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Thursday
11th January, 1962

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DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 11th 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 Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE
LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID
KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI
ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKA-
VASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED
ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ 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).

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

- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bharu Barat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- .. ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- .. ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- .. ENCHE' HANAHI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- .. ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- .. ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- .. ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- .. CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- .. ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- .. ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).

The Honourable 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).
- „ 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 MOKHIAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' 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).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tanpin).
- „ 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).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).

- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARIDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).

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

.. the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).

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

.. ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).

.. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).

.. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

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

.. ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).

.. DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

.. ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).

.. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

.. ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).

.. TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).

.. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (10th January, 1962).

Question again proposed.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak bersetuju dengan sa-siapa pun jika ia mengatakan ranchangan² yang di-jalankan dan yang akan di-jalankan itu tidak akan mendatangkan hasil. Soal yang di-hadapi sekarang atau pun soal yang kita patut hadapkan sekarang ia-lah chepat atau lambat-nya hasil² itu boleh di-perolehi. Ini yang di-katakan soal pokok. Dan jika ada pehak pembang-

kang mengatakan sa-tengah² ranchangan yang di-buat itu harus akan lambat mendapat hasil—saya mengakui kata²-nya itu benar, sebab chepat atau lambat hasil² itu dapat di-petek terpulang-lah kapada penduduk² kawasan luar bandar sendiri. Kerajaan hanya boleh memberi kemudahan² sahaja, dan terpulang-lah kapada penduduk di-kawasan luar bandar khas-nya menggunakan kemudahan² itu untuk meninggikan taraf hidup mereka. Sa-lagi mereka itu tidak sanggup menggunakan kemudahan² itu untuk meninggikan taraf hidup mereka, tidak ada kuasa dalam dunia ini yang boleh menyempurnakan-nya, sebab "Tuhan tidak akan mengubah nasib sa-suatu kaum atau bangsa, melainkan mereka itu mengubah nasib mereka sendiri". Itu-lah chara² yang di-perjuangkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Saya yakin dan perchaya kalau penduduk² kawasan luar bandar khas-nya dapat menggunakan segala peluang dan kemudahan² yang di-berikan kapada mereka melalui ranchangan

pembangunan luar bandar tingkatan yang pertama dan sa-terus-nya ber-'azam hendak hidup bahagia, dan bekerjasama bersunggo^h2 untok mem-baiki nasib mereka, maka dalam masa yang paling sengkat nasib penduduk² di-kawasan luar bandar akan bertamah² baik, dan pada akhir-nya dapat-lah Kerajaan Perikatan menyempurnakan chita²-nya hendak menjadikan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini sa-buah negara yang merdeka dengan erti kata yang sa-benar-nya, dengan penduduk-nya hidup dalam keada'an aman, dan ma'amor mengikut chogan kata Kera-jaan Perikatan ia-itu "Keamanan, Keadilan dan Kema'amoran".

Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh telah menudoh juga Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar tidak memberi kerjasama dengan penoh dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menolak tuduhan itu dengan sa-kuat²-nya dan sa-keras²-nya. Sa-terus-nya pula saya menudoh pehak PAS sengaja bermain politik yang kotor dengan tujuan hendak memecah belahkan perpaduan yang irat yang sedang ada pada hari ini di-antara Kementerian Penibangunan Luar Bandar dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dengan harapan perpechahan itu akan mengga-galkan ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar, dan dengan harapan pula manakala ranchangan ini di-gagalkan, maka niat² mereka sa-bagaimana yang mereka sendiri sedia ma'alum dapat-lah di-sempurnakan.

Kapada mereka itu dan juga kapada pehak² pembangkang yang lain suka-lah saya berseru lupakan segala sentiment party masing² dan mari-lah kita bersama² dengan satu hati, dan satu tenaga bekerja untok menjayakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Hari ini kerjasama dari semua Kementerian sangat-lah kuat bagi menjayakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya harap sesiapa pun tidak akan menghalangkan ranchangan ini. Ini-lah seruan tanah ayer kita dan saya harap dengan sa-tinggi² harapan

demi kepentingan bangsa seruan ini dapat di-terima dengan baik-nya oleh semua gulongan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pasir Puteh juga telah menudoh chara² pembukaan tanah yang di-jalankan oleh FLDA melemahkan semangat ra'ayat. Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mari-lah kita kaji chara FLDA menjalankan kerja-nya. Suka-lah saya memberi tahu kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat khas-nya, bahawa ranchan-gan FLDA yang pertama yang di-usahakan dengan wang FLDA ia-lah di-negeri Kelantan—di-Ayer Lanas. Sa-benar-nya ranchangan itu di-jalankan dan di-usahakan dengan tenaga ra'ayat sendiri. Ra'ayat di-suroh menebang dan menebas pokok² yang besar sa-hingga pehak PAS pada masa itu khas-nya sa-orang yang hari ini menjadi Pengerusi Lembaga Tanah Negeri Kelantan telah membuat kempin dan diayah terhadap chara yang di-jalankan itu. Mereka menudoh dengan kata² bahawa Perikatan telah menjadikan mereka itu buroh paksa. Perkara ini saya tahu benar², sebab saya sendiri menjadi wakil ra'ayat bagi Kawasan Kelantan Selatan yang di-dalam-nya terletak Ayer Lanas yang menghairankan saya, manakala PAS berkuasa di-Kelantan mereka sendiri membuka tanah dengan menyuroh ra'ayat menebang hutan² belantara dengan tenaga sendiri wal hal-nya Perikatan menjalankan kerja² itu dengan jalan contract. Kebanyakan daripada orang² itu tidak biasa menebang dan menebas hutan² dan ada sa-tengah² pula hutan belantara pun tidak biasa melihat. Manakala mereka itu di-suroh menebang dan menebas pokok² yang besar itu ada yang terhempit oleh pokok² kayu hingga mereka itu mati. Ini sangat menyedehkan hati orang² Perikatan, sebab itu-lah Kementerian Pempa-ngunan Luar Bandar memikirkan tidak patut pehak Kerajaan menyuroh mereka itu membuat kerja² tersebut lagi. Lebeh² lagi manakala kerja² ini di-jalankan dengan tenaga manusia hasil-nya tidak dapat dengan chepat. Mengikut pengalaman yang Kementer-ian Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah

dapat di-Ayer Lanas Kerajaan Perikatan, khas-nya FLDA, dengan segera pada hari ini, demi kepentingan ra'ayat yang miskin dan melarat di-luar bandar membukakan tanah dengan memberi wang bantuan kepada ra'ayat serta menjalankan kerja² menebang dan menebas dengan jalan contract. Walau pun begitu, bukan-lah pula peserta² itu tiada membuat apa² pekerjaan sa-kali pun hingga melemahkan tenaga mereka itu. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah mereka dimasukkan di-dalam satu ranchangan, mereka itu memang di-kehendaki menjaga tanah² getah yang telah ditanamkan itu serta menanam pokok buah²an dan sayuran².

Dengan ini saya tidak nampak chara membuka tanah yang di-jalankan oleh FLDA itu boleh melemahkan semangat bekerja orang² Melayu. Yang menghairankan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh gamak menasihatkan Kerajaan Persekutuan membuat kerja² saperti yang di-buat di-Kelantan sekarang ini oleh PAS manakala chara ini telah menghampakan ra'ayat. Saya perchaya jika FLDA menjalankan ranchangan²-nya mengikut nasihat Yang Berhormat itu ranchangan² itu tetap akan gagal. Kalau gagal ranchangan FLDA ini maka gagal-lah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dan kechiwa-lah ra'ayat yang sedang menunggu penghidupan yang bahagia sa-bagaimana yang telah di-janjikan kepada mereka. Mengikut laporan rasmi yang saya telah terima memang-lah pada mula-nya Kerajaan Kelantan hendak membukakan lebeh daripada 18,000 ekar dalam tempoh dua tahun. Hingga hari ini 80 ekar sahaja yang telah di-buka. Apa-kah sebab²-nya? Peserta itu tidak di-beri apa² bantuan dan mereka di-kehendaki menebang dan menebas hutan² itu dengan tenaga sendiri. Kerajaan Perikatan tidak mahu keada'an ini berlaku dalam Ranchangan² Tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Oleh sebab itu saya tidak dapat menerima sama sa-kali nasihat² yang di-buat atau

yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu.

Yang Berhormat wakil dari Pasir Puteh mengatakan FLDA hanya menanam getah sahaja. Saya nafikan tuduhan ini dan bertanya ada-kah Yang Berhormat itu kurang pengetahuan atau sengaja hendak mengelirukan ra'ayat. Saya tidak perchaya Yang Berhormat itu kurang pengetahuan.

Jika ia kurang pengetahuan suka saya menjelaskan bahawa daripada tahun 1960-1961 FLDA telah membuka satu ranchangan kelapa sawit di-Kulai Johore sa-luas 4,000 ekar dan ranchangan itu sedang di-jalankan dengan giat-nya. Dan juga saya suka memberitahu Dewan ini ia-itu pada hari ini di-negeri Trengganu FLDA sedang menjalankan usaha² hendak membukakan tanah tidak kurang daripada 20,000 ekar untok kelapa sawit. Yang saya hairankan mengapa pada masa PAS memerintah negeri Trengganu nasehat yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat itu tidak di-jalankan dan mengapa-kah Yang Berhormat itu tidak memekek kepada pehak Kerajaan PAS di-sana sa-bagaimana ia me-mekek²kan di-dalam Dewan ini. Yang membingungkan saya bagaimana-kah niat hati Berhormat itu. (*Ketawa*). Saya takutkan jangan² lain di-mulut lain di-hati dan orang² sa-macam ini, saya minta ma'af mengatakan ia-lah orang² munafik.

Mr. Speaker: Perkataan munafik itu tidak boleh di-chakapkan di-dalam Majlis ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Sa-benar-nya sa-belum PAS memerintah negeri Trengganu, Perikatan telah memerintahkannya. Pada masa itu memang ada ranchangan hendak membuka kelapa sawit di-Jerangau. Jika Perikatan tiada kalah pada tahun 1959 ranchangan itu sudah tentu telah di-jalankan. Malangnya PAS tidak dapat menjalankan-nya. Pada masa ini manakala Trengganu di-kuasai sa-mula oleh Perikatan kerja menanam kelapa sawit sa-banyak 20,000 ekar itu akan di-jalankan oleh

FLDA dengan penoh kejayaan. Sajian-lah berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh. Saya datangkan pula jawapan kapada Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh.

The Honourable Member from Ipoh—unfortunately he is not here. I think he is in the lounge listening—complained that under the rural development programme the new villages have been neglected. Let me explain, Sir, that there are two types of new villages: one in the urban and one in the rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development is not responsible for the welfare of the former, because they are not within its jurisdiction. On the other hand, new villages in the rural areas have been given equal treatment with the Malay kampongs for purposes of rural development. New villages in the rural areas have not been neglected, but it must also be appreciated that attention has to be given first where the needs are greater.

Kapada Yang Berhormat dari Lipis, suka saya memberitahu dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan tanaman getah. Yang Berhormat itu nampak-nya pakar dalam perkara ini dan saya perchaya bahawasanya beliau itu tahu ada dua chara tanaman ia-itu tanaman sa-mula dan satu lagi menanam getah baharu. Berkenaan dengan ranchangan menanam sa-mula saya suka menyatakan bahawa achanan ini tetap akan di-teruskan. Ini mustahak di-teruskan kerana Kerajaan mesti mengeluarkan getah dengan harga yang murah dan satu daripada usaha² yang hendak di-jalankan tentang menanam sa-mula ia-lah getah² yang telah tua itu hendaklah di-gantikan dengan baka² yang baik supaya dapat keluaran susu getah itu di-lipat gandakan. Dengan keluaran susu getah yang lipat ganda itu adalah di-perchayai walau pun harga getah itu turun atau di-turunkan, pendapatan pekebun² kechil dan juga Kerajaan tidak akan merusut. Sebab itu-lah ranchangan menanam getah sa-mula itu tetap di-teruskan dan Kerajaan sanggup mengeluarkan wang untuk menjayakan ranchangan ini.

Berkenaan dengan tanaman baharu, saya suka mengishtiarkan bahawa FLDA telah di-perintah menanam kelapa sawit di-tempat² yang sesuai untuk menanam-nya.

Kementerian Tanaman telah menjalankan penyiasatan tentang apa tanaman² yang dapat menjamin dan patut di-tanamkan untuk menggantikan getah. Dan sekarang Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak akan berlengah² lagi menjalankan usaha menanam pokok² itu supaya nasib orang² kita tidak bergantung sa-mata² kapada getah.

Berkenaan dengan ranchangan menanam sa-mula scheme No. 2, suka-lah saya mengishtiarkan bahawa Undang² Rubber Replanting Ordinance 1952 akan di-pinda dan dengan pindaan itu, wang sa-banyak 20 million di-bawah Scheme No. 2 itu akan dapat di-gunakan untuk menolong pekebun² kechil yang mempunyai tanah kurang daripada lima ekar membuka tanah di-bawah Fringe Alienation scheme. Dengan penjelasan ini saya harap Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis dapat melegakan fikiran-nya.

I would like to inform the Honourable Member from Seremban Timor, in regard to land distribution, the Ministry does not look upon the matter in terms of Malays, Chinese or Indians. We look at it in terms of Malaysians, and in accordance with Directive No. 2 land is only given to Federal citizens under the point system and those Federal citizens who are landless and who gain the most points only are given priority. Non-Malays are given equal opportunity. I am not in a position to quote figures in respect of land schemes run by the State Governments. However, here are the figures for the FLDA schemes:—

Bilut Valley	— 338 families.	Out of 338, 155 families are non-Malays.
Kemendore	— 237 families:	non-Malays 143
Muchop	— 70 families:	non-Malays 50
Gedangsa	— 85 families:	non-Malays 55

Sendayan, N.S.—	84 families:	
	non-Malays	36
Labu, N.S. —	79 families:	
	non-Malays	41
Hutan Percha —	87 families:	
	non-Malays	28

I think if you add up these figures you will find that the Ministry has been over-generous and if the Honourable Member tries to be unreasonable, we might have to reconsider the matter. I am of the strong opinion that non-Malays have got more than their due share and hope he will be satisfied.

Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Dungun mengatakan bahawa Taman Asohan itu patut-lah di-adakan di-tiap² negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk mengajar urusan rumah tangga pada wanita² untuk mening-gikan taraf hidup ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pada fikiran saya ini ta' mustahak, sebab kita telah adakan satu Taman Asohan di-Kuala Lumpur dan usaha² membangunkan Taman² Asohan di-dua tiga tempat lagi sedang di-jalankan, lebeh² lagi mulai bulan sembilan tahun ini kelas² dewasa yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan mengadakan pelajaran urusan rumah tangga dan mereka yang telah keluar daripada Taman Asohan ini akan menjadi guru² dalam kelas dewasa saperti mana guru² kelas dewasa yang lain.

Saya ingat ini-lah chara yang lebeh baik, sebab dengan ini kaum wanita dan kaum ibu dapat menchapai chita² mereka. Kalau kita hendak mengada-kan Taman Asohan di-tiap² negeri tentu-lah ta' terdaya. Saya fikir lebeh baik pelajaran² ini di-bawa ka-kampong² daripada mereka itu datang ka-bandar². Ini-lah chara yang sa-suai untuk ra'ayat dan saya harap perkara ini akan memuaskan hati Yang Ber-hormat daripada Dungun dan semua kaum ibu di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

To the Honourable Member for Bungsar, I would like to repeat on what he had said on adult education. He has said that the purpose of adult education is to create jobs for party

members, and that the teachers of adult education are only UMNO members. I deny this allegation in the strongest possible term. I do so because I know pretty well that in selecting teachers for adult education member-ship of any party has never been taken into consideration. We do not know exactly who are members of UMNO, who are members of PMIP, or who are members of the Socialist Front. All we know is that they are teachers of adult education. Before a person is selected to be a teacher of adult education in respect of the national language classes, he or she must possess at least an L.C.E. certificate, or he or she must be a qualified teacher in national schools. For literacy classes, he or she must possess at least a Standard Four (Malay) pre-war certificate, or a Standard Six (Malay) post-war certificate. On top of this, they must undergo training. So far, these adult education teachers have undergone two training courses, and lately all of them had to sit for examinations and I say, Sir, that those who passed the examinations only will be allowed to continue teaching, irrespective of what party they come from. Therefore, I deny, again in the strongest possible term that the adult education programme is a means of creating jobs for party members. I am sorry to hear such an allegation from the Honourable Member. He may not understand the adult education pro-gramme, and if that is really so, I would invite him to the Operations Room where I can give him some briefing. I think that is all, Sir, especially when time is so limited.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of the Minister of Transport who is away in Pakistan today on duty. I would like to reply to the Honourable Member for Bungsar. In the course of his speech day before yesterday he raised a few questions regarding the Railway Administration.

He said that vacancies in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department were not being filled. Sir, I would ask

the Honourable Member to quote specific instances so that enquiries can be made. As far as the Administration is aware vacancies are being filled by appointment and promotion.

He referred also to acting allowances not being paid to those who are acting in higher posts. The Administration is not aware of any such acting allowances not being paid. However, the single case quoted by him will be looked into.

The Hon'ble Member mentioned about two units of Class XI quarters not being converted into one unit as recommended by the Housing Committee of 1946. Sir, converting two Class XI quarters into one unit would result in reduction of one quarters for one unit. The conversion, though recommended, was not carried out because the staff themselves were unwilling to vacate any of them and chose to remain as at present. In any case very considerable improvements have been carried out to many Class XI quarters and this policy will continue. Funds are provided in the 1962 estimates.

With regard to the question of the resignation of Raja Nasron I wish to inform the Honourable Member that Raja Nasron was sent to the United Kingdom for training but failed to pass his examinations. On his return he was appointed Junior Staff Assistant with prospect to rise further. But, instead, he resigned of his own accord in order to venture into business.

