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Thursday
9th July, 1964

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

**FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 9th July, 1964

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development and Minister of Lands and Mines, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, 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. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Lands and Mines, ENCHE' MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

- The Honourable the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasar Mas Hulu).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ O. K. K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johore Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

The Honourable ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HO SEE BENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' JOE MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.
(Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOORDIN BIN MASTAN, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K.
(Kuala Langat).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Sungei Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHEN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LING BENG SIEW (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMED KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.M.J.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ DR NG KAM POH (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSHOUSING SCHEME FOR
SARAWAK

1. Enche' Tan Tsak Yu (Sarawak) asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing whether Government has any scheme to relieve the acute shortage of housing in the urban areas, particularly for the low-income groups, in Sarawak.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Sir, the formation of a separate Ministry to deal with public housing is a clear indication of Government's earnest desire to intensify and expand the low-cost housing programme in Malaysia.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO
SCHOOLS

(Distribution of Funds by Ministers)

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) asks the Minister of Education to state the amount of money distributed by the Minister of Finance and other Ministers under the recent "CRASH

PROGRAMME" of assisting schools with capital grants, giving the reasons for such method of distribution.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that it has been fully discussed and crashed many things other than this Crash Programme, I wish to withdraw it.

COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOLS—PLAN

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state his plan, if any, for the Comprehensive Secondary Schools.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semenjak Kerajaan membuat keputusan berkenaan dengan perkara ini, Kementerian saya telah memberi keutamaan menimbangkan dan mengator semua aspek pelaksanaan Sekolah Menengah Beranika Jurusan itu.

Sukatan pelajaran dan kursus pengajian ada-lah hampir siap, ranchangan latehan guru di-Maktab² Perguruan dan juga Pusat² Latehan Daerah ada-lah sedang di-selenggarakan, dan bakal guru² akan di-ambil tidak berapa lama lagi. Benaan bilek² darjah tambahan/sekolah² tambahan untuk menempatkan murid² yang lebeh ramai akan di-mulakan tidak berapa lama lagi.

Saya suka memberi akuan kepada Yang Berhormat yang Kementerian saya akan terus mengambil segala langkah untuk menentukan yang tiap² orang kanak² yang belajar pada tahun ini dalam Darjah Enam di-Sekolah² Bantuan Penoh akan di-beri tempat di-Sekolah Beranika Jurusan itu pada tahun 1965, jika ia berkehendakkan.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Minister has just given us a reply that he has in mind the increase of students, the increase of teachers, and the increase of buildings. He has made general statements, Sir. May I, Mr Speaker, Sir, refer to the latest figures provided by the Minister on page 27 of the Written Answers. According to the figures that he has supplied to the questions that I have

asked, it is stated that in 1963 the number of pupils who sat for the M.S.S.E. was 115,207. Of this, only 34,641 passed in all the streams, leaving 70,566 who failed. Assuming that 20,000 can be accommodated in the Sekolah² Lanjutan Kebangsaan, that leaves a total of 50,566 according to the 1963 figures. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, as all of us know in this House, these figures keep on mounting up. Consequently, may I draw the attention of the Minister that in 1965 he probably will have to have about 1,500 teachers and classes; in 1966 this will amount to 3,000, and in 1967 this will amount to 4,500, that is, assuming that these figures of normal increase remain static, which they do not. Can the Minister please enlighten the House as to what measures he has to cope with these instead of generalization?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun ini ada lebeh kurang 146,000 kanak² dalam semua sekolah² bantuan penoh di-Darjah² VI, dan ranchangan ada-lah di-buat bagi mengadakan tempat bagi semua kanak² yang sa-banyak 146,000 yang saya katakan dalam Darjah VI pada masa ini. Barangkali harus juga bagi permulaan kita terpaksa mengadakan double session ia-itu pagi dan petang bagi sekolah² ini, tetapi sa-bagaimana saya katakan ranchangan² ada-lah di-buat meliputi semua aspek bagi menentukan yang semua kanak² dalam Darjah VI pada masa ini akan di-beri tempat pada tahun hadapan.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is the intention to extend this comprehensive school system to the Borneo territories, particularly Sarawak.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Buat permulaan ini comprehensive school hanya-lah akan di-jalankan di-sini, ia-itu Malaya; tetapi jika sa-kira-nya Sabah dan Sarawak mengikut betul² dasar pelajaran kebangsaan kita, ini akan di-lanjutkan juga ka-sana pada satu masa yang akan datang.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, following on what the Minister has said, he has given us a little information by saying that we are going to have double sessions. I am not competent to comment on this reply with regard to the rest of the country, but certainly in Selangor. Perhaps, the Minister only knows too well that almost all schools have double sessions. All the schools that I am connected with have double sessions, and I see no evidence of new schools coming up to cater for this 50,000 increase—that is according to the 1963 figures—and most of them will be from Kuala Lumpur. Can the Minister please enlighten the House as to what particular measures there are for Kuala Lumpur, instead of saying, “double sessions, ranchangan²”, but I do not see any evidence of this.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sa-bagai Menteri Pelajaran telah memberi akuan kepada Yang Berhormat itu. Saya tidak-lah hendak menjawab lagi.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Do we understand from the Minister that the extension of this comprehensive school plan to Borneo territories is conditional upon the Borneo territories adopting the National system of education? Is he saying that it is not the national system of education that we are having?

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Dasar dan sistem Pelajaran yang di-jalankan di-sana ada-lah berlainan daripada dasar dan system kebangsaan yang di-ikuti di-sini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: In view of the fact that he says that Government has already abolished the M.S.S.E.E., Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination, what method has he for admission to these comprehensive schools, which I take it will accommodate academic, vocational and technical streams? What steps has this Ministry taken to divide the sheep from the goats.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Semua kanak² dalam Darjah VI pada masa ini akan di-beri belajar

di-comprehensive school dalam Tingkat I dan dia akan terus belajar sa-hingga sampai dalam Tingkat III. Apabila dia sampai pada Tingkat III baharu-lah di-adakan Pepereksaan Modified L.C.E. dan di-situ baharu-lah di-alirkan murid² ini kepada berbagai jurusan akedemik, teknikal, vokeshional, agriculture dan lain² lagi. Dan langkah² memang ada di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran bagi mengadakan pegawai² yang boleh memberi nasihat berkenaan dengan kebolehan dan *aptitude* sa-saorang murid itu apabila dia lepas daripada Tingkat III itu.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: This question of *nasihat* from Education Officers, I think, is a very ambiguous way of, as I said, to divide the sheep from the goats. As you know, I am only competent to speak for Kuala Lumpur. The premier secondary schools in Kuala Lumpur are the Victoria Institution, the Methodist Boys' School and the St. John's Institution and most of the primary school students in Standard VI will want to go to these schools.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid (Seberang Utara): Is the Honourable Member asking a supplementary question or is he making a statement?

Mr Speaker: Dia chuma menerangkan kepada Minister of Education dalam perkara yang berlaku itu, jadi boleh-lah sadikit.

Dato' Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of order 24 (4). Nampak-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hendak menggunakan ini sa-bagai bahan untuk berbincang, pada hal mengikut Standing Order 24 (4) mengatakan “Sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh di-jadikan helah hendak berbatah²”.

Mr Speaker: (*To Dr Tan Chee Khoon*) Standing Order 24 (4) states that a question shall not be made the pretext for a debate. It seems to me that your explanation is more or less a debate.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not trying to debate.

Mr Speaker: You can ask a supplementary question, but not make it into some sort of a debate.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am not trying to start a debate. I am trying to ask elucidation from the Minister in respect of the schools that I am competent to speak about. Before I was interrupted, I was going to ask how in Kuala Lumpur is he going to channel the students of the primary schools in Kuala Lumpur to the three premier secondary schools in Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: He should leave that to the Ministry of Education.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO POST-SCHOOL CERTIFICATE CLASSES

4. **Dr Tan Chee Khoon** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa sebabnya murid² yang baik kelulusan-nya dalam Peperiksaan Sijil Sekolah Cambridge Sa-berang Laut dan Peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak di-terima belajar dalam darjah P.S.C. pada hal murid² yang ta' baik kelulusan-nya di-terima.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu di-minta mengambil perhatian kepada Jawapan Bagi Soalan Bertulis No. 22. (Written Answers to Questions No. 22). Patutlah di-ketahui bahawa kebanyakan tempat² dalam kelas² Tingkatan Enam ada-lah di-isi pada awal tahun mengikut keputusan Peperiksaan Masok Tingkatan Enam. Apabila keputusan Sijil Persekolahan Cambridge/Sijil Pelajaran Persekutuan sampai pada lebeh kurang bulan Mach, perubahan kecil ada-lah di-buat dan hanya jika ada tempat kosong sahaja maka bolehlah murid² lain di-benarkan masuk. Tempat² kosong itu ada-lah juga di-isi mengikut kebolehan tiap² murid. Oleh yang demikian tidak-lah benar jika di-katakan bahawa murid² yang mendapat keputusan yang chemerlang di-dalam Peperiksaan Sijil Persekolahan Cambridge atau Sijil Pelajaran Persekutuan tidak di-berikan tempat.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that I have asked this

oral question and that I have also asked for written answers on page 51 of the Written Answers. I only wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that I for one know that there have been cases where there has been discrimination in admission to Form VI, either via the Entrance Examination or via the results of the F.M.C. or Senior Cambridge Examination.

BILL PRESENTED

THE NATIONAL SERVICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the National Service Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Education; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of this House.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of information—we do not appear to have received a copy of the Bill. I wonder whether a copy can be made available as soon as possible.

Mr Speaker: The Bill will be circulated to Honourable Members this evening.

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1) ESTIMATES, 1964

Order read for the resumption of consideration of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1964 (Cmd. 15 of 1964) in the Committee of the whole House (8th July, 1964).

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

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

Heads 137, 138, 139, 144, 171 and 172—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, with your permission I would like to take all the Heads—i.e. Heads 137, 138, 139, 144, 171 and 172—under my Ministry together. They total a sum of \$6,807,810.

Head 137—Roads and Bridges (Malaya)—

An additional sum of \$2,399,575 has been required to complete the original American Loan Development Fund Projects. The estimates for the loan application of \$30 million were prepared in 1959 and these were based purely on the length of a road or on the span of a bridge using the ruling average unit rate at that time. Since the approval of the loan detailed surveys and designs have been prepared and it had been found that the original estimates in some cases were low. In addition, in 1959 there had been certain wage and salary revisions and a general rise in the price of base materials and plants and spares. Although the provision shown in the Printed Estimates is \$2,670,000, the actual amount available was only \$607,719 due to virements approved before the Estimates were printed. It has been found possible to quote savings within the amount already appropriated under Sub-head 9 (i) Grants to States by virement and the House is asked to vote only a token sum of \$10.

Head 138—Water Supplies (Malaya)—

In 1962 the amount provided in the Federal Estimates was \$1 million, but only \$300,000 was actually drawn. Again in 1963 the amount provided in the Federal Estimates was \$1.5 million, but the amount actually drawn was \$1.2 million. On the basis of this rate of drawings, the Treasury decided that only \$3 million could be spent in 1964, although the Selangor Government originally bid for \$7 million. In fact, due to the ceiling placed on the Development Estimates for 1964 by the National Development Planning Committee, only \$2 million was provided under Sub-head 49. Selangor has put up a revised estimate of expenditure for 1964 amounting to \$5.5 million. A sum of \$300,000 has been obtained by direction warrant and the House is now asked to approve the balance of \$3,200,000 which is still required.

Sub-head 61, Kedah Water Supply Scheme. In 1963 the amount provided

in the Federal Estimates was \$1,300,000 but only \$400,000 was drawn. On this basis no provision was allowed in 1964 by the Treasury, although Kedah originally bid for \$1,600,000. Now, however, at the rate the work is progressing, it is estimated that \$3 million will be spent in 1964. So far \$900,000 has been obtained from the Contingencies Reserve. The House is now asked to approve another sum of \$1 million still required for this project.

Head 139—Government Buildings (other than Housing)—

A sum of \$153,000 is required under Sub-head 39 for the following: Swimming Pool and Tennis Court, Air-conditioning of the Dining Room and the Banqueting Hall of the Istana Negara and for two Class "H" quarters. These have all been found necessary.

Under Sub-head 58, Alterations to and Re-conditioning of Federal Government Buildings, a supplementary provision of \$235,000 will be required under this sub-head to meet the cost of major alterations to the present office accommodation of the P.W.D. Headquarters as well as that portion of the building which was formerly occupied by Parliament in order to house all the branches which comprise the headquarters of this department. Work on this alteration is now in hand and it is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Head 144—Telecommunications—

Under Sub-head 19, Radio Services, an additional sum of \$120,000 is being asked for under this sub-head in order to purchase and install *equipment* for the public telegraphic link between Singapore and Kuching. This equipment will greatly improve the public telegraphic services between the States of Malaya and the States of Sabah and Sarawak and consequently is most desirable.

Under Sub-head 72, Unit Automatic Exchange, a total of \$486,000 is requested under this sub-head in order to pay for rural automatic telephone equipment, the cost of which was originally charged to renewal fund

and is required to be charged to development.

Head 171—Posts and Telegraphs (Sabah)—

A sum of \$288,903 is required for Posts and Telegraphs requirements in Sabah. The details are listed in the Estimates.

Head 172—Roads and Bridges (Sabah)—

A total supplementary provision of \$212,897 is required for plants for road construction teams in the State of Sabah. The sum represents Federal commitment only and is necessary for the completion of projects carried over from last year.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, in regard to Head 137, as to whether he is aware that the traffic, as Honourable Members of this House know, in Kuala Lumpur is becoming more and more chaotic every day? As such, it is imperative that bypass roads, not only linking North and South but also East and West, should be constructed to bypass Kuala Lumpur in order to ease the traffic congestion in this capital town. I do hope that he will take immediate steps to provide for this urgent need of bypass roads to Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, in regard to Head 138, although I see that there is only provision for Klang Gates and Kedah Water Supply Schemes, may I generally comment, as is well known to the Honourable Minister, that one of the best weapons against cholera is potable water supply. As such, may I draw the attention of the Minister that cholera started in Malacca and so can this House have an assurance from the Minister that the water supply of Malacca, particularly of the Municipality of Malacca, will receive his full attention? Mr Chairman, Sir, we all know that cholera was exported from Indonesia—that is a much better way of confrontation, that is a much better way of killing the people of this country than bombs placed on the bridges and the like. How do we know that a few more Indonesians

may not come and defecate in some of the streams in Malacca or anywhere else. That is a much better way of causing trouble in this country. So, I commend this to the Honourable Minister of Works, Post and Telecommunications.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I refer to Head 139, Sub-head 39 (iv), 2 Class "H" Quarters. May I enquire for whom are these quarters and if they are for the workers, are they adequate? The Honourable Minister must know that the workers in these days are enlightened workers and I hope an enlightened Government in these days will provide for adequate accommodation for its employees.

Mr Chairman, Sir, under Head 144, Telecommunications, Malaya, Sub-head 72, Unit Automatic Exchange, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister that there is a perennial shortage of call-boxes. I do know that there is also perennial shortage of telephones, but I am told that there cannot be adequate cables to that particular place, so you cannot have a telephone. A friend of mine had to wait for more than six months to have a telephone. I draw the attention of the Minister to that the shortage of lines I can understand. But in respect of the perennial shortage of call-boxes, I cannot understand that, because these can be placed well in advance and can be installed in a place where there are already telephone facilities.

Finally, Mr Chairman, Sir, under Head 171, although it relates to posts and telegraphs of Sabah, may I draw the attention of the Minister that in my constituency of Batu the people of Batu Village have requested me, that there is a need for a post office there so that they have no need to travel either to Kuala Lumpur or to Kepong to buy stamps. They feel that the population around Batu Village is adequate for the justification for the building of a post office in Batu Village.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya pagi ini suka menyentoh Kepala 138 berkenaan dengan Bekalan Ayer. Saya baharu mendengar sa-bentar tadi wakil

Batu ada rayuan meminta peruntukan bagi bekalan ayer di-Melaka. Saya pun rasa ganjil dalam Majlis ini—harus barangkali wakil itu tidak faham kedudukan yang sa-benar berkenaan dengan perkara yang sedang berjalan di-Melaka. Tetapi sayang-nya semua perkara itu-lah dia tindak-tandok. Socialist Front dan saya mengemukakan perkara itu kepada pihak Kementerian Kerja Raya supaya meneliti atas perjalanan atau pun mengambil konterek memberi perbekalan ayer di-Durian Tunggal untuk memelihara orang² yang di-bandar Melaka kerana ada puncha² sekarang ini yang tidak sa-betul-nya di-jalankan oleh Socialist Front untuk hendak menchari puncha wang daripada keadaan yang sedang berlaku. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum saya berchakap di-bawah perkara ini ia-itu Kepala 137, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana ada satu perkara yang menarek perhatian saya daripada sa-malam sampai hari ini, ia-itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat menunjokkan atau menunjukan chakap atau address-nya kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada yang menggunakan Mr Chairman, ada yang menggunakan, Tuan Pengerusi, ada yang menggunakan, Mr Speaker. Jadi, bila-kah perkataan² itu patut di-gunakan?

Mr Speaker: Saya fikir, tidak payahlah saya menerangkan perkara itu kerana itu semua-nya ada dalam Standing Order. Tetapi, suka-lah saya menerangkan ia-itu pada masa kita dalam komiti hendak-lah menunjukan chakap itu kepada, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi, di-bawah Sub-head 8 American Development Project, ini ada kenamengena dengan jalan dan titi, maka teringat-lah saya ia-itu di-Kelantan, ada satu jambatan yang pada masa ini maseh di-anggap sa-bagai jambatan sa-kerat. Dalam kita membahathkan satu² perkara yang berchorak national saya rasa Kerajaan Pusat sa-bagaimana Kerajaan Pusat meminta supaya Kerajaan Kelantan itu membuang sentiment politik-nya, maka lebeh dahulu

Kerajaan Pusat patut menunjokkan chontoh supaya kerajaan² lain menurut. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak mendalami berkenaan perselisihan faham di-atas jalan dan titi atau pun jambatan di-Kelantan itu dan boleh di-katakan jambatan itu sudah $\frac{3}{4}$ siap-nya. Kalau kita berfikir dengan jiwa national ia-itu sa-chara keselurohan-nya sudah patut-lah dan sampailah masa-nya Kerajaan Pusat memberi pinjaman jika ada peruntukan kepada jambatan itu, supaya benda itu siap dan selesai, dan tidak-lah lagi di-bangkitkan dalam Dewan yang bertuah ini. Saya katakan begitu, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana kalau jambatan itu sudah siap maka akan banyak-lah sumber keuntongan bagi kita kerana hidup-nya bandar Pasir Mas itu dia boleh pula menjadi Port Swettenham yang kedua, dan saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan ini suka melihat pelabohan² dan jalan² itu lebeh banyak dalam negara kita ini sa-lain daripada yang di-buat daripada Port Swettenham itu. Jadi, bukan sahaja menarek perhatian Menteri itu, tetapi saya minta gambaran yang jelas dalam perkara ini miskipun perkara itu perkara kechil, saya tidak boleh masok champor sa-chara langsung, tetapi dalam Parlimen ini ada kaitannya dengan satu pinjaman untuk keselurohan itu dapat kita bertemu dalam chara ini, terima kaseh.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad: (rises)

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: (rises)

Mr Speaker: Dudok dahulu! Biarlah saya tunjok dahulu, bila saya tunjok baharu-lah bangun berchakap—Ahli Yang Berhormat yang saya tegor itu.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah (Hilir Perak): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 138—Perbekalan Ayer. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya sebutkan pada membahathkan Tambahan Estimates ini bahawa Tambahan Rancangan Perbekalan Ayer sa-lain daripada kita mengutamakan Rancangan Perbekalan Ayer itu di-dalam bandar², maka mustahak juga Kementerian ini membuat Rancangan

Perbekalan Ayer itu di-kampong², sebab menurut apa yang saya tahu bila terjadi sa-suatu penyakit menolar sa-umpama cholera, maka yang menjadi korban yang kebanyakan-nya ia-lah orang² di-luar bandar, sebab²-nya maka terjadi penyakit itu menolar dalam kawasan luar bandar ia-lah kerana yang pertama sa-kali . . .

Mr Chairman: Saya suka hendak tegor sedikit kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat. Ada-lah Kepala 138 ini di-utokkan wang sa-banyak sekian itu, ia-itu dalam fasal 49 dan 61 sahaja; kalau sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat berkehendakkan rayuan bagitu, patut-lah masukkan dalam *general debate* hari itu, tetapi pada masa sekarang ini boleh-lah saya benarkan supaya ada dalam ma'aluman Menteri yang berkenaan.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-benar-nya saya tengok di-sini ta' ada sebab perkara itu saya membuat rayuan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan untuk mengutamakan Perbekalan Ayer itu kepada kawasan² luar bandar, saperti mana yang telah saya sebutkan dalam general debate pada masa yang telah sudah. Walau bagaimana pun, saya rasa tentu-lah Menteri yang berkenaan ini akan mengambil perhatian tentang Perbekalan Ayer di-luar bandar itu.

Kemudian, saya ingin berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 139, Kepala Kechil 39—Istana Negara. Saya rasa telah sampai-lah waktu dan masa-nya supaya Istana Negara yang telah menjadi tonggak, dan panduan serta pandangan, juga tumpuan ta'at setia ra'ayat dalam negeri ini untuk mempunyai sa-buah Istana Negara yang lengkap dan yang bermutu. Di-sini saya nampak yang Istana Negara kita ini harus di-tambah Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, Air-conditioning dan sa-umpama-nya. Saya rasa sudah sampai waktu-nya kita mesti mempunyai sa-buah Istana Negara yang ta' mustahak lagi kita tambah², tetapi mempunyai sa-buah Istana Negara yang menjadi lambang kebesaran kepada Negara kita Malaysia ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala 137—Jalan² dan Jambatan². Saya juga pada

general debate ini telah menyebutkan dahulu bahawa jalan di-antara Kampong Gajah dengan Telok Anson itu patut-lah juga di-utamakan, saperti mana yang telah di-ranchangkan daripada mula dan tanah² ra'ayat di-sapanjang pinggir sungai Perak itu telah pun di-bayar duit-nya; hanya sekarang ini tidak tentu; ada-kah dia akan di-jalankan dengan segera, atau tidak.

Saya tertarek hati, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan penukaran dasar Persatuan Islam dalam soal jambatan yang tidak sudah di-Kelantan, saperti mana yang kita dengar baharu sabentar tadi, Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Bachok telah menyebutkan supaya jambatan yang belum sempurna sudah itu di-bantu oleh ranchangan² ini dan duit daripada Amerika.

