project this year. Meanwhile, construction work on a new Dental Nurses Hostel for trainees in Penang is progressing very satisfactorily.

Scheduled items of works for the improvements of these services are in hand. At Tampoi, a hostel for nurses has been completed and extensions are being carried out to the wards. Several items of improvement works have also been carried out at Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. At the Leprosarium, Sungei, Buloh, work is under way for a small psychiatric unit to accommodate leprosy patients who are also mentally ill. It will be

equipped with its own Occupational Therapy workshop. Construction work is expected to be complete towards the middle of the year.

The preparation of the site for the Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Central Store at Petaling Jaya has been completed and building work is expected to commence very soon.

Sir, I will now turn to Head 124—Social Welfare. The capital investment in 1962 envisaged for Social Welfare Services is \$2,116,491 of which \$1,674,491 represents the provision required for the continuation projects started in 1961. These projects are indicated at Head 124—

- Sub-heads 6 —Staff Quarters, Jubilee Home, Johore Bahru;
- .. 7 (i)—Children's Home, Kuala Kangsar;
- .. 10 —Old Persons Home, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur;
- .. 11 —Home for Mentally Defective Children, Johore Bharu;
- .. 12 —National Youth Leadership Training Centre, Kuala Kubu Bharu; and
- .. 13 —Institutional Staff Quarters and Building Conversions.

The new projects for 1962 in the Development Plan are shown at

- Sub-heads 7 (ii)—Children's Home, Pahang;
- .. 14 —Home for Physically Handicapped Children, Penang;
- .. 15 —Training Centre for Handicapped Children, Kuala Lumpur;
- .. 16 —Remand Home/Hostel, Alor Star, Kedah;
- .. 17 —Youth Centre, Kuala Lumpur; and
- .. 18 —Home for Protection of Women and Girls, Kuala Lumpur.

Provision for these projects is \$442,000.

Honourable Members will recall that at the last Budget Meeting I informed the House of the completion of our nation-wide survey which was undertaken in 1958 to determine the incidence and problems of the various forms of physical handicaps in the country. Arising from this it is now found necessary to give special emphasis on the development of services for these unfortunate people. Amongst the other services that have been planned, priority is being given to handicapped children for whom two institutions have been planned for construction in 1962. Attention is also being given to the development of field and institutional services for the protection of women and girls. This has been phased over a period of five years but for a start, one Home will be built in Kuala Lumpur this year.

Most of the existing Children's Homes today are in the West Coast and there is an undeniable need for such a Home in the East Coast. Children in need are at present being sent to the Bedong Welfare Home, an establishment for old people, where they are accommodated together with old people though in separate buildings. This arrangement is most unsuitable not only in the interest of the children but also for administrative purposes. It is proposed, therefore, to establish a Children's Home to cater for the needs of children in the East Coast. A Remand Home/Hostel is also needed in Kedah to serve the needs of both Kedah and Perlis. Juveniles on remand are at present remanded in Penang; the use of the Penang Hostel for this purpose is not only inconvenient but is also costly in time and money since the boys have to be escorted to and fro between Penang and Kedah.

Recognising the vital importance of the youth of our country, expansion to the existing services for youth must be made particularly in regard to opportunities for training of youth leaders. To this end, a Youth Centre, the first of its kind, is being planned in Kuala Lumpur to provide training

for youth leaders at local levels, both in the interest of economy and wider coverage.

Sir, in conclusion, I am happy to say that the expansions in our Capital Programmes during the past year has been on an unprecedented scale in this country (*Applause*) and in the gigantic Development Plan has now gone into higher gear. I can confidently say that we are definitely forging ahead.

Here I would like to pay a warm tribute to all officers of my Ministry concerned in the Development Plan who have spared no efforts to carry out its implementation as expeditiously and successfully as possible and I would also like to express my appreciation for the co-operation of the State Governments, other Ministries and Departments (*Applause*).

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I now want to speak on Head 123, Sub-head 220. Item (v) Other Hospitals. I would like the Honourable Minister to tell us whether these other hospitals, proposed to be built, would include a District Hospital for Ulu Selangor. During the last election, the Honourable Minister promised the people in that area that he would build them a District Hospital. As some of my constituents are also in Ulu Selangor, I am most interested to know whether he has got this project in hand.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise only to make one enquiry. I notice that in spite of the complaints made in this House from time to time regarding the lack of accommodation in Ipoh, there appears to be no provision for relieving the situation there other than the expansion of the T.B. Ward. I wonder whether the Minister will indicate to us whether he has any plans in the near future for the building of a new hospital in Ipoh, in view of the extreme difficulties which the population has to face in the matter of receiving medical attention.

Enche' Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin (Parit): Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I am happy to note that after the visit of the Minister to the Perak riverine area to investigate on the spot the condition of the health of the populace of about 80,000 people living in the riverine area from Parit to Telok Anson, he has now decided to build a hospital to serve this area. I am sure the people of my constituency—and of other constituencies too, along the riverine district—will be glad to hear that the Government has decided to build the hospital after representations of the people in regard to the need of a hospital which have been made since 1954.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the course of his speech, the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare has informed us that with regard to the building of a general hospital for Kuala Lumpur, a competition will be held among registered architects in Malaya. This, it seems to me, is in contradiction to the assurance given to this House—and given outside—by the Honourable the Prime Minister that there will be an international competition. I submit, Sir, that there is a very great difference between the holding of a competition among architects registered with the Architects Association in Malaya and an international competition.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Honourable Member will give way for a moment, perhaps, I can enlighten him.

Mr. Chairman: Let him finish his observations first, then you can reply.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, I am raising this as a query, because it strikes me that it is a contradiction of a statement, and I shall be glad to have clarification from the Minister in the course of his reply.

My second point is on Head 124 with regard to Old Persons' Homes. In the State of Penang, there is no Old Persons' Home apart from Homes run by voluntary organisations; and at the moment voluntary organisations like the Jubilee Home and Old Age Home, run by the Little Sisters of the

Poor, have practically no accommodation whatsoever for any more people of old age. In Penang very strong representations have been made to the Social Welfare Department with regard to this, as in most cases old age persons have to be sent to Homes outside Penang Island. In view of the fact that Homes like Jubilee Home are in no position to take in any more people, I shall be grateful if the Minister concerned can look into this matter and see to it that this need of the people of Penang will be met.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Rawang has mentioned that during my election campaign I promised the people of Ulu Selangor District, which he says he shares with me as it falls into two constituencies, that I would build a new hospital in that district. Sir, I never did anything of that sort, for the simple reason that there is already a District Hospital in Ulu Selangor. Perhaps, the Honourable Member is not aware of that—it has been there for the past forty years. Therefore, I could not have promised them a new hospital. This provision of \$4,000,000 under Other Hospitals is for building hospitals—one in Dungun, one in Parit and one at Tanjong Karang, Selangor. They are all in rural areas.

As regards the remarks by the Honourable Member for Menglembu, if I am not mistaken, there are over a million dollars allocated for improvements to and expansion of the Hospital in Ipoh. We have added First Class Wards, estimated to cost half a million dollars, which are scheduled to be ready this year and with these First Class Wards Members of Parliament can have free treatment. Then there are other works—Surgical Outpatient Department, Dental Specialist Unit—\$150,000; Children's Infectious Unit—\$35,000; Third Class Surgical Ward—\$100,000; Extension to Mortuary—\$50,000; Stores—\$45,000; and Outpatient Department, due for completion next year—\$100,000. As I have emphasised often, we have as a

National Government to decide on priorities and to spread out the expansion and improvement programme, giving priority to the rural areas which had been neglected in the past.

The Honourable Member for Parit is very appreciative of the decision to put up a hospital in that riverine area. Sir, he has been—I do not know whether it is a parliamentary word or not—"pestering" me for this for a long time. I have visited that place and have found that there is a real and genuine need—unlike Honourable Members of the Socialist Front who have only been harping on hospitals at Kuala Lumpur. I would invite Honourable Members of the Socialist Front to go to the riverine district area of Parit where there are hundred thousands.....

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on a point of order. I say the Honourable Minister is irrelevant.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: What order!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: S.O. 36 (1).

Mr. Chairman (To Dato' Ong Yoke Lin): Would you leave that out and reply directly to the remarks?

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: Yes. Anyway, I felt that, in spite of the fact that we were short of staff, they must have a hospital and I said on the spot, "You must have a hospital there." And I had no plans for staff or anything, but I felt that there must be a hospital in that area where several hundred thousand people live and there is no hospital for miles and miles away.

I refer now to the Honourable Member for Tanjong. I would like to re-read an extract of what I said earlier—I am inclined to be more generous than my Honourable colleague and I would not charge him with a deliberate distortion—and I just made my speech very slowly and I said:

"Schedule of requirements for the architectural design of the new General

Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, estimated to cost \$23 million, has been prepared and the actual design will be chosen from the results of an open competition. All architects who have fulfilled the formal requirements of registering with the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects will be eligible to compete."

I hope that is clear English to the Honourable Member.

As regards his plea for more accommodation for old persons and children, Sir, we are doing our best and the voluntary welfare organisations are going ahead doing their best. Our policy is to encourage voluntary organisations to make more accommodation and take more care of these destitutes and orphans, and I might inform the House that today you will see the students of the Technical College going around, sacrificing their time, to collect money for this very purpose. I think, in their discussions with me, that they are going to give some money to children's home and the Old People's Home in Ampang. So if the Honourable Member wants to do something, to collect some money for welfare work, for these organisations, he can do so to give better service for those who are in need.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare, as far as I am concerned, is not very clear on this point. The information which I am seeking is this. We were told or we were given an assurance that there is going to be an international competition. I must admit that as far as his statement is concerned it does not prohibit architects outside Malaya to compete. It does not prohibit, because architects outside Malaya can fulfil their requirements by registering. It is a fact, and I agree with him that architects outside Malaya can, if they desire, fulfil the requirements by registering. However, the information which I am seeking, and I think it is a matter which the people of this country are interested in, is this: we have been told that hospital building is a highly specialised job, particularly the job of designing a hospital, and it is necessary that we

must have an international competition—even the Honourable Prime Minister agrees with this. What we in this House would want is an assurance from the Minister to the effect that the competition to be held is duly advertised and that architects all over the world are informed that they can compete in this competition. That is what is meant by an “international competition”. I am afraid that the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Welfare, as far as his speech goes, is not very clear about this particular point, and I would like him to give an assurance to this House in regard to this point.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the Minister responsible in a way for this architectural competition, I think I can throw some light. The fact is that architects from any part of the world can take part in this. In fact, we have a couple of assessors from Britain who will be helping us to assess the best plans. We have been guided in the running of this competition by the local Architects Association. They are being assisted by the British Architects Association, I think—I am not quite clear about this because of the very short notice. But we have, as I said, a couple of assessors from Britain: Mr. Maxwell Fry, an architect of international reputation, is one of them; the other I do not remember now. All these factors together will ensure that any architect throughout the world who is really interested in competing here and is suitably qualified, would have an opportunity to compete. That really is the position. There will be no impediment in the way of any architects in any part of the world registering here, because they are registered by the normal act of filling up the form and sending in \$12 or \$20, whatever the amount may be provided of course they fulfil requirements, for registration here. That, I think, fulfils the requirements of our country.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the reply it is quite clear.....

Mr. Chairman: Please sit down. Following the U.K. practice it is not usual to speak again and again after a Minister has replied. If you want a little bit of clarification, I can allow that—and I don't mind. But if you keep on getting up every now and then and asking the same question, there will be no end to this.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am sorry, Sir. But I am raising a point of very great importance—the principle as to whether an international competition—in the way that everybody understands—is being held.

In the light of the answer given, we can say with certainty that the competition is by no means an international competition. Nobody, no architect, outside has been informed. Getting assessors from outside does not mean that you are inviting architects from outside to compete, and I feel that the competition, which is to be held, is contrary to the assurance given by the Prime Minister.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is certainly a matter of opinion. This Government is guided by professional officers who, we think, know their job. They have been requested to help us run a competition generally in the manner in which the Prime Minister said that it would be run. Now, they have informed me that architects throughout the world do know that such a thing is happening here. As to whether my Honourable friend is in possession of better knowledge of affairs to dispute the advice given to me by the professional officers in this Ministry, I do not know. However, I certainly must assure the House that my officers have been quite honest about their advice. The local Architects Association which is helping to run this competition, is also honest about that advice.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: With your permission, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask one short question. The Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications seems to be very evasive, and I would like to ask whether this competition has been advertised in architectural journals throughout the world or in any journals other than in Malaya?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Yes, I should think so.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$23,397,727 for Heads 123 and 124 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Head 125—

The Assistant Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the sum of \$1,273,000 appearing under Head 125 of the Development Estimates be approved.

Of the six items appearing under this Head, three are for the construction of new office buildings and two for extension to existing offices of the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations. The sixth item is the provision of \$1 million for the Apprenticeship Training Centre.

The provision of \$68,000 in Item (i) of Sub-head 10 is for the Rawang Office. This is a continuation project. The construction of the building began in December last year and it is expected to be completed by the end of June. When the building is completed it would enable the Rawang Office to function from Rawang itself, instead of from Kuala Lumpur. Space is also available in this building for the Machinery Department, which is opening an office in Rawang.

Regarding Item (iv) of Sub-head 10, Labour Office, Kuala Trengganu, this was entered in the 1961 Estimates, but the project did not come through on account of some difficulty regarding the site. This has now been cleared and it is hoped to have the building

completed by September this year. Space is also available in this building for the Machinery Department.

Sir, Item (v) Labour Office, Raub is also a continuation project from 1961. Construction began in December last year and is expected to be completed by the end of June.

Item (viii) is for extension and renovation to the State Labour Office at Petaling Street, Kuala Lumpur. This office is congested, and the Employment Exchange needs more room for expansion. The Regional Industrial Relations Office (Centre) will have to give up its present office at Young Road and move into this building. The provision is to erect an extension to the present office and also to cover some badly required renovation.

Item 9, Muar Office.—An employment exchange was set up last year at Muar, as the result of which the Labour Office has become congested. There is no waiting space for people who come to register. The extension will also provide space for the Machinery Department.

Sir, the \$1 million provided in Sub-head 11 is to meet the cost of construction and some of the equipment necessary for the Apprenticeship Training Centre. The balance of \$598,000 will be required next year to purchase additional equipment. I might point out here, Sir, that the Australian Government under the Colombo Plan has indicated its willingness to provide some of the equipment for the Engineering School to be housed in this centre and later on provide some of the instruction staff as well. An expert has already arrived from Australia to survey the equipment and staffing needs of the Centre so that the list of items can be finalised for a formal bid to be made as soon as possible.

Sir, I beg to move.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,273,000 for Head 125 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Heads 126 to 129—

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kebenaran membentangkan Kepala 126 hingga 129 di-bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Sa-belum saya membincangkan satu persatu perkara² dalam peruntokan itu saya suka hendak mengambil perhatian Ahli² Yang Berhormat sa-kalian bahawa jumlah² peruntokan di-bawah kepala² peruntokan ada-lah kecil jika di-bandingkan dengan peruntokan² Kementerian² yang lain, bahkan di-pandang sa-kali imbas sahaja kenyataan ini sa-olah² ta' benar oleh sebab selalu kenyataan² telah di-beri yang menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan ada membuat peruntokan besar untuk pembangunan luar bandar. Ini ada-lah di-sebabkan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-lah mengikuti segala perkara. Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-lah menyatukan susunan tugas² dan kerja² jabatan² Kerajaan yang bertugas menjalankan pekerja² pembangunan luar bandar. Oleh itu peruntokan² yang cukup bagi pembangunan telah ada di-sediakan di-bawah kepala belanjawaan Kementerian² dan jabatan² masing². Ini ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh dasar tertentu bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan dan juga Kerajaan Negeri yang hendak memberi keutamaan kepada pembangunan luar bandar supaya dengan itu dapatlah di-tentukan perbezaan yang tidak sa-imbang di-antara kawasan² luar bandar dengan kawasan² bandar. Sungguh pun demikian di-samping itu usaha² kemajuan di-kawasan² bandar ada-lah di-teruskan juga dengan tidak berkurangan.