The Honourable Member for Bungsar also mentioned about expatriates remaining powerful in the Railway Administration. This, Sir, concerns the policy of Malayanisation. Right from the start the target date for full Malayanisation of the Railway is 1962 and this will be achieved. There were 74 expatriate officers on Merdeka Day. There are only 12 now.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only wish to say a few words in this debate. A few Honourable Members—

the Honourable Members for Ipoh, Telok Anson and Seremban Timor—have raised the question of rural development in new villages, and I think it has been alleged by the Honourable Member for Ipoh that in the rural development programme we have not given due attention to the new villages. I would like, Sir, to give an assurance here that, as has been explained by the Assistant Minister, our rural development programme is national in scope and in extent and, therefore, all areas outside Municipalities, Town Councils and Town Boards, which come under our national Development Programme are treated and will be treated alike, and all the new villages that come within the Development Programme will be provided with amenities and improvements that they require. All the needs of these villages should have been included in the Red Book, and if they had been included in the Red Book, then the Government will take action to provide these amenities.

With regard to land, although land is a State matter, it has been agreed that alienation will be made to Federal Citizens irrespective of race or community, and I think all citizens in this country will be treated equally fairly as far as land alienation is concerned.

I should also like to reply to the Honourable Member for Kampar, who has asked the Government for an assurance regarding members of the Public Service. Under the Constitution it is clearly stated that members of the Public Service of all races must be treated justly and fairly, and I would like to give an assurance that this Government has carried out that policy and will continue to carry out that policy, and all members of the Public Service of all races will be treated fairly and justly in accordance with established practice.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga hendak menjawab sedikit pandangan² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu. Saya tidak berapa faham pandangan yang di-

datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Besut yang mengatakan ia-itu hendaklah Kerajaan mengutamakan perkara² production daripada perkara² service dalam susunan iktisad negara kita. Saya tidak faham oleh sebab Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh ada mengatakan patut-lah Kerajaan menambah lagi peruntukan wang bagi Kementerian Pertahanan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita hendak menambah wang bagi Kementerian Pertahanan dan hendak menambah bilangan tentera kita, ta' dapat tiada kita terpaksa mengurangkan peruntukan wang bagi perusahaan² yang lain seperti pelajaran, kesihatan dan juga pembangunan negara. Negara kita ada mempunyai wang yang berhad. Jadi kalau kita melebuhkan perbelanjaan di-dalam satu perkara tentu-lah kita terpaksa kurangkan perbelanjaan di-dalam perkara² yang lain.

Sa-bagai Menteri Pertahanan, tentu-lah saya suka mempunyai tentera yang lebih besar dan lebih lengkap, akan tetapi kita berkehendakkan wang, kerana kemajuan negara dan kepentingan kemajuan ra'ayat, maka oleh sebab itu-lah kita terpaksa menghadkan peruntukan wang dalam lapangan pertahanan.

Yang Berhormat dari Besut ada juga menyebutkan ia-itu Kerajaan patut juga mengadakan iktisad keahlian. Saya kurang faham juga perkataan "keahlian" ini, akan tetapi pada pandangan saya dasar yang kita patut jalankan berkenaan dengan iktisad dan juga berkenaan dengan ranchangan hendak menolong orang Melayu dalam lapangan perniagaan yang pertama sa-kali kena-lah di-beri latehan kepada mereka itu dalam lapangan perniagaan. Jika kita hanya-lah hendak memberi pertolongan dengan tidak ada latehan tentu-lah pertolongan itu tidak akan mendatangkan hasil.

Pihak RIDA telah lama memberi pertolongan, akan tetapi tidak begitu mendapat hasil. Sebab kebanyakan orang yang datang berkehendakkan pertolongan kepada RIDA mereka telah pun mendapat kerugian dalam

perniagaan-nya. Jadi Kerajaan sekarang berchadang hendak memberi latehan kepada mereka yang chenderong kepada perniagaan, dan dengan latehan itu Kerajaan akan memberi pertolongan supaya mereka itu dapat menjalankan perniagaan dengan lebih sempurna dan dengan lebih berjaya. Saya fikir di-mana² negeri sa-kali pun perniagaan atau pun industrialisation bergantung kepada kehendak ra'ayat, bergantung kepada "initiative enterprise" dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya oleh ra'ayat sendiri. Jadi itu-lah yang kita hendak tanamkan dalam hati ra'ayat semua supaya dapat kita mengadakan perusahaan, sama ada kecil atau pertengahan di-kawasan² luar bandar dan juga di-bandar².

Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh ada mendatangkan tuduhan ia-itu pihak Kerajaan dalam menguntukkan wang perbelanjaan tidak adil kepada sa-tengah² Kementerian. Ia telah mengatakan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama tidak mendapat peruntukan yang di-fikirkan berpatutan. Saya suka menerangkan di-sini bahawa peruntukan wang yang di-beri kepada Kementerian² ada-lah bergantung kepada kehendak Kementerian itu, dan kehendak² Kementerian itu di-semak oleh pihak Treasury. Dan sa-lepas daripada itu peruntukan bagi semua Kementerian ada-lah di-timbangkan oleh Juma'ah Menteri, dan hanya dengan persetujuan semua Menteri baharu-lah Anggaran Perbelanjaan itu di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini. Jadi Kementerian² seperti Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dan juga Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang bertanggung-jawab bagi menjalankan kemajuan² negara. Dan negara kita ini tentu tidak mempunyai peruntukan yang banyak dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Tahunan (Recurrent Expenditure). Peruntukan kepada Kementerian² ini tentu-lah di-dapati dalam peruntukan Capital Expenditure ia-itu perbelanjaan bagi menjalankan ranchangan².

Jadi itu-lah sebab-nya saya katakan tidak ada perbezaan di-antara Ke-

menterian² dalam peruntukan wang hanya-lah mengikut kehendak Kementerian² itu.

Yang Berhormat dari Besut ada mengatakan pendirian Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak tegas terhadap anti-colonial, dan kedudukan tentera kita di-Congo, barangkali akan menjadi terpesong. Saya pun tidak faham atas pandangan-nya itu, kerana tentera kita yang di-hantar ka-Congo itu dengan tujuan hendak memberi bantuan kepada Bangsa² Bersatu, dan tentera kita di-situ ada-lah di-bawah jagaan, di-bawah perintah dan di-bawah pentadbiran Bangsa² Bersatu. Dan apa juga dasar yang di-jalankan oleh Bangsa² Bersatu itu, itu-lah dia-nya dasar yang di-jalankan oleh tentera kita di-Congo. Jadi, kalau Bangsa² Bersatu terpesong harus-lah barangkali tentera kita di-Congo yang menjalankan kerja dan perintah Badan Bangsa² Bersatu itu terpesong.

Sir, in conclusion, I only wish to refer to the remarks made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh on certain members of the Medical Services. This subject has been suitably replied to by my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Sir, whilst it is true that under Standing Order 36 (9) we in this House are allowed to make references or criticisms on the conduct or character of any member of the Public Service in the capacity of a public servant, it is my view explicit that under that Standing Order such references or criticisms should be responsible ones. It is not fair for any Member of this House to make any allegation against any member of the Public Service of a serious nature, involving a criminal offence, unless such allegation can be substantiated clearly in evidence; and the Honourable Member for Ipoh should know that we cannot pass judgment on any person on any criminal offence unless it can be proved in Court and the proof accepted by the Court. Members of the Public Service are serving this country and, therefore, we as Members of this House, as elected representatives of the people,

responsible for the conduct of the affairs of our country, should always look after the interests of members of the Public Service. This Government has always been fair and just to every one and will do all we can to protect the interests of the members of the Public Service who have served us well, and will continue to serve us well. (*Applause*). It is, therefore, in my view not a good thing for any Member of this House to cast aspersions on the integrity of any member of the Public Service, unless there is substantial evidence to support such allegation. There is a proper way of dealing with matters like this. If there is any allegation of breach of discipline by any member of the Public Service, the matter should be reported to the Government or the Public Services Commission, when necessary investigation and action will be taken. And if there is an allegation of a serious nature, the proper thing is for the information to be passed to the Police authorities, who are responsible for carrying out investigation and for bringing the matter to court. (*Applause*).

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel disappointed when I look across the floor and find that the Honourable Member for Bungsar is not here to listen to the replies from the Government Benches to the charges and wild statements which he made during the many solid hours of the speech he made in this House. However, I feel that in spite of his absence, there are things which I would like to say for the benefit of Members of this House who have sat and listened to him for those many hours. The Honourable Member for Bungsar has a lot of things to say about the proposal for Malaysia. On that occasion when he spoke, that is when the matter was first brought up to this House and debated, curiously enough he had not more than two minutes to talk—whoever is the master-mind behind him has now conceived new ideas which the Honourable Member had not in his possession at that time. He has said that the idea of Malaysia arose

because the British wanted to tie these territories with the Federation on account of economic reasons; and he went on to say that it was the fear in the minds of the British that if these territories were not tied up with the Federation, the danger would be that they might link up with Indonesia, in which case British interests would be lost—and he might have gone on to say, so would the interests of the other people.

Honourable Members, who have listened to him, would find that in the course of his speech he had made no specific instances of his objection to this Malaysia Plan. All he did was to generalise his objection without giving any reasons or grounds for it. But right behind it, you could detect that he was bitter against the British—for what reasons I do not know. I can only assume that he was born here because of the British and he has thrived here because of the British administration—but why all of a sudden has he taken a dislike for the people who had given him all these benefits, I do not know. Obviously, what he had to say was nothing new. It is something which, I have heard quite frequently said straight from Peking and from communist papers in Russia. (*Applause*). Obviously, the Honourable Member for Bungsar is dancing to the tune played by these enemies of ours—the communists. (*Applause*).

He has mentioned about elections in Brunei—why they have not had elections and so on. But if he is really keen on elections, the first thing he should have done was to welcome the prospect of a merger as then elections in Brunei would be accelerated, but he did not worry to mention that. All he did was to take a strong line against this concept of a merger with the Borneo territories. He asked, again why have I all of a sudden changed my mind on the question of merger with Singapore, when it was a well-known fact that I was against merger before. I have stated that originally I did not welcome a merger with Singa-

pore as I felt that a merger with Singapore would spell trouble, and trouble galore, because of the differences of outlook of the peoples of Singapore and those of the Federation of Malaya but times have changed, and that I did impress on the Honourable Members who brought this matter up in the last debate we had here regarding merger with Singapore. The times have changed and it has become apparent to us all that there is a fear of Singapore going one way and the Federation another, and the result would be that with Singapore being independent they might link up with the communist countries—and the link-up with communist countries, as I see it, will produce one thing, and that will be a conflict not only of ideas but, what is more dangerous, an open fight between the people of the south and the people of the north spurred on by others who have no interest in this country other than to want a flare-up, but we who live here and die here have naturally to look after our safety. My duty as the Prime Minister of this country, and my Government's duty too, is to safeguard the interests of our people and to prevent any such thing from breaking out for we can see, as clearly as we see the Honourable Members in this House, that such a thing will happen. Therefore, it is our duty, and it is also timely that we sit up now and take notice, and try and do all we can to prevent such a thing happening. The idea of merger with Singapore and the idea of merger with the Borneo territories is to prevent such a thing happening in this country; and also in a merger of the Federation of Malaya with Singapore we feel would save this country from the communists' clutches—that is the main reason why the communists, their satellites and their sympathisers are against such a merger. I say this, because right through the talk they had not put up one single reason except that they feared that the communist movement in these territories would be smashed in the event of merger.

Sir, Singapore is a beautiful city which has imposing buildings, which

has all the amenities that man could wish to have. There is employment for everybody, and there is no reason why anybody in particular should not be satisfied with what they get in that city of Singapore. Yet, there are all these strikes there—either it is a token strike, as they call it, or it is a go-slow strike, or it is a straightforward strike, but there are strikes in Singapore every day. A sorry sight which I see or meet when I go to Singapore is that everywhere, all along the roadside, there are strike notices. It pains one to think how human beings could be so dissatisfied with the conditions of life when, in my mind and in the minds of a great number of people, this is one of the happiest countries in the world—at least in South-East Asia. Are all these strikes necessary? I do not think so. All they do is to show their disrespect for law and order in the country. So, I happen to know that though in the Federation we have more workers than they have in Singapore, nevertheless, we have comparably very few strikes. The number of strikes we have in three years does not compare with what they have in one month in Singapore. The reason is because our union leaders in this country are responsible people. They just do not strike for the sake of striking, and they make it their duty to look after the interests and welfare of the labour force in which they have pledged themselves to do. They are dedicated men. However, in Singapore we find all these leaders come from different political parties—extreme left, the very extreme left and I do not know why—but they all like strikes, they like trouble and it seems to me that they flourish in trouble; and that is why we feel that in the case of a merger we can try to help reduce the number of strikes and increase the happiness of the people.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: We will do it.

The Prime Minister: The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has said that he will do it. In what way or how he will do it, I think Honourable Members from across the floor will

know. I am absolutely with him and I think the whole country is with him when the intention is to preserve law and order.

Sir, I am responsible to this nation and the people of this country for their safety and well-being and to protect them from the dire consequences of an outbreak of trouble in this country from whatever source and from whichever direction it comes. While my Party is in power, it is our duty, it is our sacred duty, to do all we can to preserve peace and maintain harmony among the people of the country and lead this country to peace, prosperity and happiness.

I have heard, and I think quite a number of Honourable Members have heard too, how the people in the Communist countries live; how much they suffer. Their lives are regimented—they are made to do everything the Governments want. They are not allowed to have minds of their own or to express themselves in a way they like. On the other hand we are free to express ourselves here and in this House particularly as much as we like. Such a life would not be tolerated in this country; and, in fact, it is not tolerated in those countries, but the people have no say in the matter because all things are forced upon them by the strong-arm of the Communist masters. And so they live, and they suffer. We know that and that is why we will do all we can within our power to prevent such a thing happening in this country. The Communist organisation is strong. They have very vast financial resources with which to buy agents who can spread their propaganda in order to influence the minds of the people elsewhere. Many of their followers here are given the illusion that once the Communists come to power society will be turned upside down—the bottom will go up and the top will go down. It is such an illusion in the minds of these people which has won the Communists very strong adherents and sympathisers here in this country. I have stood firm, and I will continue to do so, in my determination to

maintain democracy in this country. I do not worry about the Opposition. If I feel that is what the country is in need, I will do it. It is also the policy of the Party which I lead and we will relinquish our power gracefully and happily if we are beaten through the process of democratic elections, but we will stand firm and fight to the end if the intention of our enemy is to overthrow us by force of arms. (*Applause*). The subversive elements work their way into associations, clubs, unions and even into schools where they find ready adherents among the tender aged school boys. In some cases they find adherents even among newspaper men.

Now I come to the *Utusan Melayu*. The Honourable Member from Bungsar mentioned about the Government's action against the editor of the *Utusan Melayu*, and alleged that strong-armed measures against strikers had been taken because the Government was against those newspapers which are frank enough to speak their own mind, and it is the intention of the Government, according to the Honourable Member, to suppress any opinion except when such a paper expresses the Government opinion. It all sounds very nice, coming as it were from the Honourable Member—unfortunately he is not here to listen to me—I would like to say a little bit more for the "sweetness of his ears"—that is the literal translation from the Malay saying. However, he has chosen to ignore facts, because it suits him to do so. In his voluble address to this House he has shown very little respect for facts. I have got from the owners of the *Utusan Melayu* the reasons for all these. Presumably the Honourable Member does not know that *Utusan Melayu* is not owned, or was not owned, by that editor or by members of his clique. It is owned by shareholders, and those workers including the sacked editor were supposed to carry out the orders of the shareholders who are represented by Directors on the Board of the *Utusan Melayu*. I was made to understand that the Directors were kept very much in the

background without having a chance or given the opportunity to say anything, least of all to instruct the chaps as to how the paper should be run. They were running the paper as they liked, as if it belonged to them. These people and the so-called innocent editor, who has been banished from this country, had pirated this paper and used it as if it were their own paper and paid no regard to the owners. I have also got the facts here about certain funds collected by this newspaper before through the efforts of this editor and his clique and those funds have not been accounted for. Those Funds are the Flood and Distress Fund and the Algerian Relief Fund. No account has been shown as to how these funds have been employed; so naturally the owners felt worried since they were responsible for the collections, and quite rightly they considered that since the paper enjoyed quite a lot of public confidence, it is a serious relapse for this newspaper to collect funds and yet to show no accounts. It would naturally reflect badly against this newspaper, which can consider itself as the national newspaper of this country. When the owners remonstrated with them they were just brushed aside. And then, according to the report, when a Managing Director was appointed he found it necessary to transfer certain people from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore. But they just ignored this Director and told him to transfer himself from his place for his own good and for his own safety. When the owners took firm action they went on strike without even giving a day's notice. These are the people whose cause the Honourable Member is championing. If he were to find out a little more—but that is not in his character to find out about anything; all he is capable of doing is to charge and make allegations and say things which he cannot substantiate. That is the type of man we have to deal with in this House.

The Honourable Member for Setapak—I see he is here—but I have not very much to say on what he said except one thing. He mentioned about

West Irian and Goa. He suggested that what has happened in Goa is happening in West Irian, and that this Government has not made its stand clear—that is as far as I can gather, listening to him when I was in my room. I would like to inform the Honourable Member that in respect of West Irian, we took a very prominent part indeed to try and settle this very vexed question about West Irian. I took the trouble myself to try to sell my idea but, unfortunately, it did not work with Indonesia and it did not work with the Dutch. Obviously these countries intend to settle this matter themselves without welcoming the services of anybody from outside. Further, we took a very prominent part in the United Nations together with all the Afro-Asian countries to try and settle the matter by trying to bring to the minds of these two countries that it is futile to try and fight when we can settle things in a peaceful way; and we voted in favour of the resolution proposed by India calling for the two countries concerned to settle the issue peacefully. Now, in trying to bring about an amicable settlement of the question of West Irian, we could not do any more than that. The question which he puts is, what will we do in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between these two countries, would we allow our bases to be used by the powers involved in this conflict? I say, here, that in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in this area over West Irian, Malaya will remain neutral. (*Applause*). I will not allow any part of this country to be used by any nation, whether they are within the Commonwealth or outside the Commonwealth. (*Applause*). Malaya will remain neutral. Sir, I saw in the *Utusan Melayu* an announcement that the Socialist Front is calling a rally at the Sultan Suleiman Club to which I have been invited. Well, I thank the Socialist Front for that, because that is the first rally they have held to which I have been invited. (*Laughter*) but I am afraid I have to decline their kindness because I will not be involved in any rally which aims to stir up this country into taking

side in this conflict. As I say, we propose to remain neutral. We will not be involved either in a cold or hot war. And if they have a rally, I will only ask of the leaders to be a little bit restrained in their talk because we don't want this country to get excited over anything, at least things which do not concern us.