Tuan Pengerusi, menurut apa yang saya tahu bahawa membuat jambatan di-Kelantan itu ada-lah usaha daripada Kerajaan PAS Negeri Kelantan sendiri dan sa-belum itu mereka telah pun meminta, kalau kita tidak salah, kita pernah mendengar perbahathan itu dalam Dewan ini meminta kepada Kementerian supaya Kementerian mengambil alih pada jambatan itu, tetapi sa-bagaimana yang kita juga tahu bahawa beberapa syarat² telah dikenakan oleh Kementerian ini supaya Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan itu mengikut syarat² itu. Malang-nya syarat² ini tidak dapat di-ikut oleh Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan dan kerana itu mereka mengambil daya utama sendiri untuk mencari beberapa tempat² yang boleh mereka harapkan supaya jambatan itu di-bena dan bernama-lah jambatan itu dengan jambatan politik sa-bagaimana yang telah kita dengar beberapa masa yang telah lalu . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): On a point of clarification.

Mr Chairman: Boleh beri jalan?

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Sila.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Yang sa-betul-nya Yang Berhormat dari Hilir Perak itu berchakap perkara yang dia tidak tahu sama sa-kali.

Tidak ada syarat-mensyarat sedikit pun tentang yang telah diminta oleh Kerajaan Pusat, bahkan permintaan wang itu ditolak.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya rasa Menteri Besar Negeri Kelantan lebih tahu daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir itu. (*Ketawa*). Saya rasa Ahli² Yang Berhormat PAS dalam Dewan ini tidak ada sama sekali kuasa untuk memohon-nya, melainkan negeri Kelantan dengan Kerajaan-nya itu mengishtiharkan dengan terang-nya bahawa mereka itu telah rojok kepada kebenaran dan meminta kerjasama dengan Kerajaan Pusat. Ini-lah juga yang di-tuntut oleh Kerajaan kita, Kerajaan Perikatan demi untuk kepentingan negeri Kelantan, maka hendak-lah mereka itu rojok kepada kebenaran dan rojok kepada saluran² yang menasabah supaya ra'ayat negeri Kelantan itu tidak teraniaya dengan sebab² politik . . .

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad (Tanah Merah): Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penjelasan. Tidak-kah ini lebih baik bagi Menteri yang berkenaan menjawab-nya daripada dia menjawab? Saya minta Menteri yang menjawab-nya. Terima kasih.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum Menteri yang berkenaan ini menjawab dan konon-nya saya tidak ada kuasa hendak menjawab-nya, tetapi saya rasa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah itu pun tidak ada kuasa hendak bertanya dalam perkara ini, sebab dia ta' dapat mandat daripada Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan. Ada-kah Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan itu telah memberi mandat kepada mereka² ini untuk menuntut wang ini? Saya chabar mereka itu untuk menunjukkan mandat-nya di-sini, sebab kalau mereka itu pandai² sahaja, nanti besok, Tuan Pengerusi, bila mereka balek ka-sana, mereka kena hentam!

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penerangan. Saya bukan membawa mandat Kerajaan Negeri itu di-sini; saya sa-bagai

Member of Parliament. Saya menyuarakan sa-suatu yang berhubung dengan negeri ini, dan saya rasa, itu hak saya dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tahu hak sa-saorang itu dalam Dewan ini boleh berchakap, tetapi perkara jambatan di-negeri Kelantan ini ada-lah perkara negeri Kelantan sendiri yang dia telah membuat beberapa jaminan kepada satu kontraktor China untuk membuat jambatan itu. Saya rasa terpaksa-lah Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan membatalkan kontrak itu terlebih dahulu dan kemudian menyerahkan perkara itu kepada Kerajaan Federal. Itu-lah yang lebih menasabah daripada dia menceritakan perkara itu dalam Dewan ini. Negeri Kelantan tidak menerima fahaman yang seperti itu.

Jadi, rasa saya ini satu bentuk bagaimana sudah berubah pendapat² Ahli² Parlimen PAS dalam masalah pembangunan, dan, Tuan Pengerusi, atas perubahan faham yang seperti ini, kerana kepentingan ra'ayat negeri Kelantan; kami terima dengan muka yang manis, dengan tangan yang terbuka, dengan syarat bahawa mereka dapat mempengaruhi Kerajaan mereka di-negeri Kelantan itu, bukan sahaja tentang soal kegagalan mereka itu membuat jambatan ini yang tidak siap, tetapi banyak lagi ranchangan² seperti Ranchangan Pembukaan Tanah Baharu Ayer Lanas yang saya mewakili daerah itu dahulu, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Ta' usah-lah kait-mengaitkan perkara yang lain itu lagi; ringkaskan-lah dalam perkara jambatan ini.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Itu sa-bagai contoh hendak stop, hendak berhenti, Tuan Pengerusi. Sa-bagai contoh, saya katakan ia-itu bukan sahaja jambatan ini yang penting, sebab saya tahu kalau jambatan ini di-beri kepentingan kepada ra'ayat itu memang ada seperti mana yang kita buat di-mana² dalam negeri ini pun, kepentingan ra'ayat itu di-utamakan, tetapi sudah menjadi tradisi, sudah menjadi satu adat kepada

saudara² saya Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada PAS . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, Standing Order 36 (1). Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah mengambil masa yang panjang di atas perkara yang tidak bersangkut-paut dengan Bill yang ada di-hadapan ini.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Nombor berapa, Tuan Pengerusi?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: 36 (1).

Mr Chairman: Saya suka menerangkan sedikit; dia ada kait-mengait berkenaan dengan jambatan tadi ia-itu dalam Head 137, Sub-head 8 itu, tetapi saya minta-lah sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, ringkaskan-lah dan pendekkan sahaja, sebab kita banyak lagi perkara² yang kita hendak bincangkan—takut kalau² ta' chukup masa kita mengambil perkara² yang lain. Tolong ringkaskan, jangan-lah jadikan satu perbahathan di-antara satu sama lain. Jemput.

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya pun ta' bersedia hendak berchakap dalam perkara ini dari mula lagi, sebab benda ini jelas, tetapi penukaran dasar daripada bahathan itu, kami sambut-lah dengan sharat dia dapat mengengahkan Kerajaan PAS Negeri Kelantan mengubahkan dasar-nya untuk bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan Pusat bagi kepentingan ra'ayat seluruh-nya—itu sahaja sebab-nya.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat kita ini bukan sahaja membawakan suara-nya dalam Dewan ini atas diri-nya sa-bagai Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat, tetapi juga sapatut-nya mereka membawakan suara itu daripada Kerajaan mereka sendiri supaya kita kenal betul² bahawa PAS pada mula-nya telah silap jalan dan sekarang sudah kembali kapada jalan yang benar. (*Tepok*).

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap dalam Kepala 137—Jalan² dan Jambatan² (Malaya). Saya hanya ingin dapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri berhubung

dengan pembinaan jambatan Muar dan Batu Pahat, ia-itu kawasan Tuan Pengerusi sendiri. Bila-kah projek ini dapat di-jalankan? Dan dapat-kah kira-nya di-nyatakan siapa-kah pemborong-nya itu sama ada pemborong daripada luar atau dari tempatan? Sebab ra'ayat kedua² kawasan dan orang yang melalui dua sungai itu telah risau bila-kah jambatan ini akan di-mulakan?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun hendak berchakap sedikit di-bawah Head 137—Roads and Bridges (Malaya). Tuan Pengerusi, kita baharu mendengar bahawa wakil Hilir Perak berchakap di-atas satu perkara yang ia tidak tahu sama sa-kali ia-itu perkara jambatan yang sekarang ini sedang di-bena oleh Kerajaan PAS di-Kelantan untuk menyeberangi sungai Kelantan. Saya berchakap sa-bagai sa-orang daripada ahli bagi State Tender Board, yang saya ini chukup mengetahui di-atas perkara ini dan saya ia-lah sa-orang daripada orang yang menimbangkan tender² untuk membena jambatan tersebut.

Dato' Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Boleh saya minta penjelasan?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Boleh.

Dato' Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Ada-kah perkara yang berkaitan dengan jambatan politik itu yang di-sebut² itu ada di-buat melalui Pejabat Kerja Raya Negeri atau tidak?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, buat menjawab soal yang di-kemukakan oleh wakil Johor Tenggara itu nampak-lah dia itu jahil dalam perkara ini, kerana ada-lah jambatan itu sa-belum daripada di-keluarkan tender Kerajaan Kelantan telah bermeshuarat dengan jurutera P.W.D. negeri Kelantan, tetapi oleh sebab kejahilan-nya dalam perkara ini dan jauh dari Johor, maka sebab itu wakil Johor Tenggara tidak tahu.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak: Saya hendak minta penjelasan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya tidak beri jalan.

Mr Chairman: Dia tidak beri jalan.

Tuan Haji Ahman bin Abdullah: Dudok dahulu (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Itu yang saya tidak suka; bukan tuan yang menyuroh dia duduk; saya yang menyuroh wakil Melaka Utara itu dudok.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam tahun 1961, kalau tidak silap saya, di-dalam bulan October Yang Berhormat Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar datang ka-Kelantan dan Kerajaan Kelantan melalui Yang Amat Berhormat Menteri Besar Kelantan telah bermesuarat dengan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu di-atas perkara membena jambatan yang sedang di-bena sekarang ini. Pendek kata, dalam mesuarat yang tersebut Yang Berhormat Menteri telah memberi sokongan untuk membena jambatan itu dan beliau sendiri minta Menteri Besar Kelantan memohon hutang kepada Kerajaan Pusat, tetapi oleh kerana sentimen politik yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan, yang mengetahui sa-kira-nya di-beri hutang \$5 juta yang telah diminta oleh Kerajaan Kelantan dan siap jambatan negeri Kelantan itu, maka sudah tetap orang² Melayu di-negeri Kelantan tidak lagi akan mengundi dan menyokong Parti Perikatan, oleh sebab yang demikian permintaan hutang itu telah di-tolak. Oleh sebab Kerajaan Kelantan telah membuat commitment terpaksa-lah menjalankan tugas ini dengan sendiri walau pun dengan tidak mendapat hutang daripada Kerajaan Pusat. Tetapi yang pelek-nya sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, Majlis Bandaran Ipoh yang di-bawah P.P.P. minta hutang sa-banyak \$21 juta . . .

Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order. Apa hubungan Bandaran Ipoh dengan jambatan di-Kelantan itu?

Mr Chairman: Apa hubungan berkenaan dengan Ipoh itu?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Perkara ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya terpaksa beri keterangan yang lebih jelas lagi supaya Dewan yang mulia ini dapat ketahui kedudukan yang sa-benar

ia-itu tentang perkara jambatan di-Kelantan tadi.

Mr Chairman: Saya hendak mengingatkan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu biar-lah perkara jambatan ini dipendekkan sahaja. Saya nampak panjang, kalau di-panjang²kan ada ramai lagi yang memanjangkan (*Ketawa*). Kita tidak ada masa. Saya fikir molek rengkaskan supaya kita boleh bahathkan perkara² yang lain.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh. Saya akan rengkaskan dengan sa-berapa rengkas. P.P.P. minta pinjaman daripada Kerajaan Pusat sa-banyak \$21 juta . . .

Dato' Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order.

Mr Chairman: Saya sudah tegah dia tidak boleh chakap lagi perkara itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: . . . telah di-beri (*Ketawa*).

Mr Chairman: Perkataan "telah di-beri" itu sambongan yang tadi (*Ketawa*). Saya sudah tahan. Sudah habis (*Ketawa*). Tidak usah sambong—telah di-beri itu sambong yang tadi (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi. Dari sini nampak-lah kebenaran Parti PAS dan kebenaran orang² PAS, tetapi sayang wakil Tanah Merah dahulu telah melompat kepada parti Perikatan dan perkara ini telah menunjukkan kepada kita bahawa ia sa-orang pengkhianat dan pendusta.

Mr Chairman: Perkara yang bersangkutan dengan parti itu tinggalan. Chakap-lah apa yang ada dalam bab ini. Jangan-lah berparti² dalam hal ini, saya rasa kurang molek benar. Saya akan tahan sa-siapa juga Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap bersangkutan dengan parti dalam usul yang ada ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ini-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, kebenaran polisi Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu.

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid (Johor Bahru Timor): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga ingin mengambil

bahagian berchakap di-sini dalam Kepala 37. Bilangan 9 mengenai dengan jalan dan jambatan. Jadi, manakala memikirkan negeri kita sekarang dalam keadaan gelora, maka saya berharap mudah²an serta merayu kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan membuat jambatan yang ada di-dalam daerah Johor Bahru yang letak-nya di-batu 13 jalan hendak pergi ka-Kota Tinggi dan Mersing. Jambatan ini hanya di-buat daripada kayu yang samuat sa-buah kereta sahaja, jadi manakala kereta lalu, maka orang yang berjalan kaki dan naik basikal terpaksa menunggu giliran masing², tetapi sekarang Kota Tinggi ada-lah menjadi satu daerah yang menarek perhatian orang ramai yang mana orang dari luar dan pelanchong² telah datang ka-daerah Kota Tinggi, maka bertambah banyak kereta dari sa-hari ka-sahari yang menggunakan jambatan yang tersebut, tetapi tidak-lah boleh menyusahkan pehak Kerajaan manakala memikirkan ramai-nya orang yang melalui di-atas jambatan itu. Tetapi berlaku-nya kesulitan apakala di-jambatan itu telah datangkan pelanggaran, ia-itu kereta dengan lori kerana kedua²-nya tidak mahu beralah, kereta hendak jalan dahulu dan lori hendak jalan dahulu, jadi penyudah-nya kedua² kereta itu telah bertempoh di-tengah jambatan itu hingga mengganggu orang ramai berjam², sa-bagaimana bukti yang saya chakapkan ada gambar-nya saya bawa bersama² di-sini, ia-itu sa-buah lori balak dengan sa-buah kereta telah berlanggar di-tengah² jambatan itu. Jadi, tujuan saya berkehendakkan jambatan itu dibesarkan supaya dua buah kereta boleh lalu di-atas jambatan itu, tidak saperti yang ada sekarang hanya sa-buah kereta sahaja.

Jadi terutama di-masa dharurat ini, Tuan Pengerusi, kawasan saya, Johor Bahru Timor, ada-lah kawasan yang paling penting di-ambil perhatian oleh pehak Kerajaan, juga mengenai dengan jalan ia-itu jalan masuk Kampong Jawa. Saya tahu jalan ini ada-lah dibawah pentadbiran Kerajaan Negeri. Masa saya menjadi wakil dalam Dewan Negeri dahulu telah juga berkali² saya merayu supaya di-buat jalan ini, tetapi

hingga masa ini jalan itu belum lagi di-bena.

Sebab pun saya bawakan perkara itu di-sini kerana kawasan Telok Jawa, Pasir Puteh dan Pasir Gudang ada-lah kampong² yang berhampiran dengan laut berdekatan dengan pulau² pemerintahan Indonesia, sebab tiga bulan yang lalu ia-itu orang² Indonesia yang telah datang mendarat naik mendaki ka-Telok Jawa dengan sampan dengan membawa bren gun. Jadi penduduk² di-situ tidak boleh buat apa² benda kerana talipon belum lagi di-pasang pada ketika itu. Jadi penduduk² di-situ chuma mendiamkan diri sahaja kerana tidak ada apa utusan hendak di-buat. Mereka itu sempat makan minum di-kedai kopi di-situ, manakala mereka pergi baharu-lah orang² kampong itu lari ka-pekan membuat aduan ada perompak membawa bren gun telah naik ka-kampong mereka. Jadi pehak yang berkenaan datang tidak dapat menchari kerana orang itu telah pergi entah ka-mana—kerana masok dalam hutan maka lepas itu baharu-lah talipon di-pasang di-Parit Jawa. Jadi saya perchaya dengan ada-nya aduan atau pun peperangan mithal-nya maka boleh jadi tentera² dengan chara mendarat naik ka-Telok Jawa; tetapi kita di-Telok Jawa tidak ada jalan hanya jalan kampong dan menumpang pula jalan² Estate. Dan jalan² Estate pula bukan-nya boleh bebas, orang² yang menumpang kereta² umpama-nya melalui jalan itu kena bayar \$2 sa-buah kereta, manakala lori pula \$5. Jadi saya berharap mudah²an dengan ada-nya Tambahan Perbelanjaan ini pehak Kerajaan akan mengambil perhatian yang berat untuk membena jalan² baharu di-kawasan Telok Jawa yang saya katakan sangat perlu di-masa negeri kita ini sedang menghadapi gelora, sekian terima kaseh.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin hendak berchakap pendak sahaja. Saya ingin mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kerja Raya dan Pos berkenaan dengan Head 137, Sub-head 8. Saya suka mendapat tahu apa-kah telah jadi dalam satu ranchangan jalan yang

menghubungkan pantai timor dengan pantai barat ia-itu daripada kawasan saya, Bukit Mertajam ka-Kota Bharu. Saya fikir jalan ini ada-lah paling mustahak dan telah di-sukat oleh expert² dari luar negeri. Apabila siap jalan ini sahabat saya Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir pun akan dapat balek ka-Butterworth—kampong-nya dan orang² Kelantan boleh-lah juga datang ka-Pulau Pinang dengan jalan yang mudah dan dekat. Itu-lah sahaja yang saya hendak mendapat penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat.

Enche' Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus (Kulim Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya di-sini bangun menyokong Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang di-tetapkan kepada Kementerian Kerja Raya dan Pos ini. Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh banyak kepada Kementerian ini yang mana telah membuat jalan² dan juga talipon² di-dalam kawasan saya—yang mana banyak sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah jalan² yang besar² yang telah di-sediakan sekarang ini. Saya berterima kaseh banyak kepada Kerajaan Pusat ini yang mana kita sama² dalam Dewan ini telah ketahui, ia-itu dengan bijak-nya Kerajaan Pusat ini telah menolak pinjaman daripada Kerajaan Kelantan. Saya katakan bagitu, Tuan Pengerusi, kerana, kalau sa-kira-nya di-beri pinjaman ini, saya perchaya-lah kerja²-nya tidak akan dapat di-buat oleh Kerajaan yang tidak ada atoran itu. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya uchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Pusat yang mana sa-kira-nya di-beri wang² itu tentu-lah jadi membazir sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin berchakap di-dalam Kepala 137—ia-lah berkenaan dengan jambatan² dan jalan² raya. Tuan Pengerusi, seperti mana yang saya telah terangkan tadi, dalam kawasan saya banyak-lah jalan² yang besar² yang telah di-buat dalam masa Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, yang dirasa kemushkilan sedikit oleh pehak ra'ayat dalam kawasan saya itu, ia-lah jalan² ini boleh di-katakan 80 peratus tidak di-buboh minyak hitam atau tar, kerana, Tuan Pengerusi, kesusahan ini sudah menjadi kesusahan yang kedua

pula kepada penduduk² di-sana. Mula² sa-belum di-buatkan jalan ini dahulu kesusahan ia-lah hendak berjalan lalu lintas—kereta² kenaikan tidak dapat lalu, tetapi sekarang pula debu tanah merah itu menjadi merbahaya, terutama sa-kali kepada kanak² yang hendak pergi ka-sekolah² di-daerah itu. Jadi, saya harap Kementerian ini sa-boleh²-nya hendak-lah di-tarohkan tar di-semua jalan² yang telah di-buat dalam masa Rancangan Luar Bandar ini.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan jambatan². Dalam kawasan saya ada satu sungai panjang dan luas, ia-itu sungai ini jadi sempadan di-antara dua daerah, ia-itu Kuala Muda dan daerah atau jajahan Kulim. Sadikit bulan yang lepas, Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak sendiri telah datang melawat tempat ini dan saya telah kemukakan keadaan sungai yang menyusahkan penduduk² lebeh kurang 2,000 orang itu. Maka menjadi satu kesusahan pula kepada penduduk² di-sana, sa-kira-nya penduduk² di-sa-belah sana hendak menyeberang dengan sungai yang luas dan kadang² kuat ayer-nya pula pada masa hujan, dan saya mengemukakan-lah supaya di-buatkan sa-buah jambatan yang boleh melintas menyeberangi sungai itu. Ada-lah menjadi satu perjalanan yang singkat, walau pun ada sekarang ini jalan yang saya ingat, kalau hendak menyeberang tidak ikut sampian lebeh kurang 20 batu lebeh. Tuan Pengerusi, jadi sebab itu-lah saya harap kepada Kementerian ini supaya dapat dengan sa-berapa segera-nya membena sa-buah jambatan yang menjadi sempadan di-antara daerah atau pun jajahan Kulim dengan Kuala Muda. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, sakian sahaja dan saya harap-lah segala rayuan² saya ini dapat di-timbangkan oleh pehak Kementerian ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Head 144, Telecommunications, Subhead, 72, Unit Automatic Exchange. I think it is the intention of the Government to prevent undue

and unnecessary delay by the introduction of this automatic exchange system. However, the subscribers, especially those in Butterworth, have experienced great inconvenience and delay especially when they try to get the Exchange for trunk calls not yet fitted with automatic exchange, like the Exchange at Bukit Mertajam. The worst delay comes in round about 7 to 8 p.m. I have had occasion, Sir, to ask the Exchange at Butterworth for a number in Bukit Mertajam and I had to wait for nearly ten minutes or more before the operator answered my call. When I made a complaint to the Supervisor, he appeared to condone with the operator and told me that the line was busy. After my complaint, the operator became vindictive and I had to wait for nearly twenty minutes before I got my call through to Bukit Mertajam which is just about eight or nine miles away from Butterworth. Sir, I do not think it is logical for me to assume that the trunk call has been so busy over this period. I think I am not the only one who made this complaint, as I have been told by all the subscribers whom I know in Butterworth that this is a regular feature to all subscribers in Butterworth and they have given the matter up as one that could not be helped, but on my part I feel that this is something which should be brought to the attention of the Minister. I hope, therefore, that these constant delays and the inconvenience arising therefrom to the Butterworth subscribers could be remedied.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very sympathetic to the gentle and Honourable Member for Johor Timor who earlier tried to persuade the Honourable Minister to put up bridges across the road between Kota Tinggi and Mersing. It rather amuses me, however, to see that the back-benchers of the Alliance Government in power should use precisely the same tactics which the Government uses towards the rest of the public, because the question of war and war hysteria was brought in. Should we try to persuade the Government to build more

bridges under the hysteria of war, then we should rather not build them, because we would only be building them to destroy them eventually. We hope that the mission of the Honourable Prime Minister will be successful and, therefore, we should look into this question of bridges and roads and their development with a more constructive sense and with a greater hope in our hearts.