Tugas besar Kementerian saya ia-lah memberi arahan dan menyalorkan tenaga² Kerajaan untuk mengadakan kemudahan² dan kesenangan² di-kampung² di-dalam kawasan luar bandar yang telah terbiar semenjak

tahun dahulu lagi dan ini termasuk pula kampung² baharu dalam masa dharurat dahulu. Membaiki dengan meninggikan taraf hidup luar bandar dengan di-masokkan mereka yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah itu ka-dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-anjorkan oleh Lembaga Tanah Persekutuan dan memperbaiki perusahaan² kampung dan memberi bantuan wang kepada pekebun² kecil yang mempunyai tanah yang tidak mencukupi untuk saaran mereka serta menggalakkan mereka mengambil tanah baharu di-bawa Rancangan Pinggir.

Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah beberapa kali berucap dalam Dewan ini dan juga dengan penduduk² luar bandar yang di-lawati oleh beliau bahawa beliau berharap benar dan ini-lah tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan supaya mengadakan kemudahan ini serta memberi 10 ekar tanah bagi tiap² keluarga ini supaya dapatlah meninggikan taraf hidup mereka dan tidak-lah dapat di-tinggalkan oleh mereka seperti kais pagi makan pagi, kais petang makan petang. Tujuan mengadakan kemudahan ini dan dengan memberikan 10 ekar itu maka pendapatan tiap² satu keluarga ada-lah di-antara \$350 satu bulan.

Dengan keadaan yang demikian dapatlah di-buktikan apa yang telah di-perkatakan itu ia-itu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mempunyai pendapatan persaorangan yang tertinggi di-Tenggara Asia. Sa-lagi penduduk² di-luar bandar itu maseh dalam keadaan serba kekurangan, sa-lama itu-lah menjadi chabaran kepada kita semua. Ada di-antara Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang mengatakan ia-itu dalam pelaksanaan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu kemudahan² seperti jalan² raya, jambatan dan parit telah tidak di-beri kepada sa-bahagian daripada kampung² baharu China demikian juga pembahagian tanah kepada orang² yang bukan Melayu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan chara yang tidak 'adil. Di-sini saya

suka menegaskan sa-kali lagi bahawa tuduhan yang seperti itu tidak-lah benar. Apabila pekerjaan menyiapkan Rancangan Buku Merah itu di-jalankan, Jawatan-kuasa² Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri dan Daerah telah di-beri arahan supaya memasokkan kampung baharu yang keluar daripada kawasan perbandaran, Majlis Tempatan atau pun Lembaga Bandaran dalam mengadakan kemudahan² itu jika di-fikirkan mustahak. Bagitu juga sa-bagaimana yang telah saya perkatalkan tadi bahawa tidak-lah benar tuduhan² yang menyatakan bahawa tanah² baharu di-beri kepada orang² Melayu dengan membelakangkan orang² yang bukan Melayu.

Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak memberi tanah kepada semua warga-negara Tanah Melayu yang tidak mempunyai tanah, dan kumpulan yang mempunyai tanah yang tidak menchukupi bagi sara hidup mereka. Dalam hal memilih bakal penduduk bagi ranchangan² yang di-anjorkan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan tidak-lah ada beza-membeza tentang di-antara kaum². Sa-jumlah besar orang² yang bukan Melayu telah pun menduduki tanah² dalam ranchangan² yang di-anjorkan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan di-Lembah Bilut, Kemendor, Machap, Sendayan, Labu Kandang dan di-Hutan Percha.

Kita juga telah mendengar di-dalam Dewan ini berbagai perchakapan yang mengatakan Kerajaan tidak mengambil berat atas perkara memperluaskan lagi jenis² tanaman yang boleh menjamin akan pendapatan negeri ini, dan Kerajaan di-tudoh terlalu menitekberatkan kepada penanaman getah sahaja di-dalam ranchangan² kemajuan tanah. Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama telah menerangkan di-dalam Dewan ini dasar Kerajaan memperluaskan jenis² pokok tanaman, dan saya tidak berchadang hendak berchakap dengan

lebih panjang di-atas perkara itu. Tetapi, saya suka menegaskan ia-itu Kerajaan bukan-lah tidak sedar akan tidak tetap-nya harga barang² keluaran negeri kita yang terbesar seperti getah itu. Kerajaan telah memberi pertimbangan yang berat dalam perkara ini dan yang sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan telah memberi arahan kepada Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Kebangsaan untuk menyiasat masaalah yang tersebut. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah pun membuka satu kawasan untuk kelapa sawit di-Kulai, dan ada kemungkinan Lembaga ini akan menjalankan kerja²-nya membuka satu lagi ranchangan menanam kelapa sawit yang besar dalam tahun ini di-Jerangau dalam negeri Trengganu.

Sekarang, saya suka menghuraikan pula peruntokan di-bawah Kepala² yang lain. Mengenai Kepala 126 peruntokan ini terbahagi kepada dua bahagian ia-itu \$12.5 juta sa-bagai perbelanjaan sa-chara langsung dan \$13.9 juta sa-bagai wang pinjaman. Peruntokan dalam bahagian pertama ada-lah untuk perbelanjaan mentadbirkan ranchangan² kemajuan tanah yang di-jalankan sa-hingga hujung tahun 1961 dan juga untuk perbelanjaan permulaan bagi pentadbiran ranchangan yang akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1962. Kerajaan telah bersetuju menanggung sa-bahagian daripada perbelanjaan untuk melaksanakan ranchangan² di-bawah Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dengan tidak menuntut balek daripada penduduk². Wang pinjaman untuk perbelanjaan yang tersebut ya'ani jumlah wang yang penduduk² bayar balek kepada Kerajaan kelak ia-lah wang perbelanjaan² seperti elaun bulanan sara hidup, harga mendirikan rumah, membuka dan memajukan tanah mereka masing². Penduduk dalam ranchangan akan membayar balek perbelanjaan² itu apakala kebun mereka telah mengeluarkan hasil. Saya suka menyatakan dalam Dewan ini bahawa semenjak bulan July, 1961 tugas Lembaga

Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah pun bertukar chorak sedikit ia-itu dalam Mesuarat Majlis Tanah Kebangsaan telah di-persetujui bahawa semua Rancangan Kawasan Tempat Tinggal Beramai² yang luas-nya 2,000 ekar ka-atas akan di-serahkan kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan untuk di-selenggarakan. Dalam pada itu tiga Rancangan Kawasan Tanah Tempat Tinggal Beramai² di-negeri Johor telah pun di-serahkan kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan. Yang demikian wang yang di-kehendaki bagi tahun ini ada-lah banyak, kerana bukan sahaja untuk menyelenggarakan rancangan² tambahan yang di-ambil oleh itu bahkan juga untuk menjayakan 22 rancangan yang sudah berjalan sa-hingga hujung tahun 1961. Sa-lain daripada 25 rancangan tersebut maka Kerajaan akan membuka lagi dalam tahun ini sa-banyak 12 rancangan. Jadi kesemua-nya berjumlah 134,326 ekar di-untukkan kepada 12,275 keluarga.

Berkenaan dengan Pechahan Kepala 8 (2) Perusahaan² Kampong. Peruntukan dalam tahun ini sa-banyak \$3.04 juta telah di-masokkan bagi perbelanjaan rancangan² yang akan di-selenggarakan oleh RIDA. Yang Berhormat Menteri telah mengarahkan supaya segala tenaga Lembaga tersebut mesti-lah di-tumpukan untuk membangunkan perusahaan² kampong. Maka nyata-lah bahawa RIDA menjadi sa-bagai satu Badan yang terpenting dalam usaha² meninggikan taraf hidup penduduk² di-luar bandar. Yang demikian kerja² dan usaha² mesti-lah di-perkembangkan sa-luas²-nya dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini dan pada masa yang sudah².

Satu daripada tugas² yang besar sa-kali bagi RIDA ia-lah menyediakan kemudahan² mengusahakan dan mengadakan pasaran untuk barang² keluaran kampong terutama sa-kali getah. Kerana getah ada-lah sa-suatunya barang keluaran kampong yang sangat mustahak. Sa-bahagian besar

daripada penduduk² di-luar bandar ada-lah bergantung kepada hasil getah. Dalam perkara ini tidak-lah boleh di-nafikan bahawa satu kesulitan yang di-hadapi oleh pekebun² kecil ia-lah tentang kekurangan pendapat mereka di-sebabkan rendah mutu getah yang di-keluarkan-nya. Dengan sebab itu ada-lah menjadi tujuan Kerajaan ini berchadang hendak membena kilang² mengusahakan getah di-kawasan² pekebun kecil. Tiga buah kilang yang saperti itu telah siap didirikan dalam tahun lepas manakala 8 buah lagi akan memakan belanja \$781,000 sedang di-dahulukan pembenaan-nya. Dan lagi Kerajaan berchadang hendak meneruskan pada membelanjakan jumlah peruntukan itu dalam tahun 1962. Sa-lanjut-nya Kerajaan hendak mendirikan 106 kilang lagi dan 47 buah mengusahakan getah berkumpul (group rubber processing centre) dalam tahun ini. Perkerjaan² untuk menyiasat di-atas perkara ini sedang di-jalankan. Satu perbelanjaan bagi melaksanakan rancangan² tersebut akan berjumlah sa-banyak \$1,177,800.

Mendirikan pekan sari ini ada-lah satu alat yang penting bagi mengadakan pasaran yang sa-umpama ini untuk barang² keluaran kampong. Jadi, untuk menghasilkan tujuan ini maka telah di-buat satu pelan supaya RIDA akan mendirikan 93 buah pekan sari di-seluruh negeri dalam tahun ini dengan membuat satu peruntukan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$891,100. Ada-lah di-fikirkan juga bahawa dengan mengadakan perusahaan kecil di-kawasan² luar bandar itu akan menjadi satu jalan yang tegas untuk menambahkan lagi pendapatan² penduduk di-luar bandar. Kerana usaha² mereka tersebut itu ada-lah sa-bagai unsur² penambahan mata pencharian mereka.

Usaha² mendirikan perusahaan membuat belachan ada-lah bertujuan hendak melatehkan penduduk² di-luar bandar supaya membuat belachan yang berseh dan baik mutu-nya. Satu peruntukan wang sa-banyak

\$45,000 bagi mendirikan kilang belachan telah pun di-sediakan di-penghujung tahun yang lalu tetapi kilang² itu tidak dapat di-siapkan dalam tahun 1961. Maka peruntokan tersebut terpaksa di-lanjutkan ka-tahun 1962.

RIDA juga telah mendirikan dua buah kilang mengetin kabong di-Parit dan di-Nara di-mana perusahaan ini akan menambahkan pencharian daripada buah² kabong yang dahulu-nya mereka biarkan atau di-buang bagitu sahaja. Jadi, lebeh baik lagi kilang² itu di-adakan maka satu peruntokan wang berjumlah \$60,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki dan telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun ini.

Satu jenis lagi kilang ia-itu kilang kichap akan di-dirikan di-dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur pada tahun ini dan wang peruntokan sa-banyak \$87,000 bagi menggunakan itu telah di-sediakan. Kerajaan berchadang hendak menyerahkan kilang² ini kepada mereka yang berkenaan dengan melalui sharikat² bekerjasama apakala di-dapati sahaja usaha ini di-ator kelak.

Sa-bagai satu bahagian daripada rancangan pembangunan luar bandar maka Kerajaan ada-lah berchadang hendak menyediakan kemudahan² kenderaan bagi kawasan² di-luar bandar yang tanggung-jawab-nya telah di-serahkan kepada RIDA. Dalam bidang rancangan ini penduduk² di-luar bandar bukan sahaja boleh menikmati kemudahan² kenderaan yang baik saperti perkhidmatan bas malahan mereka akan berpeluang juga belajar serta mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan perusahaan kenderaan. Peruntokan sa-banyak \$2,000 untuk rancangan ini ada-lah di-masokkan di-bawah Kepala ini. Berkenaan dengan bantuan² kepada penduduk di-luar bandar akan di-berikan galakan untuk menyelenggarakan sendiri dalam perkhidmatan kenderaan ini apabila sahaja usaha² itu berjalan dengan baik dan telah di-ator kelak.

Berkenaan dengan jumlah di-Kepala 15 rancangan² kawasan tempat tinggal beramai², pinjaman kepada negeri sa-banyak \$10,879,600 ya'ani pemberian di-berikan kepada satu² negeri \$4,459,935. Ini ada-lah peruntokan daripada permintaan² kepada pertolongan wang yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan² Negeri untuk menjayakan rancangan² pemberian tanah kawasan pinggir mereka dalam tahun 1962.

Peruntokan di-bawah pechahan Kepala ini ada-lah menunjukkan berjumlah pertolongan yang di-berikan kepada Kerajaan Negeri dan ini ada-lah dua jenis. Satu jenis ada-lah pinjaman² yang di-berikan kepada satu² negeri itu untuk membayar upah sukat dan menebang serta menebas tanah². Manakala jenis yang kedua ia-lah pemberian untuk di-belanjakan bagi membeli benih yang baik dan juga membeli baja dagangan.

Oleh sebab pemberian rancangan tempat tinggal beramai² luas lebeh daripada 200,000 ekar kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, Kerajaan² Negeri di-minta supaya bersungguh² meluaskan dan membanyakkan lagi bilangan kawasan pinggir dalam negeri masing². Dalam hal yang demikian 256 rancangan kawasan pinggir yang di-bantu dan yang tidak di-bantu sa-luas 127,362 ekar akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini sedangkan dalam tahun yang lepas kita hanya telah dapat melaksanakan sa-banyak 107 buah rancangan yang berjumlah 552,600.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan segala hormat-nya saya mohon mengeshorkan supaya Kepala 126 hingga 129 di-luluskan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$49,639,589 for Heads 126 to 129 inclusive agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Sitting suspended at 6.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1962

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

Heads 130 to 135—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move, with your permission, that Heads 130 to 135 totalling a sum of \$37,216,048 be approved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just come from hospital and I intend to go back to hospital this evening. I have a few items which I have to explain and I hope Honourable Members will not inflict me with too many questions so that I can go back early.

Honourable Members would see from the Development Estimates, 1962 that the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives spent in 1961 a total provision of about \$21,100,653 out of a total estimated Development provision of \$37,353,636 or about 67% of the voted provision. I spoke at great length last year when I moved in this House the Development Estimates, 1961, for the Ministry. I then informed the House the detailed Development Schemes of the Ministry for 1961 and the determination of the Ministry to complete all these schemes by the end of 1961. To my regret, we did not fully achieve this objective though our achievements for 1961 were on the whole fairly creditable and this was due to the hard work put up by the officers in my Ministry and its Divisions. I do not wish this evening to offer excuses why we could not fully honour my pledge in this House at the beginning of last year that all these schemes would be completed in 1961.