With regard to Goa, whether we express an opinion one way or the other it makes no difference. India is already in occupation of Goa. India considers it her territory and she has taken it, and that is all there is to it. (*Laughter*). If we say that India has no right to go into it, would she leave? If we were to say to India, that she can take that territory, it is already taken. (*Laughter*). What use is there for us to make our stand? My Honourable colleague, Dato' Dr. Ismail, did make a statement, I think, when he was in India, to the effect that Goa belongs to India and, therefore, India is entitled to it. She is there now and everybody there, I suppose, is having a very good time and we wish them all good luck. (*Laughter*).

Now, where Algeria is concerned, the Federation Government's stand has always been in defence of the Algerian's claim for their own country. That has been our stand, and that stand has been reiterated time and time again in this House. We have supported them by giving them financial support to their Red Cross organisation for the relief of refugees. Our sympathy has always been with the Algerians. We have decided however not to be involved militarily, and the Algerian Delegation which visited Malaya expressed their gratitude and thanks for all the help which we have given them.

The Honourable Member again enquired why has he not been arrested as a Communist, as he knows full well that he is being followed by the Special Branch. That is what I heard, whether I heard it correctly or not.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: On a point of explanation—saya ta' pernah

mengatakan saya have been followed tetapi apa yang saya pernah mengatakan orang² saya yang di-tahan atas tuduhan subversive itu tentu-lah orang ini mempunyai contact Communist, kalau tidak macham mana ia jadi subversive Communist. Orang² kami di-tangkap, tetapi contact Communist itu tidak di-tangkap.

The Prime Minister: Kenapa orang itu di-tangkap, contact Communist tidak di-tangkap? (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Tolong terangkan supaya semua faham.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya terangkan dengan sechารา mudah. Orang² Socialist Front di-tangkap dan alasan ia di-tangkap ini di-katakan kerana ia itu menjalankan anasir subversive Communist, menjadi alat Communist—bagitu! Ia menjadi alat Communist, mempunyai perhubungan dengan Communist. Orang ini berhubung dengan Communist. Communist yang di-hubongnya itu tentu-lah bukan batu, bukan kayu, bukan pokok tetapi tentu-lah manusia juga. Jadi sampai sekarang ini belum ada satu orang pun orang yang di-hubongi oleh kami itu di-tangkap, sa-balek-nya orang kami yang banyak di-tangkap sa-waktu tidor malam. Jadi kenapa Kerajaan tidak umpama-nya ikuti orang yang membuat hubungan dengan Communist itu kena tangkap sama sa-kali dengan orang Communist itu. Ini orang Communist yang menghubungkan-nya, ini orang Socialist Front yang menghubungkan-nya itu—tangkap kedua²-nya sa-kali, tetapi sampai sekarang belum ada satu orang pun yang sudah di-tangkap.

The Prime Minister: Kalau Honourable Member beri nama orang itu, kita boleh tangkap sekarang. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya saya tahu orang yang Communist itu, itu ta' payah-lah tetapi sa-patut-nya Kerajaan mesti tahu, Kerajaan ada C.I.D. ada itu ada ini.

Mr. Speaker: Ini ta' boleh jadikan perbahathan. (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: That is very useful information which I got from the Honourable Member and I think as my Honourable colleague is here, it will be easy for him to follow up (*Laughter*) and if he can get a few contact men he will be very pleased indeed.

Referring to ASA, as far as the Federation is concerned, Thailand and the Philippines are sovereign independent countries who have joined with the Federation in the declaration that inaugurated ASA in Bangkok. The fact that they happen to be SEATO members has nothing whatsoever to do with ASA, nor are other countries in the South-East Asia region who are not SEATO members excluded from joining ASA if they wish to. In fact other countries have been invited to join ASA. There are no military provisions under this ASA organisation. As far as bilateral agreements are concerned, we do subscribe to the policy of having bilateral agreements with friendly countries, e.g., we have bilateral trade agreements with Australia, Japan and New Zealand and investment guarantee agreements with America and Germany. We also have a Treaty of Friendship which contains social and cultural clauses with Indonesia. We do not exclude this method of establishing closer relations between us and other countries. The value however of such arrangements are merely on a bilateral basis. Under ASA arrangement, however, we have envisaged cultural and economic co-operation on a much larger and more ambitious scale under multilateral basis which would be more advantageous to all the countries concerned than on a purely bilateral arrangement. ASA is entirely in line with the Charter of the United Nations and is one shining example of an attempt at regional co-operation in the world which form of co-operation is in fact being encouraged by the United Nations itself. That is with regard to ASA.

Now, I come to the case which has been brought up by the Honourable Member for Ipoh and which I feel compelled to reply, because as Prime Minister I am also responsible for what happens in this Government—not of course the small things but the big things. I consider what the Honourable Member has alleged against a responsible Government official as a very serious matter and it is my duty to stand up here to defend that officer, because he is not in a position to do so himself. It seems that Government servants, who are dissatisfied with the Government, or who are on their way out, find ready champions among some Members of this House and, unfortunately, these Members would exercise no scruples or any measure of decency in airing the complaints of such Government servants in this House. The privileges given them, of course, entitle them to say whatever they like and it is easy, of course, for some of them to say things; while for others they find it difficult to say such things even in private conversations, with those others they can say it publicly without any feeling of compunction. So, it follows that these Government servants find such ready champions, and all they need to do is to come and brief these champions. These champions will air their views and immediately these are taken up and published in headlines in the newspapers. They say things without batting an eye lid, and they say things about matters which concern the private lives of others, which in fact should not be a matter for discussion in this House. What was said, for instance, about Dr. Abdul Majid bin Ismail, the disclosure of the fact that he had what they called “Koko’s Mess”—that is not fair to him. It is his business if he wants to have a mess with all his friends, so long as he does not use it as a den of iniquity. It was suggested, however, by the Honourable Member that in this mess Dr. Abdul Majid entertained contractors and so on. The next thing that happens is that immediately the public will think that Dr. Majid is prostituting his job and so on, and getting money from con-

tractors and this is the place where they meet.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may be allowed to clarify: I think the Honourable the Prime Minister was not here and what I did say was this—that there is a mess known as Koko’s Mess, and I also said that Koko was the nickname of the school-boy days of this person known as Dr. Abdul Majid bin Ismail; and further I said that contractors and doctors met in Koko’s Mess. I did not give any impression that Dr. Abdul Majid bin Ismail was taking bribes or doing favours, but I did say that contractors met doctors in Koko’s Mess and that certain inferences should be drawn from that.

The Prime Minister: But it cannot be helped. From the talk I had in this House, the inference is there—that because contractors happened to be in that mess, the obvious implication is that they had dealings with this person. In fact, this man is an orthopaedic specialist without any right or any authority to deal with business concerning the building of Government hospitals houses or quarters or any premises connected with the hospital. Therefore, it is rather unfortunate that such an inference is accepted by members of the public. It is impossible for us to prevent such a thing being said in this House because it is the privilege of Members, but I would like Members of this House to exercise a little bit of restraint, because what has been said against Dr. Abdul Majid bin Ismail in this House has affected his career as a specialist, and it would be very difficult for him to defend himself, unless he has the opportunity to do so, and the only opportunity he can get is for the Honourable Member to repeat what he said in this House outside. I do not like to see this thing going far.....

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I clarify? I have already accepted the challenge issued by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to repeat what I said in Parlia-

ment outside, and I will be doing it and Dr. Abdul Majid will have his opportunity to do what he thinks he can do.

The Prime Minister: Thank you. Dr. Abdul Majid will be very happy indeed, and he would probably lose no more sleep on this if he knows that he will be given the chance to defend himself. So, I do not want to take up any more time of this House. I think those matters that concern me, I have more or less replied as best I could, and for the rest I leave it to my colleague, the Honourable the Minister of Finance for him to say his piece. *(Applause).*

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in point of fact, I think there is not much I should reply to, because although we have been debating this Budget for 1962 for three days, the impression I gathered is that the whole House, including the entire Opposition, apart from possibly one Member, with whom I shall deal at a suitable stage, has supported the Budget proposals. I am, therefore, very grateful for this support, and I think I am justified in drawing this conclusion because, as had happened last year, most of the matters raised during these last three days have not really been connected with finance or with the Budget. I shall, however, try to deal as best as I can with a number of points which have been raised by Honourable Members in the course of this debate.

The Honourable Member for Bachok suggested that the financing of the Development Plan should be done, at least in part, I think that was what he said, through our current Budget surpluses. We are already doing it, and if we look at the Head—I can't remember the number, entitled "Contributions to Statutory Funds"—we will find that we have, in fact, contributed a sum of \$50 million towards the Development Fund; and the Development Fund, as Honourable Members know, is the vehicle which finances the Five-Year Development

Plan and, in fact, all the Development Plans.

The Honourable Member for Temerloh suggested that more use should be made of our own raw materials by our new industries. I could not agree more with him, but this is a matter for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and I am sure it will also agree with him. That, in fact, is the Government's policy and the Honourable Member can rest assured that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is very conscious of this and I know that it has done everything possible to attain this objective.

The Honourable Member also suggested that more industrial sites should be set up throughout the country because, I think, he bases his suggestion on the fact that land in Petaling Jaya is now exhausted. That, again, is self-evident and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has a fund with which to set up sites on its own in consultation with the State Governments throughout the country. But I think Honourable Members will also appreciate that land is a State matter and this can only be done expeditiously with the co-operation of the State Governments concerned. However, I think the State Governments are fully aware of the importance of this matter and I have no doubt that they will co-operate with the Federal Government in this respect.

The Honourable Member for Larut Selatan made a very interesting proposal. Basically, he has proposed that we should approach the consumer countries and ask them to prohibit the setting up of new synthetic rubber factories in return for an undertaking by the under-developed countries not to new plant rubber. On paper this is, of course, a rather attractive idea, but I doubt if it is feasible in practice, because synthetic rubber factories are situated not only in the countries of the Western world—they are being established even by countries in the Communist bloc. Although it will be difficult to secure agreement amongst

all the countries in the Western world, I think it would be virtually impossible to get agreement among the members of the Communist bloc. So I do not think that this idea is really a feasible one.

The Honourable Member for Pasir Puteh suggested that the Government had not given sufficient attention to agriculture because the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives would be getting only \$600,000 more in 1962 than it did last year. I suggest that you cannot judge the importance attached to any Ministry by the amounts allocated to that Ministry for 1962 as compared with 1961. For example, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be getting a million dollars less; the Ministry of Defence will be getting about a million dollars less too; and the Ministry of Internal Security is getting only eighteen thousand dollars more; in particular the Ministries of Defence and Internal Security are very big spenders, and I don't think anybody, least of all the Members of the Socialist Front, can accuse the Government of not attaching sufficient importance either to the Ministry of Defence or to the Ministry of Internal Security; then the Ministry of the Interior is also getting eighteen thousand dollars less. We, therefore, cannot judge priorities by comparing the amounts, as I said, allocated this year with those allocated last year.

The Honourable Member for Lipis wonders whether there is a conflict between the Treasury and the Ministry of Rural Development in regard to the question of the new planting of rubber. I do not think so. Let us be clear on this point. Although the Government is not complacent and is fully aware of the growing menace of synthetic rubber, it does not for a moment believe that the natural rubber industry is doomed. Even the most pessimistic prognosis of the future of natural rubber admits that in an all-out war, that is a cut-throat price war, the chances or the odds are still very much in favour of natural rubber.

I have a little experience in the natural rubber industry and I have no doubt that if it came to a real battle, that is if prices were to be in, say, between the sixty and seventy-cent levels, natural rubber, at least the estates or even the smallholdings which are planted with high yielding material, will be more than able to hold their own. Although we agree that we should not be complacent, because it is always dangerous to underestimate one's opponents, I don't think, and the Government does not think, that natural rubber is doomed. I think nothing could be further from the truth. Natural rubber has got a very big future still, if only we are on the alert and realise that we cannot underestimate our formidable competitors, i.e., synthetic rubber; and the Government, I think, is fully determined to maintain the position of natural rubber and I have no doubt that given the co-operation of the natural rubber industry, it will be successful in doing so.

Now I come to the Honourable Member for Tanjong. The main theme of his speech is that the Government's economic policy is either subservient, or completely tied, to the Western bloc. In fact, I was hoping that, as I believe he is supposed to be the shadow Finance Minister of a future Socialist Government, at least he would pay me the compliment of analysing my speech in which I tried to give an overall review not only of this country's economic position but of this country's economic position in relation to the economic position of the world; and I cannot understand his logic in saying that, because I undertook to analyse the economic position of the Western world, we are tied to the Western bloc. After all, international trade is an international affair. We trade with the Western world and with the Communist countries, and naturally if the economic position in those countries is difficult, our trade with them must suffer. It is not a question of economic subservience; it is just a question of economic fact.

A good deal of his speech, in fact, was devoted to our unwillingness, as he put it, to sell our rubber, in particular, to Communist countries. I agree, Sir, that probably I should not have lost my temper yesterday, but I fail to understand how anybody could trot out statements which are so completely at variance with the facts. I can understand him if he were to make statements which will be difficult to verify. But his statements are so obviously untrue, because they can be verified at a moment's notice. I will now read to this House, with your permission, Sir, our exports of rubber to Communist countries. In fact, I should state here that until 1956 what he said was basically true in the sense that the then Government, the British Government, did not allow us to sell direct to Communist countries. I think the term listed was "Destinational Export Control". Then, as a result of the Alliance winning the 1955 election, the Prime Minister took up this matter in London early in 1956 with the Colonial Office and, as a result of his representations, Malaya was allowed to sell direct to Communist countries as from the early part of 1956, and these figures which I intend to quote from the Rubber Statistics Handbook, 1959—the latest publication available which is published by the Federation Government—indicate that although there were no sales prior to 1956, or hardly any sales prior to 1956, there were increasing and substantial sales as from 1956 onwards.

Now, let us look at the figures of sales we made to the following countries:—

U.S.S.R.

(Union of
Soviet Socialist
Republics) ...

1956	—	12.8	thousand tons
1957	—	15.0	" "
1958	—	68.4	" "
1959	—	165.7	" "

China

(Communist
China) ...

1956	—	8.7	" "
1957	—	31.4	" "
1958	—	64.0	" "
1959	—	49.5	" "

<i>Poland</i>	...	1956	—	17.4	thousand tons
		1957	—	21.9	" "
		1958	—	39.3	" "
		1959	—	30.5	" "
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>		1956	—	13.2	" "
		1957	—	15.7	" "
		1958	—	16.2	" "
		1959	—	14.9	" "
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	...	1956	—	6.9	" "
		1957	—	6.5	" "
		1958	—	7.3	" "
		1959	—	5.5	" "

These figures indicate, Sir, that there is completely free trade in rubber between the Federation of Malaya and the Communist countries.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on a point of clarification, if the Honourable Minister would give way.....

Mr. Speaker: (To Enche' Tan Siew Sin) Do you give way?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: No, Sir. It does show the mentality of the Honourable Member in making allegations which are so completely at variance with the facts and which can be so easily verified. In fact, another Honourable Member, the Honourable Member for Damansara, devoted, I think, a considerable part of his speech to exactly the same theme.

He also castigated us for not allowing the Bank Negara to take over note-issuing functions straightaway. I could perhaps be allowed one or two minutes to explain the complexity of this problem. Although we could easily cut off our economic relations with the Bornean territories, I would suggest—and I think every fair-minded person will accept this suggestion—that it is not so easy to cut off our connection with Singapore. Let us assume that as from tomorrow the Bank Negara decides to take over this note-issuing authority. That would mean that every traveller travelling between the Federation and Singapore and every lorry—and one thousand lorries cross the Johore Causeway every day—and every firm in this country that has branches both in the Federation and Singapore would be very severely affected. It will mean that there will probably be two

currencies—one currency in the Federation and one currency in Singapore. It will also mean the setting up of an exchange control between the two countries. It would mean that anybody living in the Federation and dealing financially with those in Singapore would have to change from one currency to the other. I don't think that you require to be an economic expert to realise the complete dislocation of the economy and trade between the two countries in such an event. I agree, of course, that you can do so and say "To hell with the economy and economic dislocation because this is a symbol of our economic independence." But I suggest that as a Government we cannot take that attitude. We cannot dislocate the economy of tens of thousands of people just because you want to establish a symbol of prestige. The other solution is for the Bank Negara to suggest to Singapore that we should issue currency for Singapore, which in effect would mean that we would also be very largely responsible for the economic policies of Singapore and no self-respecting Singapore Government would be prepared to allow it. In fact, I do not mind telling the House that I have discussed this matter with my opposite number in Singapore who suggested that although the Singapore Government would be prepared to consider a joint arrangement between the two territories, it was not prepared to concede sovereignty of two vital functions and those two vital functions were (a) the question of the fixed parity with Sterling and (b) the extent of the external cover for our note issue. And these are the two vital matters on which the Federation would obviously insist on complete sovereignty. There was thus, if I may say so, a bit of a deadlock, and the Federal Government therefore was in a dilemma—whether on the one hand, to go ahead and have its own separate currency and not worry about the economic dislocation, or on the other to accede to Singapore's wishes which would involve a severe derogation of our economic sovereignty. Therefore, there was this dilemma and I do not

think you can get over it as simply as suggested by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. The Federal Government, therefore, felt there was some merit or advantage in waiting for a little while more, because if Malaysia were to become a reality that problem would in fact be solved automatically, because Bank Negara then obviously will have to be responsible for the note issue of the entire area covered by the proposed Malaysia Plan and that in fact coincides exactly with the present territories covered by the Currency Agreement.

