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Friday
21st December, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

Official Report

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 21st December, 1962

The House met at half-past nine o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).

- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.
(Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelevu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).

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

- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Teluk Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

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

- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

- The Honourable the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,
 ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
 .. ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
 .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
 .. ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
 .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
 .. ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
 .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
 (Kuala Selangor).
 .. TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
 .. ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
 .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
 .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
 .. TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
 (Johor Tenggara).
 .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
 .. TENGKU BESAR INDRA RAJA IBNI SULTAN IBRAHIM,
 D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
 .. WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

PRAYERS

House resolved itself into Committee.

LATER RESUMPTION

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Heads 105-113—

(Motion)

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 11 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12 (1).

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House at its rising this day shall resume at 11 a.m. tomorrow instead of 10 a.m. as provided under Standing Order 12 (1).

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1963

Order read for resumption of consideration of the Development Estimates, 1963, in Committee of the whole House (20th December, 1962).

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr Chairman, Sir, under the Development Estimates in regard to the Ministry of the Interior, I refer to Head 105, Sub-head 16, Fire Services.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is one aspect of the Fire Services of our country to which more attention should be directed and that should be done urgently. The Honourable Assistant Minister who introduced these estimates

Mr Chairman: There is no provision for Fire Services in the year 1963!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: But there is provision for 1964-1965.

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee): You can take it up when the 1964 Development Estimates come up for debate.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Whatever it is

Mr Chairman: I have said that money is not provided for Fire Services

under Head 105 for 1963. You can talk on some other item.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Sir, I will go on to item 18, Film Censorship Board—Furniture and Equipment. I do not know whether I will be in order if I touch on the types of films that are allowed to be exhibited in this country.

Mr Chairman: You can speak on Furniture and Equipment in regard to the Film Censorship Board.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: I wanted your ruling, Sir.

Mr Chairman: My ruling is that you can only talk about furniture and equipment!

Enche' K. Karam Singh: In that case, I would go on to Head 110, Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur—roads. The Government, we feel, is trying to imitate the Moguls of India and the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt by building

Mr Chairman: Item No.?

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Head 110, Sub-head 27, Sir. The Malayan Government today is trying to imitate the Moguls of India and the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt by very extravagant ventures, not in building Taj Mahals or pyramids, but in building a viaduct which passes beside the Railway Station, across and over the River in Kuala Lumpur. It has been said that the viaduct is out of date and not suited to the Federal Capital. We must realise that although—as was the case in the building of the Taj Mahal and of the pyramids of ancient Egypt—people do not die while building these structures, still a great deal of public money is being spent and that the people of this country are the poorer by that amount of money which could be more usefully spent for social and welfare purposes of the people. Sir, we know that that viaduct is being built by a very prominent firm of contractors, that is Messrs K. C. Boon and Cheah. I think, perhaps, the only people, who will benefit out of this vast sum of money being spent on this viaduct, are these contractors themselves and not so much the people. Although the Government may not feel

that money is being misspent or extravagantly wasted on such grandiose projects at the moment, in course of time this sort of ventures will lead our country into debts and we will be forced to ask for more and more loans from America and other countries to boost these “prestige” projects. Mr Chairman, Sir, in this respect we must bear in mind the case of Turkey which started building similar projects and which ended by having a crisis in that country and by getting into debt and disrepute.

The Government must remember that these projects do not of themselves give any happiness to the people and that this money would actually give happiness to the people if it was directed to the satisfaction of their needs. Mr Chairman, Sir, we feel that the Government is throwing too much money on the Federal Capital. This money should be spent in the kampongs. Perhaps the Government may feel that this money if spent in the kampongs will not attract the attention of foreign dignitaries because they do not go into the kampongs and that if it is spent in the Federal Capital, then perhaps some passing dignitary may look at it and from a temporary knowledge of it pass some praising remarks. Sir, coupling the sports stadiums that are being built with this unnecessary viaduct, which we feel is not only unnecessary but harmful expenditure of money will give the impression to the people that the Government is just interested in decorating the Federal Capital and not in giving lasting benefits to the masses in our country.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak chuba hendak menegakkan benang basah, tetapi perkara yang sebenar-nya berlaku dalam kawasan saya dalam perkara Kepala 113 bahagian 1, Extension of Services to Deep Jungle Area ada berjumlah wang \$263,500. Dalam kawasan saya boleh di-katakan terlampau banyak kawasan orang Asli. Di-sini saya hendak menguchapkan tahniah kepada Pejabat Penjaga Orang Asli kerana ada 4 kawasan di-tempat saya dan Kerajaan telah berbelanja banyak dalam perkara ini ia-itu Kuala