I refer, Sir, particularly to Head 137, Sub-head 9, and would like to bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister a matter which I had previously brought to the attention of the House with reference to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, in that I fervently hope that the Government will not only lay down plans but that they will also pursue with vigour and with a real intention to carry out the plans that they have promised the people. It is of very great importance at these changing times for the people of Penang to be assured that not only are we provided with estimates and plans for the development of the Penang Hill Road but that this Hill Road will eventually be completed. This is important because the Hill Road, as a development project, has a far-reaching consequential to the people of Penang, the livelihood of the people of Penang and the future planning of the economy of the State of Penang, because everybody accepts it as a fact that one of the mainstays of the future development of the economy of the State of Penang must be based upon the development of tourism. On that score the development of the Penang Hill Road is of utmost importance to us. Therefore, from the development point of view, I would urge the Minister to give every consideration to this point.

The other road I would like to refer to has already been referred to by the Honourable Member for Seberang Tengah, who has referred to the problem in a very interesting way, because he has mentioned the East Coast Road project as the road from Kota Bharu to Bukit Mertajam. If, in fact, that road were to be developed from Kota Bharu to Bukit Mertajam,

I would not be bringing this matter up. My impression from the last meeting of this House is that this road from Kota Bharu is going to lead to a neighbourhood nearer to the Minister concerned, because it is probably going to lead to Sungei Siput, and we have been told that Sungei Siput is at least sixty miles from the nearest tangible port. We hope that the development project of roads, if it is going to have any economic meaning to our country, if it is going to further our scheme of integrating our rural and urban development, should lead from somewhere to somewhere with relevance. And we certainly would urge the Honourable Minister to seriously consider bringing this road from the East Coast, whether it starts from Kota Bharu or somewhere else in the meantime, eventually to lead more directly to the Port of Penang, because such development will then have some meaning with the Government's intention, which we are assured by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, of developing Mak Mandin as an important industrial complex in the North. I, therefore, urge that the Honourable Minister seriously consider bringing this road from Kota Bharu to Penang, to fulfil the hopes of the Member from his own Party—the Honourable Member for Seberang Tengah—and many other people from Penang.

Enche' Hussein bin Sulaiman (Ulu Kelantan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga mengambil bahagian sedikit, kerana wakil dari Seberang Tengah dan beberapa orang wakil lagi telah menyebutkan hal Highway atau pun jalan besar daripada Kota Bharu ka-Pulau Pinang. Jadi, sa-benar-nya, jalan itu sedang di-bena, maka sekarang bagi pengetahuan wakil dari Seberang Tengah, pembinaan itu sedang dijalankan mulai dari Chegar Bongor, ia-itu beberapa batu dari pekan Gua Musang; dan juga saya terpaksa bangun meminta pertimbangan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan, kerana di-sini ada plan jalan besar, ia-itu jalan besar itu melalui Chegar Bongor, terus ka-Sungai Siput, dan bukan melalui Gua Musang. Jadi, sukachita-lah saya menarek perhatian kepada Menteri

yang berkenaan bahawa Gua Musang itu ia-lah satu pekan yang besar boleh di-katakan yang kedua besar-nya dalam jajahan Ulu Kelantan; dan saya dapat sungutan² dari penduduk² Gua Musang yang sa-ramai 4,000 orang itu bahawa jalan itu melenchong jauh dari pekan-nya. Jadi, ini ada-lah satu perkara yang saya harap dapat di-atasi kerana ini menjadi sungutan² dari penduduk² di-situ dan juga ahli² perniagaan di-bandar itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap-lah Menteri yang berkenaan supaya boleh atau pun berikhtiar membawa jalan itu melalui sa-habis² dekat ka-pekan Gua Musang, jangan-lah sampai 7 atau 8 batu dari Gua Musang, kerana itu berma'ana-lah jalan itu tidak ada memberi ma'ana yang besar kepada penduduk² di-pekan Gua Musang itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya telah juga dapat berunding dengan Jurutera di-situ, dan ada kemungkinan yang jalan itu di-bawa masuk berdekatan dengan pekan Gua Musang. Dengan itu, saya minta-lah perhatian yang berat dari Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan. Sakian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak on Head 171, Sub-head 10, Telephone Exchanges and Sub-head 20 (xi), Purchase of Telephones and Telephone Apparatus. Sir, to start with, I would like to compliment the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications and his staff for the general improvement of the roads in Malaya and the communications system, and the new dial facilities on trunk calls and the STD system connecting Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore direct. I am sure the business circle would welcome any further improvement of communication basing on international basis, i.e., laying of submarine cables which will improve the line and the speed between the businessmen and the import and export houses, which, of course, will bring closer relationship and resulting in better business trade and prosperity of the nation.

Sir, I am sure, with the enthusiasm and the foresight of our Honourable

the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, there will be vast improvement in our microwave system which will provide more channels and future facilities for our television circuits, and which will also provide for more channels which will cater for the general education of our citizens. Sir, in anticipation of this improvement in the microwave system and perhaps inter-space communication, which may link up Malaysia with other television circuits in other parts of the world, this of course is a very big step ahead in our young nation.

Sir, with all these facilities, progress and improvements, we must not overlook, the human element of efficiency in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. Sir, my colleague from Bagan, had mentioned the problems of only Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam, but I am sure such problems as delays in replying from towns and areas not directly connected to the STD and which have got to go through the Exchanges for trunk calls do exist in other places. In some areas we are very fortunate. I am sure in some States their position are very precarious, because they have got to depend on the whims and fancies of the operators, and sometimes if the operators are vindictive, a black mark is put against those people and all their trunk calls will be delayed on purpose. Sir, I am saying this because it is quite common, with all these improvements and with modern equipment, to have delays stretching from three minutes to ten minutes or more. And, of course, the excuses are always there. However, I would request the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, under this Sub-head "Purchase of Telephones and Telephone Apparatus," to provide some equipment or apparatus that could tap on some lines in the Exchanges which can keep check on the efficiency of the operators. This is not a form of snooping, this is a form of checking and keeping up the efficiency of the Department. I am sure in the Singapore Telephone Board they, too, have strived to improve and they have

provided some sort of equipment as a means of a check, which will maintain a constant need on efficiency in the Singapore Telephone Board. I know, Sir, what I am requesting. We are not copying from that system. I am just recommending that with this progress in our scientific world in telecommunications, we do have such equipment, which can be clipped to the Exchange and keep check on the efficiency of the human element, which is part of the efficiency that requires improvement.

Coming back to Head 137, Sub-head 9, State and Rural Roads, the Honourable Minister for Commerce and Industry and the Honourable Minister of Finance have quite often stated that what Penang needs is to turn into a tourist centre. If we are going to turn into a tourist centre, Sir, the Federal Government must give all the assistance. I am referring, Sir, to the road from Kota Bharu to Penang.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am rather intrigued. May I ask what equipment the Honourable Member has in mind to check the efficiency of telephone operators? What equipment?—that has intrigued me.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Mr Chairman, Sir, there is no intrigue. I am sure that our Telecommunications engineers they will be able to inform you, by referring to their catalogues, the various forms of equipment that will be able to tape and keep check on the number of calls, the delay calls, and all that in the Department. I am sure Marconi, the G.E.C. and other experts in telecommunications will be able to provide them, and the simple form would be simply to tape record on those lines which the Department have received complaints.

Sir, as I was saying just now, I was referring to the road from Kota Bharu to our West Coast. If we have a road linking Kota Bharu to Penang, then that would be a form of the flow of traffic that will support or open an avenue to assist the Mak Manding Scheme, and the products from this industrial area will flow to the East

Coast; and also to encourage the people from the West Coast to travel through to the State of Penang. Of course, the Minister may say that it may lead to somewhere else, which is nearer between Penang and Kuala Lumpur. That will be the answer. Sir, from the East Coast you have the road linking Kuantan to Kuala Lumpur, and perhaps in time to come you may have another road linking Cameron Highlands to the East Coast. If that road is constructed, then from the East Coast it will lead to Cameron Highlands, which is part of the State of Pahang, down to Perak, through Tapah Road, which will bring it somewhere nearer between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, and perhaps Sungei Siput; and if the road is constructed to lead to Penang, the Port of Penang, which is going to be another tourist centre with the blessings of the Cabinet, then we will have the road leading from Kota Bharu to Penang and which will indirectly, through our improved trunk road, lead to Sungei Siput, to Ipoh and to Kuala Lumpur—the Federal Capital. That will, of course, help to improve the economy of the Island of Penang which for the time being prefers to be out of the Common Market and prefers to retain the free port status. Sir, that is the will of the people, which is inevitable for the present time.

Sir, as the Member for Tanjong has referred to the Penang Hill Road, I would like to make a request to the Minister of Works that if you construct a road, it must lead from the top of the Hill, and when it comes down it must lead to somewhere. If you want to go up to Penang Hill, naturally you would like to go along the coast, and from the coast thence you go up to the Hill; and if you want to come down, naturally you want to enjoy the scenery from the top, looking down to the beautiful beach, and then come down closer to the seaside. Now, I understand from the plan that it is going to cut out somewhere like a blind alley joining another road, that is, Mount Erskine Road. With the planning of the Gurney Drive Extension, for which

the loan has been granted by this House, and if the Central Government could give a further grant to the State Government to extend this road to the Fettes Road, which is 66 feet wide, you could join up that road and lead up straight to the Penang Hill Road, which of course, would be more beneficial to the State of Penang and the Island of Penang as a tourist centre.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hanya hendak mengemukakan sa-suatu yang tidak begitu panjang, tetapi bukan-lah sa-suatu yang sakerat². Di-samping menyokong atas peruntokan yang di-minta ini, saya suka bagi pehak ra'ayat negeri Trengganu menyampaikan terima kaseh yang sa-tinggi-nya kepada pehak Kementerian yang telah sempurna membena 4 buah jambatan di-Trengganu dalam masa yang tidak sampai sa-tahun. Dalam dua atau tiga bulan lagi 2 buah jambatan akan siap, menjadikan keenam² buah anak sungai di-Trengganu semua-nya ada jambatan dan Trengganu akan senang di-hubongi oleh orang daripada Pantai Barat.

Di-samping jambatan maka perkara yang besar bagi pembangunan di-Trengganu ia-lah jalan raya, dan saya harap bahawa perhatian yang lebeh besar akan di-beri oleh pehak Kementerian tentang pembenaan jalan raya di-Trengganu, kerana maseh banyak kawasan² yang memerlukan jalan raya, tidak payah sebut nama²-nya di-sini, dan biar-lah akuan untuk menjadikan Trengganu sa-buah negeri "model" di-Pantai Timor itu dapat di-jalankan walau pun untuk menjalankan hal itu pehak Kementerian terpaksa lagi meminta peruntokan tambahan saperti yang di-minta sekarang ini, kerana sa-sungguh-nya sudah lama keadaan² di-Pantai Timor itu memerlukan perhatian yang berat, dan dengan bertukar tangan-nya negeri Trengganu kepada Perikatan pada tahun 1961, kita dapat melihat kemajuan² yang begitu pesat yang hanya dapat di-chapai oleh sa-buah negeri dalam masa 5 tahun, tetapi sa-telah bertukar tangan kepada

Perikatan yang bijak, maka dalam masa 2 tahun lebih sedikit sahaja kita telah mencapai kemajuan² yang besar, jambatan-nya, jalan raya-nya, seperti saya kata tempoh hari 260 batu dalam masa 2 tahun, satu kerja yang hanya patut di-buat dalam masa 5 tahun atau lebih.

Perkara yang akhir, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak sampaikan satu rintihan di-Trengganu ia-itu mengenai trunk call line. Bagi Trengganu hanya ada satu sahaja trunk call line—Menteri Kerja Raya tahu hal ini—sedang Kota Bharu ada 4 trunk call line dan Kuantan ka-Kuala Lumpur ada 10 trunk call line. Saya menyampaikan rintihan ini kerana banyak benar kesukaran² yang di-alami oleh kami di-Kuala Trengganu untuk berhubung ka-Kuala Lumpur—orang² surat-khabar sendiri menjadi saksi—bagaimana payah-nya hendak mengadakan hubungan ka-Kuala Lumpur, kadang² berita yang penting, mustahak dan urgent, kerana menunggu line di-pakai lewat dua tiga jam berita itu tidak sempat di-muatkan dalam surat-khabar pada hari besok-nya. Saya sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat ini beberapa kali mengalami kelewatan hendak berhubung ka-Kuala Lumpur, kalau kita berhubung pada pukul 12.00 tidak dapat, tunggu habis pukul 1.00 orang sudah balek office, perhubungan tidak dapat di-jalankan, dan juga amount atau jumlah perhubungan yang di-jalankan oleh pehak perniagaan dan perdagangan bukan sedikit di-Kuala Trengganu. Maka sudah sampai masa-nya bahkan sudah sangat lewat masa-nya bagi Kuala Trengganu mendapat line yang lebih—saya tidak hendak banyak, satu lagi pun cukup-lah; saya tidak hendak sampai dua atau tiga. Ini perkara yang sangat mustahak bagi perhubungan dan perjalanan dalam keadaan yang sa-makin bertambah banyak perhubungan antara pusat Kuala Lumpur dengan Kuala Trengganu. Terima kasih.

Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul Jabar (Sabak Bernam): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil peluang bagi bersama² menyokong peruntokan kewangan bagi tambahan di-atas

Kepala 137 ini. Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada saya menyokong di-atas chadangan ini saya juga ada-lah menguchapkan beranyak² terima kasih kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan yang dengan kebijaksanaan telah membuat peruntokan yang besar yang mempunyai tujuan ia-lah sa-mata² bagi menolong ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, suka-lah saya menyampaikan sedikit pandangan dan juga minta penjelasan daripada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan. Yang pertama berhubung dengan kedudukan jambatan di-Tanjong Karang. Di-sini saya yang dudok di-Sabak Bernam ada-lah faham sangat dan tahu berapa lama jambatan itu telah di-bena, agak saya tidak kurang daripada 10 tahun yang lalu, sa-hingga-lah hari ini belum lagi dapat di-siapkan, sa-hinggakan banyak di-antara ramalan atau pun cherita² daripada orang ramai mengatakan bahawa sungai Tanjong Karang itu ada-lah satu sungai "puaka", maka itu-lah sebab-nya yang jambatan Tanjong Karang itu tidak dapat lagi di-selesaikan walau pun memakan masa yang begitu panjang. Jadi di-atas perkara ini saya harap akan dapat-lah penjelasan daripada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan jalan² di-dalam daerah Sabak Bernam. Mengikut Ranchangan Buku Merah yang telah di-jadualkan segala jalan² dalam daerah Sabak Bernam ada sa-banyak 6 batang jalan, tetapi sa-hingga-lah hari ini baharu dapat di-buat 2 batang jalan dan maseh 4 batang jalan lagi yang belum dapat lagi di-selesaikan. Mengikut dalam Ranchangan 5 Tahun maka kerja² itu akan dapat di-selesaikan dalam tahun 1965, tetapi saya berasa sedikit dukachita, sa-hingga tahun ini sudah mencapai tahun 1964 yang pertama sa-kali ia-itu jalan daripada Kampong Sekendi membawa ka-Bagan Terap yang mana penduduk-nya tidak kurang daripada 8,000 orang belum lagi dapat di-mulakan

sa-hingga hari ini. Yang kedua berkenaan dengan jalan batu 38 ka-sungai Ayer Tawar yang penduduknya tidak kurang 2,000 orang juga belum lagi dapat di-mulakan sa-hingga hari ini. Dan di-dalam pada itu saya tidak lupa pula bagi menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada pehak Kementerian Kerja Raya yang telah dapat membuat sa-batang jalan daripada Sabak Bernam ka-sungai Ayer Tawar dan terus ka-Parit Baharu yang mana jalan² itu walau pun dengan tanah merah pada masa ini ada-lah sangat² berguna kepada penduduk² di-dalam kampong² yang tersebut.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekarang saya berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala 144 itu berhubung dengan talipon. Tuan Pengerusi, satu kampong yang bernama Kampong Parit Baharu yang mana kampong ini mengikut jadual Buku Merah telah di-beri keutamaan yang pertama yang mana penduduknya tidak kurang daripada 4,000 orang supaya dapat di-beri satu pondok talipon, tetapi sa-hingga hari ini belum lagi dapat di-buat. Sa-masa saya dudok dalam Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri Selangor dahulu telah berkali² mendesak, tetapi malang-nya Pegawai Talipon itu mengatakan bahawa pehak Kementerian tidak memberi peruntokan kewangan, dan bagitu juga Kampong Pasir Panjang, kampong ini juga penduduknya ramai juga tidak dapat talipon sa-hingga hari ini yang mana kampong ini dudok dalam daerah Kuala Selangor tetapi di-dalam kawasan saya.

Tuan Pengerusi, bagi memandangkan kerja² dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya ini dalam daerah Sabak Bernam adalah sangat banyak dan sangat mustahak dan sudah-lah sampai masa-nya pehak Kementerian ini kalau dapat meletakkan sa-orang jurutera yang dudok di-Sabak Bernam bagi mengawal dan mentadbirkan Jabatan Kerja Raya ini di-dalam segala perkara supaya segala kemajuan dan kerja ini akan di-jalankan dengan lichin dan sempurna-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya barangkali peruntokan tambahan yang

kita binchangkan hari ini, wang-nya barangkali agak saya kalau tidak pun habis barangkali hampir habis, dan ini ada-lah sa-bagai rayuan untuk pandangan kepada pehak Kementerian bagi menyiapkan atau menyediakan bagi peruntokan perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1965 yang akan datang. Tuan Pengerusi, ini-lah sahaja harapan saya kepada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan dan saya uchapkan terima kaseh.

Dato' Ganie Gilong (Sabah): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap sedikit fasal Head 171—Posts and Telegraphs (Sabah). Di-sini saya sangat² bersukachita mengetahui yang Kementerian Pos dan Talikom akan mengambil tindakan untuk membaiki keadaan² Pos dan Talikom Sabah. Tetapi di-samping itu saya ingin memberi tahu pula kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan ia-itu talipon kami di-Sabah yang dahulu-nya ada baik dan memuaskan hati di-waktu ini ada-lah sa-makin tidak memuaskan hati. Di-sebabkan perhubungan di-antara satu tempat ka-satu tempat di-waktu ini ada-lah sangat² perlu memandangkan kegentingan konfrantasi Indonesia maka saya berseru dan saya merayu kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengambil tindakan untuk membaiki keadaan tersebut.

Yang kedua, saya juga ingin hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Head 172—Roads and Bridges (Sabah). Walau pun sa-benar-nya waktu ini kita tidak membinchangkan Estimates yang baharu melainkan hanya membinchangkan Supplementary Estimates bagi tahun 1964, tetapi di-sini saya ingin mengingatkan Kementerian tersebut ia-itu sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketahuī Sabah ada-lah sa-buah State atau satu negeri yang maseh kebelakangan dalam hal-ehwal kemajuan. Dan dalam hal kemajuan itu satu daripada perkara yang boleh membawa kemajuan kepada satu tempat ia-lah jalan. Jadi dengan sebab itu di-sini saya mengingatkan lagi kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mengambil perhatian dalam hal keadaan perjalanan di-Sabah supaya negeri tersebut juga akan maju seperti lain²

negeri dalam State of Malaysia, sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman (Krian Laut): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri ada-lah untuk menyokong Anggaran Perbelanjaan Tambahan yang di-minta oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya. Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit di-atas Kepala 137—Jalan² dan Jambatan² di-Malaya, di-bawah Kepala-kecil 8, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau tidak silap saya atau lupa ingatan saya dalam Dewan ini telah beberapa kali saya berchakap dan merayu minta supaya Kementerian ini membuat titi di-antara Bandar Bharu dengan Parit Buntar tetapi sa-hingga ka-hari ini saya tidak dapat tahu lagi ada-kah ranchangan² Kementerian ini untuk membuat titi² yang saya sebutkan tadi. Tuan Pengerusi, ada-lah keadaan kedua pekan yang ada berhampiran di-antara dua negeri ini ia-itu Parit Buntar dalam negeri Perak sempadannya ada sa-buah sungai yang di-namakan Sungai Krian dan di-sebelah-nya sungai ini pula ada satu pekan yang di-namakan pekan Bandar Bharu dalam negeri Kedah. Kalau tidak silap saya lebih kurang jarak-nya di-antara tebing pekan Parit Buntar dengan tebing pekan Bandar Bharu dalam 6 atau 7 rantai sahaja. Tuan Pengerusi, dengan ketiadaan titi untuk menyambungkan kedua negeri ini, saya sudah dapati atau pengalaman yang saya tengok sa-lama 40 tahun tidak ada kemajuan² terhadap kedua² pekan ini, sa-hingga sampai sekarang ini, terutama sa-kali ia-lah pekan Bandar Bharu. Pekan Bandar Bharu itu apakala pukul 8 dan 9 boleh di-katakan tidak ada orang kerana orang itu semua-nya kalau hendak datang ka-Parit Buntar atau hendak datang ka-Bandar Bharu untuk berjalan atau lain²-nya menggunakan perahu atau sampan dengan membayar sewa 10 sen pergi dan 10 sen balek. Jadi dengan keadaan ini pada fikiran saya mustahak sangat-lah satu titi di-adakan di-tempat yang saya sebutkan tadi, bukan-nya sahaja untuk kesenangan orang² berulang alek di-kedua² pekan itu tetapi lebih² lagi untuk mendekatkan perjalanan kenaikan² sa-

perti motor car atau lori² yang membawa barang² daripada pekan Parit Buntar ka-Bandar Bharu atau pun ka-Serdang dengan melalui titi itu. Jika sa-kira-nya titi ini tidak di-adakan—tidak di-buat maka terpaksa barang² yang di-hantar daripada Serdang sa-belah Bandar Bharu hendak pergi ka-Parit Buntar atau ka-Bagan Serai berpusing melalui kawasan Seberang Perai pula ia-itu lebih kurang jauh-nya 10 batu. Pada hal jika sa-kira-nya ada titi ini hanya dalam 7 rantai sahaja sudah sampai di-Bandar Bharu daripada Parit Buntar. Jadi dengan ini saya harapkan kepada Kementerian ini untuk menimbangkan rayuan saya ini dan untuk menimbangkan kemahuan² penduduk² di-kedua kawasan ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan titi juga dan perkara ini juga saya sudah chakapkan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu titi di-Bagan Serai. Titi ini sangat² merbahaya kepada siapa sahaja. Kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat hendak pergi ka-Pulau Pinang ada-lah melalui jalan Bagan Serai sa-lepas itu tuan² melalui pekan Bagan Serai tuan akan dapati satu titi.