The Honourable Member also took great pains to point out that there has been no change in our economic policy since independence. That again is not exactly accurate. Prior to independence we could say with some truth that we were an entirely primary producing country, in the sense that our economy was completely or very largely based upon the export of primary commodities, in particular rubber and tin. But since independence we realised that it was dangerous to put all our eggs in one basket, so to speak, and we therefore felt that the best way out was to industrialise as realistically but as rapidly as possible—and that is what we have set out to do. But you cannot industrialise overnight. You cannot whistle away four million acres of rubber and a considerable number of tin mines just because you wish to industrialise. Obviously it has got to be done steadily though gradually. He also accused me of painting too optimistic a picture of the country's economic situation. I don't think any of my colleagues has ever accused me of over-optimism; in fact, I think if any charge has been levelled against me it has always been the exact opposite. But let us see what my record is in this respect. When I introduced the 1960 Estimates I told the House that we could expect a deficit of \$14 million on current account. Well, the outturn was a surplus of \$213 million—that is, I underestimated our economic position by \$227 million. I don't think you can call that over-optimism. For 1961 I told the House last year that we could expect a surplus of \$13

million. The outturn will probably be a surplus of \$127 million—in other words, I underestimated by \$114 millions, which I think is a sizable sum even by the astronomical standards of the Honourable Member for Tanjong. For 1961 I suggested that it would be fair to base our revenue estimates on an average price of 80 cents for rubber. I remember that when I said that last year one of the leading English language newspapers thought that I was over-optimistic. In the event, the average price of rubber turned out to be 83 cents and again there was an underestimate of 3 cents.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong also accuses us of always going begging cap in hand to the Western powers. I think I can say without exaggeration that Malaya is one of the very, very few countries which does not have to beg from anybody—either from the Western bloc or the Communist bloc. (*Applause*). I shall have more to say on our financial structure later. In fact, I do not mind telling the House that when I attended the World Bank meeting in Vienna last autumn the World Bank officials were very anxious that we should put up bids for loans because they felt that we were one of the very few countries to whom it was very eager to give loans as a result of our high credit standing. (*Applause*).

When, in fact, I spoke to senior officials of the World Bank in Washington one or two years ago, I was told that I was the only Finance Minister of an under-developed country to whom they said, "You have to step on the accelerator." So, I do not think I can be accused of being over-optimistic in matters of finance.

He also quoted, or rather misquoted, from my Budget speech, where I suggested to the leading agency houses in this country that they should undertake a few experiments in fruit cultivation, and he asked why it was necessary to leave such an important matter to commercial organisations. If he would care to read my speech carefully, he would see that I stated

that the brunt of this work would have to be borne by the Research and Field Sections of the Ministry of Agriculture, but I suggested that this very important work could be supplemented by the commercial organisations in this country. I never for a moment suggested that the brunt of the work should be borne by them.

One of his really, I think, star jibes was in connection with this Government's decision to build a palace for His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong—he even jibed at our decision to provide a golf course for His Majesty. Anyone who has been to Istana Negara, I think, must realise that that is not really meant to be a palace. Apart from the fact that it is too small, Their Majesties have to go outside either to play golf or to swim. I think it is fitting that the crowned Head of a country—and it is a very prosperous country in spite of what the Socialist Front wants us to believe—should be able to play golf or swim in the privacy of his own home. That, in fact, is an amenity, which is given to heads of commercial firms in this country, and if heads of commercial firms—I have been to their houses and I know most of them—are considered fit to have their own private golf course and swimming pool, I think it is only fitting that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong deserves a private swimming pool and golf course. (*Applause*). The Honourable Members of the Socialist Front have always protested about their loyalty to this country and, I think, this attitude of theirs should throw a very significant sidelight on those protestations of loyalty and their allegiance to this country.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Section 36 (4). I am afraid the Honourable Minister is insinuating improper motives.

Mr. Speaker: What order is this?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: 36 (4), Sir. When I spoke on the question of building a golf course, I was speaking

in relation to the contention that there should be re-adjustment; and it must be realised that not all the Heads of States, who are eligible to be the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, play golf. Surely you cannot make provision for a facility which may not be needed by any future Yang di-Pertuan Agong who may not be a golf player.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! Standing Order 36 (4) does not apply. It says, "offensive and insulting language used by any member." I do not see any insulting or offensive language being used at all. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: He, of course, now tries to say that he never said those things. But he distinctly mentioned that it was wrong to have a golf course, to build a private golf course for His Majesty—and those of us who watched him must have noticed the sneering tone in which he said it and which, of course, is typical of him. *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid Standing Order 36 (4) now applies and I think the speaker should withdraw those remarks.

Mr. Speaker: The word "typical" is not insulting. Please proceed. *(Laughter)*.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, another accusation which was levelled by the Honourable Member for Tanjong was that the present income tax structure favoured the rich at the expense of the poor—in fact he went so far as to say that most of the income tax collected in this country was paid by the lower income group. Again, let us look at the facts, and these facts are taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Inland Revenue for 1959, which is the latest publication available. For the year of assessment 1958, that is the assessment raised in calendar year 1959, there were just under 9,000 taxpayers in the \$3,001-\$6,000 per annum income group—that is the really small man, and they paid just over \$1 million; there were just under 7,000 taxpayers

in the \$6,001-\$8,000 income group, and they paid \$767,086.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am referring to current figures and not 1959.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The current figures are basically the same.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: How can it be the same when the income tax structure is changed?

Mr. Speaker: I do not like interruptions like that. You must ask permission first from the speaker whether he would like to give way or not. This sort of interruptions cannot be tolerated at all in this House. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The next category concerns the assessed income group \$8,001-\$10,000—they paid a total of \$1,181,122. Now, the fourth group, the fourth highest group, consisting of just over 8,200 taxpayers in the assessed income group of \$10,001-\$15,000, paid a total of \$3,494,802. Now, even if we consider that every person in this country with an income of not more than \$15,000 a year, that is, just over \$1,200 a month, can be regarded as a small man, we find that the total tax contributed by all these people amounts to just under \$6.5 million. So, when we remember, Sir, that the total collected in that year was \$126.5 million. I do not think anybody who is fair-minded at all can argue that \$6.5 million out of \$126.5 million is a lion's share of the total—it comes to very much less than 6%. Therefore, Sir, even if you regard the \$15,000-a-year man as a small man, it will be seen that all those like him and all those who earn less than him contributed less than 6% of the total tax collected. But that I suggest, Sir, is not a really valid comparison. A really small man, I think it can be said, will be those earning \$8,000 a year or less—that is those earning something of the order of \$700 a month—and they contribute only \$1.8 million, i.e., less than \$2 million; and this accounts for something like one per cent of the total

collection. So, if the small man in this country contributes one per cent of the total collection, it is a bit difficult to argue that he contributes the lion's share of income tax. Now, who really contributes the most? Even if you take all the individuals resident in this country, they contribute only \$27-\$28 million odd—that is less than 25%. In fact, the lion's share is contributed by the big companies, and between them they contributed \$92 million out of \$126.5 million. These companies should again be divided into resident and non-resident companies, and non-resident companies contributed \$54 million against \$38 million contributed by resident companies. These are facts which, I think, speak for themselves. He also suggested, I think, that the Government's proposal to give earned income relief was originally his idea. I cannot remember any occasion in the past when he suggested that. In fact, the Government made that concession last year entirely on its own and without any prompting from any Member of the Socialist Front, and for that matter any Member of the Opposition. I, therefore, suggest that the Alliance Government should be judged on its results and not by theories so implausibly expounded by the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

The Honourable Member for Telok Anson suggested that the 5% penalty for delay in payment of tax was a bit too harsh, but it must be remembered, of course, that this penalty has to be imposed in order to deter those who would avoid paying for obvious reasons. But if there are genuine cases of hardship, I can assure the Honourable Member that the Comptroller would be prepared to consider any reasonable scheme put up, that is a scheme to pay in instalments. Even the Department of Inland Revenue does not want to be unnecessarily harsh, and if there is a case for some relaxation of the ruling, I am sure it will be prepared to consider the question on the putting up of a fair case. There had been occasions, in fact, where no penalty was imposed when the grounds were good enough.

I should like to say that the majority of salary earners opt to pay in instalments and, in fact, many of them are doing so at the moment.

The Honourable Member for Damansara also castigated the Government for putting forward the proposal for an international rubber buffer stock scheme. He even suggested that the very idea of the proposal meant that we were completely subservient to the United States of America in the economic field. I really do not know what he expected us to do. The Government is faced with the danger of falling prices and if we were to do nothing, he will accuse us of doing nothing; and when we tried to put up a reasonable proposal, he said that we should not have done it because it meant that we would be subservient to the U.S.A. We cannot ignore the fact that we have got four million acres of rubber which have to be taken care of and whose produce has to be sold and, as I have already tried to explain, we sell our rubber to the highest bidder whether he is a Communist or a non-Communist irrespective of the colour of his political complexion. The Honourable Member talks about trade, not aid. But I suggest that he copied that slogan from us really. That slogan never came from the Socialist Front Benchers. We have said time and time again that our policy is based on trade rather than aid.

The Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir also did speak on the same theme, namely, how our country is tied to the United Kingdom. In this respect, Sir, I hope you will allow me a minute or two to explain our relationship with the Sterling Area, because I think that was what he was really referring to. We have got considerable reserves. Those reserves in the past have been invested in sterling securities. They amount to a very considerable sum and you cannot switch securities, say, from sterling to any other currency just like that, just by one stroke of the pen. I mean, if any of the Honourable Members of the Opposition has had any occasion

to deal with Government securities, he will find that Government securities have, in fact, been depreciating over a period of years, and if you had bought at a hundred dollars and sold at fifty dollars—some of them are as low as that—obviously you are going to lose a substantial amount of capital, and if that capital is in terms of thousands of millions of dollars, the loss will be astronomical and, in fact, will break us economically. So we have got to be realistic. You cannot switch from sterling to any currency as easily as all that. Then we must also remember that the only other reserve currency in the world is the United States dollar. Sterling and the U.S. dollar are considered to be the only two reserve currencies of the free world. Even the United States dollar was under severe pressure in October, 1960; and then the other factor which has to be considered is that yields from U.S. securities are very low. As a result of the credit squeeze in the United Kingdom, you can get yields of up to 7% from sterling securities whereas you cannot get more than 4% from dollar securities. That was why, when I was in Germany last autumn, I tried to invest something in West German securities but, again, yields were very low. You have to decide whether you are prepared for very low yields or prepared for a remote possibility of the devaluation of sterling, and I suggest that that is a remote possibility, according to the best-informed experts. I agree, of course, that you can invest in the Communist bloc but I think it is not necessary for me to expound on that subject. It might, of course, find favour with Members of the Socialist Front, but I think we have got our own views on that question.

The Honourable Member for Kota Bharu Hilir also suggested that the decision of the Government to reduce the import duty on watches is symptomatic of the inefficiency of the Customs Department—that, I think, was the implication of his remark. There again, I don't think that his inference is quite fair. I think, as

Honourable Members will appreciate, it is quite easy for anyone of us, you or I, to go down to Singapore and buy a watch and wear it. When you cross the Johore Bahru Causeway, you get into an argument with the Customs officials. You suggest that you bought it a year ago. The Customs official says that you bought it yesterday. I agree that it is possible for a Customs officer to be very difficult for, I think, he can say, "You cannot be trusted to tell the truth and therefore whatever you say, I intend to make you pay the duty." If he were to do that, I am sure every Member will rise up in arms and say, "What kind of harsh Customs Department do we have?" Therefore, we have got to give a little latitude to passengers crossing the Johore Bahru Causeway, even though they might have come from the Socialist Front Benches, because we must assume that even they sometimes are capable of being honourable. Hence it is difficult to differentiate between new watches and old watches and because of that we felt it worthwhile to experiment with the decision to reduce the duty on watches, to find out whether the yield would remain approximately the same. If the yield remains the same, then the Government can think again in the future. But, of course, I make no promise.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think if the events of the last three or four years have proved anything, they have proved that this country has been efficiently managed at least in the economic sphere. It has been efficiently managed in other spheres too, but I am responsible for the economic sphere, and I think we have cause for considerable satisfaction which very few countries in Asia can have. I think we can hold our heads high after four years of independence. I don't think there is any country in Asia which has accumulated its external reserves after independence to the extent that we have today, in that we are \$400 million better off than we were four years ago. In this connection, Sir, I intend to give three instances of our credit standing and our sound financial position in

terms of gross national product *per capita*. At the end of 1959—and I obtained these figures from an international publication, not from communist sources, the Federation of Malaya was pretty high up on the list. In fact, there are only two countries in Asia and Africa who are slightly ahead of us. I will not bother to quote the figures as I think the House will be bored by a string of numerous figures, but in terms of currency in circulation *per capita* at the end of 1959, we are practically at the top of the list; and this is a very significant criterion because the conversion into U.S.\$ is at the free market rate. That in effect means that if your printing presses are hard at work, you will not get the benefit of that work at least for the purposes of this exercise. Our currency in circulation *per capita* at the end of 1959 was \$54.88 and there are only two countries ahead of us, that is Lebanon and Israel.

Last but not least, Sir, in terms of foreign exchange reserves, that is in terms of external reserves, I think our position is almost unbelievable, and I hope you will permit me to read out a short list of representative examples of the foreign exchange reserves held by leading countries in Asia and Africa. These figures are in millions of U.S.\$, that means to get the Malayan equivalent you will have to multiply them roughly by three. I shall read the list from the bottom upwards, that means that the figures will go upwards:—

Country	US\$ (millions)
Philippines ...	72
Libya ...	85
Ceylon ...	100
Burma ...	105
New Zealand ...	162
Iran ...	182
Rhodesia ...	212
Union of South Africa ...	217
Indonesia ...	217
Iraq ...	238
Egypt ...	255
Ghana ...	384
Thailand ...	391
Pakistan ...	394
India ...	592
Malaya ...	648
Japan ...	1,913

I think these figures speak for themselves, they speak more eloquently than words. Therefore, in conclusion, I think we have considerable cause for satisfaction and I think we will even be justified in congratulating ourselves for four magnificent years of economic prosperity. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

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

Sitting suspended at 12.15 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.35 p.m.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

Order read for consideration in Committee of Supply: (First Allotted Day).

House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*)

Head 1—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure totalling \$1,822,569 for Head 1 be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Head 1 berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan Parlimen saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kepada Item (1) dan Item (4). Pada tahun yang lalu saya telah meminta kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri untuk memikirkan supaya Setia Usaha Dewan Negara dan Setia Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat mendapat pakaian yang sa-suai dengan kebudayaan negeri ini. Jadi dalam pegawai ini menjalankan kerja-nya, biar-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri memikirkan hal ini lagi sa-kali. Beliau telah menjawab perkara ini

tidak akan di-timbangkan. Dan saya ulangi lagi supaya tahun hadapan dalam Special Expenditure dapat dimasukkan perbelanjaan yang menunjukkan bahawa pakaian Setia Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat dan Setia Usaha Dewan Negara di-ubah menjadi satu pakaian yang sa-suai dengan kebudayaan negeri ini—tidak seperti yang ada sekarang ini. Saya minta-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri memikirkan sendiri, dan oleh kerana beliau mempunyai kebolehan mereka pakaian, saya percaya beliau dapat mereka pakaian yang sa-suai dengan kebudayaan negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini ada satu perbelanjaan yang saya hendak minta sedikit penerangan daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, selalu-nya penerangan di-berikan sedikit sa-banyak, saya hormati Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri oleh kerana kesebukan, saya percaya beliau tidak sempat menerangkan, ia-itu berkenaan dengan Grants to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Pada tahun yang lalu kita memberi sa-banyak \$13,600 tetapi pada tahun ini bertambah \$10,000 daripada apa yang kita berikan pada tahun yang lalu. Saya suka-lah mendapat sedikit penerangan apa-kah sebab-nya perbelanjaan ini bertambah dan asas yang menasabah bagi penambahan ini?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini ada \$4,000 bagi Khutub Khanah Parlimen ini. Saya amat-lah menyambut baik tentang tambahan perbelanjaan bagi buku² Khutub Khanah Parlimen ini. Chuma dalam pelaksanaan perkhidmatan Khutub Khanah Parlimen ini, saya ada menchandatangani khusus-nya di-dalam memilih buku² itu. Saya tahu bahawa satu siaran telah di-hantar kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat supaya mengemukakan cadangan², dan agaknya oleh kesebukan termasuk saya sa-orang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah sempat untuk memberi fikiran. Kalau dapat Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri memikirkan supaya di-adakan sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil yang di-tugaskan membuat senarai bagi buku², umpama-nya, sa-tahun sa-kali

atau dua kali di-adakan, dan dengan demikian dapat-lah buku² itu ditambah menurut satu rancangan yang teratur. Tidak-lah di-serahkan kepada librarian atau kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang rajin pergi ka-library, kemudian ia teringat kepada suatu buku dan memberi tahu kepada librarian maka buku itu pun di-beli oleh librarian. Chara yang seperti ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan menjadikan library itu tidak teratur dalam pembelian buku.