Betau, Kuala Koyan, Cameron Highland dan Kampong Satak. Di-sini didapati telah ada di-buat sekolah, balai raya orang² Asli yang tinggal di-situ. Akan tetapi dukachita sedikit kerana tempat itu jauh sangat daripada bandar yang besar. Satu perkara yang mendukachitakan ia-lah berkenaan dengan membeli membelah, macham hendak membeli kain, garam dan beras dan lain² keperluan lagi maka saya berharap dan mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan jika sa-kira-nya dapat pejabat itu mengelolakan berkenaan dengan membawa barang² keperluan orang² Asli yang dudok di-tempat² itu dengan jalan dilateh sa-bahagian orang² Asli itu bagaimana jalan hendak berniaga atau menjualkan hasil² yang mereka dapat dalam hutan. Sa-telah saya dapati ada dua tiga tempat di-sini selalu orang² Asli itu di-tipu orang, masa mereka itu membawa ikan di-pekan sari, mithalnya ikan 4 kati hendak di-jual dengan harga \$3, kemudian kata orang pembeli itu \$1 chukup-lah, jadi dalam 2 minit sahaja mereka² ini sudah kena tipu kerana pembeli itu berjual ikan itu dengan harga berlipat ganda. Ada sa-tengah puak pula yang chuba sa-bulan sa-kali mudek ka-tempat² itu membawa barang² yang tidak laku lagi di-jual di-bandar telah berjual dengan harga yang mahal. Maka orang² Asli itu tidak membayar dengan wang, tetapi di-tukar dengan telur ayam, damar dan sa-bagai-nya. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya sangat-lah berharap kepada pejabat ini hendak-lah membuat satu chara bagaimana hendak melateh orang² Asli itu berniaga supaya jangan boleh di-tipu orang lagi.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan hal perkembangan ugama Islam kita, oleh sebab ugama Islam di-jadikan Ugama Rasmi di-negara kita ini maka patutlah perkara ini kita lancharkan terhadap orang² Asli. Manakala saya melawat di-tempat² orang² Asli, bila saya sebut berkenaan dengan hal ugama Islam mereka dengan segera-nya menjawab jangan-lah berchakap berkenaan dengan ugama Islam. Saya pun bertanya apakah fasal-nya bila berchakap fasal ugama belum tentu hujung pangkal-nya

awak sudah menolak. Kata mereka, kami takut bersunat. Oleh itu saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok boleh memberitahu kepada saya perkara bersunat itu sama ada mustahak atau tidak. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya harapkan supaya kita melancarkan satu badan supaya beramai² kita masokkan perasaan ugama Islam kepada mereka itu. Di-Cameron Highland nampak-nya ada anak² orang Asli yang sudah memelok ugama Islam dan ada juga anak² mereka itu telah masok Sekolah Kebangsaan dan Sekolah Inggeris yang ada di-situ dan saya dapati otak² anak² itu boleh di-katakan sa-imbang dengan anak² kita. Satu perkara yang saya suka mengingatkan ia-itu guru² yang hendak di-hantar pergi mengajar ka-Sekolah Orang Asli hendak-lah di-beritahu supaya menaruhkan perhatian yang berat kepada murid² itu, kerana pada suatu masa saya pergi melihat di-satu tempat. Saya tanya guru itu darjah berapa-kah ini, kata-nya darjah III, saya pun chuba mengambil kapor membuat kira² chongak, soalnya sangat mudah ia-itu $\frac{1}{2}$ champor $\frac{1}{2}$ berapa? Mereka itu tidak dapat menjawab. Jadi, kata guru itu $\frac{1}{2}$ dan $\frac{1}{4}$ belum di-ajar lagi. Oleh itu saya harap-lah Pejabat Pelajaran masa hendak menghantar guru² mengajar ka-sana hendak-lah di-hantar guru² yang sa-benar² hendak mengajar.

Jadi, lain tidak ada apa² yang hendak saya chakapkan lagi hanya saya harap Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian yang berat macham mana hendak melateh orang² Asli yang dudok jauh daripada bandar itu dalam lapangan perniagaan, dengan ini tidak-lah lagi di-tipu oleh orang² lain.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim (Kubang Pasu Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap chuma atas dua perkara sahaja yang hendak saya bentangkan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu berhubung dengan Kepala 107, Printing, Sub-head 8—Expansion for Printing in National Language. Dalam hal ini, saya dapati banyak lagi borang yang digunakan oleh Jabatan² Kerajaan yang belum lagi di-tukar borang² itu ka-dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Jadi saya harap supaya perkara ini patut-lah Kerajaan memberi pertimbangan yang

lebih baik lagi supaya borang² yang patut di-gunakan dalam tiap² pejabat itu di-tukarkan dari bahasa Inggeris ka-bahasa kebangsaan.

Satu perkara lagi berkenaan dengan borang itu juga, saya dapati banyak borang² ini di-gunakan oleh pihak² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab, seperti petition writer yang telah menggunakan pegawai Kerajaan dengan chara mereka itu mengatakan yang borang ini dikenakan bayaran, kadang² orang² kampung yang pergi ka-situ ta' kuasa hendak berulang alek, terpaksa-lah kena bayar satu ringgit, atau lima kupang, yang konon-nya borang ini dibeli daripada pegawai Kerajaan dan baharu-lah boleh dapat. Jadi, dalam hal menchetak borang² yang di-keluarkan oleh pejabat Kerajaan itu, saya harap perkataan "di-beri perchuma" atau "tidak kena bayaran" itu patut-lah di-chap, atau pun di-letakkan pada satu tempat yang kosong di-borang itu supaya dengan ini dapat kita elakkan dari perbuatan yang tidak bertanggung-jawab oleh petition writer yang telah membuat nama burok pada pejabat yang mengeluarkan borang² ini. Pada masa sekarang, saya tidak nampak ada satu borang yang sa-macam ini, tetapi kalau ada pun, patut-lah di-adakan pada semua borang² itu dengan perkataan "perchuma" atau sa-bagai-nya, dan jika sa-kira-nya borang² itu sudah habis maka patut-lah di-adakan lagi.