I would, however, like to assure the House that I and the staff of my Ministry are more determined than ever to better our achievements of

1961 and to do within our ability and resources that the Development schemes for 1962 will be completed on schedule. For 1962 the Ministry will be given a development provision of \$37,216,048, which is \$5,862,512 more than the voted provision for 1961. But with our experience in implementing our development schemes for 1961, and with our determination of bettering our achievements, I am quite confident that my Ministry will be able to carry out the development programmes in the Development Estimates for 1962 within the current year, if all the senior posts in the Ministry are filled from the beginning of this year.

Head 130—Agriculture Division. The experience of 1961 in as far as development programme for the Division of Agriculture is concerned has led to the drawing up of a more realistic programme in nature and practical in scope, in the light of available staff and the capacities of different Government agencies.

Broadly speaking, the Divisional programme is divided into research, extension and education, and general improvement. In terms of funds for 1962, the amount sought for for the three sectors of the Divisional programme can be roughly divided as follows:

Research	...	\$1,658,200
Education and extension		\$4,795,700
General improvement		\$ 283,500

In the Research Programme of the Development Plan, capital expenditure is sought to develop and expand facilities for agricultural research. At the same time, it is also intended to establish new research stations so that field experimentation on crop production could be carried out to cover all conditions including soils that are prevailing in this country. Such research facilities are required for padi investigations and for dryland crop investigations.

Thus, under Sub-head 19, provision is required to increase facilities at the

existing padi research stations at Lundang, Kelantan; Pulau Gadong, Malacca and Tanjong Karang, Selangor. Under Sub-head 20, provision is required to expand research facilities at the existing dryland stations for crops such as fruits, oil palms, coconuts, tea and others, the work on which is being concentrated at Serdang, Selangor; Jerangau, Trengganu; Jalan Kebun, Selangor; Cameron Highlands, Pahang; Gajah Mati, Kedah and Telok Bharu, Perak.

Provisions sought under Sub-heads 21 and 22 are required for the establishment of new research stations for padi and for dryland crops. New stations for padi research will be established at Tanjong Karang on peat soil and at Tasek Gelugor, Province Wellesley for double cropping area of Province Wellesley. New Federal dryland stations will be established in Pahang on two major soil types to study their potentialities for different crops. A new coconut station will be established at Batu Pahat, Johore, together with a coconut seed garden primarily to serve the coconut rehabilitation programme of that area.

The other Sub-head under research is 27, Soil Survey. Provision sought is for the provision of office and laboratory facilities for two soil survey units, one in Johore and the other in Kuantan. During the next few years, most soil survey work will be concentrated in these two States for land development work and for this purpose, facilities are required for the units in these States.

Education may broadly be divided into two, that is, one provided by the College of Agriculture and the other, the in-service training provided by the Schools of Agriculture. Although the College is to transfer to a newly set-up Authority by 1962, it has been agreed that this Ministry continues with the projects started. These are the new hostel and staff quarters and hence, provisions are entered under Sub-head 45.

As regards Sub-head 46, the responsibility for running the Schools of Agriculture will continue to be under this Ministry and for 1962 funds are required to provide staff quarters at Serdang and Telok Chengai, Kedah and amenities for the students at these centres.

The other Sub-heads which are classified under Education and Extension are 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 37, 38 and 40. Sub-heads 25 and 37 are for the provision of training facilities to improve the training programme at the farmers' level. Under Sub-head 25, teaching aids suitable for illiterate and semi-illiterate farmers will be produced and under Sub-head 37, facilities whereby a large number of farmers could be trained would be provided in a form both residential and itinerant. The remaining extension projects are of the nature of incentives whereby farmers are provided material assistance by way of subsidy to convince them of the new methods, practices and approaches to solve their problems of low yields.

Sub-heads 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 43 can be generally termed as general development projects. These are for financial assistance that will help the farmers to develop the existing resources hitherto either neglected or abandoned, for improved production. The biggest of these projects is Sub-head 43, on which this Ministry was not in a position to spend during 1961 but which is expected to incur some expenditure from early in 1962 after the policy and administrative organisation for operating this scheme have been accepted by Government. Delay in the implementation of the Coconut Replanting/Rehabilitation scheme in 1961 was due to the detailed deliberations which the Coconut Advisory Committee had to go into on this complicated subject. I am pleased to inform the House that the Working Party appointed by the Coconut Advisory Committee has submitted its report which will be submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet shortly.

It is proposed to provide a grant of \$500 an acre for replanting when the scheme is implemented. Appropriate grant payments will also be given for rehabilitation. I would like to draw the attention of the House that the \$15 million in the scheme will only scratch the surface of the problem which has been too long neglected. The money provided will be adequate for at the most 30,000 acres. A rough survey of the smallholding coconut industry today shows that there are about 114,000 acres which replanting is considered necessary. In view of the limited allocation to my Ministry for this scheme it may not be possible to spread the benefit to every member's constituency and because of other technical reasons involved in replanting and rehabilitation, the scheme will be of a nature restricted to designated coconut growing areas only.

The provision of \$50,000 for South East Asian Agrarian Research and Training Institute could not be spent last year as the decision to establish this institute in Malaya could only be ratified by the FAO at its last meeting in Rome in November last year. This institute will be established by our Government in conjunction with the FAO and the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Division of Co-operative Development. The programme for Co-operative Development for 1962, as envisaged under the Second Five-Year Plan, provides for a three-pronged attack on rural poverty.

In the first place, Short Term Credit will continue to be made available to the rural co-operatives to enable them to extend their fight against the Padi Kuncha system of borrowing, to issue essential fertiliser to the farmers and to undertake, on a larger scale, the marketing and processing of padi.

Secondly, Medium Term Credit will be made available to them for issue as loans, on the security of immoveable property, to settle their debts and free themselves from the clutches of middlemen money-lenders and to

participate in the co-operative industrialisation programme. Unless the co-operatives are assisted to establish their own rubber factories, oil mills, coffee factory and such other factories as may be necessary for processing their produce, the rural people cannot have the full benefit of the prosperity that lies in store for them.

Thirdly, financial assistance by way of loans will be made available on a larger scale to the fishermen to equip them with modern boats and up-to-date gear. It is the view of the Ministry that if the economic position of the fishermen is to be improved then they should be freed from the clutches of the unscrupulous middlemen, who hitherto had a control over them by lending them boats and gear. In some cases, it is learned that the middlemen took over for themselves up to 80% of the catch of the crew for loaning the crew, the boats and gear; the balance of 20% is divided again between the middlemen-operators and the rest of the crew. It is essential, Sir, that greater assistance should be made available to the fishermen to free them from the control of such middlemen-operators. My Ministry is also aware that it is necessary for the co-operatives to set up their own ice plants. So long as the fishermen have to depend on private ice plants for ice, they would not be able to use all the ice that is necessary to preserve their fish. This is entirely due to two factors, namely, the very high cost of ice and secondly the difficulty in obtaining such supplies. Investigations have shown that operators of commercial ice plants and middlemen-dealers in ice want only to withhold supplies of ice to the fishermen in order to keep the price at a higher level. In certain areas in Trengganu, for instance, a block of ice which has been watered-down by about 35% by the time it arrives for sale to the fishermen is sold at about \$5, which is, in fact, approximately 300% over the normal selling price of ice. It is proposed therefore to set up ice plants this year on a co-operative basis in Kuala Trengganu and Kuantan so that the fishermen can get sufficient

supplies of ice for their use. With the establishment of the cold rooms under the Canadian Colombo Plan Assistance Scheme at eight places along the East Coast, the fishermen would be able to get ice more freely and at more reasonable prices than they are getting ice at present. Careful consideration is also being given to setting up of ice plants in other parts of the country where supplies of ice and prices have not been reasonable.

While the 1962 programme for Co-operative Development will be pursued on the basis as enumerated earlier, the Development Estimates provide, in particular, for the establishment of a co-operative coffee factory in Kuala Langat, which happens to be my own constituency, the setting up of rice mills at Bagan Serai and Province Wellesley, the undertaking of rubber processing in various parts of the country, the setting up of an oil mill at Sabak Bernam, the supply of agricultural requisites and equipment to co-operative societies and a token vote for the establishment of a co-operative paper mill.

The coffee factory was, in fact, a project in the 1961 Estimates but owing to several factors and mainly on account of the protracted negotiations for expert advice from plant manufacturers, the project could not be implemented last year. However, very considerable grounds have been covered in preparation for the setting-up of the factory this year; the provision of the coffee factory project is now being re-voted. I am happy to say that this project has reached a stage when commencement of the work on the project would be within the next few months.

As regards the new rice mills at Bagan Serai and Province Wellesley, I am happy to state that the Perak State Government has given the co-operatives the exclusive rights for purchase of padi in the Krian/Selama districts where more than 80% of the padi planters have direct or indirect interests in the Co-operative Movement. Under these arrangements, all

private millers are required to buy their padi from the Krian/Selama Co-operative Banking Union. The padi planters will therefore be assured of the full benefit of the Government Guaranteed Minimum price of padi and would, if the scheme operated properly get an additional income of anything up to \$3 to \$3½ million from the increased price that they would be obtaining for the padi sold through the co-operatives to the private millers. This additional income has in the past substantially gone into the hands of the middlemen buyers of padi, who used to make large deductions for moisture content. Padi marketing has already commenced this year in the district on a very large scale. The co-operatives should, my Ministry feels, not only undertake the marketing of padi but also its processing if the padi planters are expected to enjoy the full benefits of their labour. Provision has been entered in the Development Estimates, therefore, for the acquisition of a site in the first instance. When the site has been acquired, an application would be made for funds to assist the co-operatives to set up their own rice mill. In Province Wellesley, the State Government is at the moment actively considering the grant of similar rights of purchase to the Co-operatives in the State. Meetings have already been held between the State Government and officials of my Ministry but a decision is awaited on this matter. Unless co-operative marketing of padi is introduced, the padi planters will not, it is expected, get the full benefit of the guaranteed minimum price of padi. Here again, if the padi planters are to benefit fully, they should undertake the marketing of padi as well. Funds have been provided in the Development Estimates for the acquisition of a suitable site in Province Wellesley for the setting up of a co-operative rice mill. In Tanjong Karang, the co-operatives have already submitted an application for a site and are at present negotiating with the Treasury for the release of funds for the construction of their new rice mill. When the rice mill is in full operation,

the co-operatives would be processing, together with their existing mill, approximately 400,000 piculs of padi annually. The Co-operative Milling Union in this area is operated by a band of first class co-operators. They have wide experience in operating the mill and have an intimate knowledge in the rice business. I am confident that they would be able to operate both the existing and new mills in the most satisfactory manner.

In Sabak Bernam, the co-operatives are contemplating the establishment of a new system of oil manufacture, that is, the manufacture of oil direct from santan. Hitherto, oil mills in this country extracted oil from copra. My Ministry is aware that many successful attempts have been made in India and in Indonesia in the direct extraction of oil from santan and the Ministry proposes to assist the coconut small-holders in Sabak Bernam in setting up a factory on the same lines as the one at Muspati in Indonesia.

In 1962, it is also proposed to establish agricultural requisites and implements co-operative societies. These societies will hire out or sell the agricultural requisites and implements to member societies and farmers. By this method, it is believed that farmers could avail themselves of more modern and heavy farm machinery for ploughing and tilling the ground. These societies will also undertake the development of farmlands for small fees. Plans have been drawn up for the establishment of these societies.

A token provision of \$200,000 has been entered for the establishment of a Co-operative Paper Mill. It is expected that these funds would enable the Federation of Malaya Fertiliser and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society to meet the initial expenses in connection with the establishment of this Mill. Tenders have already been invited for the construction of this Mill. Members of Co-operative Societies and others are expected to contribute a substantial portion of the capital required for the project and I am happy to report that funds are

now being subscribed very spontaneously for this purpose.

In going through the Development Estimates for the Co-operative Division, it will be seen that provision does not exist for the entire programme of development as explained to you just now. This is due to the fact that certain items of expenditure and loans should rightly come under the Statutory Trust Fund held by the Treasury. In the circumstances, the entire provision for Short Term Co-operative Credit and some of the provision for Medium Term Credit are being transferred to the Trust Fund. In effect, therefore, the Ministry will be obtaining funds for the carrying out of the 1962 programme for Co-operative Development from two sources—the Development Estimates and the Statutory Trust Fund.

In the Estimates for 1962, provision also exists for the acquisition of sites and construction of office/quarters in areas where these facilities are not available for the officers of the Co-operative Division. These buildings will very largely be located in the rural areas.

The Estimates also provide for re-vote of \$200,000 for the extension of the Co-operative College. Work on this extension has already commenced but a substantial portion of the work has yet to be completed; hence, the re-vote.

Drainage and Irrigation Division:

The Development Estimates of the Drainage and Irrigation Division tabled here today represent the second instalment of the 1961/65 Development Plan. The expenditure in 1962 is estimated at \$22,813,321. This amount covers expenditure on 64 schemes, some of which are continuation schemes carried over from 1961 and some are new. They have all one common aim and object, that is, the provision of the basic services of irrigation and drainage, river conservancy and flood control for the development of land and other natural

resources. The rural population, particularly the smallholders are the chief beneficiaries from these schemes.

The Division completed about 83 per cent of the 1961 programme, a no mean achievement, taking into account the shortage of technical staff. Thirty-nine schemes were completed during the year, and many other schemes are in the advanced stage of completion, while three schemes were not started. The three schemes are:

Sub-head 39—Kahang Irrigation Scheme, where the gate for replacement to the existing headworks is now being ordered.

Sub-head 56 (iii)—Assam Bubok Irrigation Scheme, where more data is required for the design of the dam.

Sub-head 77—Dredging of Rivers, Selangor, for which work a contract for the supply of dredgers was entered in the middle of last year and they are expected to be delivered this year.

Sir, I do not propose to give any description on each of the new schemes.

Kemubu Irrigation Scheme. I would like to inform the House that there is a very big irrigation scheme in Kelantan covering an area of 55,100 acres known as Kemubu Irrigation Scheme, which I would like very much to start in 1962. This scheme would make possible the cultivation of two crops of padi per annum over the whole area of 55,100 acres and the annual value of the increased rice crop resulting from this scheme would be about \$15,750,000. But since this is a very big scheme with many technical problems it has not been possible to commence this scheme this year. The report of the Consulting Engineers was received only on 12th December last year. This report raises a number of important issues on which decisions are required before any further planning can take place.

The planned programme is to complete all plans, specifications and working drawings by the end of 1962, to commence construction work in February 1963 and to complete the scheme as early as possible.

Fisheries Division. A sum of \$3,533,122 is to be spent in 1962 on the development of the fishing industry. The main items of expenditure in 1962 will be financial assistance to the fishing industry (\$1,500,000) improvement of fishing ports and allied facilities (\$197,802), installation of refrigeration depots supplied by Canada under Colombo Plan Aid for East Coast fishing centres (\$609,750), construction of a 250-ton Tuna experimental vessel (\$500,000) and extension and improvement of fish breeding and distribution facilities (\$95,000).

I am glad to mention here that the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the fisheries development scheme for 1961 was satisfactory with a total of about \$600,000 expected to be spent by the end of the year.