Walau bagaimana pun, keadaan sekarang ini ada-lah baik. Dan oleh kerana wang yang kita utorkan itu banyak, saya minta Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri mewujudkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil, sama ada orang itu bekerja dalam Parlimen atau pun orang lain terpulang-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on items (9) and (11), namely, Reporters of this House. I think one of the most important tasks in this House is the work of Reporters; and at the moment I feel that the reporting staff is most inadequate, because after a debate in Parliament it takes a few weeks before we get the report, and the usefulness of such report, not only to Members of this House but also to the general public, cannot be underestimated. It must be realised that in some countries reports of parliamentary debates are available the next day, and I would like to urge upon the Honourable the Prime Minister to introduce the same system here, as it will be of great advantage: firstly, Members of this House who may not be present the previous day due to the fact that they have to do some work elsewhere, or particularly Members who are Ministers and who are unable to be present in this House at that time, will have an opportunity of reading what transpired in this House the previous day and thereby giving them an opportunity of participating intelligently in the debate of this House; secondly, the general public who is, of course, interested in the speeches made in this House will be

able to get a copy the next day and read it, because we know very well that the press and the radio cannot give full coverage to the proceedings in this House. I feel that if we adopt this system of immediate publication of speeches in this House, it will serve a very useful purpose. We must realise that as far as Parliament is concerned, money spent on grand buildings and other such things will not serve a useful purpose apart from prestige. This proposal of mine, I feel, if implemented will be of very great use; and it is in this light that I would urge the Honourable the Prime Minister to look earnestly into this and give it very favourable consideration.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit dalam Item (9) ia-itu Chief Reporter/Editor. Saya faham ada-lah jawatan ini chuma untuk proceeding dalam bahasa Inggeris sahaja. Nampaknya perkerja (Reporter) dalam Parlimen ini dalam bahasa Inggeris dan dalam bahasa Melayu lebeh kurang sama sahaja. Jadi saya dapati banyak perkataan yang di-tulis dalam bahasa Melayu itu tidak sama, mithal-nya, pada satu masa perkataan "betul" di-eja "betul" dan pada satu masa yang di-lain di-eja "betol" dan bagitu juga perkataan "polis" kadang² di-eja "polis" dan kadang² di-eja "pulis". Jadi saya nampak tentu-lah tidak ada sa-orang pengarang khas yang faham betul² dalam bahasa Melayu. Jadi saya harap dapat kira-nya sa-orang pengarang khas di-adakan untuk bekerja dalam proceeding bahasa Melayu supaya segala ejaan dapat di-betulkan.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, dalam tahun 1962 ini ada di-untokkan \$5,000 untuk Conference of Speakers sabagaimana yang tersebut dalam Sub-head 19. Saya tompang bertanya ada-kah termasuk Deputy Speaker dalam-nya?

Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak mendatangkan

sadikit pandangan berkenaan dengan pakaian Setia Usaha Dewan Negara dan Setia Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat. Perkara ini telah di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. Pada pandangan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pakaian yang di-gunakan oleh Setia Usaha Dewan Negera dan Setia Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat sekarang ini kalau saya tidak salah ada-lah satu pakaian yang di-ambil dari perkembangan Islam di-masa yang telah lalu ia-itu ketika Kerajaan Andlas. Pakaian itu kembang saperti jubah (*Ketawa*). Jadi pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pakaian yang ada sekarang ini memuaskan dan elok.

Mr. Speaker: Pakai serban sahaja tambah lagi. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Mokhtar: Berhubung dengan Simultaneous Interpreters didalam Dewan ini ada dua orang. Tetapi selalu saya perhatikan hanya sa-orang sahaja, dan sa-orang lagi barangkali bekerja "part-time". Oleh itu saya merayu kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya memikirkan bahawa jawatan ini hendak-lah di-penuhi dengan sa-berapa chepat. Kalau sa-kiranya sa-orang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa kasehan kapada juru-bahasa ini.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Maintenance of Simultaneous Translation System saperti yang tersebut dalam Sub-head 7. Saya selalu mendengar rungutan daripada orang² yang datang sa-bagai pemerhati dalam Dewan ini. Mereka mengatakan bahawa hanya orang yang dudok di-bangku hadapan sahaja yang berpeluang menggunakan earphone. Oleh itu saya merayu kapada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya mereka yang dudok di-bangku belakang pun dapat menggunakan earphone, jadi dapat-lah mereka itu mengikut perbahathan yang ada dalam Dewan yang berhormat ini.

Saya mengalu²kan peruntukan Conference of Speakers saperti yang tersebut dalam Sub-head 19. Perkara ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat mustahak sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang

berchorak demokrasi. Kerana jikalau sa-kira-nya Speakers dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini bersatu fikiran dan lain² lagi, maka dapat-lah perkembangan pemerintahan berchorak demokrasi dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini akan berkembang dan bertambah baik pada masa yang akan datang.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta supaya "Ladies Toilet" bagi ahli wanita Dewan Ra'ayat di-khaskan. Walau pun di-sini ada dua, tetapi selalu di-pakai oleh pekerja² wanita, dan keada'an-nya selalu kotor, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi saya harap "Ladies Toilet" bagi ahli wanita Dewan Ra'ayat di-khaskan dan lengkap dengan sabun, kertas dan lain²—(di-sampok)—Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada kala-nya pemerhati² ahli wanita Dewan Ra'ayat dari luar negeri melawat ka-tempat ini, dan kalau mereka masok ka-tempat yang kotor ini, itu ada-lah satu keaiban bagi kita seluruh Dewan Ra'ayat. Oleh sebab itu saya mengemukakan hal ini—dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau ada "ha... ha... daripada pehak" (*Ketawa*)

Mr. Speaker: Jangan pedulikan!

Che' Khadijah: Selalu di-ha..... hakan. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Jangan pedulikan!

Che' Khadijah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak berchakap tentang Payment of Free Hospital Facilities for Members seperti yang tersebut dalam Sub-head 10. Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat di-benarkan masok hospital dengan tidak di-kenakan bayaran yang berbunyi: Syarat-nya ia-itu Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat suami isteri serta anak²-nya, tidak di-kenakan bayaran. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sangat berlainan sa-kali keada'an-nya dan saya rasa sangat tidak adil sa-kali kapada kami ahli² wanita yang tidak mempunyai isteri bagaimana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Ketawa*) kami mempunyai suami. Perkara ini telah terjadi kapada diri saya sendiri. Apa-

kala suami saya sakit, saya masokkan ia ka-dalam hospital. Maka pegawai hospital meminta saya supaya memberi wang jaminan beratus ringgit, dan supaya suami saya di-kenakan bayaran.....

Mr. Speaker: Itu tidak patut. (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah: Tidak patut sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua (*Ketawa*)—Oleh kerana tidak patut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka saya bawa perkara itu ka-dalam Dewan pada hari ini. Sebab Kerajaan kita berdasarkan: Kema'amoran, Keamanan dan Keadilan, seperti yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pembangunan Luar Bandar pagi tadi. Tetapi dalam soal ini betul² tidak adil terhadap wanita. Yang sa-betul-nya, saya mendapat beberapa kesusahan—hendak di-katakan kesusahan tidak juga—tetapi mungkin kalau chara memper-tahankan hak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak sabar harus terjadi pertengkaran atau chakap² yang keras berlaku di-antara saya dengan pegawai hospital. Tetapi saya mengetahui bahawa pegawai² itu harus tundok kapada undang² yang di-berikan kapada mereka itu. Saya telah berurus dengan Setia Usaha Hospital Johor Baharu, beliau mengatakan, boleh-lah saya chuba dan saya akan usahakan dan menchari ikhtiar bagaimana supaya ada undang² kalau isteri tidak membunyai isteri, tetapi mempunyai suami ada di-katakan di-situ, ia-itu isteri dengan suami dan anak²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau saya tidak salah suami saya masok hospital pada bulan April, dan sabulan yang lalu saya telah menerima bill daripada Hospital Johor dan juga daripada Setia Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat menyatakan perbelanjaan bagi suami saya. Saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tuntutan saya ini demi keadilan akan di-usahakan dan akan di-jalankan oleh Dewan Ra'ayat. Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sendiri merasa, ini tidak adil. Saya yakin dan perchaya perni-taan saya ini akan di-terima. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah berurus dengan

Setia Usaha Kementerian Kesihatan. Beliau juga telah memberi jawapan, dan dengan perantaraan Setia Usaha Kementerian Kesihatan saya minta beliau memberitahu General Hospital itu biar-lah tuntutan itu di-diamkan sementara; sementara saya mendapat jawapan yang khas daripada Dewan Ra'ayat hari ini.

Mr. Speaker: The time is up now. The meeting is suspended till 4.30 p.m.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$1,822,569 for Head 1 stand part of the Schedule.

Question again proposed.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Perlis Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap dalam perkara Parlimen ini. Pertama sa-kali saya sukachita menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada pegawai² dan anggota Parlimen ini yang bekerja bagitu chekap dan memuaskan hati. Berkenaan dengan Item 20 elaun bagi Bentara Meshuarat kita yang mana semenjak dahulu sa-hingga sekarang ini tidak bertambah². Saya perchaya dengan kerja² yang bagitu berat dalam Majlis ini patut-lah pehak yang berkenaan ini menambahkan elaun Bentara Meshuarat kita. Berkenaan dengan Sub-head 15 berhubung dengan buku² di-library daripada \$1,000 sudah bertambah kepada \$4,000. Hal ini bagi saya menyambut dengan rasa sukachita dan bangga dan saya berharap-lah segala tambahan buku² di-library itu akan lebih banyak lagi buku² dalam bahasa Kebangsaan, lebih² lagi buku² sejarah perkembangan bahasa dan kebudayaan dalam Tanah Melayu ini khas-nya.

Satu perkara lagi saya suka hendak sebutkan, saudara saya tadi telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan Item 8 ia-itu Simultaneous Translator yang sekarang ini ada sa-banyak 2 orang, tetapi pada hakikat-nya hanya sa-orang sahaja yang menjalankan tugas-nya itu. Sa-panjang yang kita perhatikan pekerjaan yang sedang di-jalankan itu di-dapati amat-lah berat, maka dengan demikian sukachita-lah kira-nya kalau dapat pehak yang berkenaan dapat menambahkan sa-orang pegawai lagi. Jika sa-kira-nya kita berkehendakkan pegawai² yang kanan dan lebih bagus dalam Division I atau Division II hendak-lah memberi satu scheme gaji yang baik kepada mereka, dan kalau ada scheme gaji yang tinggi tentu-lah kita akan dapat pegawai² yang baik sa-suai dengan kehendak² kita.

Sa-perkara lagi yang agak saya molek saya sebutkan yang tidak dimasukkan dalam anggaran belanjawan ini, saya perchaya banyak di-antara anggota² kita yang bersetuju dengan pendapat saya kira-nya perkara ini dapat di-masokkan dalam anggaran belanjawan kita. Perkara itu ada-lah sa-buah "diary" khas yang di-keluarkan untuk anggota² Parlimen dalam dua² buah Dewan. Di-pendahuluan diary itu akan dapat di-chatetkan nama² dan alamat² Menteri² Kerajaan, alamat² Ahli² Parliamen sama ada alamat pejabat dan juga alamat kampung tempat tinggal-nya. Dengan ini dapat-lah Ahli² Parliamen kita berhubung dengan saudara-nya menerusi alamat itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Kerana Ahli² Parlimen ini bukan sahaja mewakili daerah-nya tetapi bertanggung-jawab di-semua tempat yang mana perhubungan itu sangat perlu di-perbuat dari masa ka-samasa dengan saudara², kawan² sendiri yang sa-perjuangan. Sakian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dalam Head 1 Item 6 ia-itu keestimewaan Ahli² Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat. Saya terperanjat mendengar cerita sa-orang Ahli di-sini berkenaan dengan

keestimewaan suami—di-tolak keestimewaan-nya yang patut di-dapati kerana saya sendiri berfikir yang undang² ini tidak begitu. Barangkali boleh jadi salah faham atau tersalah buat. Sebab-nya ada-lah wanita dia boleh mengundi dan di-undi dan tentulah ia mempunyai keestimewaan yang sama seperti ahli laki². Jadi perbezaan suami sa-saorang Ahli itu tidak mendapat keestimewaan dalam Rumah Sakit sa-bagaimana isteri-nya yang menjadi Ahli itu, saya tidak faham mengapa di-bedza²kan. Kalau-lah pada satu masa nanti wanita menjadi Perdana Menteri, jadi banyak-lah Menteri² wanita. Alang-kah kasehan-nya orang laki² yang jadi suami Menteri² wanita itu! (*Ketawa*). Ta' mungkin-kah nanti? Di-Ceylon sudah ada. (*Ketawa*).

Oleh sebab itu saya merayu kepada Yang Berhormat di-Rumah yang bertanggung-jawab yang membuat undang² ini mari-lah kita bersama² membaiki undang² ini supaya adil itu betul² di-dapati oleh laki² dan perempuan. Sudah-lah gaji guru² perempuan tidak sama seperti gaji guru² laki². Saya berasa kechil hati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya baca dalam surat khabar bahawa pihak pembangkang di-depan saya itu hendak chalonkan 20 orang wanita PAS. Itu-lah sahaja rayuan saya, terima kaseh.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I refer to Sub-head 19, Conference of Speakers. Sir, this is a new item for the current year and I sincerely welcome this expenditure, because, from past experience, we have observed that Speakers in the various State Legislative Assemblies, particularly a few of them, need an adequate knowledge of parliamentary procedure and a Conference of this nature would not only acquaint them with parliamentary procedure but at the same time would give them a wonderful opportunity to explore the experience which they have gained in the different legislatures of the country. Sir, I am a bit worried whether \$5,000 would be enough for this item. This item being a very important and worthy one,

if it is necessary I would even support more money to be allocated for the said purpose. Sir, if we really want to build up a parliamentary system in the various States by adopting proper procedures, it is necessary that the Speakers should be trained to give guidance in the legislatures. Therefore, Sir, with all sincerity, I support this item.

Coming to Sub-head 14, I observe that there is a provision of \$2,000 for the Upkeep and Maintenance of Office Car. Here I am a bit doubtful whether this expenditure, which has been allocated, is solely for one car or for a number of cars. If it is going to be for one particular car, Sir, then I say the provision of \$2,000 is amazing. I hope when the Honourable Prime Minister replies he will clarify this point.

Coming to Sub-head 4, Grants to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, I observe that the contribution by our Government has increased. Last year, the contribution was \$13,600 and this year it is to be \$23,600. May I know why there is a substantial increase in our contribution to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab soalan yang telah di-keluarkan tadi berkenaan dengan Head 1 itu maka ini-lah jawapan saya pertama ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Perlis Selatan di-atas hal uniform Setia-Usaha Dewan Ra'ayat. Tuan² Yang Berhormat ta' setuju dengan apa yang di-tengok di-sini tetapi apa yang di-pakai oleh Setia Usaha ini ia-lah sa-bagaimana yang telah di-tentukan dalam Dewan² Ra'ayat dalam semua negeri² Commonwealth. Saya pun dapat peluang bertanya Setia Usaha ini, ada-kah mereka puas hati dengan pakaian itu—jambol di-atas dan dengan baju-nya. Mereka semua puas hati. Jadi dengan kerana itu saya ta' nampak sebab apa yang hendak di-ubahkan sekarang ini. Jadi nampak-nya terima-lah apa yang tuan² nampak itu.

Berkenaan dengan report ia-itu Official Reporters dan juga Simultaneous Interpreters—Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh dan Perlis Selatan telah pun bertanya berkenaan dengan translation, juga report² itu tidak memuaskan hati. Sekarang ini sa-bagaimana yang telah saya sebutkan dahulu itu ia-lah keadaan ini sementara sahaja dan akan di-jadikan permanen tidak berapa lama lagi ia-itu pegawai² itu dan apa yang kekurangan itu akan memuaskan sa-bagaimana kehendak Ahli² Yang Berhormat.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan library yang di-chadangkan supaya di-adakan satu committee untuk memilih buku² yang bakal di-adakan dalam library ini. Perkara ini telah pun saya sebutkan kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua sendiri dan di-persetujui hendak menimbang-kan apa yang di-chadangkan itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam telah pun bertanya, adakah dalam persidangan² Speaker termasuk Deputy Speaker. Di-sini saya jawab—ya. Berkenaan dengan Hospital yang di-tujukan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun ia-itu ahli-nya (suami-nya) tidak dapat di-beri free apabila ia masuk ka-hospital dan ia sa-bagai isteri-nya kena menanggung perbelanjaan suami-nya itu. Hal ini saya sudah pereksa, nampak-nya sungguh juga jadi pada masa akan datang saya akan perbetulkan.

Mr. Speaker: Pada tahun ini-kah atau pada tahun hadapan?

The Prime Minister: Pada tahun ini. Berkenaan dengan Toilet untuk kaum ibu yang datang ka-Majlis ini, nampak-nya kita tidak ada tempat langsung hendak buat Toilet. Jadi saya memberi jaminan ia-itu Toilet untuk kaum ibu akan di-buat banyak pada Parlimen yang akan datang.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan Bungsar bertanya fasal tambahan dalam Grants to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Saya suka

menjawab perbelanjaan tambahan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan apa yang telah di-tentukan oleh Headquarters sa-banyak £1,170. Itu-lah sebab-nya lebeh \$10,000. Jadi kita sa-bagai ahli Commonwealth Parliamentary Association ta' dapat tidak kena-lah bayar. Kerana semua Commonwealth Country, dan kita tidak boleh mengelak.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar menchadangkan supaya peruntukan Conference of Speakers itu di-tambah supaya Speakers dapat berjumpa banyak kali daripada tahun sudah. Ini ada-lah peruntukan yang pertama kali bagi tahun ini. Kalau hendak di-tambah boleh-lah di-tambah. Saya ingat Conference of Speakers ini sa-bagaimana Tuan Speaker hadir di-India dahulu. Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan sa-buah motokar sa-banyak \$2,000 sa-tahun. Perkara ini saya belum ambil tahu, tetapi nampak-nya Setia Usaha telah menyebutkan: Maintenance of Office Car—this includes petrol, lubricants and servicing for one car. Many urgent despatches have to be executed and carried out by means of this conveyance. Itu-lah sebab-nya di-untukan perbelanjaan \$2,000 bagi motokar yang ada ini untuk kegunaan office staff di-sini.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak mahu bertengkar sa-suatu yang bukan sebab. Tetapi saya takut kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu beliau sendiri tidak bersetuju, sebab apabila Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri menyebut-kan Headquarters Commonwealth Parliamentary Association berkehendakkan £1,170 maka ia tidak boleh jadi \$23,600. Jadi itu yang saya minta. Berapa yang sa-benar-nya?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menjawab-nya ini-lah saya sebut-kan dengan bahasa Inggeris: This increase is equal to £1,170, a sum which has been fixed by the Headquarters of the parent body of the Association as the Federation's share towards the central transport pool fund, which is to be established this year. Itu-lah yang sa-benar-nya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,822,569 for Head 1 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 2—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure totalling \$98,878 for Head 2 be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, ada jawatan baharu yang di-minta bagi Jabatan Conference of Rulers ini ia-itu Assistant Secretary Conference of Rulers di-untukkan sa-banyak \$3,888. Memandang kapada kerja yang berat ini saya khuatir, kalau² gaji sa-banyak \$350.00 ini tidak menasabah kapada kerja sa-orang Assistant Secretary Conference of Rulers. Saya suka-lah minta Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri menerangkan kedudukan-nya dalam perkara ini.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Pengerusi, yang sa-benar-nya, jawatan Assistant Secretary Conference of Rulers ini bukan-lah perkara baharu, chuma hal ini tidak di-masokkan dalam Estimates tahun 1961. Jadi peruntukan telah di-adakan terdahulu, dan orang-nya belum dapat di-ambil lagi. Gaji yang di-sebutkan di-sini jika nampak-nya tidak cukup akan di-timbangkan, tetapi daripada apa yang ada sekarang ini nampak-nya sa-suai dengan jawatan ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$98,878 for Head 2 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 3—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure totalling \$1,927,306 for Head 3 be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,927,306 for Head 3 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 4—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure

under Head 4, Election Commission, totalling \$1,340,565 be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,340,565 for Head 4 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 5—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure under Head 5, Public Services Commission, totalling \$509,470 be approved.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka sa-kira-nya dapat pegawai² dalam Pejabat ini di-banyakkan lagi. Sebab saya nampak pada tahun yang lalu dengan tahun ini sama sahaja bilangan-nya. Sebab saya berchakap bagitu, saya sendiri telah menulis surat kapada Pejabat ini tetapi sampai 6 atau 7 bulan belum lagi dapat di-beri apa² jawapan oleh Pejabat ini. Dan sa-telah siasatan di-jalankan saya dapati ia-itu Pejabat ini kekurangan kaki-tangan untuk menguruskan segala kerja² berkenaan dengan Pejabat ini.