Head 112—City Council, George Town, Penang, Sub-head 13—Flood Alleviation. Saya nampak peruntukan City Council, George Town, Penang, ini bukan-lah perchuma, tetapi boleh jadi dengan pinjaman di-bayar balek. Saya belum tahu sa-takat mana Kerajaan telah menetapkan syarat² terhadap City Council, George Town itu, walau pun City Council, George Town, atau pun mana² City Council yang memberi pinjaman wang untuk membena, atau pun membuat pembangunan seperti yang di-katakan dalam Sub-head 13—Flood Alleviation. Jika sa-kira-nya kita tidak letakkan satu peratoran, atau syarat yang ketat kapada City Council, George Town, Penang, dalam melaksanakan tugas mereka bagi menghapuskan ayer bah, tentu-lah ada rungutan²

dari orang² kampung yang selalu mengalami ayer bah ini, terutama sekali di-Counter Hall yang mana pada masa ini ayer bah maseh menjadi² di-tempat itu, dan biasa-nya di-tempat itu selalu memakan nyawa manakala mereka itu tenggelam di-sungai Counter Hall. Jadi kalau di-pandang pada peruntukan yang sa-banyak \$100,000 untok di-gunakan pada Flood Alleviation, maka saya harap pada masa hadapan, jikalau hendak di-gunakan pada City Council itu, patut-lah di-adakan satu syarat yang tegas, atau pun di-buat pemereksaan sa-mula, adakah di-beri pinjaman kapada City Council ini, kalau dengan tujuan dan faedah pada mula² dalam hendak meminjam wang dari wang Federal itu hendak-lah di-kenakan syarat² yang ketat. Oleh itu, saya harap perkara ini mendapat penjelasan, sama ada wang yang di-gunakan itu ada juga di-untokkan, kalau hendak menghapuskan ayer bah yang di-jalan Counter Hall atau pun di-kawasan Town Hall itu.

Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, Head 105—Minister of Interior, Sub-head 17—Recreation Facilities in Kuala Lumpur area. Oleh kerana Kuala Lumpur ini menjadi Ibu Kota Tanah Melayu, dan walau pun perjalanan pentadbiran-nya di-jalankan oleh Kuala Lumpur Municipality, tetapi patut-lah kita bersama² memikirkan sa-suatu untok faedah bagi orang ramai dalam Kuala Lumpur ini. Walau pun telah banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah berchakap pada tahun yang lepas dalam soal ini ia-itu recreation facilities, tetapi maseh juga kita dapati token vote \$10 yang menunjukkan tempat-nya belum di-dapati lagi. Saya berasa hairan, kerana telah tiga tahun ada token vote ini, maka maseh lagi kita tidak dapati tempat hendak mengadakan recreation ini, bahkan memadai-lah dengan satu tempat yang sederhana dan recreation ini bukan hanya satu tempat sahaja, tetapi kalau dapat di-adakan dua tiga tempat supaya dapat meliputi kehendak² orang ramai di-Kuala Lumpur ini, kerana di-Kuala Lumpur ini telah bertambah banyak bilangan manusia, sedangkan kita hanya mempunyai Taman Bunga

yang pada masa sekarang ini dipandang kechil kalau di-bandingkan ramai-nya penduduk² di-Kuala Lumpur ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, Kuala Lumpur ini udara-nya panas, penoh sesak dengan manusia, manusia berlari ka-sana sini untuk menchari kehidupan, dan penduduk² ini pula hendakkan kelapangan dan kerihatan apabila telah habis waktu menchari kehidupan mereka. Sunggoh sedap udara di-Lake Garden, Kuala Lumpur, yang boleh menyegarkan jiwa kita, yang boleh melapangkan dada kita, tetapi tidak semua penduduk² di-Kuala Lumpur ini yang dapat pergi ka-sana, kerana kebanyakan orang² kaya, taukeh² dan sa-bagai-nya, juga saperti kita—Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang ada mempunyai kereta, dengan senang boleh pergi bersiar² ka-sana, tetapi kalau kita memandang kepada orang² kampung, mithal-nya orang² yang datang dari Dato Kramat, Gombak ia-itu orang² Melayu yang miskin dan susah, hendak pergi ka-sana terpaksa menyewa kereta empat lima ringgit dengan membawa anak² isteri mereka untuk bersiar, tetapi kalau di-adakan recreation ini, umpama-nya di-adakan di-Dato Kramat, di-hujung Ipoh Road di-mana di-situ ada lombong yang sangat chantek dan dengan yang demikian dapat di-adakan Taman Bunga dan tempat permainan, maka dapat-lah kita bersiar² ka-sana bagi menghirup atau menyedut udara dan melapangkan dada bagi penduduk² Kuala Lumpur ini. Tuan Pengerusi, saya dudok di-Dato Kramat sementara waktu meshuarat. Penduduk dalam Dato Kramat itu ramai. Di-situ ada lombong yang boleh di-jadikan kolam yang indah, dan kalau tempat itu di-jadikan recreation tentu-lah chantek dan bertuah kepada penduduk² di-situ. Saya harap dapat di-adakan recreation di-tempat yang saya sebutkan tadi sa-chepat mungkin untuk memberi kelapangan dan kemudahan kepada penduduk di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini. Saya harap apabila kita mengkaji Development Estimates tahun hadapan tidak ada lagi Token Vote \$10 itu.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Low Cost Housing

di-dalam Sub-head 4. Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak mendapat tahu ia-itu peruntokan \$8,500,000 bagi tahun hadapan ini ada-kah wang itu termasuk belanja mendirikan rumah murah di-bandar Kota Bharu? Kerana pehak Kementerian telah pun berjanji hendak mendirikan rumah murah di-Kota Bharu, dan pehak Kerajaan Negeri telah pun menyediakan segala kehendak Kementerian, umpama-nya, tapak rumah² itu dan Jawatan-Kuasa khas. Saya harap pehak Kementerian dapat melaksanakan ranchangan itu pada tahun 1963.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-bagaimana yang kita sedia ma'alum bandar Kota Bharu pada hari ini ada-lah satu bandar yang chantek di-Pantai Timor. Pelawat² dari Pantai Barat telah membanjiri bandar Kota Bharu itu maka bandar itu telah penoh sesak. Kadang² orang yang dudok di-Kota Bharu yang tidak mempunyai rumah menyewa rumah dengan sewa yang tinggi. Maka kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian dapat melaksanakan ranchangan ini pada tahun 1963 sa-bagaimana yang di-janjikan kepada Kerajaan Negeri tentu akan memberi faedah yang besar kepada penduduk² Kota Bharu.