Under the Financial Assistance Scheme, I am happy to report that the Fishermen Resettlement Scheme at Kuala Linggi, the first of its kind in the country has proved to be of immense benefits to the Malacca fishermen. The Scheme helped them to do off-shore fishing instead of in-shore fishing which is very much less productive. With powered driftnet boats they are able to get first quality fish and combined with marketing arrangement through the Society, these fishermen are able to cut out financier's activities thereby enabling them to earn more. This completely changed the fishermen's way of life for the better. Having this Scheme as a model, a similar Scheme is being introduced at Telok Gadong in Selangor which involves the resettling of about 150 fishermen families. It is expected to complete this Scheme by June this year. The two main difficulties encountered in implementing the Division's schemes in 1961 were firstly the delay in the acquisition of sites,

and secondly the shortage of technical staff of various grades. For practically all schemes involving the acquisition of sites there was considerable delay in obtaining formal approval to occupy the sites with the result that actual construction or implementation was held up.

Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir: With your permission, Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I continue? (*Mr. Chairman indicates assent*).

The shortage of staff, particularly of technical personnel, was acute and proved to be a serious handicap. Two posts of Fishery Officers (one for Administration and one for Freshwater Research and Extension) remained vacant throughout the year. The implementation of schemes related to research and extension such as the Aquarium for Fresh-Water and Marine Research, the programme for technological research into refrigeration, icing, canning and fish meal processing, and the Brackish water Shell-fish Experimental Station, fell behind schedule due to the inadequacy of technical staff. Existing staff in the Research Branch had to cope with the planning of technical details as best as they could.

In spite of these limitations the Division was able to carry through several of the schemes as originally planned. The two Marine Fisheries Schools in the country, one in Glugor costing \$266,813 and one in Kuala Trengganu costing \$150,000 have both been completed and are now functioning. In the way of improving fish landing and distribution facilities, modifications have been carried out to the fish marketing centre at Kuala Trengganu at a cost of \$30,000 while centralised landing centres are being set up at Tumpat, Besut, Kemaman, Dungun, Bachok, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan and Kijal. A \$70,000 Jetty and Fish Packing Shed is now under construction in Kuala Linggi, Malacca and details for a similar scheme at Telok Gedong in Selangor are now being finalised. New fishermen halting

bungalows have been set up on Pulau Redang and Pulau Tioman on the East Coast, at Telok Kumbar (Penang) and at Kuala Muda (Province Wellesley). In freshwater fisheries extension, the \$141,900 Regional Fry Breeding and Distribution Station at Kuala Kangsar has been completed while land for another Station at Bukit Tinggi in Pahang has already been acquired. I must mention here the receipt of three Jeeps for freshwater extension work from Canada under Colombo Plan Aid. These three vehicles form part of \$150,000 worth of capital equipment most generously offered by Canada for the Marine Fisheries School and freshwater fisheries development.

The fisheries development programme for 1962 will mainly involve continuation of the work implemented in 1961. With regard to training facilities for fishermen, a project which has always been given priority in the selection of development schemes, the tender for a 250-ton training vessel for tuna-fishing is shortly to be awarded and a sum of \$500,000 has been entered for this. As indicated earlier some \$197,802 has been set aside for developing and improving fish landing and marketing facilities particularly on the East Coast. The setting up of refrigeration depots on East Coast landing centres will be a major step in improving fish distribution and marketing as fishermen will then be able to regulate the supply of fish to the consuming centres. The programme for technological investigations into such problems as refrigeration, freezing, salt fish preservation, fish canning and fish meal processing will be continued in 1962. Honourable Members might also like to know that details of a \$200,000 Aquarium for Freshwater and Marine Research in Glugor, Penang, have been finalised and that work is scheduled to start in early 1962. A sum of \$40,000 has been sought to start work on a Brackish water and Shell-fish Experimental Station in Panchor, Perak. The completion of the \$86,000 Regional Fry

Breeding and Distribution Station at Bukit Tinggi, Pahang, will provide big boost to freshwater fish culture in Pahang and Johore. There is a tremendous potential for freshwater fisheries development on the East Coast, and increasing numbers of rural people are taking up pond-culture. To accommodate the growing demand for fry on the East Coast, a second Regional Fry Breeding and Distribution Station, in Kelantan, will be established in late 1962 or early 1963.

I must also mention the work being undertaken by the two Colombo Plan Experts, one on Japanese set-nets and one on oyster culture, attached to the Fisheries Division. As regards experiments on the Japanese set-nets, initial investigations to select suitable sites have been completed and work has already started off Muka Head in Penang to set up the first experimental set-net ordered from Japan. Hon'ble Members might be aware that these trials with the set-net are intended to investigate possibilities of introducing Japanese set-nets to replace fishing stakes off the West Coast particularly those of the "belat-pok" type. The expert on oyster-culture has already completed initial studies of existing oyster-beds in the country and has set up rafts for culture of oysters in Penang and Johore Bahru. He has found that some of the oysters in Malaya are similar to those found in Japan where oyster-culture has been successfully developed on highly commercialised lines.

Honourable Members would agree that the proposals outlined above embrace a comprehensive programme for balanced development of the Malayan fishing industry. Government is well aware of the growing importance of fisheries as a primary industry not only as a vital food producing sector of the economy but also in providing employment for thousands of rural people. The economic upliftment of these fishermen is a matter of great and immediate concern to the Government, and it is most essential

therefore that every possible assistance is offered to the industry to ensure that it develops at a pace in keeping with the general economic progress of the economy as a whole.

Head 134—Forestry Division

In the sphere of forestry, the Ministry has concentrated on research. It is now 35 years since the first experimental timber plantations were started at Kepong and 32 years since the main Forest Research Institute block was completed. It is the same time since the first Timber Research Laboratory was established at Sentul; it has since been moved to Kepong also. Further advance is now required.

The results of the research accomplished have been extremely valuable to the economy of the country. For example, the whole of the railway system of the country is now borne on railway sleepers cut from wood species which were not even considered for this purpose 30 years ago.

However, research cannot be static and in order to keep up with the high pressure of the demands of modern civilisation it is necessary to increase the tempo of the forest and timber research required for the benefit of the country.

In the past year, we have concentrated on four main lines in the present Development programme: increased laboratory space; additional testing equipment; increased planting trials; and additional housing for the research staff.

With regard to the building programme, the needs for staff housing are being satisfactorily dealt with. Many of the new houses are being built of timber in accordance with the most modern design techniques.

The building of the new laboratories themselves is not due to start until 1962. Some difficulties are being encountered in obtaining the requisite specialist advice needed for the initial plans, for example architectural advice.

Steps are in hand, however, to overcome these difficulties.

Orders for more modern testing equipment with which to discover the strengths for engineering purposes of more of our timbers have now been placed. And initial planning is being carried out for the extension of research into sawmilling techniques in order to improve the efficiency of the country's sawmill industry.

The extension of plantation trials to re-forest areas of degraded land now covered with lallang has gone well. Pine trees, from such countries as the Philippines and Honduras, which have been used for this purpose are doing extremely well although it is as yet too early to give any final verdict on their eventual success. It is hoped that these species may provide us in due course with the coniferous pulp which will be needed for the Co-operative paper plant to be established soon.

The establishment of research plantations of this nature required also the construction of a feeder road system. This is in hand and the construction programme is going accordance to plan.

Mining Land for Agriculture

Under Sub-head 11, provisions have also been included for work on reclamation of degraded soils. I have been asked several times in this House, especially by the Member for Larut Selatan, to say a few words on the degradation of land by mining. Now, the degradation of land by mining is all too familiar to need detailed description. The non-uniformity of such land, the fact that mining areas are very scattered and that the same piece of land is usually mined several times before final abandonment are some of the difficulties of reclaiming mined areas. The attempt by mining companies to rehabilitate the tailing areas for agricultural purposes is praiseworthy. However, although vegetables, fruit trees and other crops have been grown successfully on tailings, only with heavy manuring, this

does not disprove the fact that tin mining does damage the soil and render it almost useless for purposes of profitable crop growing.

The experimental plots at Malayan Tin Dredging are located on old de-sliming paddocks, where the tailings consist mainly of clay and silt particles. This is the most fertile portion of the normal soil components and given adequate drainage and proper tillage to improve the structure, it might be expected to grow good crops of any plant—trees or herbs—which thrive on heavy clay soil, even under conditions of limited manuring. The point to remember, however, is that tailing areas containing a reasonable proportion of clay and silt as well as sand and being well drained such that the structure is improved, are few compared with areas where either very heavy clay or coarse sand predominates and therefore water-logged or excessively drained. In the low-lying areas where the water table is in the trees' root region, the growth of the trees might be good but certainly not as good as it would have been on a normal soil. It is of course possible to grow food crops without using soil at all; coarse sand or even water can be used as physical rooting medium and all necessary nutrients for plant growth supplied in solution. Chinese vegetable gardens on sand tailings approximate to this hydroponic technique—the technique of growing plants in pure sand or pure water with the plant nutrients added in solution.

The condition of the land after mining are therefore important in considering its rehabilitation for crops. It is obvious that in the mining centres of Malaya open cast mining does irreparable damage to the soil. Large areas of derelict rocky land and ponds can be seen all over the country. The ponds of course can be used for stocking inland fish but the derelict land is of no use agriculturally.

The defence against dredge mining, since the system is claimed to render uninhabited and inaccessible swamp

forests to areas reasonably drained, accessible and relatively level may be partly true. On the other hand, before mining, such land carries valuable forest and after draining, it could be converted to permanent agriculture. Agricultural land will remain in good heart and continue to give economic returns for centuries; mining, on the other hand, is destructive exploitation.

Lastly, under the forestry head, there is the question of assisting financially the various States in growing the new timber crops of high yielding species which will be required to satisfy the timber needs of the future generations of the people of this country. This accomplishment will require the acceptance of a national forest policy and Government has at present under consideration the report of a Working Party which was specially set up to examine this problem. I hope to inform you in the near future of the conclusions reached.

Veterinary Division

The 1961 programmes of the Second Five-Year Plan of the Veterinary Division were carried out very satisfactorily except for establishment of the Dairy Colony at Batu Arang. The set back here had been due to the delay by the Mining Company in surrendering the land. However, as the land has now been surrendered to the Ministry, the work on the dairy project has commenced and is progressing satisfactorily.

The lessons learnt in the 1961 projects have shown that the operation of the pawah schemes have been worthwhile projects particularly in encouraging the farmers to keep animals in larger numbers and under better husbandry conditions. As a result the animals are better cared for and this in turn would give better returns to the farmers. Moreover, in many instances, a spirit of co-operation among the ra'ayats has been developed. Large areas of grazing reserves have been cleared and developed voluntarily by the ra'ayats participating in these

pawah schemes. Land previously lying idle has now been put to good use and the ra'ayats themselves feel very contented and happy to see hundreds of animals grazing in the areas which they helped to develop. These animals they know will soon belong to them and as the animals multiply they should have not only sufficient numbers to increase their herd or flock but also of selling surplus males for slaughter. The rearing of animals in large numbers would encourage butchers to seek animals locally than from abroad and as the demand for local animals increase the ra'ayats would be further encouraged to "grow" more animals. This would help not only to further develop the livestock industry and thus supply more meat and eggs to our ever increasing population but also to raise the standard of living of our ra'ayats both economically and socially.

Consequently, in 1962, most of the schemes commenced in 1961 will be continued and more buffaloes, oxen, goats and sheep distributed under the pawah system.

Besides encouraging the production of more buffaloes, cattle, goats and sheep, greater efforts would also be made in 1962 to develop the pig industry in the country. This industry has now fully recovered and I am glad to say that our local farmers produce all the fresh pork requirements of the country and supply \$100,000,000 worth of pigs annually to the markets. However, there is a great potentiality to develop further local production not only to supply for further local consumption but also for an export market. As such, provision is being made in 1962 for the construction of breeding and multiplication centres in Johore, Perak and Selangor. Foreign breeds of pigs would be purchased and multiplied in these centres and distributed to farmers all over the country. The introduction of these pigs from abroad should help our farmers to obtain good stock so as to develop a bigger and faster maturing type of pig.

Up to now this country has only concentrated in the production of more meat and eggs to supply the necessary animal proteins for the daily diets of the human population. However, a very good source of protein is milk and it is now proposed to develop this industry as well.

We have in the Federation over 90,000 heads of cattle of the milch type and most of these are distributed either in the urban areas or in estates. These animals provide all the liquid milk consumed locally but as the industry is so disorganised, the availability of good fresh milk is always a great difficulty. Consequently, to meet the necessary requirements the country imports over 70 million dollars worth of milk and milk products.

However, as the country has the nucleus of dairy type animals it is proposed to build a chain of dairy colonies throughout the country. Work on the first has commenced at Batu Arang and initial work has also commenced on the second which will be at Pantai, Seremban. A third will be started in Johore Bahru.

In establishing these colonies, it is not the intention of Government to purchase animals and run them as Government farms. What will in fact be done is to develop a colony for the dairymen and provide the necessary facilities for them to produce clean, good milk which could later be pasteurised, cooled and sold to the public.

The establishment of such colonies would not only enable the public to obtain good clean milk but with growing demand for such milk would encourage further the keeping of cattle for the production of an increased supply of milk. Furthermore, due to better feeding, management, etc., increased milk production can be expected and in due course genetical improvement can be expected too.

I have no doubts that this plan to develop a string of dairy colonies is

going to be a difficult one but it would go a long way to develop the dairy industry in the country and help to reduce imports of condensed and powdered milk and thus save millions of dollars annually.

The production of poultry and livestock in large numbers is an art and it is necessary to train our ra'ayats in the latest methods of production if we are to expect them to go into large-scale production. Consequently, two animal husbandry and training centres are being established; one at Ayer Kroh in Malacca and the other in Labok Kelantan. These centres would provide facilities not only for training of ra'ayats but also for the multiplication and distribution of stock such as buffaloes, cattle, goats, pigs and chickens.

Animals and birds can only be produced if they are kept free of diseases. As such, facilities for the production of vaccines and for conducting research has to be provided. For this purpose a sum of \$220,000 has been earmarked for the extension of the Veterinary Research Institute at Ipoh. Furthermore, to provide facilities in the field, Veterinary offices will be constructed in Masjid Tanah (Malacca), Kuala Brang (Trengganu), Pasir Puteh (Kelantan), Ketereh (Kelantan), Baling and Pulau Langkawi.

For all these projects carried out by the Veterinary Division a sum of \$3,522,605 is being requested. Among the various Veterinary Schemes completed in 1961 include the completion of the Students' Hostels at Ipoh and Kluang, the purchase and setting up of a pasteurization and sterilization plant at the Central Animal Husbandry Station, the implementation of the various pawah schemes and finally the completion of the Poultry Breeding and Research Station at Johore Bahru. Now that the construction of this Poultry Breeding and Research Station is completed, work has commenced on the large scale breeding of an improved strain of

poultry which would produce about 250 eggs as against the present 80 eggs per bird per annum. Moreover, part of the breeding and selection work would also concentrate on the production of a bigger and faster maturing type of fowl, so that more poultry meat would be available to every one of us. Regarding these improved birds at the Breeding Station, I would like to say that the nucleus is being formed from stock loaned to us by the Johore Veterinary Department where selection and breeding work has been in progress for the last few years and where the sixth generation of improved birds are available. I would like to thank the Johore Government for their kind co-operation which has enabled us to operate this Poultry Breeding Station quickly. According to the agreement with Johore, the progeny of these birds will be known as Ayam Baka Johore, and which the *Straits Times* called the "Wonder Hen".