Bagitu juga saya mendapat rayuan daripada pegawai² Kerajaan yang menulis meminta kebenaran meminta tanah atau pun hal² lain sangat lambat di-jawab oleh Pejabat ini. Saya perchaya bukan mereka sengaja melambat²kan tetapi barangkali tentu-lah kekurangan kaki-tangan. Jadi, saya harap di-timbangkan hal ini jika Tuan Yang di-Pertua berkehendakkan Notice boleh-lah saya tuliskan dengan perkara² yang saya sebutkan tadi.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan berhubong dengan Pejabat ini, jika di-kehendaki tambahan sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan oleh Yang Berhormat itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$509,470 for Head 5 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 6—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure

under Head 6, Railway Service Commission, totalling \$109,252 be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$109,252 for Head 6 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 7—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure under Head 7, the Prime Minister, totalling \$3,307,926 be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, didalam Kepala 7 Item Federal Translation Bureau. Bureau ini ada-lah satu pehak yang bertanggung-jawab dalam membuat terjemahan. Saya tidak tahu had mana pekerjaan telah di-jalankan oleh Bureau ini tetapi satu daripada perkara yang telah di-nyatakan dalam Dewan ini dan pernah di-jawab oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri ia-itu dia akan membuat terjemahan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu itu belum mempunyai satu terjemahan yang rasmi daripada pehak Kerajaan. Saya suka-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya hal ini di-perhatikan oleh Jabatan Penterjemah ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kepala Kechil 22 berkenaan dengan 22. Study Tours. Dalam perbelanjaan yang di-belanjakan bagi Study Tours ini ada-lah perbelanjaan orang yang keluar daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk melawat tempat² yang menarek itu. Tiap² orang yang keluar ini pada fikiran saya patut-lah membuatkan sedikit sa-banyak penyata kepada Kerajaan tentang apa yang dapat di-pandang di-luar negeri itu supaya membolehkan Kerajaan mengambil fikiran-nya menjadi pengetahuan bagi yang sudah² keluar supaya kita bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sama ada ini di-fikirkan-nya telah di-jalankan atau pun belum. Patut-lah hal ini di-ambil perhatian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta juga di-dalam Study Tours berjimat juga daripada bebanja bagi maksud

Study Tours yang pernah Study Tours peluang berjalan² yang di-buat oleh-nya.

Enche' Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang berchakap di-atas Head 7 Sub-head 19. Annual Quran Competition. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untok meninggikan shair Islam Kerajaan Perikatan tidak ragu² lagi membelanjakan wang negara ini. Quran Competition telah pun menarek perhatian sa-luruh dunia khas-nya negara² yang beragama Islam. Tetapi saya di-sini hendak chadangkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya satu perbekalan wang di-tambah lagi bagi orang² naik Haji. Saya perhatikan di-negeri² lain memang ada perbekalan wang-nya tetapi molek sangat-lah; memandangkan Kerajaan Perikatan bagi peringkat Persekutuan telah menjayakan chara besar²an berkenaan dengan mengadakan Quran Competition, membuat Mesjid Negara dan berbagai lagi berhubung dengan ugama Islam.

Oleh hal yang demikian ini, saya berpendapat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, molek sangat-lah di-adakan satu perbekalan wang bagi orang hendak naik Haji. Saya menchadangkan sa-kumpulan wang lebeh \$50,000 untok Kerajaan Perikatan menghantar orang² Islam naik Haji.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap dalam Sub-head 1, dalam Item 3 berkenaan dengan Menteri yang tidak ada Portfolio di-gaji sa-banyak \$36,000 ringgit. Saya suka mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, siapa-kah Menteri itu, dimana dia berkhidmat sekarang. Kalau-lah betul sa-bagaimana apa yang saya rasa dalam hati saya, beliau itu sekarang ini berkhidmat sa-bagai Pesuruh Jaya bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini di-Australia, maka suka-lah saya mendapat penjelasan daripada Perdana Menteri apa-kah kelebihan di-Australia itu daripada negeri² lain sa-hingga menyebabkan sa-orang Ambassador di-Australia itu mendapat taraf sa-bagai Menteri Yang Tidak Berjawatan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak mengetahui tentang jawatan Menteri Muda Penerangan dan Siaran Radio yang di-dalam tahun ini di-tulis sahaja, tidak ada orang-nya dalam tahun ini. Keberhentian Menteri Muda itu ia-lah oleh kerana keuzorannya dan mengikut bagaimana janji Perdana Menteri kalau Yang Berhormat itu kembali sehat dan bersedia memegang jawatan-nya maka pehak Kementerian itu tidak keberatan bagi memulangkan kepada Yang Berhormat itu. Saya perhatikan sekarang ini, Yang Berhormat itu memang sudah sehat sunggoh. (*Ketawa*). Sekarang ia boleh bersharah ka-sana ka-mari dengan aktif. Jadi tentu-lah tidak ada halangan lagi untuk menggantikan tempat itu, kechuali-lah kalau alasan-nya itu sa-lain daripada sakit, saya tidak tahu-lah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chukup-lah dahulu perkara ini. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap dalam perkara Head 7, Sub-head 19. Saya gemar menarek perhatian ia-itu oleh sebab perbelanjaan pada tahun ini telah di-tambah daripada \$35,000 tahun yang lalu kepada \$40,000 dan saya suka menarek perhatian supaya peruntukan wang ini dapat di-perluaskan kepada mereka yang berserta masuk dalam Peraduan Quran. Peraduan Quran di-adakan oleh negeri² atau daerah dan mukim bagi memberikan hadiah kepada mereka yang masuk peraduan itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya hendak berchakap dalam perkara Sub-head 22, berkenaan dengan Study Tours. Saya mengharapakan supaya pada masa yang akan datang tiap² mereka yang telah pergi melawat ka-luar negeri sambil belajar itu tidak-lah boleh sampai dua kali pada satu orang. Hendak-nya peluang ini di-beri kepada orang lain yang belum dapat pergi pula.

Enche' Ahmad bin Haji Yusof (Krian Darat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian kepada Sub-head 22 ini kerana saya dapati Kera-

jaan menghantar orang² ka-luar negeri itu supaya jangan jadi bagaimana yang di-siarkan dalam surat khabar, ia-itu orang² yang di-hantar ka-luar negeri itu apabila sampai ka-negeri lain ia menchercha Kerajaan kita. Oleh sebab itu Kerajaan hendak-lah berhati² menghantar orang yang sa-macham ini. Saya fikir orang² yang sa-macham ini hantarkan ka-negeri Africa ia-itu negeri² yang mundur supaya mereka dapat tahu bagaimana kebaikan negeri kita ini.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit dalam soal Study Tours. Saya berharap supaya mengiriskan orang² keluar negeri sambil belajar itu saya nampak yang sudah² berpuluh² wanita hanya dari pehak Perikatan ia-itu daripada orang² UMNO sahaja. Kadang² ada yang tidak ada mempunyai ilmu pengetahuan yang chukup untuk menghadapi luar negeri yang akan menchatet perkara² yang akan dibawa di-siarkan kepada orang² kita. Alang-kah baik-nya kalau wanita² yang di-hantar itu tidak daripada parti yang memerintah sahaja bahkan wanita² yang bebas juga tetapi mempunyai ilmu pengetahuan yang chukup yang akan menerima apa² yang di-lihat-nya itu di-bawa ka-tempat kita.

Jadi, saya harap pehak Kerajaan jangan-lah berfikir untuk menguatkan parti sendiri sahaja atau wanita yang di-hantar itu wanita dari pehak UMNO sahaja, tetapi wanita² dari pehak Tanah Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak mengira apa parti yang di-anutinya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun biasa-nya tidak elok sa-orang itu bangun dua kali, saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, takut² Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu terpengaruh kepada chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Krian Darat itu menyuruh menghantar orang² keluar negeri di-dalam Sub-head 22 ini supaya di-hantar ka-negeri² yang mundur saperti negeri Africa yang di-katakan-

nya itu. Saya berharap Yang Amat Berhormat tidak menerima chadangan yang saperti ini. (*Ketawa*).

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab perkara yang di-datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bachok berkenaan dengan terjemahan Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pehak Kerajaan tidak-lah meringankan perkara ini, akan tetapi terjemahan Perlembagaan ini tidak-lah dapat dibuat oleh penterjemah² yang ada dalam Federal Translation Bureau itu. Terjemahan Perlembagaan ini hendaklah di-buat oleh orang² yang faham undang² dan pegawai² yang faham berkenaan dengan undang² pula hanya ada beberapa orang sahaja yang sedang berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan. Dan Kerajaan telah memerintahkan tiga orang pegawai Kerajaan yang faham dalam undang² untuk menjalankan terjemahan ini.

Saya telah di-beritahu bahawa terjemahan itu telah pun siap akan tetapi pada masa ini sedang di-semak lagi. Tentu-lah perkara yang samacham ini akan mengambil masa kerana tidak ada orang yang khas yang boleh bertugas bagi sa-panjang masa menterjemahkan Perlembagaan itu.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soal² yang di-tujukan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang mengatakan berkenaan dengan Study Tours itu mahu-lah mereka² itu memberi tahu tentang pandangan²-nya di-luar negeri itu, jadi saya suka hendak beri tahu bahawa penyata berkenaan dengan Study Tours ini telah pun di-dalam persiapan dan tidak lama lagi akan di-keluarkan. Dan saya faham bahawa bukan-lah Study Tours ini hendak membuang² perbelanjaan sahaja, dan pegawai² Kerajaan yang di-hantar keluar berkenaan dengan Study Tours ini ada-lah orang² yang telah mengambil bahagian yang berat.

Wakil dari Larut Utara telah menchadang meminta menambahkan vote bagi orang² pergi Haji ia-itu Scholarship

Pergi Haji. Bagi menjawab-nya, kalau policy naik Haji ini di-jalankan, tentu-lah banyak orang yang hendak pergi Haji. (*Ketawa*). Tentu-lah banyak orang yang meminta nanti. (*Ketawa*). Kerajaan belum-lah dapat menimbangkan lagi dan Kerajaan tidak-lah mampu pada masa ini.

Wakil dari Pasir Puteh, menyebutkan berkenaan dengan Dato' Suleiman yang menduduki satu tempat sabagai Duta Australia. Sa-benar-nya, sekarang ini buat sementara sahaja, kerana pada masa itu di-kehendaki Duta itu orang yang rapat dengan Cabinet, jadi Dato' Suleiman di-kehendaki pergi ka-sana di-waktu itu.

Berkenaan dengan Assistant Minister, Syed Ja'afar Albar yang sekarang ini tempat itu kosong tetapi wang perbelanjaan-nya telah pun di-tunjokkan di-sini. Pada waktu ini saya-lah yang menjalankan kerja² di-sini dan pada tahun ini mampu-lah saya menjalankan-nya dan tidak di-kehendaki di-isi tempat itu. Jikalau masa hadapan nampak-nya saya ta' mampu menjalankan kerja-nya itu sudah tentu akan di-isikan. Dengan tujuan itu-lah yang vote ini di-tunjokkan dalam estimate ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Muar Utara meminta keputusan hadiah kapada peringkat negeri yang telah mengadakan perlawanan atau peraduan Koran. Hal ini saya fikir patut-lah di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan ta' patut-lah di-tanggung oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, kerana negeri² ada banyak wang untuk peraduan itu, mithal-nya di-negeri Kedah yang telah menjalankan peraduan ini yang saya ingat daripada masa saya kecil² lagi telah pun di-adakan. Jadi jikalau saperti negeri Kedah mampu mengadakan perbelanjaan sa-umpama itu saya ingat negeri² lain pun boleh.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Krian mengatakan apabila orang² pergi ka-luar negeri ada-lah menchachi Kerajaan sendiri. Itu yang sa-benar-nya ada. Itu perkara yang luar biasa bagi warga negara² daripada negeri lain tetapi apa yang telah terjadi dalam negeri yang muda ini yang kebanyakan-nya

warga negara di-sini belum lagi sedar dan rasa kaseh kepada negeri-nya sa-sunggo pun ia dari lain parti. Apabila ia keluar daripada negeri ini sepatut-nya-lah ia menahan nama baik negeri-nya sendiri daripada ia men-chachi. Jadi itu pun saya sudah mengambil perhatian.

Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun mengatakan ada-kah dari parti lain tidak dapat Study Tour ini. Yang sa-betul-nya bukan tujuan kita hendak menolak daripada parti² lain pergi. Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat ada chadangan dan bila² masa pun sila-lah hantarkan nama siapa² yang hendak pergi daripada parti-nya untuk pergi Study Tour. Sekarang pun orang² kampung kita atau pun kaum² ibu ta' kira apa parti datang melawat ibu kota ini, dan kalau sa-kira-nya hendak melawat negeri lain pun boleh kita atorkan ka-hadapan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok menambahkan berkenaan dengan Study Tour juga. Saya terlupa hendak tulis tadi.....

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat men-chadangkan supaya orang².....

The Prime Minister: Ya, ya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Jadi saya minta supaya jangan di-terima chadangan itu. (*Ketawa*).

The Prime Minister: Jangan hantar ka-negeri yang mundur. Jadi satu chadangan tujuan-nya ia-lah menengok baik burok-nya negeri² yang berjiran dengan kita supaya ia boleh sedar bagaimana kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya negeri-nya sendiri. Jadi bukan chadangan hendak menghantar orang² itu kepada negeri yang mundur sahaja bahkan pada negeri² yang maju yang ra'ayat-nya ramai. tetapi apa yang jadi kita semua yang meminta permintaan itu hendak pergi chepat. (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3,307,926 for Head 7 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 8—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Head 8, Federation Establishment Office, \$10,362,310, be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkhidmatan P.E.O.—Ketua Pejabat Perjawatan Persekutuan ada satu bahagian it-itu berkenaan dengan Staff Training Centre yang juga ada peruntokan-nya di-sini. Memang-lah pada biasa-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, F.E.O. mengadankan latehan² pegawai² tetapi saya khuatir latehan kepada pegawai² yang menjadi kerani² yang bersangkut-paut dengan kewangan tidak chukup di-jalankan oleh Jabatan ini. Kita tahu orang² di-negeri kita berhajat kepada orang yang dapat memikul beban menjaga kira² kewangan negeri ini. Maka saya berharap supaya jabatan ini dengan jasa baik Perdana Menteri bagaimana dapat di-jalankan supaya dapat di-banyakkan latehan² kepada kerani² yang akan membolehkan mereka itu menjadi juru kira² yang sangat di-kehendaki oleh kemajuan negeri ini pada masa ini. Saya per-chaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila latehan² di-chawangan² lain telah boleh di-jalankan maka latehan saperti ini dapat di-jalankan.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Tuan Pengerusi, Pejabat F.E.O. yang saya di-fahamkan ia-lah satu pejabat yang menguruskan perjalanan tiap² pejabat Kerajaan seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Jadi ahli²-nya ia-lah kebanyakan-nya daripada General Clerical Service atau State Clerical Service. Di-dalam tahun 1961 General Clerical Service ada banyak jawatan kosong sa-banyak 250, tetapi jawatan² itu tidak di-isikan oleh sebab tidak ada orang yang hendak datang masok dalam perkhidmatan ini. Dalam siasatan saya, sebab²-nya mereka itu tidak suka berkhidmat dalam perkhidmatan Clerical Service ia-lah tidak ada peluang untuk mereka hendak melanjutkan atau meninggikan atau ada peluang mendapat jawatan yang tinggi.