Satu lagi, Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya hendak tanya ia-lah bila-kah Kementerian ini hendak membuat ranchangan perumahan ini di-kampung² pula? Kerana, Tuan Pengerusi, penduduk² di-kampung pada hari ini telah bertambah², dan di-dapati telah menjadi satu masaalah (problem) kepada orang kampung yang hendak mendirikan rumah, sebab harga-nya mahal. Kalau ranchangan Low Cost Housing dapat di-jalankan di-kampung² harus memberi faedah yang besar kepada orang² kampung.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan Wholesale Market saperti yang tersebut dalam Sub-head 25. Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian supaya mengeshorkan kepada Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur mendirikan sa-buah market di-Dato Kramat, kerana penduduk² di-sana telah bertambah dan mereka itu susah berulang-alek ka-bandar Kuala Lumpur hendak membeli

keperluan mereka itu. Saya harap Kementerian akan menimbangkan perkara ini.

Akhir-nya, berkenaan dengan Roads sa-bagaimana yang tersebut dalam Sub-head 27. Tuan Pengerusi, Dato Kramat itu kampung orang Melayu. Saya dapati semenjak saya duduk di-sana layanan tidak di-beri sa-bagaimana yang di-beri di-Petaling Jaya. Jalan raya di-Dato Kramat itu berlubang², dan kalau kita lari chepat sedikit, spring kereta kita harus patah. Saya harap pihak Kementerian mengambil perhatian berat tentang jalan Dato Kramat itu. Saya berasa mushkil, kerana pihak yang bertanggung-jawab tidak mengambil perhatian kepada penduduk² Dato Kramat itu pada hal mereka itu orang Melayu. Masjid-nya kecil. Kalau hendak sembahyang terpaksa sembahyang di-atas padang. Oleh itu saya harap kepada Kementerian ia-itu kalau perhatian yang lebeh di-beri kepada Petaling Jaya, maka bagitu juga-lah hendak-nya di-Kampung Dato Kramat.

Enche' Aziz bin Ishak (Muar Dalam): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Federal Capital Kuala Lumpur. Semenjak bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-tukarkan taraf-nya menjadi Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, maka saya berasa tersangat-lah kagum melihat perubahan² yang dari sa-hari ka-sahari sa-makin lama sa-makin besar, sa-makin lama sa-makin indah serta terator bangunan² besar dan penchakarlangit banyak di-dirikan, dan dengan ini saya penoh perchaya dalam masa yang singkat mungkin keadaan bandar ini akan di-tukarkan taraf-nya menjadi sa-buah Bandar Raya yang terbesar di-Tenggara Asia ini.

Ada satu dua perkara yang saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan ini atau pun bertanya kepada pihak yang berkenaan sama ada perkara yang saya kemukakan ini telah pun ada dalam rancangan Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur ini. Sejak tiga tahun saya menghadhiri persidangan Dewan Ra'ayat di-Kuala Lumpur ini saya tersangat tertarek hati atas dua perkara tentang kedudukan dan keadaan

peniaga² kecil orang Melayu di-dalam bandar ini. Yang Pertama, keadaan Pasar Makan orang Melayu yang berniaga di-tanah lapang di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Batu Road) yang lebeh di-kenali oleh rakan saya "open air" sa-hingga pada masa ini keadaan itu tidak-lah berubah². Saya kasehan melihatkan peniaga Melayu di-tempat itu, kerana pada waktu petang mereka terpaksa mengangkat pondok ka-tanah lapang yang pada waktu siang-nya tempat letak kereta dan pada tengah malam peniaga² itu menyimpan balek pondok-nya itu.

Jadi melihat kapada keadaan ini pada pendapat saya sangat-lah menyusahkan orang² ini dan keadaan tempat pun tidak-lah terator. Pada fikiran saya sa-kira-nya hendak di-perbaiki keadaan ini dan hendak mensesuaikan tempat yang laris kapada penjaja² Melayu ini kira-nya tempat ini juga di-fikirkan patut tidak-lah mahu diubah di-tempat² yang lain maka sangat-lah molek bagi pihak yang berkenaan memikirkan bagi membuat stall² berjalan yang boleh di-aleh²kan dengan satu rupa yang molek dan terator. Bagi pihak peniaga² Melayu ini rasa saya bolehlah membayar dengan chara beransor².

Perkara yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, yang menarek perhatian saya ia-lah berkenaan dengan keadaan pasar minggu di-Kampung Baharu yang termashhor itu. Saya suka mendapat tahu ada-kah pihak yang berkenaan berchadang hendak mengubah keadaan pasar minggu ini dengan bangunan² yang baharu yang sesuai dengan keadaan pada masa ini. Yang menarek perhatian sangat pada saya, di-dalam harus orang ramai di-pasar minggu pada malam² minggu, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah berkenaan dengan apa yang di-katakan orang jambatan sempit atau jambatan gesel yang menjadi kesukaan kapada orang² khas-nya pemuda² di-tempat itu. Saya fikir sangat-lah patut pihak yang berkenaan membesarkan jambatan itu ia-itu di-buat dua buah jambatan pergi dan balek. Pemuda² sangat-lah suka lalu di-jambatan ini kerana menjadi kesukaan kapada mereka kerana berempit² dan ada kala-nya mereka