Finally, I wish to emphasise here that in dealing with projects which have been included in the 1962 Development Estimates of my Ministry, we have to give due consideration to the "human aspects" of the projects. Unlike the construction of bridges, the building of roads and erection of schools, where the process is very straightforward, the planning of projects where the "human elements" have to be considered, must necessarily take time. We must be very careful and if the planning is done wrongly or it is done in a hurried fashion, the participants in the projects will have no faith in our Schemes. The projects will receive no support and will no doubt end up in a failure. We will, therefore, have to start the process of planning all over again and the result would be a waste of efforts and energy and last but not least, a waste of our valuable time and money (*Applause*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sangat-lah tidak berterima kaseh saya jika saya biarkan ucapan yang begitu panjang dan saya hanya memberi sedikit per-

tanyaan sahaja, dan berjanji-lah saya bahawa saya tidak menyusahkan Menteri Yang Berhormat bagi menjawab pertanyaan saya ini. Sub-head 29—Lime Subsidy for Acid Padi Lands, Kelantan. Di-sini ada peruntukan sa-banyak \$75,000 dan dahulu \$30,000 saya nampak orang² yang menerima bantuan baja kapur untuk menghilangkan tanah asam kelat ini suka benar pada bantuan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan ini, tetapi ada saya mendengar khabar baharu² ini bahawa kalau pada dahulu-nya di-beri baja atau kapur ini dengan perchuma, maka pada tahun ini konon-nya hendak di-kenakan sa-tengah bayaran. Ini-lah yang saya minta kalau sunggoh khabar ini kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat supaya untok menggalakkan ini chuba² tahun ini dahulu di-perchumakan inshal' Allah tahun hadapan kalau ra'ayat itu sudah yakin bagi kebajikan sunggoh² bagi baja kapur itu, baharu-lah di-beri sa-tengah bayaran atau pun sa-tengah-nya di-beri oleh Kerajaan.

Sub-head 34—Fruit Rehabilitation Schemes. Sa-bagaimana kita tahu membanyakkan ragam ada-lah menjadi asas bagi kemajuan ekonomi negeri ini. Saya suka supaya di-segerakan ranchangan² ini dan demikian juga Sub-head 43—Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting yang dahulu-nya telah tidak dapat di-jalankan saperti kata Menteri Yang Berhormat oleh kerana beberapa perkara, sebab kita ada mempunyai wang 15 million ringgit dan sa-kira-nya terlambat lagi maka nampak-nya pergantungan kita pada getah itu amat kuat dan saya harap supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat ini dapat mengalahkan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perniagaan kerana Menteri Perdagangan itu bersunggoh² dengan getah, biar kita pula meng-anjorkan pokok yang lain daripada getah supaya dapat persaimbangan dan dapat kita majukan dan membanyakkan ragam bertanam dalam negeri ini, saya fikir kalau Menteri Yang Berhormat itu dapat mengadakan pilot scheme bagi sa-barang jenis tanaman yang tertentu beberapa ekar

dahulu supaya dapat sechara pretek kita betul² bagaimana hasil yang baik bagi sa-suatu ragam tanaman dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab pertanyaan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok itu memang-lah kapor di-beri tahun sudah, di-untokkan pada Bachok sahaja—ta' ada di-beri kepada kawasan yang lain, sebab kerana wang-nya sadikit, tetapi pada tahun ini di-kawasan lain. Tetapi, kalau kawasan Bachok ta' chukup terpaksa-lah orang² di-kawasan itu membeli baja sendiri. Tujuan kita hanya-lah untok membuat contoh tauladan dan bagi meyakinkan ya'ani sa-suatu ranchangan tanah khas itu apabila di-taroh kapor ia baik, tetapi ta' dapat-lah kita hendak beri kapor ini pada masa lain bulan.

Berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Menanam Sa-mula Kelapa itu, banyak masaalah² yang kita hendak atasi dan ta' dapat-lah kita buat serta-merta supaya melebehkan lagi, lebeh² lagi kita hendak laksanakan ranchangan² yang ada pada masa ini.

Berkenaan dengan pilot scheme atas jenis tanaman baharu yang hendak di-tanam sa-mula itu, sa-memang-nya-lah semua tempat kawasan² penyelidekan di-seluruh negeri ada jenis tanam²-an yang di-susun sa-chara baharu supaya di-tanam hanya berkehendakan penerangan yang lebeh dan untok petani² datang ka-kawasan itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$37,216,048 for Heads 130 to 135 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Heads 136-140, 142 and 144—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): With your permission, Sir, I should like to introduce all the Heads, i.e. Heads 136 to 140, 142 and 144 inclusive, at the same time. Honourable Members will have noticed that the overall expenditure proposed

in the Estimates is \$132,606,170. This is indeed a big sum but Honourable Members will, I am sure, agree that to enable my Ministry to fulfil the Capital Programme envisaged in the Development Plan within the span of five years, the amount provided is the minimum that is required during its second year. Large though this sum is, it has been based upon an assessment of our ability to use it. By perusing the proposals item by item, it will be seen that the money is to be applied primarily to schemes which will be of immediate benefit both to the rural and urban areas throughout the Federation.

Under Head 136 "Postal Services", a provision of \$3,697,015 is sought for the expansion of the postal services throughout the Federation. During the year 1961 three new Post Offices were completed and opened. Structural alterations to the General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur and other Post Offices in the Federation were carried out, and 10 Mobile Post Offices were inaugurated. The direct estimated expenditure for 1962 as shown in the Estimates is necessary to meet the cost of the projects which are still under construction and those which are due to be constructed in 1962. The amount also includes provision to meet the cost of essential equipment for various Post Offices. During the year 1962 three major projects will be carried out to replace the existing Post Office buildings which are inadequate to meet the increases in postal traffic. The General Post Office and Postal Headquarters building in Kuala Lumpur is considered the most important project, which when completed, will meet all traffic requirements for Kuala Lumpur for the next fifty years or so and simultaneously bring together the Headquarters branches which are at present scattered. The remaining two are the General Post Offices and Divisional Headquarters at Kuala Trengganu and Seremban. These projects require phasing as each depends entirely on the finalisation of suitable sites.

A special item "Rehabilitation and Extensions to existing Post Offices" for \$275,000 is being provided to meet major alterations to Post Office buildings.

We are ever conscious of the need for improvement and expansion of rural postal facilities and provision is also made for nine Mobile Post Offices to be stationed in Muar, Sabak Bernam, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lipis, Malacca, Port Dickson, Tanah Merah, Pekan and Tapah. The provision of \$96,000 under Sub-head 37 is for garages to house these vehicles.

I will now turn to Head 137, i.e. Roads and Bridges. Honourable Members will note that the proposed expenditure of \$62 million odd under Head 137 is almost double the expenditure in 1961. In 1961, approximately 400 miles of rural roads were built departmentally under the Rural Development Plan. The target set for 1962 is 700 miles and greater use will be made of contractors and engineering consultants in order to ensure the success of the plan. The longest road under construction is that from Pekan to Batu Balik along the southern bank of the Pahang River. This road is 30 miles long and, though work has been held up due to the monsoon, it is expected that appreciable progress will be made before the end of the year. In addition to the 28 permanent bridges completed and open to traffic in 1961, the Department will provide 15 additional bridges in 1962. The number of such bridges expected to be completed this year will be 20 in all. Tenders will be invited in 1962 for the construction of bridges at Muar, Batu Pahat, Juru and Permatang Pauh, and work should start before the end of the year. A contract was awarded last year for the construction of bridges at Pontian, Kemayan, Batu Pahat, Paka and Dungun on the East Coast, and the contractor has commenced work on the Pontian Bridge.

Work has started on the replacement of the existing timber bridges at Segamat and Kota Tinggi. Replace-

ment of the timber bridges at Cheras and Semenyih will also be undertaken this year.

During the year 1962 the widening and improving of bad corners on main roads will continue on all main Federal roads and with these improvements it will be possible to increase the maximum weight of vehicles to 15 tons on 3 axles and 10 tons on 2 axles. Cyclist and pedestrian tracks will also be provided in increasing measure on Federal roads in the suburbs of towns. Work on the deviation of the 22 miles of poor alignment between Tanjong Malim and Slim River has already started and it is hoped that the earthwork on this road will be completed by the end of the year. Honourable Members, who have travelled on this road frequently, would know that in running time it takes roughly 45 minutes to cover these 22 miles. When this new road is constructed, the distance is expected to be about 12 miles and in terms of running time it may well take 10 minutes for a driver who is fast enough to do 75 miles per hour. To those who do more, I expect it to be a shorter period, but the risk of excessive speeding is known to all Honourable Members.

Extensive roadworks have been undertaken by this Ministry at Cameron Highlands in connection with the C.E.B. Hydro Electric Scheme. A new road has been constructed from Ringlet to Bertam Village, and the section of road from Ringlet to Habu has been re-aligned as the existing road will be flooded when the reservoir is filled. This section includes 2 major bridges which are substantially completed. The whole of this work will be completed by April.

Consultants have been appointed to survey and design the proposed new road from Rompin via Kampong Aur to Batu Balik on the southern bank of the Pahang River.

The design of the new Kuala Lumpur Through Route has been finalised, and land acquisition pro-

ceedings are in hand. Work has started on the new viaduct which connects Victory Avenue with Birch Road and will alleviate the serious traffic congestion at the Suleiman Bridge. With the completion of the section of dual carriageway road from Petaling Jaya to the old Klang Road access into Kuala Lumpur along Lornie Road and over this new viaduct will be considerably eased. Additionally, under the American Development Loan Funds a substantial part of the Rompin to Endau Road will be completed and open to traffic by the end of the year.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the dual carriageway from Sungei Way to Klang, and it is expected that the major portion will be completed this year and that the whole section should be opened to traffic early in 1963. The section joining the old Klang Road and the Merdeka highway will be opened to traffic by the end of March.

Work on the new road from Utan Melintang via Sabak Bernam to Sekinchang and Tanjong Karang is near completion and will be opened to the public later this year when the ferry crossing at Sabak Bernam is completed.

Work is proceeding rapidly on the new road being constructed along the coast from Gunong Keriang near Alor Star to Simpang Ampat in Perlis, and portions of this will be opened to traffic later this year.

The construction of the bridge at Tanah Puteh, Kuantan, is well under way and will be completed by the end of the year, so replacing the last ferry on the road from Kuala Lumpur to Kuantan.

The Kerteh Bridge was completed and opened to traffic in the latter part of last year, thus replacing one of the many ferries on the East Coast Road.

Referring to Water Supplies, Sub-heads 4, 7, 9, 16, 17 (iv), 17 (ix),

19, 20 and 25 of Head 138 are in respect of continuation items which are financed by the Federal Government by way of grants to the various State Governments. These schemes are expected to be completed by the end of this year. With the exception of Item 54, the remaining items are financed by Federal Loans and included in the items are new schemes and extensions to large urban water supplies as well as a number of schemes which can be considered as purely rural. The schemes under Sub-head 54 are to provide new water supplies to the F.L.D.A. Schemes planned by the Federal Government. Sixty schemes are planned for construction during Second Five-Year Plan period, and work is in hand either in the investigation, design or construction stage on 35 of the schemes. It is the policy of the Government to provide a fully treated water supply of a high quality. These schemes are financed by the Federal Government on a Grant basis.

In view of the large programme planned by both Federal and State Governments on Water Supplies, and with the acute shortage of experienced Water Engineers, it will be necessary to make increasing use of Consulting Engineers to ensure that the programme is completed satisfactorily. Generally, it takes a considerable time for investigation and design to be completed on water supply projects before any progress can be made on the ground. However, by the end of this year, considerable progress will have been made on all the schemes under Head 138.

Under Head 139 "Government Buildings" (Other than Housing) I am asking for a total provision of \$14.25 million. This is for continuation works started in 1961 and also for new works which are scheduled for commencement this year. The majority of these projects take the form of additional office accommodation for Federal Departments necessitated by the expansion of Government's administrative machinery throughout the country. Owing to the difficulty in obtain-

ing suitable sites, work on the new buildings for the Ministries of Education and Health and Social Welfare was unavoidably delayed last year. This has, however, been resolved and tenders for the First Phase are being called for. The new Survey Office, Taiping, is being undertaken at a revised cost of \$444,000 to include the cost of site acquisition and for the air-conditioning of the entire building. It is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

Work on the design of the New Istana Negara is under way and tenders will be invited by the end of this year. The sum appearing in the Estimates is to meet the cost of preliminary works to be undertaken this year. With regard to the new Parliament House, I am glad to say that the site preparation and approach viaduct is nearing completion. Work on the Main Tower Block has started ahead of schedule while structural work on the remainder of the project will commence shortly. During this year a very substantial progress is expected to be made.

Funds sought for new items include the provision for a new office for the Road Transport Department at Ipoh and the conversion of the existing Survey Department Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur to house other Federal Departments in urgent need of office accommodation. It is also intended to embark on a programme for the replacement of sub-standard semi-permanent office accommodation which has outlived its useful life. The construction of a new Immigration Office at Rantau Panjang as part of the programme for New Federal Government Offices (outstation) will commence this year. The estimated cost is \$250,000 and the balance sought for will be used to build one or two other office blocks where the need for additional office accommodation is the most pressing.

Touching on Head 140 "Public Works Plant", the funds for replacement of plant and providing new plant in the 1962 development estimates are

for heavy earthmoving machines now on order and due for delivery in early 1962. Between January and February, 110 tractors will be arriving and by mid-1962 the Department will have a fleet of earthmoving plant working all over the Federation of a size which was not even contemplated a few years ago. The main items of plant will be 530 Tractors, 99 Self-propelled Scrapers, 91 Excavators, 1,072 Tipping Lorries and 189 Graders.

The installation of four centralised quarry plant each with large capacity machinery for the production of coated stone for road surfacing is progressing. The largest and most up-to-date plant in South-East Asia will be commissioned in mid-1962 at Lunchoo Quarry, Johore, while the second plant at Batu Caves, Selangor, will be working at the end of 1962. The remaining two plants at Penanti, Province Wellesley and Kuala Dipang, Perak will commence in early next year. These four centralised quarry plants with a fleet of lorries covering a 60-mile radius will provide better and cheaper road surfacing in the future. Also included in this year's proposal is the modernisation of quarry plants in the East Coast States. Due to the greatly increased fleet of earthmoving plant provision is also made for new workshop buildings and machine tools for all States to cope with the increased maintenance commitments.

Under Head 142—"Government Housing", I seek \$4,620,558. With the exception of the new Federal Bungalow at Cameron Highlands for which a sum of \$160,000 is needed, no provision is made for the construction of additional quarter for Division 1 staff, pending a review of the existing policy. The balance of funds sought is for the completion of projects started in 1961. As regards the programme for the replacement of the older-type sub-standard labourers' quarters, satisfactory progress has been made and the sum entered allows for the completion of projects approved last year. A sum of \$1 million is included for this year's replacement programme

where suitable sites have been obtained. The programme allows expenditure at an annual rate of approximately \$3 million and it is intended to seek a supplement later in the year to complete it.