Dalam jawatan ini saya tahu ada jawatan H.E.O. atau E.O. yang sepatutnya di-khaskan kepada kerani² daripada clerical service ini, tetapi pada masa ini jawatan itu di-penohi oleh mereka² yang berkhidmat dari seluruh jawatan Kerajaan seperti guru dan lain². Jadi saya harap pejabat ini bendak-lah membuat satu policy atau mengkhaskan kepada jawatan² tersebut khas kepada kerani² supaya memberi galakan kepada orang² yang memileh untuk masuk General Clerical Service. General Clerical Service ia-lah satu kaki-tangan yang sangat mustahak kepada sa-suatu pejabat, dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kebanyakan daripada kerani² ini tinggi kelayakan-nya tetapi peluang mereka naik darjah ka-atas sangat tersekat. Dan lagi kebanyakan mereka² yang telah sampai atau pun dekat bersara tidak ada jaminan hidup apabila mereka bersara. Pada masa ini kita telah membuat satu dasar kepada orang² Kerajaan tidak membenarkan memileki tanah dalam segala ranchangan luar bandar. Jadi saya berharap sangat supaya dapat di-utamakan kepada kerani² yang akan bersara ini kerana kita hendak memberi galakan kerja kepada mereka² terutama mereka² yang baharu masuk bekerja supaya mereka suka bekerja dalam perkhidmatan kerani, dan kepada mereka² yang hendak bersara dua tiga tahun lagi hendak-lah di-benarkan memileki tanah dalam ranchangan luar bandar—fringe alienation. Dan ada juga rungutan² yang saya di-minta rayukan dari sa-bilangan orang² yang akan bersara dalam clerical service dan juga lain² jawatan supaya urusan penchen mereka² ini di-uruskan dengan lichen oleh sebab saya di-beritahu dua tiga orang yang telah datang berjumpa dengan saya yang mengatakan mereka telah di-penchenkan tetapi tidak mendapat wang sagu hati-nya dan penchen-nya sampai empat lima bulan kemudian. Maka kedudukan mereka ini sangat-lah menyedehkan kerana gaji-nya ta' ada, penchen pun ta' ada. Jadi terpaksa-lah mereka menjual barang² harta dan sa-bagai-nya untuk menunggu mendapat penchen. Sepatut-nya Pejabat F.E.O. ini boleh-lah mengelolakan jikalau sa-saorang

pegawai itu hendak bersara tiga empat bulan lagi sa-belum ia bersara di-uruskan segala wang-nya—penchen-nya yang dia telah tamat kerja dalam pejabat Kerajaan.

Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee (Batu Pahat Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap sedikit dalam perkara Office Boy seperti yang tersebut dalam Item (22). Saya dapati di-mana² pejabat ada Peon dan ada Office Boy. Office Boy ini biasa-nya mereka bekerja sampai umur-nya 21 tahun, dan dalam masa ini di-kehendaki mereka itu belajar. Mereka itu kadang² telah lulus L.C.E. maka patut-nya mereka itu di-tukarkan ka-pejabat lain sa-kira-nya ada kebolehan. Tetapi sa-panjang yang saya tahu Office Boy ini tidak dapat di-tukar ka-pejabat lain, dan bila Office Boy ini sampai umur-nya 21 tahun terpaksa-lah di-berhentikan.

Pada pendapat saya Office Boy ini patut di-tukar nama-nya kepada Peon kechuali Office Boy ini dapat satu jawatan yang lain, seperti Postman atau jawatan yang lebih tinggi daripada Office Boy. Ini-lah pendapat saya.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin mendatangkan satu tegoran yang ikhlas terhadap Federation Establishment Office. Saya tahu pejabat ini ada-lah bertanggung-jawab mengenai satu perkara yang tetap ia-itu menetapkan tangga gaji bagi tiap² perkhidmatan seluruh pejabat. Sa-kira-nya kita semak tangga gaji yang ada sekarang ini kita dapati berjumlah sabanyak 112. Jadi saya harap kepada pejabat yang bertanggung-jawab ini supaya dapat mengurangkan lagi tangga gaji yang banyak itu, dan bilangan-nya di-kechilkan. Jika kita semak dalam Appendix E ada perbezaan yang terlampau sedikit sangat, patut-lah di-kechilkan keseluruhannya supaya di-kurangkan. Saya lihat dalam Division III daripada Class 1 sampai 51 perbezaan-nya tidak begitu jauh.

Jadi elok dan molek sangat-lah pejabat ini berunding dengan Whitley Council khas-nya supaya dapat menge-

chilkan bilangan tangga gaji itu, dan dengan ini tentu-lah pekerja yang berkhidmat dalam seluruh pejabat itu merasa puas hati, dan tidak berasa iri hati dan chemburu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Pengerusi, dalam bahagian F.E.O. ini saya suka minta penjelasan kepada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan Chinese Language School. Jadi khas untuk bahasa Tionghua. Kenapa tidak ada bahasa² lain, mithal-nya, Tamil Language School atau Malay Language School untuk bahagian ini. Jadi harus barangkali ada satu² kepentingan yang teristimewa untuk bahasa Tionghua ini maka khas di-adakan Chinese Language School dalam bahagian ini. Sebab saya merasa kalau-lah kegunaan sekolah ini untuk pehak pegawai² yang mempelajari bahasa Tionghua ini bagi kepentingan jawatan yang diperlukan, mithal-nya perhubungan per-ekonomian dengan negeri China, kenapa maka tidak di-adakan pula bahasa Tamil kalau sa-kira-nya bagi keperluan pegawai² kita untuk kepentingan per-ekonomian atau perhubungan yang lain kepada negara India dan juga untuk pegawai saudara bangsa asing yang ada dalam bahagian ini supaya lebeh mahir dan memperdalamkan bahasa Melayu-nya? Jadi saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong kuat berhubung dengan hal Office Boys sa-bagaimana yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam. Kalau saya tidak salah pada tahun yang lalu saya ada membawa soal ini dalam Dewan ini. Saya memang meminta fikiran Dewan ini terhadap anak kita yang menjadi Office Boy itu. Kalau saya tidak salah, Kerajaan sekarang ada memberi kemudahan bagi mereka itu untuk menambah pelajaran-nya dalam bahasa Inggeris dan lain² di-waktu malam. Saya harap mereka yang ada mempunyai kebolehan untuk dalam lapangan yang lain babaru-lah mereka itu di-pindahkan ka-jawatan lain, mithal-nya menjadi Telephone Opera-

tor, Postman, mengikut kebolehan anak kita itu. Dan jangan-lah mereka di-lepaskan sa-sudah berumur 21 tahun. Sebab ada di-antara mereka ini telah ada mempunyai isteri dan anak. Bagaimana-kah pemuda kita yang maseh berumur rumaja itu yang telah mempunyai tanggungan kita berhentikan daripada jawatan-nya? Jadi saya harap kewajipan dan pekerjaan mereka itu terus di-jadikan Peon sa-bagaimana yang di-minta oleh Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam tadi. Dan kalau mereka mempunyai kebolehan lebeh daripada Peon babaru-lah di-pindahkan ka-jawatan yang lain. Jangan-lah Kerajaan hendak-nya melakukan sa-bagaimana yang sudah apabila sudah sampai umur-nya 21 maka mereka itu di-lepaskan daripada jawatan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab pandangan Yang Berhormat dari Temerloh berkenaan dengan jawatan clerical service dan juga berkenaan dengan kehendak² mereka itu mempunyai tanah sa-belum bersara. Saya faham jawatan General Clerical Service (G.C.S.) ini tidak begitu menarek hati kepada pemuda² kita, kerana pekerjaan itu sentiasa dalam pejabat sahaja, dan tidak dapat peluang hendak bekerja di-luar. Tetapi ini pekerjaan mustahak, bagaimana pun terpaksa di-adakan pegawai G.C.S. ini.

Berkenaan dengan jawatan Higher Division, Higher Executive Grade dan Executive Grade ini ia-lah scheme yang baharu; berlainan daripada G.C.S. Scheme, dan tujuan-nya hendak memberi peluang kepada pegawai² dalam Division II bagi memasuki Division I, dan tentu-lah tidak hendak di-hadkan kepada pegawai² dalam G.C.S. sahaja. Akan tetapi, saya di-beritahu bahawa Higher Executive Grade sekarang ini sedang di-semak sa-mula, dan satu scheme baharu akan di-chadangkan.

Berkenaan dengan kehendak kerani² mempunyai tanah, pada masa ini, bagi sementara ini Kerajaan dalam Rancangan Luar Bandar terpaksa-lah mengutamakan orang² yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah untuk kehidupan

mereka itu. Ini hanya-lah dasar bagi sementara. Dan apabila orang² yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah bagi kehidupan mereka itu telah di-puaskan kehendak² mereka itu, tentu-lah dapat di-buka sa-mula buku² permintaan di-Pejabat Tanah, dan peluang akan di-beri kepada semua orang bagi memileki tanah. Akan tetapi, pada masa ini tidak ada galangan bagi mereka itu memileki tanah untuk membuat rumah. Dan saya perchaya kepada mereka yang berkehendakkan tanah untuk membuat rumah tentu-lah Kerajaan Negeri dapat memberi pertolongan.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soalan daripada Yang Berhormat dari Bachok fasal tidak di-berikan latehan kepada kerani² di-atas hal kira² atau pun Financial Procedure. Jadi, ini ada-lah di-beri kepada State Financial Officer sahaja. Nampak-nya untuk mendapat pekerjaan ini kira-nya dapat di-besarkan lagi supaya di-berikan latehan ini kepada kerani², ini boleh-lah di-timbangan.

Dan juga berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu Pahat Dalam dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun berkenaan dengan Office Boy. Chadangan di-adakan Office Boy ini terutama-nya ia-lah hendak memberi peluang kepada budak² yang umur-nya maseh muda supaya di-berikan pelajaran dan dalam hubungan pelajaran-nya itu Kerajaan bantu pula dengan wang. Jadi, apabila budak² Office Boy ini telah lulus dalam L.C.E. di-berikan kepada-nya sa-boleh²-nya seperti jawatan yang berpatutan dengan pelajaran-nya. Dan budak² yang tidak lulus sa-tengah² ketua pejabat mencharikan kerja yang munasabah pada fikiran-nya, apabila dia chukup umur dan apabila dia lepas daripada jawatan Office Boy. Jadi, Kerajaan tidak beri kerja kepada mereka² yang sudah lebeh umur kerana tujuan-nya hendak memberi peluang kepada anak² yang lain. Dan juga sabagai Office Boy apabila umur-nya sudah chukup tidak dapat gaji apabila mereka besara. Jadi, sa-boleh²-nya Kerajaan menasihatkan budak² ini

supaya berusaha dengan sunggo²h belajar sa-belah petang. Kerajaan bagi peluang belajar dan memberikan bantuan wang ringgit kepada mereka.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Seberang Utara minta saya menambahkan gaji dan mengurangkan orang² bekerja. Saya ingat kalau saya tidak silap, hari ini ada beberapa scheme ia-itu-lah dari kelas 1 sampai kelas 5 patut di-kurangkan salary kesemua-nya ini. Jadi, perkara ini ada-lah di-dalam timbangan. Fasal bahasa China, bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Dungun itu salah faham. Apa yang di-kehendaki ia-lah sekolah bahasa China ini di-adakan untuk pegawai² Polis dan juga telah di-untukan mana² pegawai M.C.S. yang hendak belajar bahasa China yang senang umpama-nya bahasa Hokkien supaya dapat mereka itu membuat kerja² mereka dan berchap dengan orang² China yang tidak faham bahasa Melayu. Bukan-lah tujuan pegawai² ini hendak mempunyai bahasa China yang tinggi chuma dalam satu bahasa sahaja. Berkenaan dengan fasal apa tidak di-adakan Sekolah Melayu atau pun di-pereksa di-dalam bahasa Kebangsaan kepada darjah yang di-fikirkan munasabah. Memang hal ini pada satu masa dahulu Kerajaan telah mengeluarkan kenyataan itu. Itu-lah, sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10,362,310 for Head 8 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 9—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure under Head 9, Keeper of Public Records, totalling \$100,491 be approved.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak bertanya lumpatan dalam Item ini pembayaran-nya dahulu kepada Keeper of Public Records sendiri tetapi dalam tahun ini melumpat pula pembayaran wang-nya daripada Museums. Saya ta' tahu-lah bagaimana sebab-nya boleh menjadi begitu dan saya ta' tahu

s-saorang yang menjalankan kerja boleh melompat dari satu tempat ka-satu tempt.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Item (1) Keeper of Public Records chuma di-untokan \$10. Saya di-fahamkan ada-lah jawatan itu sangat penting sa-kali untuk menyimpan segala rahsia² negeri ini maka tentu-lah berkehendakkan orang yang chekap. Pada masa yang lalu jawatan ini di-pegang oleh sa-orang pegawai Expatriate. Jadi, saya berharap patut-lah, dan sudah sampai masa-nya, jika jawatan itu di-adakan juga, hendak-lah di-berikan kapada anak² tempatan memegang jawatan yang sangat penting itu, ia-itu menyimpan segala rahsia² Kerajaan kita.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan-nya di-asingkan Keeper of Public Records dengan Museums ia-lah kerana jawatan-nya. Saya telah menchari sa-orang yang bukan Expatriate Officer untuk menyimpan hal-ehwal Public Records ini tetapi sampai hari ini belum dapat lagi orang itu. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah di-adakan Token Vote. Sekarang ini ada dua orang assistant—perchubaaan Keeper of Public Records dan pegawai² ini telah pun di-hantar bagi mengambil Diploma—Krusus dalam Record Keeping di-Central Indian Archives.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$100,491 for Head 9 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 10—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 10, Museums, totalling \$182,278, be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$182,278 for Head 10 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 11—

The Prime Minister: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 11, Statistics, totalling \$1,014,326, be approved.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,014,326 for Head 11 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Head 12—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Head 12, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, totalling \$15,426,674, be approved.

Sir, I informed the House at the last Budget Meeting that the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives would become a fully integrated Ministry in 1961 with its Departments after integration becoming Divisions of the Ministry. The process of integration, which started from the beginning of 1961, was completed by the middle of 1961 when the four new blocks of office buildings were ready. The Ministry has from the date of full integration been operating smoothly, though a higher state of efficiency could be expected if all the senior posts in the Ministry and Divisions had been filled from that date. Unfortunately, some of such senior posts are still vacant.

The total estimated annually recurrent expenditures for my Ministry in 1962 will be \$15,426,674 which is \$562,818 more than the estimated annually recurrent expenditures for 1961. The estimated expenditures for 1962 will provide for 208 additional posts for the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives for 1962 above those of 1961.

In order to avoid a repetition I do not propose to speak at length on the Ordinary Estimates, 1962 as the need for the increase of staff and other charges annually recurrent expenditures for 1962 could be understood

from my long speech last year when I introduced the Development Estimates for my Ministry for 1961 and from my speech during this Budget Meeting when I shall introduce the Development Estimates 1962 for my Ministry. I shall instead touch only on some of the important changes in the Ordinary Estimates for 1962.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE CENSUS: The Agriculture Census Commission is expected to complete its work this year and this will provide the first comprehensive statistical description of the country's agricultural resources. The work of the Agriculture Census Commission in 1961 was mainly confined to the processing and analysis of the census data. Six preliminary reports have been published so far. The processing of the data will continue in 1962 and an overall provision of \$227,254 which is nearly \$200,000 less than the provision in 1961, is being asked for in 1962 to meet the cost of personnel and administration of the Division.

RESETTLEMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES' DIVISION: The Ordinary Estimates of Resettlement of Special Constables' Division shows a decrease of \$449,209 in its expenditure for 1962 compared to those of 1961. The main reductions are in respect of sub-heads. "Benefits-in-kind for Special Constabulary" and "Rehabilitation Loan for Special Constabulary". The Personal Emoluments also show a reduction of \$14,029. This reduction is due mainly to the closing down of the office of Resettlement Officer Special Constables, Negri Sembilan/Malacca. The work of this office will be covered by Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur and its closure would not cause any hardship to the ex-SCs, as the two Investigating Officers in these States will continue in service. The last batch of Special Constables was discharged in December, 1960. In spite of efforts being made to rehabilitate them in civil life, mainly in the form of giving them rehabilitation grant to develop land given to them by State Governments or Rehabilitation

Loans for the construction of houses or for some small business in the Kampong or for some other approved purposes, there are still a number of ex-SCs to be rehabilitated. On October 31, 1961, there were still 412 ex-Special Constables waiting for their applications for land to be approved by various District Officers and 37 ex-Special Constables waiting for their rehabilitation loans. It is hoped that with the co-operation of all District Officers all these pending applications will be cleared by the end of 1962.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE: The major change in the organisation of the Division of Agriculture is that, as from January 1, 1962, the College of Agriculture which has hitherto been under the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives will be run by the new Council of the College of Agriculture which comprises representatives from the Government, the University and other organisations. Members will be aware that the College of Agriculture originally known as the School of Agriculture, has been under the Department of Agriculture since its inception, and under my Ministry when this Ministry was created. The transfer of the College away from the Ministry does not mean that the Ministry will sever its connection with the College. My Ministry is responsible for agriculture development in the country and will continue to take a very great interest in the College. The College has established an excellent record of service to agriculture and the development of the country and there is not the slightest doubt that the College, which is one of the oldest technical institutions in Malaya, will continue under the new Authority to give the service that is so vital to the economic well-being of this country.

The College will from 1962 onwards be financed from annual subvention from the Ministry of Education, but due to the fact that the decision to hand over the College to the new Authority of the University was made after the preparation of the estimates for 1962, the estimates in front of

Honourable Members still shows as if the College in 1962 would continue to be run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. In 1962, the Ministry will only use the portion of the provision for Agricultural Schools. Honourable Members are aware that these Agricultural Schools provide the in-service training for the Junior Agricultural Assistants of the Division of Agriculture and although the College is transferred to the new Council, the Schools of Agriculture will continue to be run by my Ministry.

Provisions sought for the Division of Agriculture under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges Annually Recurrent show an increase over those approved for 1961. The increase in Personal Emoluments provision is due to the normal increments and also to the increase in the number of staff, which is necessary in order to carry out the development programme and the increased services required of the Division. There is an urgent need to diversify Malayan agriculture and to achieve this, increased research work is essential. This research is the responsibility of my Ministry and the bulk of our Development Plan is directed towards research. Hence the staff increases are largely in the Research and Agronomy Branches which undertakes these investigations. The new posts for technical officers included for 1962 are:

- 1 Botanist
- 1 Entomologist
- 1 Plant Pathologist
- 2 Agricultural Assistants
- 22 Laboratory Assistants
- 12 Junior Laboratory Assistants
- 15 Junior Agricultural Assistants
- 7 Laboratory Attendants, and the ancillary clerical and computing staff.