ka-pasar ini hanya hendak melalui jambatan itu sahaja dan kadang² mereka lalu berpuluh² kali. Ini akan menyusahkan orang² lain yang benar² hendak membeli membelah di-pasar minggu itu. Oleh yang demikian, Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap dapat jawapan daripada pihak yang berkenaan, adakah perkara ini akan dapat di-perhatikan atau pun saya berharap mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada pihak yang berkenaan.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to speak in regard to Head 108, item 13, Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School. Here there is only a token sum of \$10 provided for 1963, and the Assistant Minister has explained that it is because we could not secure a suitable site for this Agricultural Scheme. I think, Sir, this is most regrettable, because we know that the boys in the Henry Gurney School are juvenile delinquents under training for reform; and so one of the main objectives of the reform should be to facilitate them with some training so that when they come out they can be of use to the society. If they are equipped with technical skill, they can find a way of living. Especially in the case of those who come from rural areas, when they go back to the kampongs or rural areas, they may have to resort to the agricultural field to earn their livelihood. Therefore if they cannot feel secure, if they do not know how to find their living when they go back to kampongs from this School, then it may be difficult to reform them and to make them feel that they are useful citizens of the country and that they will be able to accept responsibilities in their lives.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, I would like to ask the Honourable Member what he is talking about now?

Mr Chairman: (To Enche' Liu Yoong Peng) Will you explain to the Assistant Minister?

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I have been explaining to him all this time and I wonder why he, as a lawyer, does not understand all these matters.

Mr Chairman: (To Enche' Cheah Theam Swee) He is talking about the Henry Gurney School!

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I suppose the Assistant Minister as a lawyer is not concerned with the welfare but concerned with only legal matters!

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I have been trying to find out what he is talking about. I cannot understand him, Sir!

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: I regret very much that he cannot understand. Obviously it requires some training on thinking in regard to welfare aspects.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: I cannot understand what he is trying to say, Sir!

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, I am trying to explain to him as best I can. I am speaking in regard to item 13 under Head 108 which concerns the Agricultural Scheme for Henry Gurney School. I suppose one of the objects of this school is to train the boys there in doing some agricultural work so that they will be able to do this work when they come out of the school. Unless you have such training for them, the school may not be able to do the reforms successfully. This is a psychological matter or a psychiatric matter which the Assistant Minister, as a lawyer, may not know about. I do not venture to say too much on that.

I now turn to Head 109, item 4, Low Cost Housing, for which a loan expenditure of \$8,500,000 is provided. This is a big sum, and I think a certain amount of this money should be provided for some of the schemes in Kuala Lumpur or near Kuala Lumpur. There is a problem created in respect of this low cost housing. At present the buildings built under this scheme in Kuala Lumpur are of many storey high and people live there like living in pigeon holes. Those people who were formally living in squatter areas were able to make use of their spare time by rearing poultry and by planting fruits and vegetables. That was a subsidy for them in their livelihood.

But, now, when they are shifted to these "pigeon holes", they no longer enjoy such facilities. Therefore, if the Assistant Minister can, in conjunction with the State Government, find some pieces of land where it can not only build low cost houses but also it can provide enough space for people to rear poultry and to do a little bit of planting of vegetables and fruits, it will help the squatterers a great deal and also these squatterers will be most willing to move into those houses. In fact, some of them would even be prepared to forego earning their livelihood by being hawkers and by being odd-job labourers, in order to go to a place where they can have low-cost houses as well as they will be able to do some agricultural work. So, I hope the Assistant Minister will consider this aspect of the problem.

Now coming to Head 110, Sub-head 27, Roads, we know that the roads in Kuala Lumpur are most unsatisfactory and the traffic problem is horrible. Some people coming from Singapore even claim that Singapore's road traffic problem is now not as serious as that of Kuala Lumpur. The Government is now in the process of building a viaduct leading from Victory Avenue to Birch Road. As my Honourable friend from Damansara has pointed out, this project is clearly out of date. I suppose this scheme must have been thought up at a time when the Government did not have the idea of building an international airport in Batu Tiga, and also using the Federal Highway to link up Port Swettenham and Kuala Lumpur. Otherwise I see no reason why such a viaduct should be built now when the Federal Highway from Port Swettenham to Kuala Lumpur coming out from the Klang Road junction would now be met by a by-pass to the viaduct. That would certainly cause inconvenience, because the Federal Highway would then become only a by-pass—not the main highway. Also this viaduct is leading from Victory Avenue to Birch Road, and if you look further up, where is Birch Road leading to? It may be reaching to the Chinese cemetery which is on the way to the airport and if that airport

is not going to be the international airport, what is the use of building this big road to that place which in the future may be of importance only as a cemetery ground. If one is to suggest that the viaduct may eventually take people passing Birch Road into the Pudu area and therefore Cheras Road and thus connecting the traffic from the South to Kuala Lumpur, then I would say that is a mistake because people going to the North would have to make use of the Circular Road in order to avoid the traffic. Now if we are going to lead them to Victory Avenue, which eventually leads to Pudu Road, that will cost even heavier traffic congestion. Therefore, I don't see how this viaduct is going to solve the traffic problem of Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman (Sungai Patani): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara Head 108 ia-itu Sub-head 15 Married Warders' Quarters, Sungai Patani, peruntukan sa-banyak \$24,000 pada tahun 1963. Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kementerian ini yang telah menguntokkan sa-banyak \$24,000 pada tahun 1963 dan tahun yang sudah yang berjumlah semua-nya tiga puluh sembilan ribu ringgit untuk mengelolakan kursus bagi wada², tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, bila saya tengok semua perkara quarters, saya dapati peruntukan Sungai Patani nampak kechil sa-kali, jadi saya patut marah-lah kapada Kementerian ini, kerana di-beri-nya Sungai Patani sadikit sangat, akan tetapi manakala saya memandang sa-mula sadikit wang peruntukan-nya, berma'ana kurang wada dan bila kurang wada berma'ana kurang orang salah dan bila kurang orang salah berma'ana orang Sungai Patani semua-nya baik belaka (*Ketawa*). Oleh itu saya pun ta' jadi marah-lah!