I will now turn to the last Head under my Ministry, i.e. Head 144 dealing with Telecommunications. Honourable Members will have observed that the total provision sought under this Head is \$14,876,800. Before going through the estimates item by item I would like to say that many of the items are continuing projects, carried forward from 1961. The main basic programme for the year is to increase the number of telephone instruments in use in the Federation by 6,000; from 82,000 to 88,000—an increase by 8%. To enable this to be achieved many new exchanges will have to be opened and extended, and new trunk and junction circuits are also to be provided. As in previous years, special emphasis will continue to be given to projects which will improve communications in rural areas.

For "Radio Services" provision is made for VHF services which will enable tin dredges and motor vehicles to be equipped with radio telephones giving direct access to the normal telephone network. Initially it is proposed to introduce this in the Selangor area but I hope to be able to extend it to Penang and Ipoh later. Remote rural areas such as the National Park will be given facilities for connection by HF radio to the telephone network. To enable press broadcasts from all over the world to be received direct on teleprinters, the Radio Station at Cochrane Road, Kuala Lumpur, is being equipped with special diversity receivers. This service will be made available to news agencies and any organisations wishing to rent it.

With the \$800,000 asked for under "Automatic Trunk Dialing", it is hoped that subscribers in Kuala Lumpur will be able to dial most of their own trunk calls by September,

1962. Subscribers in Penang, Butterworth, Ipoh, Seremban and Malacca will have this facility by December 1962. I am sure all Honourable Members will agree that this is a tremendous advance, one of which we can all be proud. With the introduction of self-dialled trunk calls their tariffs will be amended so that the 3-minute charge will no longer apply, i.e. if you talk for a few seconds you will only be charged a few cents. I propose very soon to table an amendment to the Telephone Regulations to cover this new charging procedure. As an example, calls from Kuala Lumpur to Alor Star now cost \$2.40 for every 3 minutes or part thereof. On the new tariff these calls will cost ten cents per $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds—it comes to exactly the same thing for a full three-minute call but a half-minute call will only cost 40 cents instead of \$2.40 and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ minute call \$2.80 instead of \$4.80. So if Honourable Members here or members of the public like to make very short calls, they can make use of these calls for a few seconds and save a lot of money, that is, till the wives take over.

Mr. Speaker: What did you say?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I said you could do it for a few seconds until the wives take over—no offence meant to Lady Members here!

Under "Transport—Additional Vehicles", this is to enable installations to be done without delay and to ensure that maintenance standards do not drop, an organisation expanding as rapidly as the Telecommunications Department must be provided with additional vehicles. Telex services are especially popular in this country now that Malaya is connected to the International Telex System and the vote shown in the estimates is largely to meet the public demand. The sum of \$100,000 provided under Sub-head 51 is largely for tools and test gear required in Regions so that the increased work load could be carried out efficiently without significant increase in staff.

As regards the item "Telephone Call Offices in Rural Areas", it is still my Ministry's policy to continue to provide telephone call offices in rural areas even if the expected financial return does not cover the outlay. In 1962 we plan to instal 150 of these Merdeka Call Offices. In addition to these, we also propose to instal another 100 public call offices in rural and urban areas under the next sub-head i.e. Sub-head 67, as projects which are likely to prove remunerative. Honourable Members will be pleased to hear that the unbalance between urban and rural areas is rapidly being improved—in 1957 there were 163 call offices in the major towns of the Federation and only 69 in the rural areas; today there are 305 urban and 545 rural call offices in service. Since Merdeka we have doubled the number in town areas and increased rural call offices nearly eightfold.

I now wish to say a few words on Sub-head 67 which provides the largest sum under Telecommunications. This is to provide and instal telephone instruments, lay underground cables and erect subscribers pole routes. This year work on the Penang and Butterworth underground cable development will continue and it is hoped that most of the "waiters" will be provided with telephone service. Major underground cable schemes are also being implemented in Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Port Swettenham and Ipoh. One of the problems in providing telephones to all those who demand service is that the demand increases greatly year by year. We cannot, therefore, plan to provide for a steady increase. As an example of this, may I cite the Kuala Lumpur area:

Between 1946 and 1950 the average net increase in the number of exchange lines in use in Kuala Lumpur was 325 per year. Between 1951 and 1955 the figure was 909 extra lines per year. Between 1956 and 1960 it was 1,316 extra lines per year. We expect the 1961-1965 average to be about 2,800 extra lines per year, in Kuala Lumpur alone.

Referring to Sub-head 68—Expansion of Existing Automatic Exchanges, it is proposed to extend the automatic telephone exchanges in Kuala Lumpur, Sentul, Salak South and Ipoh. By February this year a 1,800-line extension to Kuala Lumpur Main Exchange will be ready for service and another 1,800 lines will be added early in December, 1963. Sentul is to grow by 700 lines, Salak South by 800 lines and Ipoh by 1,800 lines before the end of the year. All these extensions are necessary in view of the increased public demand for telephone service in the areas described. Sub-head 69 covers the new automatic exchanges now being installed in Seremban, Malacca and Butterworth and the exchanges which are to be built this year in Taiping and Sungei Patani.

Three microwave projects are planned and work on the first of these is now well under way. Wherever possible existing hilltop sites are used. These were originally developed as VHF Stations but some new sites will have to be opened up because the hops between microwave stations are about 30 miles compared with 60 or more between VHF Stations. The buildings at most of the stations will be similar to those which many Honourable Members will have seen on hilltops between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. One of the microwave stations on the Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh section will however be of special interest. This will be a 230 feet high lighthouse-type building specially designed by P.W.D. which is to be erected soon alongside the main Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh road near Trolak. The remaining projects are Ipoh-Penang, and Penang-Alor Star-Sungei Patani.

Under Sub-head 71 a sum of \$1.3 million is asked for. Honourable Members will have known that the Plan of Operation for the proposed new Training School has recently been signed by the United Nations Representatives—the United Nations Special Fund will be providing us with assistance totalling \$2½ million during the next five years. The necessary

buildings for the new school will be provided by us and this will enable us further to improve training facilities to students from neighbouring countries and those in our country.

The sum of \$1.3 million appearing under Sub-head 72 is for the purpose of opening 28 new exchanges and it is also planned to extend or convert another 72 from manual to automatic operation. It is only by using these small unattended automatic exchanges that it is economic for us to develop our services so much in the rural areas. When the current programme is completed the total capacity of automatic exchanges in rural areas will have been increased from 12,500 lines to 16,500 lines.

The Multi-channel Radio Link with Thailand will be the Federation's first direct telephone link to another country as all existing overseas circuits are terminated in Singapore. Work has already begun in Penang, on Kedah Peak and at Haadyai. It is hoped that an agreement would be reached with the Thai administration so that this link could be brought into service by March this year.

The provision of \$144,000 shown under Sub-head 76 is to provide the much needed office accommodation for engineers, technical assistants and clerks, most of whom are now accommodated in temporary offices on the stairways and along passages of the telephone exchange in Kuala Lumpur (*Applause*).

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap pertama sa-kali di-atas kepala 136, sa-sudah dua tahun atau dua kali Rumah Yang Berhormat ini mendengar soal² tentang bagaimana keadaan bangunan Post Office di-Pasir Puteh, Bachok, Tanah Merah yang di-gambarkan saperti 4 kali tempat menjual teket loteri maka pada hari ini saya mengambil kesempatan meminta kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat itu mudah²an pada atau dalam tahun ini tersergam-lah bangunan² di-tempat² tersebut itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Bachok sekarang sudah ada nampak-nya. Yang kedua berchakap berkenaan dengah jalan² dan jambatan² dan telah dinyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat baharu sa-bentar tadi bahawa beberapa buah peri² di-Pantai Timor akan di-tukar dengan jambatan yang kekal termasuklah yang di-sebut nama tadi peri di-Paka dan Dungun dan Jerteh, tetapi ada beberapa tempat peri yang tidak di-sebutkan nama-nya. Saya fikir tidak kurang mustahak-nya saperti peri di-Maran, peri di-Bukit Kuang dan Kemaman. Peri Maran itu sangat sempit bila masa malam bulan terang tidak dapat berjalan. Saya pernah kena tidor di-atas motokar di-peri Maran itu dari pukul 10 malam sampai pukul 7 pagi, oleh kerana tidak dapat lalu. Saya harap kepada Menteri yang berkenaan akan dapat melaksanakannya dalam tahun ini juga. Saya suka juga hendak mengetahui tentang keadaan jambatan² di-Temerloh yang telah di-runtohkan oleh ayer bah, apa-kah nasib jambatan itu pada masa akan datang ada-kah termasuk didalam project ini atau bagaimana, sa-hingga jambatan Temerloh akan dapat menjadi jambatan yang baik mengikut bagaimana yang di-anggarkan pada mula-nya.

Ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan talipon ia-itu Kepala 144—Telecommunications. Di-Kota Baharu, Tuan Pengerusi, nampak-nya pada masa yang akhir² ini memakai² talipon mulai bertambah banyak dan oleh kerana banyak-nya pemohon² yang hendak memakai talipon itu tidak terlaya oleh Pejabat Talipon itu memasangnya. Saya sendiri sudah sa-tahun lebeh meminta supaya di-pasangkan di-rumah saya, tetapi saya telah terima jawapan katanya sekarang ini ta' dapat di-pasang dan nanti-lah di-adakan alat cable supaya boleh di-pasang. Ada surat-nya di-rumah saya.

Mengikut kata Yang Berhormat Menteri beberapa tempat dalam Tanah Melayu ini akan di-tukarkan sa-chara wayar dalam tanah, tetapi tidak disebutkan di-Kota Bharu. Saya bim-

bang pehak yang berkenaan ini tinggal begitu sahaja di-Kota Bharu, maka peminta² untok memasang di-padang Kota Bharu itu akan kechewa untok beberapa waktu yang lama, maka saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya di-beri kepada pemohon² yang hendak memakai talipon di-Kota Bharu itu. Saya pandang pada masa sekarang ini memakai talipon pada hari ini berkembang bertambah banyak dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja dan perkara ini saya fikir mustahak. Saya berchakap dalam Head 137—Jalan dan Jambatan. Saya sangat-lah berterima kaseh dan mengalu²kan di-atas ucapan Menteri Kerja Raya tadi ia-itu dengan ada-nya Kerajaan hendak melaksanakan dua buah jambatan di-Muar dan Batu Pahat. Jadi bila berikut jambatan Muar dan Batu Pahat yang menyebabkan saya hendak berchakap dalam Dewan yang mulia ini pertama pada masa yang lalu orang ramai yang menyeberang dua sungai itu di-usahakan oleh sa-buah sharikat orang Melayu yang telah hidup sa-tengah kurun lama-nya. Dengan ada-nya dua buah jambatan ini, saya mengharapkan meminta Kerajaan memberi perhatian yang penoh kepada sharikat ini sa-kira-nya dalam Tanah Melayu ini ada hendak membuka sharikat pengangkutan atau kenderaan beri-lah peluang yang istimewa kepada Sharikat Penambang Company Muar itu. Dan yang kedua-nya pada hemah saya Kerajaan Melayu Raya kelak ia-itu banyak kawasan perayeran sa-kira-nya tempat itu mustahak hendak menggunakan penambang maka saya mengharapkan juga pada Kerajaan akan menawarkan pada sharikat ini supaya sharikat ini dapat memikirkan ia-itu 180 orang pekerja dalam sharikat ini akan menganggor dengan ada-nya pekerjaan dua buah jambatan itu di-laksanakan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, yang pertama saya hendak ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri ini atas pejabat Bachok dan

rasa saya orang² Bachok tentu menguchapkan banyak terima kaseh. Yang kedua, ia-lah berkenaan dengan jalan. Dalam memperkatakan soal jalan ini tadi Menteri Yang Berhormat telah menyebutkan beberapa chadangan yang hendak di-buat di-tempat² yang hendak di-elokkan jalan² itu. Saya fikir kalau dapat elok-lah di-fikirkan mengadakan jalan di-tengah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ia-itu daripada Gua Musang ka-Kuala Lipis dan tembus ka-Kuala Trengganu, sebab Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sekarang ini hendak membuka tanah, kalau boleh-lah di-fikirkan jalan yang dapat di-buat walau pun sa-chara berkecil² dahulu di-tempat yang tersebut, maka saya perchaya itu akan lebeh banyak menguntongkan orang² yang hendak membuka negeri di-tempat² saperti di-Ulu Pahang, Trengganu dan Kelantan. Saya harap mendapat perhatian daripada Menteri Yang Berhormat.

Tuan Pengerusi, ada tiga pejabat Kerajaan yang hendak di-bangunkan di-Kuala Lumpur ini pada tahun hadapan ia-itu Office Building, Ministry of External Affairs; New Building for Ministry of Education dan New Building for Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Saya memikirkan kalau di-chuba mengadakan satu dasar bagi mengadakan satu bangunan yang besar—yang agong benar dan di-dalam-nya di-kumpulkan beberapa Kementerian umpama-nya. Di-sini ada satu juta empat ratus lima puluh ribu ringgit yang kalau di-satukan akan merupakan satu bangunan yang amat besar, tetapi kalau di-pechah²kan akan memakan kawasan yang lebeh banyak dan bangunan-nya kecil². Ada beberapa negeri yang telah mengadakan bangunan yang agong benar dan di-dalam-nya beberapa Kementerian di-kumpulkan dan ini bukan sahaja ekonomi dari segi tempat tetapi dapat menjokkan bangunan yang besar tempat yang di-agongkan. Saya harap walau pun tiga bangunan ini telah di-tetapkan tempat yang besar, saya fikir kalau masa akan datang Menteri Yang Berhormat itu dapat memikir-

kan hal yang seperti ini supaya dapat di-satukan.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman: Tuan Pengerusi, saya sudah tunggu lama hendak berchakap dalam perkara ini. Ini-lah perkara yang saya hendak tanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini ia-itu Head 137—Roads and Bridges. Di-antara dua puluh jambatan yang hendak di-buat dalam tahun 1962, ada-kah termasuk jambatan Pontian Kechil yang di-janjikan dahulu hendak di-buat dalam tahun ini. Beri-lah keterangan-nya, terima kaseh.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan terima kaseh kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat kerana nampak-nya di-kawasan saya Jerneh sudah ada dimasukkan dalam Anggaran ini, tetapi ada dua perkara yang penting saya rasa menjadi perhatian bukan sahaja di-kawasan Jerneh tetapi juga di-kawasan² yang jauh dari post office, dan begitu juga berkenaan dengan talikom. Saya sendiri telah banyak kali menggunakan trunk call yang ada di-tepi jalan itu, masokkan duit ia masok sahaja chakap ta' boleh. Hal ini bukan sahaja terjadi kepada saya tetapi juga banyak orang lain² yang kena begitu dan hal ini saya dapat tahu di-tempat lain juga kejadian itu menjadi rungutan orang ramai. Saya harap Menteri ini akan mengambil perhatian dalam perkara itu.