Under the Annually Recurrent Expenditure a very modest increase of \$43,650 over the 1961 provision is inserted. This is due to increase in provision sought for transport and

travelling as a result of increased staff and also the increased expenditure envisaged for the Research and the Agronomy Branches and also the Publications Branch.

Provisions under Special Expenditure of \$97,892 as against \$126,396 approved for 1961 are required for special items which are not provided for under Development Fund.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION DIVISION: Under Personal Emoluments, the need has existed for some time for the permanent post of Chief Mechanical Engineer, an increase in the Senior Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, Superscale H, Senior Storekeeper and the Storekeeper, Timescale posts and with the Development Plan the approval of these posts is an urgent necessity. There is a permanent need for these posts arising out of commitments accepted for construction and maintenance and operation thereafter.

With the increasing importance in Hydrology and Water Resources Development, there is a very real need for a Technical Assistant, Superscale, and one post of Technical Assistant, Special Grade, to supervise and correlate reports from States on rainfall data.

The following posts approved on a temporary basis 1961 are now required on a permanent basis:—

Technical Assistant,		
Timescale	...	3 posts
Technician	...	4 ..
Chargeman, Grade I	...	2 ..
Chargeman, Grade II	...	5 ..

The need for these additional posts is directly due to the implementation of the Development Plan and to commitments arising from it post 1965.

Under Sub-head 25, "Apparatus, Instruments and Drawing Materials", the increase of \$2,000 over last year is necessary to meet the costs of increased quantities of photographic and printing materials for production of plans and working drawings in connection with Development Plan.

Additional funds for Sub-head 32, "Surveys and Investigations" are required to meet additional commitments for the survey of areas covered by schemes in the Development Plan.

Sub-head 33, "Transport and Travelling" is increased by \$3,000 for more travelling by staff to supervise the larger number of projects.

Sub-head 36, "Maintenance of Office Furniture" is a new item, required to meet cost of repairs to furniture at all Federal offices of the Division.

VETERINARY DIVISION: The position of the Veterinary Division has been somewhat consolidated during 1961 and for 1962 special emphasis is being made for increased activity in the rural areas particularly in encouraging and awakening the rural population to the rearing of poultry and livestock in large numbers.

Poultry and livestock can only be profitably produced if losses from diseases are kept to the minimum. As such, Disease Investigation and Control is very important and in the 1962 Estimates, provision has been made to increase the personnel in the Research Section of the Veterinary Division. The increase in personnel would substantially help to produce more vaccines for the prevention of diseases particularly of poultry and cattle. The increase in personnel would also help in carrying out investigations into disease problems affecting the livestock industry. The production of vaccines needs more equipment and provision has been made to purchase these.

With the rapid development of the livestock industry specialised officers are urgently required in the various fields of animal husbandry and the Division has made provision for a number of serving officers to proceed on study leave for specialisation. Officers from the Research Section, too, would be sent abroad for further training.

Fully realising the need for a greater strength of junior veterinary personnel

to help in the control of diseases of poultry and livestock and also to help in the development of the livestock industry, particularly in certain rural areas which have so far not been touched, a bid has been made for seven extra Veterinary Assistants and seven Veterinary Attendants. Honourable Members would see from the Estimates that the House is asked to approve only temporary posts for the purpose and it is hoped possible to fill these temporary posts early this year.

Constant vigil over the introduction of foreign diseases is being maintained.

The year 1961 has been a very promising one for the livestock industry. Large poultry farms have sprung up throughout the country and more ra'ayats than ever before have taken to large-scale poultry keeping. Big pig farms too have sprung up and the Federation is now not only self-sufficient in its fresh pork requirements but exports some to its neighbours. Goat keeping on a larger scale is now being practised. The livestock industry is therefore entering 1962 with great promise and the ending of the Emergency and the emphasis in rural development should be major factors which will help to boost production of all classes of livestock and poultry within the Federation.

FORESTRY DIVISION: The estimated expenditure for 1962 follows closely the estimates of 1961. The overall increase comes to \$22,044.

In the field of Forestry, two new Deputy Conservator of Forests in training have been entered as two scholarship holders are expected to return from overseas during 1962.

In the field of Research, there are four new Division One posts of two Assistant Silviculturist, one Assistant Entomologist and one Timber Research Officer, five new Division Three posts—one Operator (Punch Cards), one Technician, One Junior Technician, one Typist and one clerk S.C.S. (Higher Division) and one Temporary Technician. These increases in Divi-

sion One and Three staff are necessary to make full use of existing staff.

Personal Emoluments and Annually Recurrent have increased by \$12,994 and \$9,850 respectively being required for the new appointments and to cover the increased wages due to revision of salaries of Daily-rated employees during 1960 which was not included in 1961 Estimates.

The Timber Research Section has devised a simple apparatus which is expected to speed up computing of data on strength properties of the numerous timber species in the country. A "Manual of Timber Design" will be ready early this year and this will help architects and builders considerably to choose and use more Malayan timbers. Pre-fabricated low-cost timber houses designed by the Forestry Division are now being produced commercially in restricted numbers by the Division. The popularity of these houses is increasing tremendously and they are playing a very useful part in Development Schemes.

Work on reclamation of degraded land continues steadily and experiments are continuing on quick growing timber species which are showing promise.

A comparatively new industry, the timber preservation industry, is fast taking its rightful place in the country and it is hoped to introduce legislation this year to control preservation, to ensure that the public gets correctly treated timber.

Timber exports which touched a record peak in 1960 appear to have every chance of maintaining its high level during 1961 in spite of some drawbacks. New markets, particularly in Europe, are being developed.

The sawmilling industry is expected to progress with efficiency as a result of the study and report made by a Colombo Plan Expert on the subject.

DIVISION OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT: The total Annually Recurrent Expenditures for the Division for 1962 will be \$2,899,214 or \$277,599 more

than the voted provision for 1961. This increase from 1961 to 1962 by nearly ten per cent might appear at first sight to be high. But when we consider the present rapid expansion of the Co-operative movement in this country and the necessary role that has to be played by Government to ensure the success of these societies namely in auditing, inspecting and supervising the societies on the ground and in planning and promoting new ventures it will be appreciated that the Division is inadequately staffed to meet its commitments for 1962 properly. At the end of 1960, there were 2,650 societies on the register and some 500 societies under formation with a working capital of \$120 million and by the beginning of this year, there were 2,800 societies on the register and some 600 societies under formation with a total working capital of over \$130 million. My Ministry will continue to expand the movement until it reaches the stage when it will affect the economic life of most people in the country and have a beneficial influence on the national economy of the country as a whole. One of the main objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan is to improve the levels of economic and social well-being of the rural people from the maximum utilisation of their lands; and the part to be played by the Co-operative movements in pursuing this national objective is to bring about through Co-operative marketing a reduction in the prices of goods they need and raising the price of their produce. If the development programme for the maximum production from land is not supplemented by substantial reduction in prices of goods they need and corresponding increase in prices paid for their produce, the full effects of policies favourable to increasing farm production and rural prosperity will not be achieved.

To enable the Co-operative Division to carry out its duties more satisfactorily, I am happy to state that the establishment of the Division is being further strengthened this year. Not only are the senior grades being strengthened but also the field staff of the Division

is being expanded. The Estimates provide for an increase of 25 posts in 1962 over those of 1961. In my opinion even this increase in the establishment of the Division will not adequately meet the demand from the rural people for the services of the Division in the development of the movement. This, I must admit, is a healthy sign. Since 1957, the expansion of the movement and the intensification of the activities of the societies have been consistently keeping ahead of the corresponding increase in the Division's establishment. It goes to show the immeasurable faith and support that the people, particularly the rural people, have and are giving to the Co-operative movement—an instrument which has proved beyond all doubt to be the only acceptable and available means for their economic uplift. It also shows the wide scope that exists at present for the expansion of the movement. Such expansion has brought about not only the need for more co-operative officers but also audit clerks who are necessary for carrying out the statutory obligations in the Co-operative Societies Ordinance that the accounts of each society must be audited annually. Fifty-four posts of the Audit Clerks in the Estimates are at present vacant and it is hoped to be able to get these posts filled as early as possible during the current year. In order to cope with the work of auditing the accounts of Co-operative societies the Ministry is encouraging societies to employ approved private auditors to audit their accounts.

My Ministry will continue to meet the demands of the people and will expand the movement to a size and stature that it can speedily improve the present unfavourable economic systems of credit, marketing, processing and supply that prevails in the rural areas. Much has already been achieved but there is a lot more to be done. With the funds available in the Estimates for the Division, I am confident that a good deal can be achieved for the welfare and happiness of the rural people through co-operative efforts.

FISHERIES DIVISION: The Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure for 1962 of the Fisheries Division provide for an increase of \$110,632 over the sum approved in the Estimates for 1961. The Fisheries Division is now one of the most rapidly expanding Divisions of the Ministry, and this is necessary in view of the expanding duties that the Division is undertaking in the normal course of its expansion and also in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Development projects. In 1962 the Division will be setting up zonal offices in Johore, Perak and Selangor while district offices have been proposed for a number of fishing centres around the coast. This breaking down of the zones into smaller administrative units will ensure full and undivided attention to administrative and development problems of each State.

More attention has perhaps been focussed on the staff requirements of the Research Branch than on any other sector of the Fisheries Division. Provision has been made for an increase in the number of Research Officers from 3 to 6 to undertake a more comprehensive programme of research into such topics as the biology of important Malayan fishes, the Malayan cockle, the prawn fisheries, chemical studies of salt-fish deterioration and oceanographic studies. A \$100,000 programme for technological research covering salt-fish preservation, refrigeration and freezing techniques, fish meal processing, fish canning and net preservation is now being implemented in stages, and it would not therefore be necessary for me to elaborate on the urgency of the need for additional senior research officers and also supporting junior staff.

I would like to inform the Honourable Members that tender for a 250-ton tuna training vessel for the Marine Fisheries School, Glugor, will shortly be awarded and that the vessel is expected to be completed in late 1962. Provision has been made in the Division's Estimates for crewing of the new vessel, for maintenance charges

and also for recruitment of a Tuna Fishing Expert under Colombo Plan. I feel confident that the Honourable Members of the House will appreciate the importance of our programme for training in tuna fishing not only in expanding the scope of the overall training scheme in the two Marine Fisheries Schools in the country, but also its importance to Malaya's Fisheries development in the future. It is my contention that the benefits to be derived from this tuna-fishing training scheme are long-term and of vital importance. I give so much emphasis to this point because this project is essentially a long-term investment, and though what we achieve from this training scheme may not be very conspicuous it nonetheless will have a tremendous influence on the rate of progress in the industry.

The first year of the Second Five-Year Plan has seen the completion of several of the Division's development projects, and provision has therefore been made to provide for maintenance of many of the new schemes. The two Marine Fisheries Schools in the country, one in Glugor, Penang and the other in Kuala Trengganu have been completed and are now functioning. Fish landing jetties are being built in Kemaman, Dungun, Tumpat, Kuala Linggi and Telok Gedong, while navigational lights have been set up at a number of important fish landing centres in the country. New halting bungalows have been erected on Pulau Redang and Pulau Tioman, both off the East Coast, at Kuala Muda, (Province Wellesley) and Telok Kumbar (Penang). In freshwater fisheries, the \$141,900 Regional Fry Breeding Station at Kuala Kangsar has been completed while land for a station at Bukit Tinggi (Pahang) has been acquired. I might mention here that the number of fish-dry distribution by the Fisheries Division increased from 36,249 fry in 1957, to 269,337 in 1960. In 1961 between January and October alone, a total of 413,553 fry were distributed to fish farmers in the country. Work on a \$112,000 Brackish Water and Shellfish Experimental

Station in Panchor, Perak, is also scheduled to start early this year.

Honourable Members will no doubt realise the importance of Government participation in fisheries development. In this connection the setting up of the refrigeration depots supplied by Canada under Colombo Plan Aid for the East Coast, will be a particularly significant step towards improving the distribution and marketing of fish, and provision has been made for the recruitment of 8 officers to serve as managers of the depots. Honourable Members will no doubt agree that an increase in the resources at the disposal of the Division is quite imperative for more intensified development work, and I hope they will therefore lend their support to the increases sought in the Estimates for 1962.

I would like, Sir, finally, to assure the House that the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives will continue to work more vigorously in 1962 to achieve the National Development objective of improving the economic and social conditions of the rural people.

Sir, I beg to move.

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengucapkan berbanyak terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang telah menerangkan berkenaan dengan Kementerian-nya dengan ranchangan Research ikan, hutan, tanam²an dan sa-bagai-nya. Saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Research di-sini dalam Kepala 12, cheraian (iii) di-dalam nombor 95. Dahulu pada masa budget tahun yang sudah saya telah bangkitkan berkenaan dengan Research yang perlu di-adakan bahagian tanam²an dan tumbuh²an dalam negeri ini ia-lah yang berupa Harbarium. Kerana kita tahu kalau Tanah Melayu kita ini ada banyak tumbuh²an maka perlu-lah di-adakan tempat simpanan contoh bagi tumbuh²an ini dari satu masa ka-satu masa sa-bagaimana yang sudah di-sebutkan dalam surat khabar tempoh hari ia-itu ada value ikonomi-nya. Jadi,

di-sini nombor 95 (iii) ada menyebutkan Botanists saya hendak tahu sampai ka-mana-kah telah di-jalankan berkenaan dengan tanaman² atau pun yang berupa Herbarium yang sudah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini. Dan jika perkara ini belum lagi di-jalankan sa-bagaimana chadangan yang saya telah kemukakan tahun sudah saya harap perkara ini dapat ka-istimewaan supaya satu Herbarium yang lengkap di-adakan dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa bangga kepada peruntukan wang yang banyak lebih kurang satu million sa-tengah di-berikan kepada Kementerian ini untuk membangunkan taraf hidup orang² di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Dan saya perchaya kita ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu berasa gumbira atas usaha² dengan wang yang begitu banyak yang telah di-adakan. Dalam pada itu juga saya suka memberi sedikit pandangan dalam hal Drainage and Irrigation. Dalam jabatan ini, dalam negeri saya tentulah alasan² kerana hendak menjalankan ranchangan yang besar mengadakan Drinage and Irrigation sangat susah oleh kerana kedudukan negeri saya itu. Tetapi dalam padangan saya dapat juga Kementerian ini memberikan pertolongan kepada negeri saya ia-itu dengan mengadakan inundation Irrigation Scheme di-mana tiap² tahun negeri saya mengalami ayer bah; oleh kerana ayer ini boleh di-takong dan di-gunakan kepada perusahaan² bertanam padi. Sebab sudah menjadi kelaziman di-negeri² pantai timor ia-itu pada tiap² tahun ada mendapat ayer bah yang banyak. Jadi, dengan chara² ini saya perchaya-lah pengeluaran padi bagi negeri Pahang akan berlebeh² lagi. Pada masa ini chara yang sa-macham ini juga di-usahakan oleh pejabat ini tetapi belum-lah lagi dapat besaran². Dalam kawasan saya ada dua tiga ranchangan telah di-jalankan dan di-harap akan di-buat banyak lagi pada tahun ini.

Bersambung saya kepada bahagian ternakan, di-negeri Pahang, ia-itu pantai yang luas dan banyak kawasan² tanah yang besar tidak di-gunakan

untuk di-tanam apa². Saya perchaya tempat² ini dapat Menteri Yang Berhormat ini membuatkan perusahaan² ternakan besar²an seperti binatang²—lembu, dan kerbau, sebab apa, negeri kita pada masa ini ekonomi orang² kampong tidak lagi boleh di-jalankan seperti mana dahulu orang kampong membuat sedikit itu sedikit ini pada hal pada masa ini perusahaan² besarlah akan menjamin kehidupan ra'ayat jelata. Jadi, saya perchaya macham negeri Pahang daerah Rompin, Pontian, Pekan dan sa-terus-nya banyak tanah² rata tanah² tidak berguna, dapat di-galakkan atau di-berikan kepada ra'ayat memelihara kerbau dan lembu dengan besar²an. Saya berasa besar hati mendengar ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi ia-itu dia akan menghantar sa-bahagian daripada pegawai² keluar negeri untuk mendapatkan pengetahuan dalam hal ternakan ini. Dan saya berharap peluang² di-berikan juga kepada bukan sahaja kepada pegawai² tinggi bahkan kepada pegawai² yang bertanggungjawab seperti Veterinary Assistant. Sebab mereka ini-lah yang paling rapat dengan kerja² itu dan berganding rapat dengan ra'ayat. Jika sa-kira-nya peluang ini di-berikan kepada mereka² ini saya perchaya perusahaan² ternakan kerbau lembu dapat-lah mereka² itu menyiasat dan menunjukkan chara²-nya di-negeri² lain membuat perusahaan kepada ra'ayat negeri ini.

Saya juga menguchapkan terima kaseh kerana dalam bahagian Pullorum Eradication Scheme nampaknya kita telah lipat kali gandakan pegawai² yang akan menguruskan kerja² pada tahun ini dan kita berharap mendapat kejayaan yang besar.

Dalam bahagian Co-operative ia-itu Co-operative Marketing Officers, saya suka memberi kenyataan bahawa dalam negeri Pahang khas-nya dalam kawasan saya ada beberapa ranchangan tanah FLDA di-mana Kerajaan sedang membuat satu ranchangan perchubuan seperti di-Lembah Bilut, di-Kampong Awa, di-Sungai Ketam dan juga di-Jalan Jerantut. Dalam pengalaman saya yang sudah² seperti di-Lembah

Belut ra'ayat telah dapat mengeluarkan bahan² tetapi yang muskilkan saya bahan² itu tidak dapat dipasarkan di-daerah² itu oleh sebab Kementerian ini tidak dapat mengadakan pasaran bagi bahan² yang dikeluarkan oleh petani² ini.

Mr. Speaker: Order! order! Time is up.

House resumes.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee of Supply which has been considering the Supply Bill, 1962 has progressed up to Head 11 of the Schedule of the Bill.

The House will now stand adjourned to 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.