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya juga berharap pada tahun 1963 wada² yang dudok di-rumah² burok itu dapat pula dudok di-rumah² baharu. Berkenaan dengan perkara Head 108 Sub-head 13 ia-itu Agriculture Scheme for Henry Gurney School, saya tidak hendak berchakap macham Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Rawang tadi, chuma yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-itu per-

untokan sa-banyak \$10 token tahun 1963—jumlah-nya \$430,500—dan pada tahun 1961 \$11,768 telah di-luluskan, akan tetapi pada tahun 1962 ini tidak ada langsung dan tahun 1963 token vote sahaja. Saya dengar Yang Berhormat Menteri ada berchakap dalam perkara ini dan saya kurang dengar, oleh itu saya minta penjelasan kepada Kementerian ini ia-itu kenapa-kah perkara itu di-berhentikan dan what type of scheme, and can you give me an idea of the schemes that is envisaged for the school?

Satu perkara lagi Head 109 Sub-head 4, Low Cost Housing, yang ada peruntokan sa-banyak lapan juta sa-tengah ringgit. Saya perchaya bahawa peruntokan ini patut di-beri kepada Negeri² dan bandar² yang hendak menjalankan rumah murah. Saya hendak berchakap, oleh sebab di-negeri Kedah tidak ada lagi Low Cost Housing yang hendak di-buat. Saya perchaya Kementerian ini telah menchari tanah untuk membuat rumah² murah itu, tetapi oleh sebab tidak ada tanah Kerajaan di-negeri Kedah, maka rumah² murah itu belum dapat di-buat lagi. Kalau kita hendak beli tanah tentu-lah mahal dan saya minta kepada Kementerian ini supaya menguntokkan satu peruntokan untuk membeli tanah sahaja dan pemberian tanah untuk membeli tanah itu tidak-lah di-kutip balek daripada orang yang chuma membayar balek harga rumah sahaja, maka dengan jalan ini dapat-lah pegawai² Kerajaan di-Sungai Patani dan Kulim itu memileki rumah yang di-buat atas tanah Kerajaan.

Saya harap-lah kepada Kementerian ini memberi pertimbangan untuk memberi pertolongan dalam perkara perumahan ini.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka hendak berchakap pada Head 109—Housing, Sub-head 4—Low Cost Housing. Saya meminta supaya satu peratoran dapat di-adakan berkenaan dengan hal membuat rumah murah ini. Pada masa ini, dasar bagi rumah² murah ini ia-lah di-beri kepada bandar² sahaja, jadi saya berbesar hati,

kalau dapat di-timbangkan satu dasar bagi memberi kepada penduduk² kampung baharu yang di-luar kawasan luar bandar, umpama-nya kawasan Kemayan, Mengkuang, Mengkarak di-mana di-tempat² ini semenjak beberapa tahun yang sudah, orang² yang dudok di-situ bertambah dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Pada masa ini dasar Kerajaan Negeri tidak dapat dengan chepat mengadakan rumah murah di-tanah yang ada dalam kawasan itu, sebab hendak di-adakan satu peranchangan khas. Jadi, kalau kita hendak menantikan Town Planning ini, dan memandangkan Town Planning dalam negeri kita ini, kalau hendak di-adakan sa-suatu itu akan mengambil masa yang berpuluh² tahun baharu sampai kepada tempat² itu. Kalau sa-kira-nya dapat di-adakan satu peluang bagi rumah² murah ini sampai ka-tempat itu, maka boleh-lah di-adakan satu bahagian yang ta' payah di-tunggu² oleh orang² yang di-luar dari kawasan bandaran. Saya dapati orang² China yang dudok beramai² dalam sa-sabuah rumah itu telah merayu kepada saya, kalau dapat di-timbangkan rumah² murah ini yang ranchangan-nya di-sampaikan kepada tempat² mereka itu, dan begitu juga, patut rasa saya sa-lain daripada kampung baharu ini atau sa-bagai-nya, dapat kita chuba membuat ranchangan rumah² murah ini di-luar bandar ia-itu di-luar kampung² baharu, saperti di-kampung² yang sesak yang tidak ada lagi tempat bagi orang² miskin yang ta' ada upaya hendak membuat rumah² yang sa-suai pada masa sekarang ini, dan rasa saya jikalau di-buat di-kawasan luar bandar, ini akan menjadi satu chontoh yang baik dan akan terpedaya bagi orang² kampung itu mengikut dari segi keshihatan dan kaelokan mereka itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, Ranchangan Rumah Murah yang sedang di-ranchangkan ini, rasa saya sudah masok tahun yang ketiga. Di-kawasan Bentong—kawasan Melayu kampung baharu dan kawasan China, saya harap ranchangan ini dapat di-segerakan. Pada masa dahulu, saya telah berunding dengan Menteri Muda berhubong dengan hal ini, tetapi mushkil-nya, tanah itu, saya dapat tahu daripada

jurutera sana telah siap dan di-ratakan, tetapi nampak-nya perkara ini belum lagi di-adakan. Oleh itu, saya harap perkara ini dapat di-segerakan bagi ranchangan yang telah di-sediakan itu.