Titi ini, sudah beberapa jiwa atau nyawa yang telah terkorban oleh sebab titi itu. Jadi, kerana yang saya katakan begitu sa-hingga baharu² ini juga sudah berlaku kemalangan orang menonggang motorcycle di-titi itu. Jadi, saya fikir sudah mustahak-lah kira-nya Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian berkenaan dengan hendak memperbaiki-nya atau meluruskan titi itu daripada titi bengkok yang ada pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah lagi hendak berchakap panjang, sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Enche' Mustapha bin Ahmad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka juga pada pagi ini berchakap dalam masaalah di-atas Kepala 137, Roads and Bridges. Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam kawasan saya dan juga di-seluruh negeri Kelantan sa-benar-nya sudah banyak jalan dan jambatan pun banyak, tetapi selesai-nya tidak. Yang sudah banyak itu biarkan-lah dan belum selesai itu

mesti-lah hendak di-selesaikan. Oleh itu saya harap-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan di-dalam pinjaman perbelanjaan yang berikut ini dapat-lah juga jalan² yang belum selesai itu di-selesaikan, seperti jalan Jeli-Batu Melintang, yang mana Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan Yang Berhormat Menteri itu sendiri pernah pergi di-Tanah Merah baharu² ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, kita tahu ra'ayat di-sana ada lebeh kurang 10 ribu orang ramai-nya, akan tetapi talipon pun tidak ada lagi. Sa-patut-nya sudah ada talipon di-sana, kerana kalau dalam keche-masan kebakaran atau sa-bagai-nya dapat-lah ra'ayat di-situ menggunakan-nya untuk membuat perhubungan di-antara Tanah Merah ka-Jeli itu. Oleh itu saya berharap-lah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya menengok dan mempertimbangkan dalam perkara ini.

Ada juga satu masaalah lagi ia-itu masaalah pos dan rumah pos kechil, ini pun patut di-adakan di-Jeli, kerana perhubungan di-situ lebeh daripada 30 batu daripada Tanah Merah, yang mana sekarang perhubungan untuk membayar lesen radio dan lain² lagi, perhubungan dengan orang² kampung sana amat-lah menyusahkan. Jadi, kira-nya wang yang telah kita untokkan kepada Kementerian ini dapat di-sumbangkan kepada kawasan saya ini, tentu-lah ra'ayat seluroh-nya dapat mene'mati kemudahan² ini.

Sa-kali lagi saya minta mendapat perhatian yang sa-penoh-nya daripada Menteri yang berkenaan, sakinan-lah, terima kaseh.

Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Pengerusi, saya juga suka hendak menchantumkan sokongan kuat saya kepada wang tambahan yang di-kehendaki oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya kerana menyelenggarakan butir² di-bawah kepala² yang tersebut. Di-samping itu juga, saya mengambil peluang di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, menyatakan ia-itu satu daripada achara atau pun chara yang kita boleh membuka jalan sekarang di-kampung² macham yang ada

dalam kawasan saya ia-itu di-tepi Sungai Perak yang saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri sendiri adalah chukup mengerti ia-itu dengan dia mengadakan jalan dan mengadakan jambatan. Sa-bagai saya sa-orang daripada wakil Ra'ayat, saya telah di-kehendaki menghadhiri meshuarat ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar di-sana, dan saya mengetahui banyak permintaan ra'ayat jelata yang ada pada hari ini bertujuan mengambil bahagian dalam ruangan kemudahan² yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan di-bawah ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam pengetahuan saya sendiri, ada-lah Sungai Perak itu di-kelilingi oleh kampung² Melayu yang besar dan tua yang mempunyai banyak ribu penduduk² di-situ yang hanya pada masa yang sudah² boleh menggunakan sungai itu sa-bagai satu daripada jalan lalu lintas; dan sekarang kita berkehendakkan ia-itu jalan² raya atau pun jalan² yang di-adakan di-dalam ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar itu di-adakan di-kampung² mereka itu supaya membolehkan hasil² daripada kampung² itu di-bawa keluar dan benda daripada bandar di-bawa ka-kampung. Dengan itu saya suka-lah sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat² Menteri² mengambil perhatian ia-itu kehendak² orang² yang dudok di-kampung² di-tepi Sungai Perak itu di-ambil perhatian supaya mana yang boleh bersesuai di-antara permintaan² itu hendak-nya di-kabulkan dan di-jalankan kerja dalam pembangunan luar bandar itu.

Demikian juga tentang jambatan di-Sungai Perak itu, baharu² ini ada satu jambatan yang baharu telah disediakan dan telah siap menuju daripada Siputeh terus ka-Lumut, dan orang² kampung yang di-sabelah hilir jambatan itu juga berkehendakkan beberapa buah lagi jambatan yang boleh menyeberang Sungai Perak itu, membolehkan mereka itu menuju ka-bandar Ipoh dengan senang. Buat kata sahabat saya daripada Krian Laut tadi, chara-nya ia-lah supaya mereka itu boleh membuat sa-suatu

ranchangan itu dengan tidak menyeberang menggunakan perahu atau pun sampan, atau pun terpaksa membayar tambang. Jambatan² itu kelak yang saya harapkan akan jadi pada masa yang akan datang dalam ranchangan 5 tahun kita adakan di-sini, mudah²an banyak-lah daripada chara² yang lama itu boleh di-basmikan dan chara² baharu pula dapat di-adakan.

Demikian-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, Kepala 138 berkenaan dengan ayer. Saya hanya suka hendak berchakap kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan berthabit dengan Melaka; yang sabenar-nya memang mustahakkan ayer. Sekarang bagi pehak Kerajaan telah berura² hendak mengadakan satu ranchangan ayer di-Lanchang, Merlimau, yang memakan belanja lebeh kurang 1½ juta ringgit. Saya harap bagi pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan, kerana di-dalam ranchangan ini saya tidak nampak peruntokan itu bagi Melaka. Jadi, saya harap-lah supaya ranchangan yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri itu mendapat sokongan daripada Kementerian yang berkenaan, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tiah Eng Bee (Kluang Utara): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Development Estimates asked for under Head 137. As requested by the people of Kluang Utara, I have to invite the attention of the Honourable Minister of Works to look into the matter regarding the construction of a new road from Kluang to Paloh. The Government has approved the plan and has surveyed the road long ago, but so far nothing has been done. I wish to say that this road is very important because it cuts short about 30 miles between Paloh and Kluang. Also, as it passes through villages like Chamek and Niyor, it will benefit thousands of people who are living in these areas. At present, villagers from Chamek and Niyor have to travel through estate roads and they have to pay road charges. Therefore, I shall be pleased to know when the Govern-

ment is going to build this road, thank you.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka menyatakan ia-itu kita sedang membahathkan dengan panjang dalam Kementerian ini, hanya saya benarkan sa-orang sahaja supaya dapat saya rojokkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan, dan lepas itu kita akan pergi pula kepada Menteri Pengangkutan. Ya.

Enche' Lee Seck Fun (Tanjong Malim): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity to touch on Head 144, Sub-head 72, Unit Automatic Exchange. Mr Chairman, Sir, since automatic exchange telephones were introduced in my constituency, I think the Honourable the Minister concerned would have received quite a number of letters, complaining about the delay in getting trunk calls, from the subscribers in my area. Mr Chairman, Sir, to get a trunk call from Tanjong Malim to Kuala Lumpur at times it takes more than an hour; also, for us to make a trunk call at Tanjong Malim to Bidor, which is only about 45 miles from Tanjong Malim, at times it takes more than an hour too. Sir, as a matter of fact, if we were to travel by car, we can even reach Bidor before we get our trunk call through. Sir, such is the situation of the automatic exchange services in my constituency. I appeal to the Honourable Minister concerned to look into this matter and give it priority consideration.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr Chairman, Sir, speakers have spoken on a variety of subjects, and I would like to speak rather briefly on some of them.

The Member for Batu has asked me what plans we had for the traffic in Kuala Lumpur, north and south of Kuala Lumpur. In my written reply to the Honourable Member, I had mentioned that a detailed traffic survey was being taken by a firm of consultants and that they would be making recommendations on ways and means of improving the traffic flow through and within Kuala Lumpur. This takes into consideration the

traffic north and south of Kuala Lumpur and at the same time, Sir, we are cognizant of the fact that we have got to be longsighted enough to recognize the need for fast moving traffic north and south of Kuala Lumpur. I would like to assure the Honourable Member that we have this very much in hand.

The same Honourable Member also questioned about Class F staff quarters. This is for the people working in the Istana Negara, and a sum of \$12,000 was sought for two Class H quarters for staff working there.

He also mentioned the question of water supply for the Malacca Town. This, he would recognise, is a matter for the Municipality. We would, in fact, like to advise and to be able to instruct the Municipality of Malacca on certain things, but I am afraid that the Socialist Municipality in Malacca does not take kindly to our giving them even technical advice. If the Honourable Member could use his influence to tell them to pay heed to what we say, I am sure we could be very helpful to them. After all, whatever party one belongs to, technical aspects are technical aspects, and it is useful if the Municipality of Malacca would take heed to what we can tell them with regard to water supplies in Malacca.

He mentioned the Batu Village Post Office. I, in fact, had already replied to him in my written question. If I might read it out to him—I said that the Central Post Office is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, Kepong Post Office $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and Batu Caves $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away from Batu Village at present. At present, we have got to allocate post offices strictly in priority with regard to population and the availability of money. On that basis, I am afraid this $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is not quite a distance, when compared with other places in the country which are at a greater distance than this very short distance. So, I would request the Honourable Member to bear with me and to hope that in due course, when the money is available, he can get a post office for Batu Village. But it is not just yet.

He also wanted to know, as did a number of other Members, about telephone call boxes—why we haven't given enough. We have, in fact, been giving many, many telephone call boxes during the past few years, but it so happens that the supply does not meet the demand. We have got to increase the supply of call boxes but sometimes manufacturers have delayed things, and so there is again a backlog—and again, there is the question of money availability. We can't spend all our money on telephone call boxes. It is all a question of allocation of amounts and priorities.

The Member for Bachok mentioned something about *that* bridge. Other Members also mentioned about *that* bridge, and there was a debate about *that* bridge, but nobody really did state which bridge it was. (*Laughter*). I presume it was the bridge relating to Kota Bharu. If that is the bridge, I would like to say that *that* bridge is a State project, and it was undertaken without the advice of the Federal Government. If it was intended to apply for a loan, surely they should have followed the procedure—the need for consulting the Federal Government when they go in for a loan. That really relates to *that* bridge.

The Member for Hilir Perak said there should be a new Istana Negara—I am afraid the Minister of Finance already is looking worried. (*Laughter*). That, again, is a matter of money and for consideration by every one. No doubt every one likes to have a new Istana Negara. Maybe we will have it some time.

There was a request for information about the *jambatan* at Muar and Batu Pahat. I am glad to inform the House that the bridgework may well have started by now. As far as I know, the tenders have been accepted and agreed to, and work should start on the bridge at Muar, and Batu Pahat should be completed by the early part of 1966, or the end of 1965.

The Member for Johor Bahru Timor wanted the wooden bridge at Kota Tinggi leading to Mersing to be widened, and he also mentioned other

matters relating to telephones. I would certainly look into these facts.

The Member for Seberang Tengah mentioned the East-West road and asked what would happen to Bukit Mertajam. The Member for Tanjong most uncharitably said that it came from Sungei Siput and that I had some hand in seeing to it that the road went from Sungei Siput to Kelantan. It was most unworthy of him to have made that charge, because if he had looked into the genesis of this particular matter, he would have known that through Colombo Plan assistance we had a Canadian survey team who came into this country and surveyed possible routes from the East to the West, and finally, it decided that the route, which starts somewhere from Kuala Brang and joins up near Kuala Kangsar at Kampong Lintang, near Lasah, was, in fact, the most suitable. In coming to that decision, they take into consideration the terrain, the economic usability of the land that would be made usable and such like.

Now, Sir, if you would look at the map, you would find that around where the heart of the land lies, slightly above the centre of the country, there is a vast jungle tract, unexplored, unopened, purely jungle, and there is no road cutting through it. The Canadian team felt that, in the economic feasibility survey as well as in the survey of the physical features of the country, this road connecting from Kuala Brang to near Lintang would open up this huge tract of land. Latterly, the intention would be to connect the road from Kuala Lipis upwards to Gua Musang and onwards to Kota Bharu. Already the East-West road when it is connected from this place, say, to Kuala Brang would cut across near Gua Musang. There is already a road being worked upon from Kota Bharu to Gua Musang, so that anyone from Penang or from Ipoh could easily drive through this road up to Kota Bharu, or eastwards to Kuala Trengganu.

When the Member for Tanjong said that the road should start from Penang, I do not know why. There is no reason why any road, through the jungle,

should end up in Penang. Penang has access right down to Johore Bahru and to Singapore. If the Honourable Member for Tanjong will check up the facts, he will find that by car it would take him roughly five to six hours to come to Kuala Lumpur. After the East-West road is ready, it will take him roughly the same time to go to Kota Bharu or Kuala Trengganu. If that is not bringing Penang nearer to Kota Bharu and Kuala Trengganu, I do not know what is. At present, it takes him two days to go to these places. It is all right, in making unfair charges, to say "Oh, this belongs to the Minister's constituency; therefore, the road goes there", but I say that is unworthy of him. The fact remains that it happens to be the centre of the country, and if I happen to have been born near the centre of the country, it is my fortune—it is just that, and maybe the Socialist Front's misfortune. (*Laughter*). Sir, I hope I have explained clearly at some length about this.

An Honourable Member has mentioned that he wants to have the road near Gua Musang. I would like to inform him that this road will ultimately be quite near Gua Musang, but not right through the town, because we do not want a highway through the town. It will be near enough to Gua Musang to be of use and importance to the people of Gua Musang.

There was mention about the Hill Road by the Members for Pinang Utara, Tanjong and a number of other places. I would like to mention that the Hill Road is essentially a matter for the Penang State. I kept quiet, because I thought Honourable Members would like to speak and, therefore, I let them speak, but I need not answer to everything that relates to other Heads.

The Member for Pinang Utara also mentioned a very interesting point. He wants to know what we are doing with regard to international communications. I think this is just as good a place as any to give the people some information of what we are doing. Honourable Members may have known about the fact that we have now a

project the South-East Asia Commonwealth Cable connections project—what is called “SEACOM”. The cable now is being laid between Singapore and Jesselton; it will then go to Hongkong and latterly go down to Australia, and from there right round the world. This phase would be completed some time in 1966. Our cable connection to Jesselton should be ready by February or March of the coming year, 1965. At that time then we would have very good connections between here and Jesselton.

Then, I come to the next point of the internal connections within Sabah and Sarawak. I have at present a team working in both these territories surveying the possibilities of implementing immediately, almost immediately, improvement to telecommunication facilities in, what I might call, “East Malaysia”. After that, we will be making a survey with a view to providing microwave circuits within that area. Once we have microwave there, we will also plan to provide twin channels for television links also. These are long-term plans, but for the immediate present we are already having our survey team, so that we can try and improve the present deplorable state of telecommunication. I must confess that it is deplorable, but that is what the colonial power left us. We have now got to improve much faster.

Coming back again to cable connections that we would have here, the Honourable Member for Pulau Pinang wanted to know what our position would be with regard to international communications. I am glad to inform the House that at the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on Telecommunications held at Geneva last month, this international body agreed that Singapore should be the international switching centre for telephones and that our number would be “06”. This would mean in effect that, once we have our cable connections and, internally, within the country we would have in the course of the next three, four, or five years been able to complete our plan of being able to dial a number in, say, London or New York from here. That should be possible

in the next few years. It is also a matter of great pride for us that Malaysia has been considered as an area for an international switching centre.

I would like to thank the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Utara for his congratulations on the fact that we have built four bridges and will complete six more bridges by the end of this year. It is indeed an honour for the people in my Ministry and the Departments concerned to have been able to do this job. It is fortunate that we had a very fine firm to do this job for us. It happens to be a French firm—CITRA—they did the job very well—and I must congratulate them on the good work done quickly.

I would also like to thank other Honourable Members for their many words of tribute to the various Departments under my Ministry. I must say that this is possible because of the fact that the officers within the many Departments within my Ministry had put their shoulders right to the wheel and have given their best in all the tasks that we have undertaken.

The Honourable Member for Sabak Bernam mentioned a few items. I will consider the request made by that Member for telephones and for roads. The Honourable Member for Krian Laut has mentioned again the Bandar Bharu/Parit Buntar bridge. This is under consideration and will possibly go into the First Malaysia Plan. The bridge at Bagan Serai is dangerous, he has said. We have in fact plans for replacing that bridge and it will be started as soon as funds are available. The Honourable Member for Tanah Merah mentioned certain requests. I will bear these in mind.

There has also been some complaint about telephone exchanges. I am afraid that in some places we do have some operators who do not quite come up to the mark. It is a matter for regret that I have to mention it, but some of them do not come up to the mark and that is why we are pushing on with all speed our automatic exchanges. Human frailty being what it is, I suppose we have got to recognise that. Telephone exchanges are really dreary and work there a drudgery when you have got

to consider that a person has got to sit there for 8 hours, all the time having something plugged into the ears. We do know that it is a dreary and difficult job and therefore we are trying to go into automatisisation of the whole thing. In the course of the next five years I think we should have reached it and then you would be able to dial any part of the country from any other part of the country. That I believe, Sir, would then place our country on top of the whole of this region. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 under Head 137, the sum of \$5,300,000 under Head 138, the sum of \$400,000 under Head 139, the sum of \$606,000 under Head 144, the sum of \$288,903 under Head 171 and the sum of \$212,897 under Head 172 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1964.

Heads 147, 148, 149, 177, 178 and 199—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta kebenaran mengambil Kepala 147, 148, 149, 177, 178 dan 199 sa-kali lalu kerana Kepala² ini di-bawah Kementerian saya. Dan saya mohon menhadangkan perbelanjaan atas semua-nya itu berjumlah \$1,731,006 di-persetujukan oleh Rumah yang Berhormat ini. Kepala 147—Penerbangan Awam. Di-lapangan Penerbangan Pulau Pinang, Kerajaan telah memikirkan bahawa pelancharan lapangan itu mustahak di-panjangkan 300 kaki lagi sa-bagai menyambong panjang-nya yang ada sekarang ini ia-itu 5,700 kaki bagi memudahkan kapal terbang Jet Comet menggunakan lapangan terbang itu untuk memberi perkhidmatan yang lebih baik ka-Singapura dan ka-Bangkok. Dengan hal yang demikian, lapangan terbang ini tidak shak lagi akan menarik pelancong² dari luar negeri ka-Pulau Pinang semata² bagi faedah negeri itu.

Sa-bagaimana tuan² Yang Berhormat Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat dari Pulau Pinang, ketahuī, pelancong ia-lah perusahaan yang mustahak khas-nya

kapada negeri itu dan perhubungan udara yang baik dengan ada-nya lapangan terbang yang elok sangat-lah mustahak bagi memajukan perusahaan itu. Dengan ada-nya penerbangan Folker 27 Friendship di-dalam perjalanan ini maka penumpang² melalui Pulau Pinang telah bertambah 30 peratus banyak-nya, meski pun yang perkhidmatan ka-Medan daripada Pulau Pinang telah di-berhentikan. Maka dengan ada-nya perkhidmatan Comet itu-lah kita dapat jangkakan yang lalu lintas itu akan bertambah lebeh² maju lagi. Yang demikian untuk tujuan itu wang tambahan sa-banyak \$300,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk menyudahkan ranchangan tersebut.

Kepala 148—Perkhidmatan Kaji Chuacha. Negara Malaysia ada-lah sa-buah negara yang mengambil bahagian di-dalam International Indian Ocean Expedition bagi tujuan mengkaji keadaan angkasa dan juga penyelidekan sain di-kawasan laut India. Satu Station Radio Sonde akan dibena di-Bayan Lepas berharga \$22,000 untuk mengukur butir² kenyataan mengenai angkasa lepas. Hal yang demikian merupakan sa-suatu-nya sumbangan Malaysia kapada expedition tersebut di-dalam lapangan kaji chuacha. Oleh kerana peruntokan tidak ada di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun ini, maka perbelanjaan tambahan yang di-kehendaki itu telah di-dapati daripada Contingencies Reserve mengikut Advanced Warrant No. 27/64, yang demikian peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak yang di-sebutkan itu ada-lah di-minta di-bawah Kepala-kecil 10 yang baharu di-bawah Kepala 148 sa-bagai tujuan tersebut.

Kepala 149—Jabatan Laut Malaya. Pembinaan Jeti Pulau Langkawi telah pun siap dalam tahun 1962, tetapi peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak \$35,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki lagi bagi menyudahkan kerja² tambahan di-atas ranchangan itu. Ada-lah di-jangka yang kerja² itu akan di-mulakan dalam bulan July tahun ini. Oleh kerana peruntokan tidak ada di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan 1964, perbelanjaan tambahan itu telah di-dapati dari Contingencies Reserve mengikut Warrant No. 20/64 yang demikian peruntokan

tambahan itu ada-lah di-minta di-bawah Kepala-kecil 5, di-bawah Kepala 149 sa-bagai tujuan tersebut.

Kepala-kecil 16—Jabatan Laut Port Dickson. Kementerian saya telah menchadangkan hendak membena Jabatan Laut di-Port Dickson. Anggaran Perbelanjaan ia-lah \$16,417 termasuk-lah harga tanah. Mulai daripada tahun ini Pegawai² Kastam yang selama ini menjalankan tugas² Jabatan Laut dengan pertolongan dua orang Marine Crew di-Port Dickson itu di-bawah jagaan Harbour Master Melaka untuk Port Dickson yang di-tempatkan di-Melaka yang tidak lagi di-kehendaki menjalankan tugas² itu. Yang demikian ada-lah di-chadangkan Jabatan Laut yang berasingan lengkap dengan kakitangan patut di-adakan di-Port Dickson. Oleh kerana peruntukan tidak ada di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1964, wang sa-banyak \$16,417 ada-lah di-kehendaki di-bawah Kepala-kecil 16, Kepala 149 untuk tujuan tersebut.

Kepala 177, Kerajaan telah memikirkan bahawa lapangan terbang di-Lahad Datu di-Tawau dan pembenaan Balai Bomba dan juga membaiki di-lapangan terbang di-Jesselton ada-lah mustahak di-siapkan. Oleh kerana wang yang di-untukkan itu peruntukan Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1963 tidak di-belanjakan, maka jumlah \$12,392, \$4,761, \$14,131, dan \$345,879 masing² di-minta bagi perbelanjaan peruntukan tambahan ada-lah di-jangka wang² tambahan ini tidak-lah menambah harga pembenaan asal-nya seperti yang di-anggarkan mula² dahulu.