Yang kedua berkenaan post office yang jauh mithal-nya ada sa-tengah tempat seperti kawasan saya Besut. Post Office yang besar di-sana ia-lah Kampong Raja dan ada satu tempat kira² 25 batu jauh-nya. Ia menyimpan duit dalam post office manakala hendak meminta lebeh dari \$100 mesti-lah meminta warrant, jadi warrant ini di-hantar ka-sana, di-simpan lebeh masa-nya kerana yang menerima tidak ada sampai—ta' tentu ya'ani pos itu lambat sampai kepada orang itu. Maka sa-sudah lepas satu bulan baharu sampai surat itu ka-tangan-nya. Bila ia datang dengan ia ta' office masa-nya habis. Sampai di-post office kata-nya warrant ini sudah habis—sudah habis

masa-nya ta' boleh terima dan kenalah meminta sa-mula, jadi terpaksa-lah ia meminta balek sa-mula. Perkara ini terpaksa-lah berulang alek berlakunya kejadian itu, kerana jauh-nya post office dari orang itu surat² sukar sampai ka-sana, jadi surat itu bila sampai ka-tangan-nya masa-nya sudah habis. Bila hendak minta wang itu warrant itu sudah mati. Jadi hal ini saya rasa harus-lah di-fikirkan tentang post office yang jauh² seperti ini kerana perkara ini bukan berlaku di-situ sahaja bahkan saya perchaya di-tempat² lain pun ada juga. Saya rasa harus-lah di-ambil perhatian dalam perkara ini.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh, I am afraid that in my speech, by a typist error, Kemaman, Bukit Kuang and a number of other bridges were left out. They are all being constructed at the same time and will be ready soon. The only fairly big decision for the future is to see how soon we can build bridges for the two ferries at Marang and Langsong. All the others have been built.

With regard to the telephones at Kota Bharu, I will certainly inquire into the matter.

The Honourable Member for Bachok mentioned, and it is a good suggestion, that all Ministries should be in one building. I do not know how easily we can do such things, because land is scarce; and the bigger the building you put up, you want more space. That has always been the case with all Governments.

With regard to rural roads, as I said, our Ministry is very much concerned with all rural roads and from our last year's target it has increased from 400 miles to 700 miles. We will build even more miles of roads, but it will depend on the directive given to the Ministry by the liaison between the Ministries and the various other Departments.

With regard to the Member for Besut, I will certainly consider the

question raised with regard to the call office. I will, if necessary, next time, stop at Jerteh and put in a couple of coins—maybe my coins are *laku*, and his coins may not be *laku*—to see how it is (*Laughter*). With regard to the post office, I will look into it. Again, I assure the Honourable Member that I will look into all these matters.

I would like to mention to the Honourable Member for Muar Utara that we cannot have the cake and eat it. The people of Muar and Batu Pahat wanted the bridges at Muar and Batu Pahat and now they want the people to work there. We will try our best but the job of the Ministry of Works is to make bridges (*Laughter*). We will make the bridges and, for instance, if there is a good river which is to be spanned by a new road and we would like to have a ferry, and we know that there are good people to run it, we would fix them up. It depends upon the luck and the time, but I can give an assurance that I will bear this in mind.

With regard to the Honourable Member for Pontian Selatan, there is some delay in it because of site investigation and a number of other things. When I said 1962—I did say 1962, I think, last year, in fact my statement here also says it—but I ask the Honourable Member to bear with me. We will do all we can to hurry it up. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$153,150,170 for Heads 136 to 140, 142 and 144 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to suspend the sitting for 10 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 10.15 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 10.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(MOTION)

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

That the House shall not adjourn until twelve o'clock midnight or until the completion of proceedings on the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Bill, whichever is the earlier.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House shall not adjourn until twelve o'clock midnight or until the completion of proceedings on the Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory Liquidation) Bill, whichever is the earlier.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sir, I wonder if we have a quorum.

[*The Clerk rang the Bell*]. [*Count made, 26 Members are present*].

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1962

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Heads 145 to 149—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move that Heads 145 to 149 totalling \$9,681,062 under column (7) and \$23,476,000 under column (8) be approved.

Regarding Head 145, Malayan Railway, a total amount of \$4,864,000 is sought under this Head and Honourable Members will note that the figures appear in column (8) rather than column (7).

The amount entered under Sub-head 8 is partly to enable the Railway Administration to contribute towards the cost of erecting an overhead bridge at Taiping thereby eliminating the

recurrent expenditure on maintenance of a public level-crossing and the cost of manning it.

Sub-head 39 is intended to make part payment towards the cost of purchasing 13 diesel shunting locomotives and 17 main line diesel locomotives. The substitution of diesel for steam traction is progressing widely throughout the world's Railways and the substitution effected on the Malayan Railway thus far has vindicated the belief that there are two major advantages to be derived from this policy; the attraction of additional traffic consequent upon the provision of quicker and cleaner services, and (of equal importance) the reduction costs. The normal economies resulting from dieselisation will much more than cover the balance of the loan servicing charges required.

Regarding Head 146, Ports, a total of \$18,612,000 is sought under this Head: again these are loan funds.

The sum of \$1 million entered under Sub-head 1 is to enable the Penang Port Commission to complete the development of Weld Quay. The sum was indeed approved in the 1960 Development Estimates, but has remained unspent, since completion of the project is bound up with the question of future administration and control of the waterfront, a complicated question which has been under negotiation with the State authorities. The Penang Port Commission is all ready to go and I trust the State Government will give its decision early this year so that the Commission can make a start on the work and complete it as soon as possible.

Sir, regarding Head 147, Civil Aviation, a total of \$8,347,500 is sought for civil aviation.

The principal item is \$8,000,000 under Sub-head 25 for the new International Airport at Kuala Lumpur. Plan and design work are continuing in conjunction with the Consulting Engineer, and tender documents in respect of the contracts for the civil

engineering works and the airport lighting are now under preparation. The contract for the terminal building, the operations block and ancillary buildings, will be dealt with at a later stage. The Government intends to give ample time for the preparation and submission of tenders, so as to get the best possible quotations, and to proceed with the work as expeditiously as possible consistent with economy.

Work on three items—buildings and quarters at Kuala Trengganu, the landing-ground at Pulau Langkawi and the extension of the terminal building at Ipoh aerodrome, all commenced in 1961, will be completed in the first quarter of 1962. \$42,000 will be spent on the provision of staff quarters at Kota Bharu aerodrome.

Sir, I would like to take the opportunity in this House to say a few words of appreciation to my Secretary who will be leaving this country soon on Malayanisation. He has served eleven years and he is the only expatriate survivor in the Road Transport Ministry. He was there since 1951 when the Member system was in force and he has served many Members and four Ministers including myself. I wish him the best of health and luck (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$33,157,062 for Heads 145 to 149 inclusive agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Head 152—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 152, Sub-head 1, Offices and Buildings Overseas, under Ministry of External Affairs, amounting to \$3,408,636 stand part of the Development Estimates.

Sir, as indicated by the title of the Sub-head, the provision is required for the purpose of offices and buildings for our diplomatic missions overseas. It is not intended to reveal any detail

of the sums allocated to each of the projects that are envisaged for the current year as this practice will not be in the interest of the Federation of Malaya in its relations with other countries. I should also indicate that projects that are planned for the current year including acquisition of buildings, construction of buildings, improvement of properties already acquired, as well as the furnishing of these buildings for the purposes of either the offices of the missions or living accommodation for the heads of missions and other diplomatic corps. The projects include the following:

Bangkok: Construction of new chancery and renovation of the Ambassador's residence; construction of perimeter-fence.

London: Renovation of new residence for the High Commissioner; purchase of a new residence for the Consul and two Secretaries; renovation of Portland Place.

New Delhi: Payment of final instalment on land; construction of residence for the High Commissioner and quarters for staff.

Tokyo: Purchase of land for Ambassador's residence; construction of new residence for the Ambassador.

Manila: Purchase of residence for Ambassador.

Songkla: Purchase of Consulate properties.

Medan: Purchase of Consulate properties.

Sir, work on some of these projects have already begun in the preceding year but due to certain technical difficulties as well as to the size of the projects, which necessarily take more than a year to complete, provision is required in the current year for their completion.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of

clarification. I think the figure should be, for estimate, \$342,610,863 instead of \$3,408,636. I heard the Assistant Minister mentioning \$3 million over.

Mr. Chairman: That is quite correct (*Laughter*). The sum of \$342,610,863 is the grand total for all the Ministries (*Laughter*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,408,636 for Head 152 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1962.

Resolutions of the Committee to be reported.

House resumed.

The Development Estimates, 1962, reported without amendment.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move, That the House doth agree with the Committee in its Resolutions, namely, that the expenditure of \$450,689,903 proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 53 of 1961, in so far as it has not already been approved by this House, be now approved, and accordingly resolves that a sum not exceeding \$450,689,903 inclusive of the sum \$3,850,000 approved by this House on the 21st Day of December, 1961, be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962 and that the sums specified in the Seventh and Eighth columns of the Statement, in so far as not already been appropriated, be appropriated to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads shown against them.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved.

That the House doth agree with the Committee in its Resolutions namely that the expenditure of \$450,689,903 proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 53 of 1961, in so far as it has not already been approved by this House, be now approved, and accordingly resolves that a sum not exceeding \$450,689,903, inclusive of the

sum of \$3,850,000 approved by this House on the 21st day of December, 1961, be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962 and that the sums specified in the Seventh and Eighth columns of the Statement, in so far as not already been appropriated, be appropriated to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads shown against them.

THE LOAN (LOCAL) ORDINANCE (Additional Local Loans)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959, the Minister of Finance shall be authorised to raise additional local loans amounting to three hundred million dollars in excess of the three hundred million dollars already authorised by that sub-section.

Honourable Members may recall that at the meeting of this House in August, 1961, it approved an amendment to the Loan (Local) Ordinance, authorising the Minister of Finance to raise further local loans when the ceiling of \$300 million allowed under the Ordinance had been reached.

Domestic loans totalling \$300 million have already been raised under the authority of the Ordinance and this resolution now seeks authority to raise a further sum of \$300 million. It is intended to raise this additional sum by issues of local loans from time to time and the proceeds so raised will be paid into the Development Fund and used to finance part of the cost of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959, the Minister of Finance shall be authorised to raise additional local loans amounting to three hundred million dollars in excess of the three hundred million dollars already authorised by that sub-section.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) ORDER, 1961

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1961 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 54 of 1961 be confirmed.

I should explain that this Order really forms part of the Budget. Accordingly, Statute Paper No. 54 of 1961 was placed before Honourable Members on 21st December, 1961, setting out the changes in duties which came into effect at four o'clock that afternoon.

As I have already explained at some length in the course of my Budget speech the changes in duties effected, I do not propose to dwell on them at this stage.

This Order under the Customs Ordinance having been made is now presented to the House, as the Ordinance requires, for confirmation.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1961 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 54 of 1961 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 4) ORDER, 1961

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4)

Order, 1961 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 55 of 1961 be confirmed.

Sir, as I have already explained to the House in the course of my Budget speech, this Order is no more than a technical device and introduces no actual changes in duties. Honourable Members will recall that at a previous meeting the House approved the Customs Duties Order, 1961, which sets out the Customs tariff in a new and improved form. That Order came into force on 1st January, 1962.

The purpose of the present Order is to incorporate the changes in duties made in connection with the Budget and embodied in Statute Paper No. 54 of 1961, which the House has duly confirmed, into the new Customs tariff which came into force on 1st January, 1962. Advantage has also been taken to make corrections of a few errors which unfortunately occurred in the Customs Duties Order, 1961.

The requisite Order under the Customs Ordinance has been made and is now presented to the House, as the Ordinance requires, for confirmation.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1961 which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 55 of 1961 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 5) ORDER, 1961

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1961, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 1 of 1962 be confirmed.

This Order is no more than a tailpiece to the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1961, tabled as Statute Paper No. 54 of 1961, which the House has just confirmed.

Its purpose is solely to restore the duty of \$70 per ton on iron and steel grills and reinforcing fabric which was introduced in 1960 for the protection of the Federation's own manufacturers of these articles and which by an unfortunate oversight was inadvertently removed by the Customs Duties Order, 1961.

The oversight was discovered too late for action to be taken to rectify it in the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order but in time to enable an amendment to be made which took effect on 1st January, 1962, so that neither revenue nor protection lapsed.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of Sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1961, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 1 of 1962 be confirmed.

FINANCIAL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE, 1957 AMENDMENT TO SECOND SCHEDULE

(The Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Trust Account)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the

Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following new item:

“The Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Trust Account”.

The purpose of the resolution is to create a new Government Trust Fund under the provisions of Section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance. Members will recollect that at the meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat held last October, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1961 was confirmed. This order increased the rate of import duty from \$7 to \$9.50 per hundredweight in the case of sodium arsenite in powder form, and from 70 cents to 95 cents per gallon in the case of sodium arsenite in liquid form. I stated then that these increases in duty were not levied on revenue grounds.

On that occasion my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, also explained to the House that the proceeds from the increase in the import duty would be used to make awards as compensation to owners of livestock which die as a result of sodium arsenite poisoning.

It is proposed that payments as compensation which would fall to be made under the scheme should be made from a Trust Account into which would be paid the proceeds from the increase in the import duty levied on sodium arsenite. The resolution before the House will create the Trust Account which will be designated “The Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Trust Account”. It might be mentioned at this stage that since it would take some time to build up a sufficient reserve in the Trust Fund, it is the intention, after the resolution before the House has been passed, to appropriate for the purpose of the Fund a sum of \$50,000 from the general revenues of the Federation to be used as working capital. This sum will be offset by Government in due course against the proceeds of the increase in the import duty on sodium arsenite to which I have referred.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957, the Second Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following new item:

“The Sodium Arsenite Livestock Compensation Trust Account”.

BILLS

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that The Parliament (Members' Remuneration) (Amendment) Bill, 1962, be now read a second time. I have given notice that I hope to take the Bill through the Second Reading, Committee and the Third Reading at this meeting.

Sir, Clause 3 (1) (a) of the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960, provides that the remuneration of Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat shall consist of a monthly allowance of \$500. That sum was agreed on at the time when this House was still a Legislative Council; and at that time the purchasing value of the dollar was very much higher than what it is now. In other words, since those days, the Malayan currency has become somewhat inflated, leading to a higher cost of living and thus affecting the Malayan people as a whole. Whilst the allowance for Members has remained the same, on the other hand the duties of Members of Parliament have increased two or three-fold—that is, of course, in regard to some Members (*Laughter*). Members of Parliament have to make visits to areas in their constituencies and to propagate the rural development scheme; further,

there are other duties, which they have to carry out now which they never had to do before. I have, therefore, considered that it is only fair to Members that their allowance be increased from \$500 to \$750, and I ask, therefore, that the House be generous enough to support, or to consider favourably, my request for this increase.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

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

THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that "a Bill intituled an Act to provide for the compulsory winding up of certain companies carrying on life assurance business" be read a second time.

The Bill which I am moving this evening is designed to provide a speedy procedure for the liquidation of what have come to be known as mushroom life assurance companies. Honourable Members will no doubt be aware of the general background, but I think it would be helpful to the House to summarise the facts concerning these companies. Their common feature is that, fraudulently or through ignorance, they have carried on the business of issuing large numbers of policies at premiums which

attract simple people because the amounts involved are very small. In fact they are so small that the companies' businesses cannot be solvent. Even if the assets of the companies are not diverted—and I am sorry to say that in many cases we know they have been—the policyholders as a body must lose in the end.

Insolvency in a life assurance company differs from that in an ordinary commercial institution. A life company may be able to pay all its present debts, and also future debts for quite some time. The question is whether it is capable of paying all its future debts. If it is not, claims arising for a period will be paid in full and then there will be nothing left with which to pay claims. This is clearly inequitable as between persons whose claims are made early and those whose claims are made late. Further, it is not sufficient in itself, after a company has been charging inadequate premiums, for future premiums to be adequate. This simply benefits existing policy owners at the expense of future policy owners. Apart from the lack of equity in this, such a company cannot be expected to acquire any reasonable number of new policy owners and so progress towards solvency.