Head 113—Aborigines, Sub-head 1 dan 2 ia-itu penduduk² bagi orang² asli kita, dan juga wang untuk memandu mereka dalam perusahaan kecil. Dalam kawasan saya—saya ta' tahu-lah dalam kawasan lain—belum lagi dapat di-adakan satu chara yang hendak memimpin bagi orang² asli kita bagi mengadakan perusahaan² kecil, umpama-nya membuat bakul yang mana mereka dengan senang mendapat barang² atau perkakas² itu di-dalam hutan. Ini rasa saya, satu usaha yang elok supaya dapat orang² asli itu berkumpul dan suka berkampong. Jikalau kita tidak menggalakkan dalam perusahaan² kecil ini, saya fikir tentulah susah bagi mereka² untuk mendapat pencharian hidup, di-sebabkan kepinchangan hidup hari² keluar merayau² dalam hutan untuk menchari kehidupan mereka.

Di-kawasan saya ada dua kawasan yang besar ia-itu Fort Iskandar dan Bukit Rok, satu kawasan yang besar yang ada orang² asli itu, tetapi saya tidak nampak ada satu kawasan yang di-usahakan oleh mereka itu bagi membuat pekerjaan tangan, seperti tikar atau pun rotan, atau pun membuat tongkat daripada kayu yang chantek² dan sa-bagai-nya yang akan memberi faedah untuk melebihikan sara hidup mereka². Jadi, saya harap di-atas dua perkara ini akan dapat di-beri galakan kepada mereka. Yang pertama, dapat di-kumpulkan orang² asli kampong itu dan yang kedua, kesulitan mereka² pada tiap² hari akan dapat di-legakan. Saya harap dua² perkara ini akan mendapat pertimbangan dari Kerajaan.

Akhir-nya saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan chara kehidupan mereka² ini. Pada masa ini kesulitan² mereka ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan musuh liar yang merosakkan tanaman² mereka. Dasar Kerajaan pada masa ini tidak hendak memberi senjata api kepada mereka² itu. Oleh itu, saya harap supaya di-adakan satu usaha supaya binatang² liar yang merosakkan

tanaman² mereka itu, seperti gajah, babi dan sa-bagai-nya dapat dimusnahkan. Dengan yang demikian, saya harap segala usaha berkenaan dengan perkara ini di-tempat yang di-kehendaki itu, saya akan uruskan kelak, jika sa-kira-nya Kementerian ini berkehendakkan ma'alumat yang lebih lanjut dalam hal ini. Itu-lah yang saya merayu di-atas dua tiga perkara ini, saya perchaya Kerajaan tidak akan memandang sepi kehendak saya itu.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya berchakap dalam Kementerian Dalam Negeri ia-itu Kepala 109—Rumah Murah. Saya gemar mengalu²-kan ranchangan baharu ini untuk memberi kemudahan bagi menolong orang² yang berpendapatan kecil. Apa yang saya tahu bahawa ranchangan yang sekarang ini hanya di-mulakan dalam kawasan Majlis Bandaran dan Majlis Perbandaran. Saya mengharapkan supaya ranchangan ini di-luaskan lagi dengan di-beri kepada penduduk² dalam Majlis² Tempatan (Local Council). Saya mendapat tahu, dalam Tanah Melayu ini ada lebih tiga ratus buah Majlis² Tempatan dan harus-lah di-perhatikan di-mana Majlis² Tempatan yang sesak itu, yang saya ada mendapat tahu di-sabuah Majlis Tempatan yang penduduk-nya lebih dari 10,000 orang dan keadaan rumah-nya terlalu sesak. Saya mengharapkan supaya ranchangan ini juga dapat di-luaskan kepada mereka itu.

Head 110, Sub-head 27—Roads. Satu perkara yang saya mengharapkan supaya perkara ini dapat di-perhatikan bagi kebaikan sa-batang jalan raya yang masuk ka-satu pejabat yang sangat digemari oleh orang² yang datang kanejeri ini ia-itu Pejabat *Utusan Melayu*. Apa yang saya tahu sekarang jalan ini ada-lah kurang baik, dan jalan ini juga pada suatu masa dahulu telah di-lawati oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, yang pada waktu itu jalan itu telah di-baiki oleh penduduk² di-situ. Jadi sampai sekarang ini jalan itu belum di-baiki lagi oleh pehak yang berkenaan.

Head 113—Aborigines. Saya hendak berchakap dalam perkara ini dan saya

hendak ulangkan dalam Dewan ini ia-itu berhubung dengan orang² asli di-kawasan saya, ia-itu rayuan yang saya kemukakan dalam persidangan Jawatan-Kuasa ini, dan saya telah sebutkan hal orang² asli di-tempat saya itu yang tidak mendapat perhatian sa-lama ini. Dalam perkara ini, orang² asli di-tempat saya itu telah mendapat satu seruan daripada orang² yang beragama lain ia-itu mengajak orang² asli itu menganut ugama Bahai. Kalau ugama itu dapat di-masokkan oleh pengembang² ugama Bahai, saya harap orang² Islam juga dapat menyiarkan ugama Islam kepada orang² asli itu.

Enche' Chin See Kin (Seremban Timor): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to refer to Head 110, Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, sub-head 27, Roads. In this connection, I would like to refer to Petaling Jaya for the simple reason that not only myself, but many in this House and outside will agree with me that in Petaling Jaya

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, Petaling Jaya does not come within the Kuala Lumpur Municipality.

Mr Chairman: Here we are discussing "Roads" of the Federal Capital. Petaling Jaya is outside that.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I am talking about the road leading from the Capital to Petaling Jaya. This has some connection, Sir.

Mr Chairman: Just up to the boundary, it is all right but not beyond.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Under the Ministry of the Interior, could I speak on Petaling Jaya?

Mr Chairman: Under what sub-head?