Kepala-kecil 4—Hangar untuk Sharikat Penerbangan Borneo Airways. Suatu tambahan sa-banyak \$35,000 daripada anggaran asal-nya sa-banyak \$643,000 itu ada-lah sangat mustahak untuk membena jalan masuk bahagian belakang Hangar itu. Asal-nya tidak mengandongi perkara ini oleh kerana sa-masa ranchangan itu di-buat bilangan kapal terbang yang datang ka-Labuan tidak-lah berapa banyak. Yang demikian jalan masuk ka-Hangar tersebut bagi kereta² ada-lah terbang di-lapangan terbang itu. Tetapi sekarang oleh kerana bertambah banyak

perjalanan kapal terbang bagi pasokan tentera di-lapangan terbang Labuan, maka tidak-lah lagi sesuai merbahaya oleh kerana peruntukan wang tidak cukup dalam anggaran belanja 1964, maka perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$164,779 telah di-dapati daripada Contingencies Reserve Warrant No. 30/64. Yang demikian peruntukan tambahan ini ada-lah di-kehendaki di-bawah Kepala-kecil 4, Kepala 177.

Kepala-kecil 7 berkenaan dengan Apron Floodlights, Jesselton. Bahagian Penumpang Sarawak membaiki lapangan terbang di-Ranau. Ranchangan ini ia-lah sambongan daripada ranchangan pembenaan negeri Sabah yang di-jangka siap tahun 1959/1964 yang sa-patut-nya siap dalam tahun 1963. Tetapi ranchangan² tersebut tidak dapat di-siapkan mengikut masa yang di-jangka, yang demikian tidak-lah ada peruntukan di-buat dalam Anggaran Belanja 1964. Yang demikian wang sa-banyak \$27,000 semua-nya ada-lah di-kehendaki sekarang bagi menyudahkan ranchangan tersebut dan wang itu pun di-dapati daripada Contingencies Reserve mengikut Warrant No. 9/64. Tambahan ini ada-lah di-minta di-bawah Kepala-kecil 7, Kepala 177. Kepala 178, Kepala-kecil 1, Jabatan Laut Negeri Sabah Navigation Aid, ranchangan ini ada-lah sambongan kepada ranchangan pembangunan Commonwealth, satu peruntukan tambahan sa-banyak \$10,926 ada-lah di-minta sa-bagai membayar tambahan ranchangan yang mana mengikut anggaran yang di-minta sekarang ini ia-lah \$1,050,000.

Kepala-kecil 2, pembenaan Slipway di-Labuan, ranchangan pembangunan Negeri Sabah 59/64 mengandongi peruntukan bagi pembenaan Slipway di-Labuan dan juga di-Sendakan mengikut apa yang di-ranchangkan Slipway bagi 300 ton hendak di-bena di-Labuan dan Slipway bagi 200 ton di-Sendakan. Tetapi ranchangan tersebut telah diubah sa-bagai menyesuaikan kepada keadaan Kementerian Pertahanan yang mana kerana Slipway bagi 500 ton akan di-bena di-Labuan. Ranchangan itu ada-lah di-anggarkan memakan

belanja \$750,000 yang mana ada di-untukkan perbelanjaan-nya di-bawah Kepala-kecil 2 yang baharu.

Kepala 178 peruntukan sa-banyak \$93,000 sahaja di-kehendaki bagi tahun ini dan satu peruntukan sa-banyak itu telah di-tambah daripada Contingencies Reserve mengikut warrant 164 bagi tujuan tersebut.

Kepala 199, Pembangunan Penerbangan 'Awam Sarawak, Kepala-kecil 9, Lapangan Terbang 'Awam Sarawak, Long Semando. Sa-benar-nya rancangan ini di-jangka siap dalam tahun 1963 bagi satu bahagian dari peruntukan pembangunan negeri Sarawak. Tetapi pembenaan pembangunan sa-bagai penumpang² tidak dapat di-siapkan pada akhir tahun 1963, oleh kerana peruntukan tidak ada di-dalam anggaran tahun 1964, wang perbelanjaan tambahan sa-banyak \$27,701 telah di-dapati daripada Contingencies Reserve warrant 1664, yang demikian peruntukan tambahan itu ada-lah di-minta di-bawah Kepala-kecil 9 yang baharu bagi tahun tersebut.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya chadangkan perbelanjaan yang berjumlah semuanya \$1,731,06 di-luluskan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya bangun berchakap sedikit di-bawah Kepala 147, Sub-head 29, Aerodrome Improvements—Penang, Ipoh, Melaka, Kota Bharu dan Alor Star. Ada-lah padang kapal terbang yang di-Kota Bharu yang baharu itu telah hampir² siap, oleh itu saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri yang bersangkutan di-atas perkara ini bahawa masa penerbangan kapal terbang direct flight ia-itu terbang terus daripada Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu dan daripada Kota Bharu ka-Kuala Lumpur, masa-nya pada hari Juma'at bersamaan dengan waktu sembahyang Juma'at. Jadi, perkara ini saya sa-bagai wakil bagi kawasan saya banyak-lah saya menerima aduan² dan rayuan² supaya saya sampaikan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan supaya di-pinda atau di-tukarkan masa penerbangan pada hari Juma'at satu jam sa-belum sembahyang Juma'at, atau pun satu jam kemudian dari sembahyang Juma'at.

Dengan yang demikian orang² yang hendak menghantar penumpang² kapal terbang itu pada hari Juma'at dapat menunaikan sembahyang Juma'at. Pendek kata suka-lah saya memberi ucapan terima kasih kepada Menteri tersebut di-dalam rayuan saya dahulu kepada-nya yang telah di-terima dengan baik dan telah di-jalankan.

Saya juga berharap di-dalam rayuan ini juga dapat di-terima dengan baik-nya dan di-jalankan, terima kasih.

Enche' Tajuddin bin Ali (Larut Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta kebenaran daripada Tuan Pengerusi berchakap sedikit kalau boleh fasal saya berbulan² di-sini belum berchakap. Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap di-atas Kepala 147, Kepala-kecil 29. Sa-belum saya berchakap panjang, Tuan Pengerusi, saya telah dengar tadi wakil dari Tanjong menyatakan Kerajaan dengan ada-nya momok² ia-itu konfrantasi pehak Soekarno, telah mengadakan jalan², jambatan² dan sa-bagai-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, beliau ia-lah green horn dalam Dewan ini dan patut dia belajar dan kita suka nyatakan . . .

Dr Tan Chee Koon: Although the Member from Tanjong is not here may I say that

Mr Speaker: You asked for clarification or on a point of order?

Dr Tan Chee Koon: On a point of order, under Standing Order 36 (1), is it the practice for a Member to call another Member a green horn?

Mr Speaker: Saya harap masa kita sudah suntok, tumpukan-lah ucapan atau perbahathan itu kepada yang berkenaan sahaja, tidak usah kaitkan dengan yang lain² lagi, tambahan pula dia pun tidak ada di-sini bagi hendak menjawab-nya.

Enche' Tajuddin bin Ali: Dewan bersidang sampai 16 haribulan, jadi kalau wakil² yang bertanggung-jawab kepada kawasan masing², mesti-lah sedia dudok di-tempat-nya, kalau dia berani memberi—saya berani menjawab-nya. Tuan Pengerusi, jadi kita

ada rancangan yang tertentu, rancangan² yang telah di-jalankan, sama ada konfrantasi daripada Soekarno atau pun daripada pehak orang sa-tengah² pehak pembangkang, Russia sa-kali pun kita akan jalankan.

Saya mengambil peluang mengucapkan tahniah kepada Menteri yang berkenaan dan saya suka hendak mendapat penjelasan daripada Menteri yang bersangkutan kerana beliau telah menerangkan tadi ia-itu wang yang sa-banyak tiga ratus ribu ringgit itu di-kehendaki memanjangkan padang penerbangan sa-panjang 300 kaki untuk membolehkan Jet Comet turun di-Lapangan Terbang Pulau Pinang. Saya suka hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan adakah lapangan terbang yang lain ia-itu di-Ipoh, Melaka, Kota Bharu dan Alor Star itu juga boleh Jet Comet turun di-padang² itu?

Tuan Pengerusi, nun di-kaki langit Soekarno datang melanggar kita, di-atas pelajaran² yang lampau, Tuan Pengerusi, kita mesti ingat negeri kita telah di-tawan oleh Jepun, oleh sebab kesiapan kita tidak cukup. Jadi, pada hemat saya yang singkat, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau kita hendak menentang Soekarno atau pun mana² pehak yang kita mesti buat, wang perbelanjaan tambahan bagini patut-lah sangat kita semua sokong, bahkan sa-bahagian besar lagi pun di-majukan dalam Dewan ini patut kita semua perse-tujukan.

Kita mesti bersiap sedia untuk mempertahankan negara kita daripada konfrantasi Soekarno itu daripada berpanjangan²

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya berdiri di-atas Standing Order 36 (1). Ada-lah Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berbichara bukanlah di-atas perbahathan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini, bahkan dia membahathkan dalam general policy. Kita sudah habis dalam general policy; sekarang kita dalam Committee stage.

Mr Chairman: Dia belum habis lagi, baharu permulaan sahaja. Saya belum tahu apa dia maksud-nya—kalau sudah habis nanti, saya akan tahan dia. Dia baharu bagi preamble sahaja.

Enche' Tajuddin bin Ali: Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, molek-lah kita siapkan padang, atau lapangan kapal terbang kita—molek untuk kapal terbang yang besar² turun, atau pun berlepas daripada padang² ini dengan tidak sa-mata² kita mengharapkan daripada jiran² kita, daripada Australia, New Zealand dan lain² bangsa. Dalam lapangan ini, daripada masa negara kita menghadapi gelora yang amat sangat, saya sambut baik-lah rancangan yang bijaksana yang di-jalankan oleh Menteri yang berkaitan, dan saya harap perkara yang sa-demikian ini, kita mesti mengambil perhatian yang sangat dalam, kerana kita—sa-bagaimana yang tuan² sekalian sedia ma'alum tentu bersetuju dengan saya ia-itu banyak-nya kapal² terbang yang akan datang ka-negara kita ini dan mustahil-lah yang kapal² terbang itu dapat singgah di-atas pokok niyor.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, negara yang kecil sa-kali yang saya tahu; saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan ini ia-itu saperti negeri Taiwan, saya tahu ada mempunyai lapangan² terbang yang baik. Jadi, bagi sa-buah negara yang macham kita ini, yang kaya raya ini, saya harap Kerajaan tidak ragu² lagi membelanjakan wang yang besar untuk membesarkan lapangan kapal terbang kita.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyen-toh ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok yang mengatakan Kerajaan Perikatan selalu main sentiment politik. Baharu sahaja kita mendengar daripada kawan-nya, ia-itu rakan-nya Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir yang menerima kaseh dengan ta' malu sa-kali kepada Menteri mengatakan apa yang dia minta sudah dapat. Inilah boleh dia nyatakan yang Kerajaan Perikatan ini main sentiment politik—malu sedikit-lah! Dan kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok itu, saya harap pada hari yang akan datang hendak-nya dia jangan lagi menudoh Kerajaan kita memainkan sentiment politik, tetapi kepada beliau, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil peluang yang keemasan ini menyatak-bahawa lapangan terbang di-Kota Bharu itu jaga baik², jangan bawa

peluru daripada Indonesia letakkan di-sana—kita sekarang di-dalam masa gelora dan Kerajaan kalau sa-kira-nya timbul sa-kali lagi—Kerajaan tidak ragu² akan menjalankan tindakan yang tegas terhadap negara itu. Terima kasih.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Head 199, Civil Aviation (Sarawak). I think the Honourable Minister concerned has been to Kuching several times and what I am about to say I think he will understand and appreciate, although I will not expect him, for instance, to have very clear ideas as to where Long Semado Airfield may be. On this Head of expenditure of Civil Aviation, now that the Federal Government has taken over the responsibility for this subject I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister concerned to the congestion that exists at the Kuching Airport. Prior to Malaysia, Sir, it was the intention of the colonial Government to build a new air terminal at Kuching and plans were being considered for such a terminal. Despite the fact that the air traffic has increased considerably since Malaysia, no provision has even been made in the Sarawak Development Plans for such a project. What is being done now is piecemeal extension to the existing air terminal. The existing air terminal has recently been extended, but I do not think that the air terminal even with this extension would meet the increased pressure on it. This is, in fact, the third expansion to the building, and even with this the additional facilities and space available will not prove adequate for present needs. I would, therefore, urge the Ministry concerned to consider seriously a new terminal building for the Kuching Airport when the Pan-Malaysian Development Plan is considered. In my view, haphazard expansion of the present terminal would not only not meet increasing pressure of the increased traffic, but would prove uneconomic and a waste of public funds when finally a new air terminal had to be built and the present one abandoned.

Enche' Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, as my colleague the Member for Larut Utara had paid a compliment to the Honourable Minister of Transport and also made some requests for improvement to the Penang Airport, I would be failing in my duty if I do not join him to pay my compliment to the Honourable Minister, especially when I come from the Island which enjoys the benefit of these improvements. Sir, the Airport has been greatly improved and if I am not asking for too much, could I request that the buildings be improved to such a manner worthy of the Landing Strip. If the Strip could be lengthened again to take in jets, as my colleague has recommended, I think we would be too glad to accept it, and we will be too happy to have the support of the Honourable Minister of Finance to be more liberal in helping us to develop Penang Island into a real tourist centre. Of course, we would like, Sir, to have all roads, sea routes and air routes leading to the Island of Penang, but since, as the Honourable the Minister of Works has explained, it is not quite possible for the road from the East Coast to lead to the Island of Penang on the West Coast, I have got to be quite satisfied with the improvement of the air traffic and the sea routes.

Sir, talking of the sea routes, I would like to request the Honourable Minister of Transport under the heading "Marine" to improve the Penang Port to such an extent that the passengers and tourists are catered for and are well attended to. These are facilities which will encourage tourism. And I would like to suggest one system to facilitate the discharging of passengers. That, of course, would be encroaching on the Ministry of the Minister of Finance, that is, the Customs Section.

Through the Port Commission, I am sure close circuit television could be installed to focus on the passengers embarking from ships and that, of course, could facilitate discharging, and any suspicious characters or

would be smugglers could be detected—perhaps with further training for the Customs Department—to judge that not everybody is a smuggler, and that all the tourists are genuine tourists who visit our country to foster trade and help to propagate the efficiency of our Port of Penang and other ports in our Malaysia.

Sir, touching on Head 148, Metrological Services, with the equipments installed at Bayan Lepas we are glad for all these equipments made to improve the air safety of our citizens and passengers and tourists, especially in this area at Penang.

I would like to request the Minister of Transport to co-ordinate with the Honourable Minister of Information to arrange for weather reports to be broadcast, so that we in Malaysia could be weather-conscious to know about the air pressure and about the weather in Malaysia. Sir, thank you.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh kepada Yang Berhormat dari Kelantan Hilir. Yang sa-benar-nya, beliau telah berchakap dengan saya. Saya telah berhubung dengan sharikat yang berkenaan, mereka sedang mengator kerana benda ini bukan sahaja daripada Kota Bharu tetapi juga kapal terbang yang datang daripada Singapura pergi ka-Pulau Pinang. Maka tidak boleh kita kira daripada Kota Bharu, sabar-lah dahulu. Kami Kerajaan Perikatan akan memberi pandangan yang sak-sama.

Sir, my Honourable friend from Sarawak mentioned about congestion at the Kuching airport. I am well aware of that—in fact, I am giving my personal attention to this matter. We are trying to avoid the congestion, and that is what you wanted. He also mentioned about complete planning. The airport project at Kuching is connected with many other airports projects in Malaysia, and as Minister of Transport for Malaysia, I would like to see rapid improvements as

the demand is growing. I will look into the question of priority, which probably will be pushed up, and I would appeal to my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Finance, to allow me a little more money for the good of the country.

Saya juga menguchapkan banyak² terima kaseh kepada saudara saya Yang Berhormat dari Larut Utara yang menguchapkan tahniah kepada mereka yang telah bekerja kuat dalam Kementerian saya, dan saya juga sangat tertarik hati tentang chadangan memanjang dan meluaskan padang² kapal terbang dalam Tanah Melayu ini supaya dapat kapal terbang yang besar² turun bawa bantuan soldier dan barang² makanan. Ini memang elok. Perkara itu saya akan siasat dan akan kemukakan kelak kepada Majlis Pertahanan Malaysia.

Bagitu juga Yang Berhormat dari Penang Utara. Yang sa-benar-nya, wang tidak payah di-minta. Kementerian telah membenarkan \$300,000 dan padang kapal terbang itu sudah siap, chuma menunggu comet yang patutnya sampai pada bulan Ogos, tetapi kurang comet yang hendak di-sewakan kepada kita. Saya harap comet itu sampai lekas, jadi boleh-lah turun di-Pulau Pinang, dan ini akan menggalakkan perniagaan pelanchongan di-sana, dan bukan hendak minta wang. Saya banyak² terima kaseh kepada Menteri Kewangan yang telah memberi kebenaran itu. Berkenaan dengan membaiki tempat² pelanchong turun di-pelabuhan Pulau Pinang. Yang sa-benar-nya, Lembaga Pelabuhan Pulau Pinang, itu telah merancang dan sedang di-bena dan perbelanjaan-nya \$1,200,000 lebeh kurang. Pada hari Ahad ini saya akan pergi ka-Pulau Pinang, sila-lah Yang Berhormat itu bersama² saya, saya akan tunjukkan tempat itu yang akan menjadi satu tempat turun pelanchong dengan kapal yang besar, yang paling moden sa-kali, tetapi pembenaan ini makan waktu, barangkali awal tahun hadapan akan siap.

Berkenaan dengan permintaan co-ordination tentang broadcast hawa itu

saya akan rujokkan kepada pejabat² yang berkenaan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$300,000 for Head 147, the sum of \$22,000 for Head 148, the sum of \$51,417 for Head 149, the sum of \$568,962 for Head 177, the sum of \$760,926 for Head 178 and the sum of \$27,701 for Head 199 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1964.

Question on motion put, and resolved,

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$32,233,679 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1964, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 15 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof."

House resumed.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that the Committee has considered the motion and has agreed to it. I accordingly move,

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$32,233,679 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1964, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 15 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof."

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to. (Applause).

Resolved,

"That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$32,233,679 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the financial year 1964, and that to meet the purpose of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 15 of 1964, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof."

Sitting suspended at 12.59 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

The Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Constitution of the Federation" be read a second time.

Sir, this is a very simple Bill. It is very straightforward. Its main provisions are such that Parliament will have greater flexibility in the election of its Speaker and Government will be able to strengthen the administration by being able to appoint Parliamentary and Political Secretaries to assist Ministers in their work for the sake of good Government. These main provisions are permissible and I am sure would be useful to whatever political parties which become the Government of this country. This Bill is, therefore, non-controversial. I expect every right thinking member of this House and indeed every member of the Opposition to support it and give it unanimous approval.

Clause 2

Sir, clause 2 which amends Article 9 seeks to implement the terms of Article 11 (two) of the Supplementary Agreement relating to Malaysia made between the Governments of the former Federation of Malaya, Great Britain and Singapore. Article 9 concerns the movement of persons between the States of Malaya and Singapore and the effect of the amendment is that any legislation passed by the Federal Government restricting the movement of persons between the States of Malaya and Singapore will mean that it will have to be reciprocal.

Clause 3

Clause (4) of Article 26 of the Constitution refers to clause (3) of the Constitution and since clause (3) of that Article had been repealed by the

Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1962, it is considered that clause (4) serves no purpose and has to be repealed.

Clause 4

Sir, Article 35 (1) provides the Civil List of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong to be charged on the Consolidated Fund and clause 4 seeks to provide that the remuneration of the Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall also be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Clause 5

This clause seeks to enact new Articles 43B and 43C to provide for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries. With the formation of Malaysia, it cannot be denied that the duties and functions of the Ministers and Assistant Ministers have been greatly increased. Further, they have to cover wider areas. It is considered quite necessary now to appoint these Secretaries whose main duties are to assist the Ministers and Assistant Ministers in their duties and functions. A Parliamentary Secretary, Sir, since he is not included as a member of the Cabinet, can only speak on behalf of a Minister or Assistant Minister in the House in which he belongs. This is in accordance with Article 61 (1). A Political Secretary, on the other hand, unless he is elected from a member of Parliament, cannot speak in either House. The appointments of these Parliamentary and Political Secretaries and their dismissals are at the discretion of the Prime Minister. Article 160 has to be amended so as to bring these Secretaries within the definition of the "members of the administration" so that they will not be members of the Public Service.

Clause 6

This clause seeks to increase the number of appointed members of the Senate from twenty-two to thirty-two. This increase is considered desirable in order to get wider representations in the Senate consequent on the formation of Malaysia. This will enable His Majesty to appoint more persons of wider experience and

ability to take an active part in the government of this country.

Clause 7

This clause permits this House to appoint a person who may not be a member of this House to be the Speaker. As we are aware, the duties, functions and responsibilities of a Speaker are quite heavy. All the administration and establishment relating to Parliament are his responsibility and under his control. A member of the House when elected as Speaker is, therefore, at a distinct political disadvantage. He cannot voice the needs of his constituents in this House. He cannot visit them as often as an ordinary member of the House and, above all, he cannot contest in the next election to the House as advantageously as his opponents. In other countries it used to be the tradition that when a member is elected as Speaker of the House his seat was uncontested in the elections. This, as Honourable Members know, is not the case in this country. For these reasons there may come a time when no member of the House is prepared to sacrifice his political career to be the Speaker. When Article 57 is amended the House may elect either a member of the House or a non-member of the House who is qualified as a member to be the Speaker, but as for the Deputy Speaker he must be a member of this House. A Speaker who is not a member of the House is not entitled to vote on any matter before the House.

Paragraph 2 of clause 7 enables the Speaker to hold office until the first meeting of the House after a general election. Under the existing provisions, the Speaker vacates his office on the dissolution of Parliament. Further, the amendment also provides for the removal of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker if the House so resolves. The existing provision in the Constitution gives no power to the House to remove the Speaker or Deputy Speaker once he has been elected.