There are 24 companies of this kind which have made the deposit of \$200,000 with the Accountant-General required by law. Of these 24, two commenced business in the last quarter of 1960, six in the first quarter of 1961 and six in the second quarter of 1961. Thus the peak period was the first half of 1961, but legislation came promptly before this House in April and October of last year.

Until such time as comprehensive legislation is enacted, there is no law which requires that premium rates charged by companies shall be submitted to any governmental authority. Nevertheless, it came to the knowledge of the Government that the companies concerned were charging a flat rate of premium for all ages at entry. Whether or not this implied insolvency

depended on the spread of the ages of the lives assured at the dates of the issue of policies. This information was not available, and there was no way of securing it. The Bill which was passed by this House in April 1961, therefore, sought to safeguard policy owners' interests by insisting that new companies should have a capital, paid up in cash, of at least \$1,000,000.

As more information about these companies became available, there grew a stronger presumption that a pre-ponderance of old lives were being assured. Subject to the adoption of sound insurance principles, the premium rates charged by the companies are adequate at about age 60, but it was not known what was the average age at entry. The Government, therefore, brought a Bill before this House in October last which required companies to secure an actuary's certificate as to the adequacy of their premiums. In point of fact, not one of these companies was able to produce such a certificate as to the premiums they were charging. This points clearly to the insolvency of the companies except to the extent that shareholders' capital might make good the deficiency. The present Bill, therefore, provides for the compulsory winding-up of such companies, with a degree of discretion to which I shall refer again later.

Apart from the companies which had made deposits, there are a greater number who have carried on life assurance business without doing so. Most of them were incorporated in the second half of 1961. The proposed legislation, now before us, applies also to these companies. However, it is too much to hope that any substantial refunds can be expected, in view of the fact that there are no deposits which can be made available for this purpose.

As the House is no doubt aware, the law already provides that no life assurance company can be registered in the Companies Register until the proper deposit has been duly made. At first sight, then, it seems surprising that any of the companies I am now

talking about could have managed to get registered. Needless to say, I have had the question of how this came about thoroughly investigated. In order to understand what happened, one must remember that registration takes place before the company commences business. All that the Registrar of Companies can go on, therefore, is the name of the company and its objects as set out in its Memorandum of Association. The House may not be surprised to know that none of these companies had names which suggested that they were going into the life assurance business. What is more remarkable, and this has been verified, is that, with hardly an exception, the objects of these companies were so described as to conceal, rather than show, that they had power to undertake life assurance. But the story goes even further than that. There are at least two of these companies which in fact had no power to carry on insurance business at all. Such was their effrontery, that presumably because they had discovered that if they took this power they would have to pay a deposit, the power which was originally printed in the Memorandum was struck out in ink.

I might explain here that this is the reason for the amendment which I propose to move in Committee of which the House already will have had notice. I am advised that under the general law a contract entered into by a company which is outside its powers is a nullity. Thus, when it came to the winding-up, the liquidator would be compelled to ignore all the policies issued by the two companies I have been talking about—and one of them at least issued a substantial number. The effect of the amendment is that so long as the policies were issued, it would be deemed to have been within the powers of the companies and therefore valid. I should perhaps add that the reason why this useful provision was not in the Bill as presented yesterday was that the fact has only come to light within the last 24 hours.

I now turn to the provisions of the Bill itself. The Government feels, and I am confident that the House will agree, that nothing can be done with most of these companies except to wind them up and salvage what little we can from the wreck. The existing law contains provision for winding-up life assurance companies, but it is slow and cumbersome. What we want is to see that the liquidation takes place quickly, on as fair terms as possible, and at a cost which will not exhaust what assets there are. Hence our present proposals.

Clause 2 of the Bill enables us to select the companies to be wound up. Any company incorporated in the Federation, which was in business in October, 1961 can be required to furnish the premium rates the company was then charging. If within a week it does not do so, it will be wound up. If it returns rates which are not properly graduated according to age, again it can be wound up unless it shows that its rates are no weaker than the minimum rates which will be prescribed under the Bill.

The Bill gives a discretion to the competent authority who will be administering it—i.e. the officer whom I shall appoint as my agent for the purposes of the Bill. In some cases, the shareholders may be prepared to transfer to the reserves held for the benefit of policyholders, sufficient extra funds to make the company solvent. In such circumstances the competent authority might justifiably permit the company to carry on. There is no reason why a policy owner should be denied the benefit of a policy acquired at less than cost, if we can be reasonably certain that the company is or can be made solvent. Nevertheless, I must say that there is little hope that many or even any companies are or could be made solvent.

It was considered whether, in winding up these companies, it would have been better to establish a separate organisation or leave it to the existing machinery of the Courts. The Bill

comes down in favour of the second alternative. The great advantage of existing machinery is that it is there and there are people experienced in its use. We could not help feeling that if we had had to improvise new machinery, we would not be able to proceed as quickly as we hope to. We may tend to be impatient of the law's delays, and laymen in the House will think the impatience justified, but I am given to understand that in fact these windings up will be able to proceed expeditiously.

If the Bill is to produce the results which we hope, it is essential that there should be sufficient competent liquidators. From the enquiries made, it appears that this will be so. Sub-clause 5 of Clause 2 of the Bill will enable the competent authority to recommend liquidators or provisional liquidators for appointment by the Court.

Now I turn to the claims which policyholders will be able to make in the winding up. There are two cases to consider. The first is where premiums have been paid and the person assured is still alive. Here, we propose that so long as the policy is not one which had lapsed before 16th October, 1961, the person who paid the premiums will be able to claim them back. I say "claim them back", because it is only fair to emphasise again that in many cases there will not be sufficient assets to meet the claims in full. We chose 16th October, 1961 because that is the date on which the Bill for the Life Assurance Act 1961 was read the first time. We think it is fair to ignore the fact that some policies will have lapsed since that date, because the effect of that Bill was to create some uneasiness among the people concerned. Indeed some companies simply went out of business and it became impossible for the policyholder to pay his premium. What I have said about claiming the return of premiums applies equally whether or not the policyholder has availed himself of his right under

Section 6 of the 1961 Act to cancel his policy.

The second case we have to consider is where, before the winding up order, the person assured has died, so that the policy monies have become payable. In this case, the policyholder, if he has not had his cheque before the winding up order is made, will claim for the policy monies in the winding up. The proviso to Clause 3 (4) of the Bill ensures that he cannot get both the policy monies and the return of his premiums.

I have already spoken about the possibility of a few of these companies being put back on to a sound footing, so I need not say any more about Clause 4 of the Bill. As for Clause 5, we know that a number of these companies have not kept proper records. If we are not going to risk intolerable delays in the liquidation we must have a provision giving the liquidator a discretion to act on what evidence he thinks reasonable, without insisting on strict proof. If by any chance he pays the wrong person, the person who ought to have got the payment is empowered by the clause to make a claim against the actual payee.

As I said earlier, the Government is anxious that the cost of these liquidations should not be so much as to exhaust the assets of those companies which would otherwise have assets to distribute. Moreover, even if there are sufficient assets to defray the cost of winding up, some time will elapse before they can be collected. Clause 6 deals with both these points, by authorising the Government to make contributions towards the costs, and also to make advances pending the realisation of assets.

So much for the actual provisions of the Bill. I think, however, that I should also remind the House of some of the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1940 which will be available as a result of the winding up order under the Bill. Firstly, the effect of a winding-up order will be to freeze

all the assets of the company. Then, the Ordinance, as one might expect, contains wide powers for investigating the past record of a company which is being compulsorily wound up. In particular, the liquidator will be in a position to trace the assets of a company which have been improperly transferred. Both present and past directors, and indeed the promoters, can be called on to give the Court information about the promotion, dealings and property of the company, and if need be, can be publicly examined. I might mention that a person examined under these provisions will be on oath and cannot refuse to answer questions. If his answers disclose criminal evidence, he can be proceeded against either by the liquidator or the Public Prosecutor under the ordinary law. Another useful provision in the Ordinance of 1940 is the one which enables the Court, where the business has been carried on for a fraudulent purpose, to declare the directors of the company, whether past or present to be personally responsible for the company's debts and liabilities.

Policy owners are no doubt seeking advice as to whether they should continue the payment of premiums. As should be clear from what I have already said, the chances of the claimant for the return of premiums getting a hundred cents in the dollar are not good. The policy owner who goes on paying premiums therefore risks throwing good money after bad. As against this, the policy owner may say that if he stops paying premiums now his policy will lapse and he will therefore lose his chance of getting paid if the death occurs before the winding up order. No doubt this is true; but as for myself, I do not wish to say anything to encourage that sort of speculation.

Policy owners need take no action for the time being both as regards refunds of premiums and death claims which have not been paid. They need not write to the companies or to anybody else. Equally, they will gain

nothing by sending in notices of cancellation under Section 6 of the 1961 Act. Liquidators will be appointed as soon as possible and they, that is the liquidators, by advertising, will ask those who have paid premiums to submit their claims to them. Those people who have written to the companies claiming refunds or death benefits will need to write again later to the liquidators. The liquidations themselves and consequently the payments to those who have paid premiums may take some time because of the need to realise assets and, if necessary, effect recoveries from office-holders of the companies.

The situation which we have experienced has been entirely without precedent. It would have needed the gift of prophecy to have prevented it. Legislation to control it was enacted as quickly as the facts became known and the legislative time became available. The pity of the position is that the faith of so many people in life assurance has been shaken for it is an institution of such considerable social and economic importance.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Meng-lembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been before us for a very short time, and on first reading it appears to be a very good move. I welcome it, because it takes away a great deal of the burden which up to this time was placed on the shoulders of policy-holders. I particularly welcome Section 3 (4) which says—

“Any person who has paid any premium under a life policy issued by the company and in force at any time after the fifteenth day of October, 1961, shall be a creditor in the winding-up for an amount equal to the aggregate of the premiums paid by him under the policy:”.

As the Honourable the Minister of Finance has just explained, from now on it would not be necessary for policyholders to run to lawyers and

petition writers and incur expenses in sending notices to insurance companies. That is a great relief and I am sure it would be generally very much appreciated.

I have looked through for loop-holes and at such short notice I have not been able to find any serious loop-holes. However, as regards Clause 2, it says—

“The competent authority may serve on any company incorporated in the Federation.....”.

I was wondering whether or not there were any companies carrying on similar business, which had not been incorporated in the Federation—possibly they might have been incorporated in Singapore. That is a point which I would like the Minister to look into. A further point which may arise is whether or not there are any companies which merely got themselves registered under the Registration of Businesses Ordinance and did not get incorporated under the Companies Ordinance. I do not know if there are any such companies.

Now the second point under Clause 2 is that the onus is placed on the competent authority to serve on any company a notice requiring the company to furnish the authority with a statement of the rates of premium, and then provision is made for it to be served by post and, in the alternative, by publication in the *Gazette*. In the interests of ensuring that this condition is complied with early, I would suggest that the competent authority should forthwith cause notices to be published in the *Gazette* instead of waiting and allowing time to lapse in having to send notices by registered post. I don't think any harm would be done if notices were published straight away in the *Gazette*.

One other point of some importance is Clause 2 (5), which says—

“If, on the presentation of a petition under this section or thereafter, the competent authority represents to the Court that any specified person is

available to act as provisional liquidator or liquidator in the winding-up, the Court shall appoint that person.....”.

I would suggest that in order to maintain public confidence the liquidator recommended should always be a person in the service of the Government, because according to my information several companies have already anticipated this move by appointing their own liquidators or auditors. Now, I don't cast aspersions on such persons but, after all, they are paid by the companies to work for the companies and I don't think it would be in the public interests to recommend that those persons should continue.

Lastly—Clause 4—it has been explained, and if I understood it correctly, that it has been designed to help some companies to remain in business, if it is considered that they should be so allowed. But I would suggest that it would be a very, very rare case indeed where a company would be allowed to carry on business, although it would not be prepared to refund in full or substantially the contributions which it received from contributors, because otherwise it would mean that the company is carrying on business utilising at least part of the money which should in reality go to the policyholders. I suggest that it would be in extremely rare cases and very, very special circumstances indeed where this discretion should be exercised in favour of any company.

Other than these observations, I welcome this move, and I would like to express appreciation that the Government has acted speedily in this matter (*Applause*).

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the very constructive suggestions which have been put forward by the Honourable Member for Menglembu. In fact, I think it is evident from his speech that he has made a very close study of the Bill, although it has been in the hands of Honourable Members for such a short

time. I shall now endeavour to answer the points raised by him.

He does make a very good point when he asks what do we do with companies which are, say, incorporated in Singapore but which carry on business here. There are in fact a few of such companies, but Honourable Members may have read in the Press recently that my opposite number in Singapore has stated that the Singapore Government will adopt parallel legislation, so that the companies referred to by him can be tackled at the Singapore end. We on our part have practically promised the Singapore Government that we will also not discriminate as between policyholders in the Federation and those in Singapore. So, the Honourable Member can rest assured that this problem will be tackled on a pan-Malayan basis so that the companies concerned will have no legal loop-holes to help them by escaping into one territory when they are dealt with in the other.

He also asked me whether there have been businesses which have been running as businesses and not as companies. I am not aware whether there are any, but I am told that there are one or two, though they did not do very much business and so the complications of dealing with these very few companies will probably not be very great.

He asked whether it would be possible to serve notices immediately in the *Gazette*. This is a point which will be looked into and if we can expedite the issue of the winding-up order and liquidation we shall certainly pursue his suggestion further. He also suggested that the liquidators to be appointed under Clause 2 (5) of the Bill should be Government servants. I think there is a lot of merit in this suggestion, but we must also remember that Government itself is very short of qualified accountants and it may not be possible to fall in with this suggestion, admirable though it is. But anyway this point will be borne in mind and we will remember his admonition that a number of companies

which will be affected by this Bill have already run to private chartered accountants in order to enlist their services. The Honourable Member may rest assured that the Government in appointing liquidators will ensure that they will not also be obligated in any way to the companies which it is intended to wind up.

He also is a bit worried, I think, about the implications of Clause 4 which gives discretion to the competent authority to allow a number of companies to carry on which in the opinion of the liquidator may or can be made solvent. I agree with him that there are not many companies which can be put in this category, but there are to my personal knowledge one or two; and although I entirely agree with him that we must be tough with companies which are dishonest, we must be careful also not to ruin people who though they may not be dishonest, probably made a mistake more through ignorance than through dishonesty and I think if we can stretch a point, we should do so, because I do not at the same time wish, to put it very bluntly, to ruin innocent people even though they may be ignorant, or rather because they are more foolish than dishonest. But I agree that this discretion must be used with very great care because we do not want to allow dishonest companies to get away through this loop-hole. Anyway, this is a point which will be borne in mind.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

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

Clause 5—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the reasons which I gave in the course of my speech on the Second Reading, I would like to amend Clause 5 as follows:

At the end of the Clause add—

“(2) In any such winding-up the fact that a life policy was issued by the company shall be conclusive evidence that it was within the powers of the company to issue the policy, notwithstanding any lack of power so to do in the Memorandum of Association of the company.”

I think the relevant amendment slip has already been circulated to Honourable Members.

I should also add that the figure “1” within brackets should be inserted after the figure “5”.

Amendment put, and agreed to.

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

Clauses 6 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

Mr. Speaker: The House is adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday, 29th January, 1962.

Adjourned at 11.30 p.m.