Clause 8

The effect of this amendment is to enable the States to amend their Constitutions by the inclusion of a provision similar to that contained in paragraph (c) of clause (3) of Article 99 of the Constitution. This amendment is necessary in order to cure a defect in the legislation which threw doubts on the legality of the existing financial procedure of the States which is identical with that of the Federation. The Federation has taken steps to cure this defect in 1962 when the Constitution was amended but through an oversight the essential provision in the Eighth Schedule was not also amended then and this prevents a State to amend its Constitution to bring it in line with the Federal Constitution.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I would like to remind the Honourable Members that I will call for a division when the time comes to decide on the second and third readings of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Dr Toh Chin Chye (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, on principle we have no objection to the Government deploying all available talents at its resources if, in doing so, the Government is going to strengthen its hands in unifying those territories which form Malaysia and if, in doing so, it will considerably strengthen its resources in defeating Indonesian confrontation—in short, if by employing more Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries, it will make Malaysia tick. However, we cannot but be alarmed at the growth of the bureaucracy.

Sir, once upon a time there was a Professor of History at the local University. He was not so well known as a historian but he became famous overnight as being the author of Parkinson's Law. According to Parkinson's Law of growth, we would believe that if there were an Assistant

Minister for Sports, then the logical consequence would be to have a Parliamentary Secretary for Games and a Political Secretary for Fun and Frolics. Sir, even these appointments may be justified if they can help our Olympic teams win a gold medal at the next meeting in Tokyo or even help our Badminton team defeat the Indonesians and win back the Thomas Cup. But in actual fact no amount of Ministerial cheering at Tokyo has made any impression.

The reason why this Amendment to the Constitution has been made, has been given in the Explanatory Statement which says:

"With the formation of Malaysia, the duties of Ministers and Assistant Ministers have multiplied . . ."

It may well be, Mr Speaker, Sir, that some Ministries, which are responsible, in particular, for pan-Malaysian departments have found their duties increased. But if the work of the Ministers and Assistant Ministers has multiplied, it must also equally be true for the duties which fall upon the Civil Service and here we would indeed be better reassured if the Government would state to this House what positive steps it has taken to strengthen the Civil Service, in particular, the Civil Service which is responsible for pan-Malaysian departments. Sir, if the Civil Service bus breaks down, the carburettor gets plugged up and sparking plugs are burnt out, appointing more drivers and conductors will not help the bus to keep going. It is difficult to see indeed how the appointment of more political heads under these circumstances will make the Civil Service carry out its duties more efficiently. We will indeed welcome any steps by the Government to strengthen the Civil Service not only in quantity but also in quality. After all, like any other motorist, you have the choice of different grades of petrol—there is the ordinary petrol for which you pay \$1.50 and there is also the superior type for which you have to pay \$2.10. With particular reference to the Civil Service, it is more necessary than ever that with Malaysia we should be

ensured that the machinery, the Civil administrative machinery, is adequate to meet the task upon which it is called to face. In fact, from what we can gather in the newspapers, the Federal establishment is indeed finding considerable difficulty, if not opposition, in trying to meet the Civil Servants in Sabah and Sarawak halfway. Perhaps, a little more tact, a little more understanding of local problems and local feelings, will go a long way to smoothen out relationship between the Federal Civil Service and the State Civil Service.

However, there is one particular point in the Bill which we find it difficult indeed to accept, and that is in respect of the Clause relating to the appointment of Senators as Ministers, Assistant Ministers and even Parliamentary Secretaries. Sir, this is most unusual indeed. Senators, for one thing, are not the elected representatives of the people and, therefore, they are not answerable to the electorate, just as we Members in this House are. If a Senator is appointed as the Minister, or an Assistant Minister, or a Parliamentary Secretary, he is responsible probably only to the Prime Minister but is not answerable to the people; and the functions of a post to which a Senator is appointed can be considerable indeed. We had in the past, Sir, a Senator who was made a Minister but in the end—it was a wise decision indeed—the Senator left the Senate and stood for elections. Now, it is unfortunate that the Government has failed to learn from its past experience—in fact, it tries to enshrine this error in the Constitution. We are sorry indeed, Sir, that the Government cannot find some other way by which Political Secretaries, or even Parliamentary Secretaries, can be appointed without having these things preserved in the Constitution. I have no doubt that the Government thinks that it will facilitate its work by making further appointments but, unfortunately, in trying to do so, it has found it necessary to amend the Constitution and, in particular, to point out specifically to this House that Senators too can be appointed.

Sir, all this is in conflict with the basic principles of democracy. A man, who holds a Government post surely should be answerable to the people. A Senator who becomes a Parliamentary Secretary, or an Assistant Minister, or a Minister, is entering Government by the back-door; and I am sure the back-benchers even on the Government side would indeed hesitate to accept a Senator as their colleague in this House. The Constitution states that “a Senator so appointed will assist the Minister or the Assistant Minister in the discharge of the duties and functions.” Does it mean, Sir, that a Senator will be permitted to stand in this House to answer questions, if necessary, in the absence of the Minister or the Assistant Minister? I do not believe that back-benchers in this House are worried about confronting a Senator in this Chamber—far from it—but all these matters must surely be clarified indeed. I will try to discourage the Government, if I can, to appoint Senators to positions in the Government, especially from the point of view that Senators are not answerable to the people and are not answerable to us either. Indeed, Senators are supposed to be appointed from a group of persons who dislike the tumble of party politics, who dislike going to the polls, who dislike the rough and tumble of elections; and the Upper House indeed would be brought to disrepute if constantly it finds some of its Members under fire by the Lower House.

But there is one fundamental point which I would like to raise. We must note with great anxiety, indeed, how so easily the Constitution of this country can be amended. You will recollect, Mr Speaker, that the first time we had any inkling of what this amendment to the Constitution would be was on Monday. It was the first item on the Order Paper and, according to Standing Orders, we would have been asked to debate on this amendment Bill the next day, i.e. Tuesday, and it may well be that if there had been no other motions on the Order

Paper, and if the debate on the Development Estimates had not been pushed up, we would have amended our Constitution within twenty-four hours. In this particular instance, Sir, the amendment to the Constitution is not as serious or as grave as we would like to make it to be. But there are other clauses in the Constitution which we ought to preserve as sacred, and if there is any intention at all to dabble with the contents of the Constitution, we hope that the Government in future will give ample publicity and adequate time not only to Members of this House but to the public to consider all their implications. You will be aware, Mr Speaker, that the Federation of Malaya Constitution also incorporates the Constitutions of the States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, and if, as we have it today, the Government finds it so easy to amend the Constitution, I dread to think, Mr Speaker, that in future other clauses in the Constitution will also be amended with equal facility. It may well be that those who are responsible for the Government now, those who are in charge of the Government now, are sufficiently aware and conscious that amending the Constitution is a grave and serious deed. But it may well be that in the years to come, those who are in charge of the reins of Government may not be equally conscious. We may well have a despot in charge of the Central Government and, emboldened by a great majority, he can easily change the Constitution; and that change may well implicate the lives of 10 million people in Malaysia. This is the principle, Sir, which I wish to draw the attention of this House—the great facility, the ease with which we are asked to accept an amendment to the Constitution. The Bill was placed on the Table on Monday morning and, according to Standing Orders, we could very well have the Constitution amended the next day. I know that it is necessary from time to time, in the light of our experience of running the administration of this country, for the Government to come to this House for changes in the Constitution. It may

be necessary for further amendments to be made but I would plead that on a future occasion if the Government does find the Constitution inadequate and intends to modify the clauses in the Constitution, it would be preferable if adequate publicity had been given and preliminary discussions were made with State Governments, so that there would be less fear and anxiety on the intentions of the Government. With this note, Sir, I would like to end my speech.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill before us today. Before I do so, may I make a few comments on the speech of the Honourable Member from Singapore. He started off by saying that in Singapore there was once a Professor of History who thought it more lucrative to forsake academic teaching and write a book known as Parkinson's law, and the Bill before us here today justifies Parkinson's law with a vengeance—create one post, then find an excuse to create another post; create a post for an Assistant Minister, tomorrow you need a Political Secretary or a Parliamentary Secretary to help him. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not always that we in the Socialist Front do agree with those of us on this side of the House, the P.A.P. It has been said by the Prime Minister of Singapore that this narrow causeway, the chasm that divides us, is unbridgeable. I for one in this instance, despite the unkind words of the Honourable the Prime Minister for Singapore, wish to lay aside party politics and say that I do support him on what he has said about Parkinson's law and what he has said about what is the Civil Service for. If it is found necessary that there should be reinforcement, that the Civil Service is inadequate, that the Ministers are not getting adequate assistance, then the proper thing is to increase the Civil Service. He has talked of grades of petrol—\$2.00 for super-octane or higher-octane. You can have Ph.Ds in the Civil Service, Master of Art, Master of Science, in the Civil Service, and then you come lower down, Honours graduate and Pass graduate. So, the Government has at its disposal this

facility if the need should arise to enlarge the list of civil servants.

He has also expressed his anxiety in the matter of Senators who represent on one but themselves. Here again, we in the Socialist Front agree entirely with him that these Senators represent no one but themselves. He has pointed out that if a Senator was appointed Minister, he would find it indeed difficult to answer questions from us, the elected Members of this House. He has also expressed his appreciation and we in the Socialist Front also do appreciate, that Government has thought it wise not to appoint any Senator any more to this House. The former Senator is now a properly elected Member of this House—the front-benchers have properly stated that he has won in Ulu Selangor, and we give them credit for it. We give them credit for not getting any Minister into this House by the backdoor.

Now, of greater importance is the anxiety shared entirely by us that at the very first opportunity the Government has thought it fit to tinker with the Constitution—and merely to suit the appointment of a few Senators, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Constitution is a very sacred thing. It should remain inviolate as far as possible. Like the Member from Singapore, I do agree with him, we in the Socialist Front do agree with him, that from time to time it may be necessary that the Government should amend the Constitution according to the needs of the country—there we agree with the Government, but not for the Government on the second meeting of this House, and giving so short a notice, to amend the Constitution, as has been quite properly pointed out. The first time we knew of this Amendment to the Constitution was when we came on Monday, sat down, and saw to our horror that there is Amendment to the Constitution. Bearing in mind what happened—I think it was late 1961 and early 1962—when the Government made major amendments to the Constitution, I have visions of far more drastic amendments than these

set out today by the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. Quite properly, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member from Singapore has also pointed out that in the matter of amendment to the Constitution, not only the State should be consulted, but I think Parliamentarians should be given a chance to think it over, to consult with their constituents—in fact, the whole country should be consulted on any amendment to the Constitution however small. The Government would like us to believe that this Amendment is a small one and should not cause any trouble to the Opposition, and they should approve of it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to say that if in future the Government should think it fit—I will not say “tinker”—to amend the Constitution, then I hope it will give not only we, the representatives of the people on that side and this side of the House but also, what is more important, the people of the country to think over it, so that if they disagree they can then write to their Members of Parliament, call their Members of Parliament to account and say, “Look here, this is what you must do.” As it is, where is the time to consult our constituents? Some come from Sarawak, some come from Sabah, and some come from Singapore and they have not the time to go back and consult their constituents. So, I do hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that in future—and I make this as a plea that not only Members on this side but, perhaps, those on the other side of the House will also re-echo it—if there is any amendment to the Constitution, the Government should in future try and consult, what is most important, the people of Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill, apart from seeking powers to give political privileges to party colleagues, is also designed to perpetuate and enlarge a discredited and useless Upper House by filling it with political stooges. It was generally thought that the Upper House is performing no useful function. This can be seen from the pains taken by the Members on questions which have come before them in

the last five years. One of the Honourable Members told me that they were mere rubber stamps; and another said that all that had to be said of the subjects that were brought before them had invariably been said in the Lower House, where such matters had already been discussed at length. If that is so, then the suggestion that the Senate should consist of people with experience, scholarship, and service is a mockery. This *tiada apa* attitude that has been adopted in the Upper House, and which cannot be denied, is due to the fact that the Upper House is filled with political amateurs who could not find a way of getting into Parliament by the front door, and had to come in through the backdoor provided by the Senate. Thus, it is a refuge for a number of discredited, defeated, and frustrated Alliance politicians. If the Minister denies what I have said, then I would like him to set the records correct by giving the experience of the Members, or the contributions that these Members had made to the welfare and happiness of the people of this country, before they were appointed to that august and dignified House. I can say without fear of contradiction that very few of the Members of the Upper House are men of merit as set out in the Constitution.

Under Article 45 (2) of the Constitution, it is provided that the Members to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong "shall be persons who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, have rendered distinguished public service, or have achieved distinction in the professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, cultural activities or social service, or are representative of racial minorities, or are capable of representing the interests of aborigines". Can the Members of the Alliance in this House search their souls and truly say that those occupying the seats in the Senate belong to that group of persons described in the Constitution? Can they search their conscience and truly say that amongst the Members of the Senate there is a doctor, lawyer, teacher, engineer, who is an acknowledged leader in his own profession? Perhaps, the Members of this

House may not even know who the Members in the Senate are really. Such is the distinguished service that Members have given to this House that the majority of the leaders of this House do not know the Members of the Senate. Has any cultural or professional body ever been consulted?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman:

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member is irrelevant, because we are not discussing the appointment of Senators.

Mr Speaker: He can speak on that. It is general policy.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I fail to see how that is irrelevant, Mr Speaker, Sir. We are asked to amend the Constitution on the House of Senate, and here I am told that I must not speak it, Sir. *(Laughter)* I really do not know. If Honourable Members on the opposite side want to interrupt me, and they have the privilege to do it, I hope that they will find an appropriate time to do so. *(Laughter)*.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: May I resume, Mr Speaker, Sir? Have any cultural or professional bodies been consulted and appointments made from them? I belong to a number of professional and cultural organisations, namely, the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, the Malayan Medical Association and the University of Malaya Graduates Society. But as far as I know, these bodies have never been consulted nor any appointments made from them to the Senate. I do know that the University of Malaya Graduates Society have made representations to the Government on this matter, but as usual their representation was ignored.

If our Senate is to be a second Chamber and its working patterned after that of the House of Lords, then I say that our Senate has failed miserably in its duties. I have here an authoritative book on "The British Constitution" by J. Harvey and L. Bather.

On page 37 of this book the authors say that a considerable part of the

legislative process is performed by the House of Lords. The main legislative work performed by the Upper House is in the revision of Bills. This may be aimed at achieving concessions in Government policy and the Lower House still has the ultimate power to reject. More usually, however, the object is to make the bill more workable. Can it be claimed that the Senate has performed this function in the last five years of its existence? That the Senate has not played a useful role in the legislative process is proved by an article in the *Malayan Law Journal* of December, 1963, a copy of which I have here with me. In an article entitled "The Constitution of Malaysia and the Malaysia Act", by Professor H. E. Groves, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Singapore, he has this to say of the Senate:

"During the life of the Federation of Malaya the Senate was not noted for taking legislative initiative nor departing from the legislative programme of the party in control of the House of Representatives."

Mr Speaker, Sir, if the opinion of this eminent lawyer on the Senate is not adequate testimony of the uselessness of the Upper House, I do not know what is. Here then is an unbiased opinion of the usefulness of the Senate by a legal luminary who is the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Singapore. Hence the Socialist Front calls on the Alliance Government to form a Royal Commission, preferably composed of men of repute from outside this country to examine the legislative record of the Senate and to make their recommendations to this House.

The Reid Commission on page 23 of its Report has this to say on the nominated members, "... we recommend that Parliament should have power to reduce the number of nominated members or abolish them if a time should come when that is thought desirable." However, we are now asked in this Bill to do the exact opposite, i.e., increase the number of the nominated members from 22 to 32.

As for the State Representatives who are indirectly elected, the Reid Com-

mission says, and I quote (vide page 23 of the Reid Report)—

"We provide that the members from each State should be elected by the State Legislative Assembly but we think that it may be found at some future time that this system of indirect election is undesirable and we therefore recommend that Parliament should have power to introduce a system of direct election by the people of each State in place of indirect election which we regard as appropriate in present circumstances."

However, two members of the Commission, namely, Sir, William McKell and Mr Justice Abdul Hamid have expressed a joint opinion which should make the Alliance Government look silly, and I quote it, Sir (vide page 32 of the Reid Report):

"It will be seen that none of the members of the Senate are to be elected by the people. We consider that a Senate so constituted does not conform to a system of parliamentary democracy, and is not in keeping with the aspirations of a people whose desire it is to enjoy self-government in the real sense and democracy in its purest form. Merdeka, to the celebration of which the people of Malaya are looking forward, means to them freedom, freedom to govern themselves through representatives of their own choice under a system in which their parliamentary institutions, shall be exclusively representative of the people's will."

Alas! We are as far from that as we are from the moon. Perhaps in the Malaysia of today it would be easier to ask for the moon. But the freedom that was envisaged by the fathers of the Constitution was not the freedom we got and the freedom we have now will shock them.

However, we would not be making the situation worse if we do not increase the number. But if we do, we are adding injury to insult. Therefore, we oppose this Bill as the Senate in its present form is an anachronism and we suggest that the present Senate as constituted shall be scrapped and that we should have a fully elected Senate.

This Bill also seeks approval for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries who shall assist Ministers and Assistant Ministers in the discharge of their duties and functions. This is, as has been pointed out, Parkinson's Law with a vengeance. And we are also asked to approve powers for the appointment of such

number of persons—not stated—by the Prime Minister as he may think fit to be Political Secretaries. This is really jobs for the boys with a vengeance. At the rate the Alliance Government is creating jobs for their M.P.s as requested now and in Quasi-Government bodies, very soon there will not be any M.P. left without a job from the benevolent and paternalistic Government. No wonder politics is regarded as a very rewarding vocation in Alliance circles (*interruption*). Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not rewarding to me (*Laughter*). As Honourable Members know, it is not rewarding at all to me both financially and otherwise.

Why Ministers should have Parliamentary Secretaries I do not know, nor can I fathom the reason. As far as I can see, every Minister has the whole paraphernalia of Government to assist him. One has only to look at the top brass of Government sitting behind the Government Benches to see that the Government Ministers and Assistant Ministers have more than adequate assistance if they want it. Every Minister has a Permanent Secretary, some a Deputy Permanent Secretary, Assistant Permanent Secretary, Principal Assistant Secretaries galore, Personal Private Secretaries, Stenographers, Clerks, Typists to assist them in the performance of their duties. Why then the necessity for the creation of Political and Parliamentary Secretaries? Again I reiterate these political perks are jobs for the boys with a vengeance.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad (Pontian Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. Standing Order 35 (6) says that "A member shall not read his speech . . ." (*Laughter*). The Member for Batu has been reading his speech for such a long time.

Mr Speaker: Please proceed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I am accused of reading my speech and if that is right, then I think I am in very good company (*Laughter*).

Mr Speaker, Sir, these political perks are jobs for the boys with a vengeance. Sir, if the Government

thinks it fit to give political perks for their M.P.s, we on this side of the House know that with a huge majority they can do so without any trouble. But I do hope, Mr Speaker, Sir, that in creating perks for their boys, they would not tinker with the Constitution in the process. Again I reiterate that the Constitution should as far as possible remain inviolate and should only be amended when there is a real necessity for it and when the people of the country have been consulted over it.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri menentang Bill ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada pun Perlembagaan negeri kita ini ia-lah satu Perlembagaan bertulis atau Written Constitution.

Mengikut teradisi dan syarat² yang di-tulis di-dalam tiap² Perlembagaan yang bertulis, lebeh² lagi Federal Constitution, bahawasa-nya ada-lah satu document yang sangat² di-hargakan dan di-muliakan dan jangan disentuh atau di-pinda mengikut hawa nafsu bagi Parti yang memerintah negeri ini. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya diadakan berbagai² Undang² dan syarat² yang menyusahkan pindaan² itu. Sa-bagaimana di-Amerika di-sharatkan 2/3 daripada tiap² ahli di-dalam kongres itu menyetujui di-atas pindaan itu, pula di-sharatkan $\frac{2}{3}$ daripada tiap² States dalam Amerika itu bersetuju dengan mengesahkan pindaan itu. Di-dalam Constitution kita pula di-sharatkan 2/3 daripada segala anggota Dewan Ra'ayat itu bersetuju dengan pindaan itu, baharu-lah boleh di-pinda, apa-kah guna mengadakan syarat² yang bagini. Tidak lain dan tidak bukan tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya jangan-lah Perlembagaan itu di-jadikan alat permainan bagi parti yang memerintah itu meminda dengan hawa nafsu mereka itu. Tetapi sa-bagaimana yang telah kita menyaksikan di-dalam negeri kita ini, baharu beberapa tahun sahaja Perlembagaan itu di-tulis, beberapa banyak pindaan² yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan. Ini satu perkara yang paling tidak baik dari segi Undang² dan dari segi keselamatan Perlembagaan yang kita dokong.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya pindaan ini yang di-kemukakan di-dalam persidangan ini, di-berikan satu peluang yang besar dan luas untuk tiap² wakil itu mengkaji dengan sa-dalam²-nya supaya dapat-lah wakil itu bermeshuarat dengan tiap² pengundi di-dalam tempat-nya, maka dapat-lah kita mengadakan perbahathan yang paling baik kepada negara dan kepada Kerajaan. Tetapi sa-bagaimana yang telah di-sebut oleh wakil dari Batu dan Singapura tadi, bahawa pindaan ini telah di-letakkan di-hadapan kita, apabila kita hadir di-dalam Rumah ini. Jadi, masa bagi tiap² wakil untuk memikirkan dengan sa-dalam²-nya supaya dapat ia menjalankan tugas dan kewajipan-nya dengan ikhlas dan amanah, tidak dapat di-jalankan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbuatan yang bagini akan menjadikan satu contoh yang tidak baik kepada Kerajaan² yang akan datang pada masa yang akan datang. Boleh jadi Perikatan sekarang ini yang memerintah mengadakan pindaan² yang sa-bagaimana kita lihat pada hari ini untuk hendak memberikan kerja² kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat dan juga kepada orang² yang telah kalah di-dalam Pilehan Raya, untuk hendak memenohi maksud² orang² kalah itu dapat di-tolong maka ini akan menjadi satu contoh yang jahat dan burok sa-kali kepada Kerajaan² yang akan datang. Kita tahu Perikatan yang memerintah sekarang ini tidak-lah boleh mereka itu memerintah sampai 30 atau 40 tahun lagi, pada masa yang akan datang akan tiba masa-nya parti yang lain yang akan memerintah di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini, maka di-dapati itu tauladan yang burok telah di-buat oleh Perikatan ia-itu chara meminda Perlembagaan yang begitu mudah dan senang untuk hendak memenohkan hawa nafsu mereka itu.

Oleh sebab yang demikian saya minta-lah kepada Kerajaan, kemuliaan Constitution hendak-lah di-pelihara supaya menjadikan satu tauladan yang baik kepada parti² yang akan datang yang akan memerintah di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini. Jangan-lah di-adakan pindaan² chuma kerana hendak memenohkan maksud² orang² yang kalah

di-dalam Pilehan Raya atau pun hendak menolong Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat yang berhajat kepada kerja² itu. Mengikut Bill ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pindaan² yang di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah untuk hendak melantek Parliamentary Secretary dan Political Secretary. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu yang di-sebutkan dalam pindaan itu bahawa ada-lah Parliamentary Secretary ini akan di-lantek daripada orang² yang terkandung daripada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat atau pun Ahli² Dewan Negara. Sebab² yang di-katakan ia-lah kerana tugas² dan kerja² bagi Menteri² dan Menteri² Muda itu sangat-lah banyak. Oleh sebab yang demikian mereka itu tidak dapat menjalankan tugas mereka dengan lichen, oleh itu mereka berhajat kepada Parliamentary Secretary, dan Political Secretary, kalau itu-lah reason atau sebab-nya, maka lebeh baik-lah di-perkembangkan dan di-perbesarkan lagi Administration atau Civil Service, kerana orang² yang akan memegang Jawatan Parliamentary Secretary dan Political Secretary itu ia-lah orang yang tidak ada experience di-dalam Administration, perlantekan mereka itu di-dalam Pentadbiran Kerajaan akan mengganggu Civil Service yang sudah mempunyai experience beberapa lama itu. Ini satu point yang saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Kerajaan, ada-lah orang² yang hendak di-lantek menjadi Parliamentary Secretary dan Political Secretary itu ia-lah orang yang green, orang yang tidak ada mempunyai experience di-dalam administration, dengan itu perlantekan mereka itu tidak berguna kepada kemajuan Kerajaan. Chuma untuk hendak memenohi poket orang² itu sahaja, pula perlantekan Political Secretary itu ia-lah dari mereka yang tidak bertanggung-jawab kepada ra'ayat, dan jika mereka itu membuat apa juga kerja yang tidak di-suka oleh ra'ayat, tidak ada jalan bagi ra'ayat untuk hendak menegor mereka itu, kerana mereka itu tidak di-lantek oleh ra'ayat.

Enche' Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Minta penjelasan.

Mr Speaker: Dia minta penjelasan, hendak beri atau tidak.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Masa panjang, dan dia boleh berchakap nanti (*Ketawa*). Perlantekan Political Secretary sa-bagaimana yang saya sebut tadi terdiri

Mr Speaker: Saya tumpang bertanya perkataan *perlantekan*, apa benda-nya itu (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya saya kata ia-lah perlantekan. Perlantekan Political Secretary yang terdiri daripada orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab kepada ra'ayat, sangat-lah salah bagi system parliamentary demokrasi. Sangat-lah salah bagi system Kerajaan yang berdasarkan di atas parliamentary democracy, kerana mereka itu akan menjalankan kerja mereka itu dengan tidak mengindahkan kepada tegoran ra'ayat dan kepada kemahuan ra'ayat . . .

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pemerentahan Kelantan dahulu dengan urusan apa, dan pengalaman apa?

Mr Speaker: Saya fikir kalau sa-kira-nya hendak bertanya, atau sa-bagai-nya, bangun, bertanya sama ada dia beri peluang atau tidak—macham itu! Jangan kita merosakkan atoran peratoran dalam Rumah ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Kerana dia orang baharu, barangkali ia tidak tahu adab! (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker: Itu-lah yang saya ta' suka! Macham itu pun saya ta' suka perkataan yang sa-umpama itu. Jemput.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: On a point of order. Saya minta Ahli Yang Berhormat itu terek balek perkataan yang di-gunakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tadi—*unparliamentary*.

Mr Speaker: (*Kapada Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah*) Dudok! Apa dia.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Perkataan yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tadi *unparliamentary*. Saya minta dia terek balek.

Mr Speaker: Apa dia!

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Perkataan yang di-keluarkan-nya itu tadi tidak menurut bahasa Parlimen. Saya minta dia terek balek.

Mr Speaker: Apa perkataan-nya?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Perkataan biadab.

Mr Speaker: Apa perkataan yang di-gunakan?

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Dia kata biadab, ta' tahu adab. Saya minta dia terek balek.

Mr Speaker: Ada di-gunakan tadi?

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tidak, dia tidak dengar. (*Ketawa*).

Mr Speaker: Ya, proceed. Janganlah pandang pada dia, pandang pada saya. Bila pandang dia nanti, dia pandang awak pula. Jadi, ta' habis kesudahan-nya. Ya, chakap-lah.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, negeri kita ia-lah negeri yang muda, yang baharu mengamalkan system parliamentary democracy, maka baik-lah bagi Kerajaan yang memerintah negara kita ini menjalankan kerja² dan policy-nya mengikut parliamentary democracy. Mudah²an bangsa kita yang muda ini akan mengetahui dengan masak-nya dan menghargai sa-penoh²-nya system democracy yang sangat² di-puji dalam dunia ini, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan sendiri telah menjadikan system democracy ini sa-bagai satu alat untuk di-main²kan dan di-pinda Perlembagaan ini mengikut sa-suka hati-nya, maka rosak-lah bangsa kita, maka tidak-lah dapat bangsa kita mengamalkan system democracy ini dengan chukup baik-nya.

Mengikut Bill ini dalam Explanatory Statement, di-dalam itu kata-nya: Tujuan yang kedua hendak di-pinda Perlembagaan ini ia-lah untuk melantek sa-orang Yang di-Pertua bagi Dewan Ra'ayat ini daripada orang yang bukan Ahli daripada Dewan Ra'ayat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu perkara yang pelek, kerana kita tahu Tuan Yang di-Pertua mengikut adat dan practice yang di-amalkan oleh negeri² yang berdasarkan democracy, selalu-nya Speaker-nya itu, atau

Yang di-Pertua itu di-lantek daripada Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, kerana apabila dia di-lantek daripada sa-orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, maka dia bertanggung jawab kepada ra'ayat dalam segala pekerjaan-nya dan tugas²-nya di-jalankan dalam Parlimen.

Ada pun sebab²-nya yang telah di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah tugas² baharu telah bertambah ka-atas Speaker, maka itu-lah sebab-nya telah menjadi mustahak pada sisi Kerajaan untuk di-lantek sa-orang Speaker yang bukan daripada Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat. Saya takut ada-lah tujuan Kerajaan hendak melantek sa-orang Speaker yang bukan daripada Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, ia-lah barangkali tidak ada mempunyai kepercha-yaan yang penoh kepada Tuan Spea-ker yang ada sekarang. Kami daripada pehak Parti Pembangkang sangat berasa puas hati dengan kerja² yang telah di-tunaikan oleh Tuan Yang di-Pertua yang ada sekarang ini, oleh sebab yang demikian chadangan yang hendak di-adakan oleh Kerajaan ia-itu hendak melantek sa-orang Speaker yang bukan daripada Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, kami menentang dengan sa-kuat²-nya.

Ini menunjukkan bahawa sa-nya Ke-rajaan sendiri dan Menteri yang ber-sangkutan sendiri tidak mempunyai keperchayaan yang penoh kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu lagi per-kara yang pelek dalam Bill ini ia-lah bilangan bagi Ahli² Dewan Negara yang akan di-tambah menjadi 32. Ini satu perkara yang pelek juga, kerana apabila di-tambah Ahli yang akan di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong menjadi 32 wal hal Ahli² yang di-lantek oleh tiap² Negeri ia-lah dua orang, jadi sa-belas buah negeri men-jadi 22 orang. Jadi, wakil² daripada Negeri² ini telah dapat di-tindas ka-atas kemahuan mereka itu, atau pun fikiran mereka itu dapat di-tindas oleh orang² yang di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, kerana bi-langan mereka itu lebih banyak dari-pada bilangan wakil² yang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan² Negeri. Ini ia-lah satu

perkara yang tidak baik, kerana kalau ada satu rayuan daripada Kerajaan Negeri yang barangkali sakalian Ahli² dalam Dewan Negara yang ter-diri dari wakil² Negeri bersetuju se-mua-nya di-atas rayuan itu yang di-minta kepada Dewan Negara, supaya di-lulus dan di-jalankan tidak dapat di-luluskan oleh sebab kerana 32 orang ini mempunyai bilangan yang lebih daripada wakil² Negeri, maka rayuan itu dapat di-tolak dengan mudah dan senang sahaja.

Perkara ini harus-lah Kerajaan sa-belum membuat perkara² yang bagini, mengambil fikiran daripada Kerajaan² Negeri lebih dahulu, tetapi sayang-nya Kerajaan tidak sedikit pun ber-meshuarat untuk mengambil fikiran² dari Kerajaan² Negeri terlebih dahulu di-atas pindaan yang di-buat-nya.

Ini-lah sahaja yang saya dapat kemukakan kepada Dewan yang mulia ini, mudah²an segala butir² yang telah saya bangkitkan di-atas perkara ini, walau pun tidak di-pedulikan, atau di-tolak oleh Kerajaan, tetapi akan di-tulis dalam Perbahathan Par-limen untuk supaya kita tahu yang ba-hawa sa-nya ada orang dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini yang hendak memelihara kemuliaan Constitution kita.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I heard the Honour-able Minister of Justice correctly, he said that right thinking people ought to support this Bill, but we have three previous speakers—the Honour-able Member from Singapore, the Honourable Member for Batu, and the last one, the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir—who have criticised this Bill, and I do not think that their heads require to be examined.

The Honourable Minister also said that the Bill was a simple and straight-forward one but, Sir, I would say that this Bill came as a surprise—nay, a great shock—to us that so soon after the formation of Malaysia that the Government should deem it necessary to amend the Constitution. To us, Sir, the people in the Borneo territories, particularly those in Sarawak, the Constitution is something which we regard as sacred, because it embodies

the fundamental principle under which this nation shall function.

When Malaysia was proposed, the people in Sarawak had asked for certain safeguards for matters which we considered to be vital to the interest of Sarawak. Then the assurance was given that these safeguards should be honoured, because these would be written into the Constitution. So far, so good. By writing into the Constitution, there was an implication that whatever was written into it would not be changed. Now, if the Constitution can be lightheartedly amended, thereby bringing changes into it, then the so-called safeguards, which were solemnly given, can also be removed by the same process of amendment as we have here today.

It was pointed out by the Honourable Member for Batu that, with the majority which the Government enjoys now, it can virtually do anything, and it can by process of law—in other words, under the cloak of legality—pass any law which it considers should be passed. Sir, that, of course, we accept, being the principle of democracy, and no one can gainsay that but, nevertheless, the Government must realise that under a truly democratic system, the majority must give due regard to the feelings and views of the minority, because if it is otherwise then the democratic system as we understand it will be no more than a dead letter. I make these remarks, Sir, because in the last few days I found that there seemed to be a lot of feeling of intolerance on the part of the Members belonging to the Party in power for those in the Opposition. It is well to remember that parliamentary democracy entails the existence of an Opposition. If there is no Opposition, there is no parliamentary democracy. Sir, it is on this basis that I wish to criticise this Bill, even in the face of being thought not to be a right thinking person.

The process of amending the Constitution which enshrines the things which we suppose to be inviolable was now begun. Then, where shall such a process end? In other demo-

cratic countries, whenever the Constitution is to be amended, a plebiscite is usually held so that the people as a whole can by their vote express the joint view. I believe that in the United Kingdom, from which we adopt the idea of parliamentary democracy, nothing will be done to the Constitution, although it is unwritten, unless it has been made an issue in the general election—and that I believe is the convention of their Constitution.

Here, we have a written Constitution, and it can be amended by a two-third majority in this House. It was pointed out by the Honourable Member from Singapore and the Honourable Member for Batu that there had been no publicity given to this proposed Amendment and there was no time for Members to have any prior consultation. Indeed, the very lighthearted manner in which this Amendment was proposed is something which makes the people feel, where is the sanctity of the Constitution? I would, therefore, urge that, because of the importance of this Constitution, Honourable Members should not permit the inclusion in the proposed Amendment matters which are trivial and matters which are incompatible with the dignity of the Constitution. I refer, Sir, particularly to the proposal as contained in this Bill—the proposal of writing into the constitution the right for the Prime Minister to appoint Political Secretaries. Now, what is uppermost in the minds of the people is, why should Political Secretaries become a permanent feature in the Constitution. these Political Secretaries are faceless ones exercising control from the background. If Ministers are so incapable, or so incompetent, as to require other people to guide or assist them, I say, “By all means do so, but for goodness’ sake do not invoke our Constitution to this end”. As suggested by the Honourable Member for Batu, why cannot we employ them as civil servants if such need really exists? Sir, if we allow the Constitution to be manipulated in this way without protest, then we shall be

guilty of being a party to the violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Sir, it is also proposed in this Bill to increase the number of the appointed members in the Senate from twenty-two to thirty-two. The creation of the Upper House I believe was thought necessary as a body to give representation to minority groups and to some other deserving persons. I am sure it was never intended that it would be a Chamber to which members of the Alliance Party, or supporters of the party in power would be sent by way of reward. In other words, appointments to this Upper Chamber ought not to be dictated solely on political considerations. I think the proper criterion for such an appointment must be on the possible contribution that the appointed Senator would make in the interests of the nation. To placate a frustrated member or to pacify a recalcitrant member by appointing him to the Senate would not be consistent with the true purpose for which this Chamber was created. In the explanatory statement the reason for this increase is stated and by reading it does seem that the reason is plausible enough. But we have to ask, what will turn out in practice? Should not, as suggested by the Member for Batu, the appointment be preceded by a full citation of the would-be Senator's capabilities, qualifications and experience showing him to be a fit and proper person to be so appointed?

In conclusion, Sir, I would urge that the Government should resist the temptation of being highhanded or being indifferent to the views expressed by the Opposition. I would also appeal to Honourable Members that they should see to it that the Government would not ride roughshod over the Constitution, which may be likened to be the soul of the nation. In this connection, Sir, I think here is a proper matter in which the Government should withdraw the Whip so that all Honourable Members can vote on this Bill according to their conscience.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Perlembagaan satu² negeri memang benar adalah satu perkara sacred—satu benda yang sangat² di-hargai tetapi Perlembagaan itu bukan-lah sa-bagai-mana Kor'an atau Kitab Injil atau Bible yang tidak boleh di-pinda pada satu masa ka-satu masa. Jadi Kerajaan pada hari ini telah pun berpendapat ia-itu sudah sampai masa-nya yang kita mesti meminda mengikut keadaan masa; oleh sebab negara kita yang daripada 50,000 persegi batu telah menjadi tiga kali ganda besarnya dan kerja²-nya pun banyak. Oral Constitution barangkali di-prektikkan oleh Indonesia sahaja ia-itu Constitution usdek. Tetapi di-dalam Amerika konon-nya kata Yang Berhormat wakil dari Kelantan Hilir, tidak ada pindaan hanya beberapa kali sahaja, tetapi sa-tahu saya lebeh 100 kali Perlembagaan Amerika itu telah di-pinda sampai hari ini. Tetapi barangkali Yang Berhormat itu tidak membacha buku dan menyiasat ter-lebeh dahulu; dia kata tidak di-pinda. Saya menyokong penoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Bill ini oleh sebab alasan² yang telah di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi. Tetapi nampak-nya Kerajaan ini hendak buat apa pun serba salah. Di-dalam Perlembagaan yang pertama dahulu beberapa kali Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Socialist Front, saya tidak ingat daripada kawasan mana, telah pun menyoal Kerajaan, kenapa sa-orang Menteri itu memegang dua atau tiga Portfolio. Ini menunjukkan Socialist Front itu berkehendakkan supaya . . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): (*rises*)

Mr Speaker: Boleh beri dia jalan?

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Silakan.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Saya hendak bertanya kapada dia, ada-kah dia tahu unwritten Constitution? Dia sendiri tidak tahu apa yang dia chakapkan. Great Britain menggunakan unwritten Constitution.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Itu tidak payah-lah saya jawab

barangkali kena-lah Yang Berhormat itu sendiri melihat Constitution apakah.

Sambong balek ucapan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua; saya pun telah ter-lupa apa yang saya chakapkan tadi. Berkenaan dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Socialist Front telah menyuarakan, kenapa sa-orang Menteri itu memegang dua tiga Portfolio. Jadi pada masa dahulu Kerajaan Perikatan memandang tidak mustahak mengadakan banyak Menteri², mengadakan Menteri² Muda atau mengadakan Political Secretary atau Parliamentary Secretary, tetapi hari ini telah pun diterangkan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat tadi, kerana banyak kerja². Jadi tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Singapura tadi mengatakan kita ini tergesa² hendak membuat sa-suatu tetapi saya suka hendak menyatakan bahawa parti PAP Singapura sendiri telah mengadakan beberapa orang Parliamentary Secretary dan beberapa orang Menteri². Jika di-bandingkan dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, saya ingat lebeh banyak Menteri dan lebeh banyak Parliamentary Secretary yang di-gunakan oleh Singapura kerana kita di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ada 7 juta orang ra'ayat, di-sana chuma 1.6 juta; chuba bandingkan berapa orang Menteri di-sana dan berapa orang Menteri di-sini dan berapa orang Parliamentary Secretary yang di-pakai. Jadi jangan-lah berkokok macham ayam jantan berderai², ekor bergelut tahi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification. Although the Honourable Member from Singapore was attacked just now, I wish to inform the Honourable Member there that it is true that they have Political Secretaries, but they have not amended their Constitution to fit in the new set up. We are not against Ministers galore, Political or Parliamentary Secretaries galore—we are not against that. We know that they can steamroll it through, but we are against this tinkering with the Constitution.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan yang

di-bangkitkan hari ini oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari Socialist Front, P.M.I.P., P.A.P., semua mengatakan kita chuba menjadikan mereka itu rubber stamp, tidak sempat untuk membahathkan pindaan ini. Tetapi saya rasa pindaan ini tidak guna mengambil masa yang panjang kerana tidak payah kita berunding kepada Legal Expert, Constitutional Expert atau lain² expert lagi, kerana kita jalan straight forward; berkehendakkan Parliamentary Secretary dan Political Secretary pada Menteri² itu, kerana kerja mereka banyak. Saya ingat menchukupi-lah, daripada hari Ithnin, hari Thalatha, Rabu dan Khamis, 4 hari sudah. Jadi saya per-chaya tentu-lah ada tempat untuk membahathkan. Saya juga bukan-lah Ahli daripada Legal Profession, tetapi saya faham sa-hari sahaja saya membacha. Saya menyokong penoh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab sa-lain daripada keterangan² yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri kita, pada pendapat saya Menteri² dan Menteri² Muda ini di-kehendaki bukan sahaja di-pejabat, tetapi di-kehendaki di-negeri² oleh Kerajaan² Negeri. Sa-lain daripada itu ada pula parti²-nya sendiri berkehendakkan ia membuka chawangan itu dan ini, membuka bahagian ini dan sa-ribu satu perkara lagi. Jadi, terpaksa-lah di-adakan satu penolong-nya supaya dapat mense-suaikan dengan kehendak ra'ayat, ini bukan-lah sa-mata² untuk parti Perikatan sahaja, kerana saya rasa tentu-lah dalam kawasan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Batu itu juga, kerana Yang Berhormat itu telah mengajak Menteri Pelajaran itu ka-kawasan-nya. Besok PAS pula ajak, jadi satu badan bagaimana hendak pergi dua tempat. Oleh sebab yang demikian, elok-lah kita adakan banyak lagi penolong² untuk mereka melawat semua kawasan² yang ada di-seluruh Persekutuan ini. Jadi bukan sahaja meng-untungkan parti yang memerintah atau orang² Perikatan, tetapi juga menguntungkan orang² yang bukan penyokong Perikatan juga, kerana sa-saorang Menteri tanggung-jawab-nya bukan sahaja kepada orang UMNO, M.C.A., M.I.C. sahaja, tetapi kepada semua ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Chen Wing Sum (Daman-sara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words, if I may, in this debate.

I regret very much that the Honourable Member for Batu has gone to the extent by saying that the proposed Amendment Bill seeks to provide for more posts to Members of the Alliance. May I remind the Honourable Member for Batu that, though the Members of the Alliance may not be as rich as the Honourable Member, they have at least a decent profession or a decent job? If I do remember correctly, it was not quite long ago, during the Election campaigns, that everyone of the Alliance candidates had been alleged to be tycoons. If that is the case, we need not take these posts to earn our living!

I think the Honourable Minister concerned has made it clear why this Amendment is necessary. In regard to the appointment of Political Secretaries and Parliamentary Secretaries, it is not long ago, if one will remember, that the Honourable Member for Batu himself appointed two Secretaries for a small constituency to work for the people. I cannot see why the Ministries which cover the work and the affairs of the whole Malaysia should not appoint more Secretaries to assist them. It is on the same principle and reason that more Senators are to be nominated, so that every State of Malaysia can be adequately represented.

In regard to the appointment of Senators to be Ministers, it is not, in fact, an unknown or unprecedented practice even in a modern democratic country. If I do remember correctly, it was not quite long ago that even in Britain itself there was a Member from the House of Lords who was appointed as the Minister of Science. So long as it is appropriate and so long the Member of the Senate concerned is capable, I do not see why he should not be appointed as a Minister. After all, though they are not elected, they are also representatives of this House. Thank you.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

saya juga tidak bersetuju tentang menukar Perlembagaan negeri selalu. Tetapi, apa yang kita patut ingat pada masa sekarang ini ia-lah kita maseh membentok satu negara yang baharu, dan kita maseh lagi ada di-dalam stage dan di-dalam masa kita boleh membuat perubahan, supaya kita dapat bentok satu negara yang elok yang akan kekal sa-lama²-nya. Pindaan yang kita akan buat ini chuma ditujukan supaya kita membentok satu negara yang lebeh elok lagi, itu-lah sebab-nya pindaan ini di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan. Berkenaan dengan Parkinson Law mengatakan ia-itu "works expand to occupy the time of the officials appointed", saya fikir tentu-lah Ahli² daripada parti Pembangkang tahu beberapa kali yang Ahli² itu juga telah membuat rayuan ia-itu kawasan² mereka tidak di-beri layanan yang penoh. Ini berma'ana ia-itu Menteri² tidak dapat masa untuk menjalankan kerja² mereka dengan sempurna. Dari itu mustahak-lah kita chari orang untuk memenohi atau pun menjalankan kerja itu. Ini bukan-lah work expand to occupy the time of the official concern, ini work ada sudah, kita chuma beri official, supaya boleh jalankan kerja² itu dengan lebeh sempurna. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya fikir, sungguh pun chara² mengubah-kan Perlembagaan satu² negara tidak patut di-jalankan selalu, di-masa sulit stage ini patut-lah kita membuat pertukaran atau pindaan ini supaya kita dapat membena atau membentok satu negara yang lebeh kuat dan kekal sa-lama²-nya. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ia-lah menyokong berkenaan dengan Pindaan Perlembagaan yang ada dihadapan kita sekarang ini. Sa-telah saya mendengar apa yang di-beritahu oleh pehak Kerajaan dan meneliti apa yang di-ucapkan oleh pehak Pembangkang, saya rasa perkara ini boleh-lah saya menerangkan serba sedikit untuk membetulkan jalan fikiran yang di-keluarkan, terutama sa-kali daripada Socialist Front dan PAS yang menentang terus Pindaan Perlembagaan ini. Kalau di-mithalkan untuk hendak mengambil peluang memberi

kerja dan sa-bagai-nya, bagi pehak Perikatan sahaja, saya rasa tentu-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan sekarang ini tidak meminda pun Perlembagaan ini dan boleh memasukkan orang² Perikatan dalam mana² jawatan untuk memberi mereka pekerjaan, tetapi ini memandang kapada mustahak-nya pentadbiran negara kita dari sa-masa ka-samasa, maka satu pindaan dimasukkan dalam Perlembagaan, bukan sahaja oleh Perikatan menggunakan pada masa akan datang, tetapi siapa sahaja yang memerintah; parti mana sahaja yang memerintah pada masa akan datang boleh menggunakan demi kepentingan ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Saya dapati hujah yang di-keluarkan oleh wakil Socialist Front itu, mithal-nya dia menudoh kita hendak memberi jawatan² kapada penyokong², terutama kapada chalun² yang kalah, atau lain²; itu ada-lah timbul daripada perbuatan-nya sendiri. Saya suka hendak memberi contoh: Socialist Front sudah pun memerintah satu kawasan kechil di-Melaka ia-itu Municipal Melaka. Orang² Socialist Front ini di-ambil kadar² dia—dan ada satu jawatan itu ta' ada kerja pun; dia di-namakan Rodent Control untuk hendak menangkap tikus. Dia panggil-nya orang² di-Sungai Buloh, dia panggil-nya orang² Simpang Empat, di-beri-nya gaji yang ta' payah kita buat undang²; kemudian dia bekerja untuk kepentingan menubuhkan ranting² parti dan ini telah pun di-lakukan-nya. Jadi, kerja yang sa-macham ini, lebeh chelaka lagi pada negara kita pada masa akan datang dan bukan-kah terang bagi pehak Perikatan ini, bukan untuk kepentingan Perikatan, tetapi untuk kepentingan negara di-masokkan dalam Perlembagaan untuk di-gunakan pada masa² yang berikut. Dan mushkil saya juga kapada pehak PAS yang tidak ber-setuju, atau pun mengeluarkan alasan² ini, tetapi kalau kita tanya dengan dia—saya dengar dalam surat khabar pun ada mengatakan yang Menteri Besar PAS pun sudah mengambil Setia-usaha Politik ini. Jadi, macham mana mereka mengatakan yang kita

membuat, atau meminda Perlembagaan ini tidak pula elok

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:
On a point of clarification.

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak:
Nanti-lah sa-kejap dahulu (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah:
Dia ta' berani saya ingat!

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pehak kami Perikatan, biasa-nya kalau hendak membuat sa-suatu kerja, atau pun hendak meminda Perlembagaan ini, telah kami kaji masak², bukan untuk kepentingan kami sahaja, tetapi untuk kepentingan kami ra'ayat—yang saya katakan sa-bagaimana yang di-buat oleh Perikatan.

Satu perkara lagi yang saya mushkil berkenaan dengan perbahathan kita hari ini ia-lah dalam ta' diam pehak Pembangkang, saya dengar, kalau ta' silap ada orang sekarang ini sedang meragu²kan atas kebijaksanaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong melantek Ahli² Dewan Negara, dan saya rasa apa yang telah di-buat oleh pehak Kerajaan dan Dewan Negara kita sekarang ini sedang berjalan dengan baik-nya dengan Ahli² yang di-lantek sa-lama ini. Saya pandang, atau saya lihat ada-lah chukup sa-bagaimana kemahuan² yang kita kehendaki. Jadi, yang saya ragukan sekarang ini sedangkan lantekan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-lakukan oleh sa-orang ra'ayat yang mewakili satu kawasan dan beliau ini agak-nya ka-mana ta'at setia-nya. Ini perkara yang nampak. Itu-lah dia yang kita bacha belang Socialist Front terang² ta'at setia-nya kurang, atau pun ta' ada kapada Negara kita ini.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahu² bahawa lantekan² yang akan di-buat, sama ada Setia-usaha Politik, atau Setia-usaha Parlimen ini, saya penoh perchaya bagi pehak kita, atau pun Kerajaan, atau pun sa-siapa juga yang akan memerintah pada masa akan

datang, tentu-lah akan melantek, atau mengangkat orang² yang menasabah—ta' usah-lah di-ragu²kan sangat sa-bagaimana ucapan daripada wakil Singapura tadi, barangkali ada perasaan shak wasangka, dia mengatakan agak-nya kita ini ta' pandai melantek, atau ta' pandai memilih siapa yang patut bekerja bagi memegang jawatan² yang kita hadap pada masa akan datang. Jadi, itu-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kaseh.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam (Singapore):

Mr Speaker, Sir, looking at this Bill, I am reminded that when I was a schoolboy, we used to have a teacher who tried to trip up some of us by putting forward a problem in arithmetic. It goes something like this: If one cook takes one hour to boil a pot of stew, how long would it take six cooks to boil a pot of stew? Being a naive young man, I said the result was 10 minutes, which, I am told, is wrong, because it still takes one hour for six cooks to boil a pot of stew. Whether similar arithmetic prevails in regard to this Bill to increase the political hierarchy of the Government, I do not know, because we cannot pass judgment until such time we know who are the cooks who are going to be appointed to fill these posts. So, the justification would be that if he is a good cook, then I say there is a justification; but if he happens to be a carpenter trying to fill the post of a cook, then I say this Bill might justify some of the fears that have been expressed by certain Members. However, in one way, I am quite glad, Sir, because the post of Political Secretary, just as the post of Parliamentary Secretary, can help to strengthen a Government. I well remember that when we in Singapore introduced the posts of Political Secretaries, the counterpart of the Alliance here, the Singapore Peoples' Alliance, at every Budget meeting exhorted the Government to do away with the posts of Political Secretaries. But being an equally farsighted Government, we refused to do so. And to that extent, Sir, we are happy that in the more congenial climate of the Capital of

Malaysia, what the Singapore Peoples' Alliance thought was wrong is now accepted as right. Sir, we are not querying the need for Parliamentary Secretaries or Political Secretaries to augment the Assistant Ministers, or the need for Assistant Political Secretaries and Assistant Parliamentary Secretaries—that is not the question. The point is, can you justify the need for these posts? I am quite prepared to accept that, at least as far as my colleagues and I are concerned. If it is proved that you need six men to do a job, then there is always a good case for it. But sometimes six men doing one job can be a hindrance, and six wrong men doing the same job can be a menace. So, while we accept in principle the need to reinforce Ministers and the Government by the addition of as many persons as possible, what alarms us to some extent is, as my colleague from Singapore has said, first, the way in which this Bill has been introduced. Granted that constitutions have to be changed—and I say a good constitution is one which changes with the circumstances, it is a different thing changing a constitution as we would our socks, light-heartedly and without time to consider the implications of any constitutional change. In this particular case, fortunately, it happens to be a relatively unimportant change in our Constitution. But once we concede a precedent, that any change to our Constitution can be introduced casually into this Chamber, then we are opening wide the doors to a casual way of changing the Constitution in regard to more important and vital matters. When we say that a Constitution is sacred, it means a great deal—it is a sacred thing. Changes are necessary, but it should be made obvious that these changes are being done with deliberation and after due consideration. We, therefore, regret the casual way in which this Bill has been introduced into this House.

The other aspect of this Bill with which we are not in agreement—that is, we are not convinced of the need for it—is that the Amendment introduces provisions into the Constitution

by which Members of the Senate can have access to this House. Either we agree that the justification for the Senate is that it consists of people, who for one reason or another do not want to seek entry into politics by direct means, by going before an electorate, presenting their case, and being elected by the people—that is the basis on which the division of Parliament into a Senate and a House of Representatives is based; or we breach that by saying, “Well, we are not going to have that division, we are going to allow Members of the Senate to have access to this House”—by rather devious, indirect means. To that extent, Sir, we are making an important innovation in our Constitution, in that we are no longer recognising the fact that a Member of the House of Senate is not a man responsible to the people and, therefore, to that extent he should be confined to the Senate. Now, we are changing the basic principle of our Constitution. The House of Representatives should consist of people elected by the people and responsible to the people. We will be breaching that, and to that extent we feel, Sir, that an important innovation has been made which should have been discussed. There may be a case probably for the Senate to move over wholesale into this Chamber—I do not know. But if that is the case, then a case should have been made for that. As far as we are concerned, we accept the present Constitution based on a division between the Senate and the House of Representatives; and if you are going to change that, then more time and discussion should be allowed, and probably this is a matter which is of interest not only to us in the House of Representatives but also to the country at large. Because of the manner in which this Bill has been brought into the House, we feel that, if we let this Amendment pass without any comment, we might be setting a precedent for more drastic and more vital changes in our Constitution by this means. In fact, Sir, as far as my Party is concerned (and we have our own attitude towards the Senate), we feel that in a modern democracy

the Senate as a political institution is probably outmoded. Sir, I am a regular reader of one of the famous comic strips “Li'l Abner”, and there the whole concept, the whole judgment, on the system of the Senate is summed up by that well-known character called “Senator Fogbound”. Well, probably we also feel, Sir, that that is the only role that the Senate can play in a modern democracy but, nevertheless, we have accepted it. Therefore, having accepted it, we do take a rather critical attitude in allowing the Senate to encroach into this Chamber.

Finally, Sir, may I impress upon the Government that—since they have a majority here, I am sure this Bill will get through—Political and Parliamentary Secretaries can play a useful role in underpinning an administration. But justify that, to ensure that these posts will be accepted as something necessary in a democratic Government to underpin a political party or, it must not as a gentleman said, “he to hand out bakshish”. The only way you can ensure that is by making it quite clear that Political Secretaries are appointed because they are good politicians—that is the justification for a Political Secretary, because in a modern administration a Political Secretary is one who should advise the Minister, advise the Civil Service, as to the political consequences of any legitimate legislative act; and to that extent, a Political Secretary can play a very useful and very necessary role in a modern democracy. But if we put up as Political Secretaries gentlemen who are, in fact, and in theory, completely ignorant of the political implications of any act, who are not interested in politics, then I say you are bringing that particular and very useful post into disrepute. Thank you.

ADJOURNMENT

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

SEKOLAH² KEBANGSAAN
DI-LADANG²

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid (Johor Bahru Timor): Yang Berhormat Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang berchakap di-sini ia-lah mengenai Sekolah² Kebangsaan di-dalam kawasan² ladang atau sa-bagai-nya. Sebab perkara ini saya bangkitkan di-sini ia-lah kerana sa-panjang yang saya tahu di-ladang² getah (estates) khas-nya dalam kawasan Johor Bahru Timor, majikan² ladang itu ada menyediakan sekolah² bagi anak² perkerja ladang-nya, ia-itu sekolah bahasa China dan Tamil, tetapi malang-nya sekolah² Bahasa Kebangsaan jarang² di-adakan, pada hal pekerja² mereka banyak juga yang terdiri daripada orang² Melayu. Jadi, dengan sebab tidak ada-nya sekolah Bahasa Kebangsaan, ada di-antara ladang² yang mempunyai anak² pekerja² Melayu yang besar dengan tidak bersekolah langsung. Hal ini jika ditanya kepada majikan², jawab mereka ia-lah kerana bilangan anak² pekerja² Melayu tersangat kurang daripada bangsa² lain. Jadi, kalau begitu anak² buroh Melayu tidak payah-lah bersekolah sebab kalau di-harapkan ibu-bapa mereka menghantar ka-sekolah di-pekan² atau di-bandar² sudah tentu mereka tidak termampu mengadakan perbelanjaan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada fahaman saya, sekolah ada-lah satu daripada alat yang sangat penting bagi sa-suatu negeri yang sedang memimpin ra'ayat-nya ka-araf satu bahasa dan satu negara. Kerana daripada sekolah itu-lah mengalir-nya bahasa yang di-chitakkan di-dalam-nya yang demikian apabila kita sebut sekolah kebangsaan bererti-lah dia menchitak bahasa kebangsaan. Dengan itu tidak-lah boleh di-wajipkan atau di-mestikan kepada tiap² majikan atau saudagar² yang mempunyai ladang² getah atau kelapa sawit dan sa-bagai-nya supaya mengadakan sekolah² kebangsaan di-dalam kawasan² ladang mereka. Sa-kali pun di-sana tidak mempunyai ramai murid² daripada anak² buroh yang berbangsa Melayu supaya dengan

ada-nya sekolah kebangsaan terdiri di-sana kelak mungkin di-sebabkan tarekan semangat mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan atau semangat warga negara yang tulin yang mungkin telah di-mula² berchambah tumbuh di-hati kechil ibu bapa kanak² bangsa asing itu, mereka ingin belajar atau hendak menyerahkan anak² mereka belajar sekolah² kebangsaan itu. Kerana mungkin juga mereka itu telah memikirkan masa depan sa-bagai anak² mereka yang kalau di-beri pelajaran di-dalam bahasa kebangsaan dari kechil-nya neschaya ada harapan gemilang bagi anak²-nya yang menjadi pemuda atau dewasa juga warga negara di-dalam zaman yang mana bahasa kebangsaan telah di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa yang tunggal bagi seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mendesak kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan mengawasi urusan² peladang di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini supaya menggesakan tuan² ladang atau pengurus²-nya mengadakan di-ladang² mereka sekolah yang menggunakan bahasa pengantar-nya ia-lah bahasa kebangsaan. Dengan ini juga bererti-lah yang mereka akan memberikan satu sumbangan yang besar di-dalam tugas mengembangkan bahasa kebangsaan kepada anak² negeri ini sa-bagai menyambutkan seruan Kerajaan yang menghendaki sa-tiap ra'ayat mesti tahu membacha atau menulis bahasa kebangsaan atau bahasa rasmi sa-bagai negara Malaysia ini. Tidak saperti keadaan yang ada sekarang sa-kali pun Kerajaan bersusah payah mengadakan bulan bahasa kebangsaan dan merayu ra'ayat supaya bekerjasama ka-araf meluaskan penggunaan bahasa tersebut namun sa-bagaimana daripada pemodal² yang menikmati kemewahan tanah ayer kita, maseh membekukan diri masing² daripada memberi kerjasama mereka terhadap tugas melaksanakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa yang mesti di-utamakan oleh ra'ayat seluruh-nya, sekian, terima kaseh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya

ucapkan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat wakil dari Johor Bahru Timor kerana membawa soal sekolah² kebangsaan di-Estate². Sa-hingga masa ini hanya satu permintaan sahaja iaitu daripada penduduk² Melayu Seri Gading Estate, Batu Pahat yang telah di-terima oleh Kementerian saya untuk membena sa-buah sekolah kebangsaan. Saya di-beri faham bahawa Pejabat Pelajaran Johor ada juga menerima dua tiga permintaan yang lain. Dan saya tahu bahawa Estate² di-Johor banyak mempunyai pekerja² Melayu akan tetapi bukanlah semua Estate² itu tidak mempunyai sekolah kebangsaan.

Dalam menimbangkan satu² permintaan, kita terpaksa meneliti beberapa faktor, yang pertama sa-kali bilangan kanak² yang boleh bersekolah di-kawasan Estate itu cukup dan munasabah bagi sa-buah sekolah. Yang kedua-nya, kedudukan Estate itu, iaitu berapa jauh-kah letak-nya dari sekolah yang berdekatan sa-kali dan yang ketiga-nya, kemudahan² perjalanan ka-sekolah yang berdekatan itu. Sa-kira-nya bilangan kanak² yang boleh bersekolah di-satu Estate itu cukup dan munasabah bagi mengadakan sekolah di-situ atau pun Estate itu terpenchil letak-nya jauh daripada sekolah yang telah sedia ada dan walau pun ada kemudahan kenderaan tetapi sa-benar-nya menyusahkan kanak² kecil itu berulang alik, maka langkah akan di-ambil untuk mengadakan sekolah di-Estate itu. Kalau sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat dari Johor Bahru Timor dapat memberikan kepada saya Estate² yang di-tujukan-nya itu, saya sedia menyiasat akan hal ini.

NANYANG UNIVERSITY— RECOGNITION OF DEGREES

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, when I first gave notice of my intention to bring before this House the question of the recognition of the Nanyang University degrees before this House, I had no idea that the swoop on the University students was imminent. Now that the swoop has been completed, and according to the Minister of Home Affairs the last

stronghold of communists has been broken my case for the recognition of the degrees of the Nanyang University is stronger and more pertinent. Whether such a drastic action was justified is questionable. But it is not my intention today to delve into that. However, if all that has been said about subversion at the Nanyang University is true, then there is all the more reason now for the Government to consider the question of recognition of the degrees of the Nanyang University.

The Nanyang University grew out of the natural desire and thirst for higher learning of a large section of the people who had no opportunities under the then existing set up. But owing to financial and other difficulties, its scholastic growth was hampered. Yet the University was eager to have its degrees recognised, but the Presscot Report stated quite clearly that it was not possible at that time. However, the Gwee Ah Leng Report made certain recommendations for the re-organisation of the University. In the meantime, some promising graduates of the Nanyang University have been selected for employment on individual merit by the Government of Singapore on a par with the graduates of the University of Malaya then and of the University of Singapore now.

Of late, the University authorities have agreed to the re-organisation proposed. I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to give every assistance and encouragement so that there will be an incentive for the re-organisation to be carried out. Furthermore, it is essential that there should be more University places for the great number of students and for the needs of the country both in Government service, in business and industry. At present both the University of Singapore and the University of Malaya, the Singapore Polytechnic and the Ngee Ann College can hardly cope with the number of students seeking admission even though the entrance requirements are very exacting and the quota is limited. As such, large numbers of students have to go

abroad for their studies. Thus only the children of the well-to-do can afford to go abroad.

Furthermore, the number of graduates in this country is very small comparatively. In the U.K. the ratio of students to population is about 1 to 500 persons; in Malta, the ratio is the same. In Hong Kong, the ratio is 1 to 2,000 persons and in Malaya it is 1 to over 3,000 persons. However, the position after Malaysia should be worse. This shows how shockingly backward we are. The situation has so moved the Singapore Prime Minister that he once said, "I acknowledge that it would be a temporary necessity, albeit unpleasant, creating unhappiness for those thriving for ideal standards, that we should lower the requirements before one gets a general degree or diploma, before one begins to serve the community. If for no other reason than that you must train them in large numbers." However, I do not propose that the standards should be lowered, but I would like to urge the Government to work with the Singapore Government towards finding the best possible way of assisting the Nanyang University in its re-organisation.

The Minister of Home Affairs, a few days ago, gave a hint that the graduates of the Nanyang University look forward to be treated as equals with the graduates of other Universities. I hope that that hint can be strengthened by an assurance from the Government that as soon as the re-organisation is completed, this Government will recognise the degrees conferred by Nanyang University. I am glad also that the Singapore Government has promised to persuade the Central Government to recognise the degrees of the Nanyang University once the re-organisation is completed.

Further, I would like to urge the Government to consider employing at least selected graduates of the University of Nanyang on a par with the graduates of other Universities in Government Service. I make this suggestion so that those who have qualified may not despair and become dissatisfied and disgruntled and thus

become a source of trouble in this country especially at this time. I do believe that this should not be very difficult for the Government. It is also not against accepted educational practice, because although the Nanyang University teaches in the main in the Chinese language, its graduates especially those proficient in Malay and English can serve the country usefully and profitably.

The Prime Minister at his recent speech at the Convocation of the University of Malaya expressed the belief that knowledge is transferable. If a graduate learning through the medium of English can prove useful in Malay, then a graduate of a Chinese University could also prove useful in Malay.

Now, let me quote the Chancellor of the University of Malaya who said:

"This is the third Convocation and the first in the history of this University that a ceremony has been carried out in the National language. This is a clear indication of the University's readiness to accept the Government's policy of turning Malay, a common language, into the National language of the country. This should not therefore interfere with the education of the University or the language used to provide such education."

Therefore, I hope that there would be no prejudice against the Nanyang University just because it has been established by Chinese initiative and because the main medium of instruction is Chinese. There has been a tendency to think along such lines, but we hope that the greatest asset, i.e. the spirit of tolerance, as stated by the Minister of Home Affairs, will forbid us from thinking along racialistic lines.

Mr Speaker: You have one minute more!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I hope that this House will accept that in the matter of recognition of the degrees from any University, be it from Timbuctoo or Taipei, the main criterion is whether its academic standards are acceptable. For the present, I urge the Government to give a firm assurance that it will give every assistance and consideration for the Nanyang University degrees to be recognised as soon as possible.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Pusat belum-lah lagi menerima keputusan rasmi daripada Kerajaan Singapura berkenaan dengan Nanyang University itu, tetapi Kerajaan Pusat menerusi akhbar² telah dapat tahu ada-nya persetujuan yang telah dicapai oleh pihak Kerajaan Singapura dan Nanyang University untuk menyusun sa-mula pentadbiran University itu. Kerajaan Pusat juga mendapat tahu melalui berita² akhbar juga akan ada-nya tujuan pihak Kerajaan Singapura untuk mengi'tiraf ijazah University Singapura, sa-telah penyusunan itu di-laksanakan; di-sebabkan shor² penyusunan Nanyang University dan pengi'tirafan sa-lepas-nya adalah hak Kerajaan Singapura yang mempunyai autonomi dalam pelajaran, maka keputusan² itu ada-lah di-luar daripada tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Pusat. Di-sebabkan itu sikap Kerajaan

Pusat terhadap Nanyang University hanya akan di-pertimbangkan pengi'tirafan-nya bila Nanyang University dapat mensesuaikan diri-nya kepada dasar pelajaran kebangsaan kita yang bertujuan untuk membena satu bangsa Malaysia yang bersatu padu yang menerima sokongan oleh sa-bahagian besar daripada ra'ayat negeri ini. Bagi pengetahuan Yang Berhormat itu lepasan Nanyang University ada-lah juga di-beri peluang mengikut keperluan menjawab jawatan dalam jabatan² Kerajaan Pusat, termasuk Kementerian Pelajaran sa-telah menimbangkan kebolehan kelayakan mereka masing².

Question put, and agreed to.

Mr Speaker: The House is now adjourned until 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.53 p.m.