Enche' Chin See Yin: There is no sub-head. What I want to tell the Ministry actually is in respect of the layout of Petaling Jaya. I was told by one of the inhabitants that the layout was drawn up by an officer who was, in his opinion, drunk, because

Mr Chairman: Petaling Jaya does not come under the Development Estimates.

Enche' Chin See Yin: In that case, I will not speak.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan Rumah Murah (Low Cost Housing). Dalam soal ini saya bagi pehak penduduk rumah murah di-Majidi Baharu menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Kementerian ini, kerana telah mengadakan jalan di-kawasan itu sa-bagaimana yang saya minta dahulu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan mengadakan padang permainan di-dalam kawasan rumah murah itu, kerana rumah telah banyak di-sana, lebih kurang 500 buah. Ada di-antara rumah itu mempunyai bilek yang kechil dan di-diami oleh orang yang mempunyai anak sampai 9-10 orang, jadi tidak ada kawasan untuk anak²-nya bermain, anak² ini bermain di-sakeliling halaman rumahnya sahaja. Saya harap Kerajaan mengambil perhatian tentang padang permainan ini untuk kesihatan anak² orang Melayu dan dengan ini anak² orang Melayu akan chergas dalam pelajaran-nya.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I was rather surprised to hear the comment of the Honourable Member for Damansara on the viaduct that is being built in Kuala Lumpur. I thought that not being content with being a self-acknowledged expert in other fields, he has now arrogated to himself expertise on the subject of traffic problems in Kuala Lumpur. The Honourable Member may have just seen the viaduct in Kuala Lumpur and, therefore, presumes that this has been a hurried step. I would like to assure him that such things are carefully planned and, in fact, Kuala Lumpur has had a couple of experts to study traffic problems—one was Mr Radek and the other Mr Antolic, who came to this country and stayed here for quite a period and then submitted their reports. This viaduct and other extensions lead not to the cemetery, as he suggested, but are very constructive efforts at solving the traffic problems of Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Honourable Member for Damansara has criticised the expenditure on the viaduct in respect of which I have no doubt the House has now been satisfied with the reply from the Honourable Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications. It is hardly necessary for me to add to that, except to say that when the Honourable Member compared us to people living in the days of the Pharaohs and the people who built the Taj Mahal—a period of five thousand years ago—I was quite enlightened to find that he was still living in that age; and it is no doubt, under the conditions of those days, that a viaduct of this nature would be unnecessary. When he is viewing it under those conditions, then I can say that we in the Alliance are quite happy to find that the Socialist Front, the members of the Socialist Front are still living in the days of five thousand years ago.

Now, I come to the Honourable Member for Rawang, who spoke to some extent about the Henry Gurney School agricultural scheme. Sir, I have, in introducing these Estimates, said that it was regrettable that although this was a laudable project we had not been able to obtain a suitable site. I can assure this House that as soon as we can find a suitable site we will most definitely proceed with the project. The Honourable Member also said, according to his speech, that this was a psychiatric question. I have no doubt the House will agree with me that on the question of psychiatry, he is the best on this subject.

Further, the Honourable Member for Rawang, in his normal way of expression, which is sometimes unfortunate, criticises the low-cost flats in Kuala Lumpur. He has commented that these are pigeon holes and that the inhabitants of these flats should have, in fact, been settled in areas where they can be given land, where they can keep some poultry, and where they can do some cultivation. Mr Chairman, Sir, I have dealt with this matter by attending to members of the public in my constituency, and I have this to say: that the settlement of these people in the Kuala Lumpur flats

are of their own free choice and no compulsion is put on them to take up these flats. Of course, we must also consider the question that sometimes there is no alternatives. There have been many occasions—I have come across this myself—where the State Government in conjunction with the Municipality has offered land to the squatters, who are being evicted from State land in the Capital, to settle. But, of course, the question is whether or not these people would want to go a little distance farther from the Federal Capital, and there have been many cases where people have been offered land, sometimes a few miles from the Capital, where they can have a little house, some land to cultivate, some space to rear poultry. However, because of the distance, these people have refused to take up the land offered, saying that they would rather take up the flats. Therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, the allegation of the Honourable Member for Rawang is really unjustified.

The Honourable Member for Kubang Pasu Barat has raised the question of the loan which we are making to the Penang City Council for the purpose of alleviation of floods. Sir, briefly the conditions under the agreement are that the interest is 5 per cent per annum and that the money must be spent on the subject matter, i.e. alleviation of floods, and that if the money is spent on anything else, then the agreement will be treated as null and void and the loan demanded back immediately.

The Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu has spoken to some extent on the question of recreational facilities in the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. I have also, at the beginning of my speech, said that we regret very much that we have been unable to find a site, and we shall most definitely assure the House that when we are able to get a suitable site or sites, we will proceed with this notable project without any delay. The suggestion made by the Honourable Member merits some consideration. He has brought up the case of Dato Kramat where there is a beautiful lake and which is a potential for developing into

a good recreational area. I would assure the Honourable Member that we would definitely bear this in mind. He has also suggested that we should, instead of concentrating these facilities in one centre or in one major area, split these around in a few places. This suggestion also merits some consideration and we would definitely bear this in mind.

The Honourable Member also referred to the promise which the Ministry made in Kota Bharu in regard to the low cost housing scheme. The promise was, in fact, made for 1962, but due to drawbacks the scheme has not been proceeded with. It is now up to the State Government which is, I believe, controlled by the Party to which the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas belongs, to create the basic facilities whereby the scheme can be proceeded with. These facilities include creation of roads, provision of water-supply, electricity and drainage to be provided to the Town Council. If that is done, then the scheme for building the houses can be proceeded with. I would definitely strongly appeal to the State Government in Kelantan to proceed with this without any delay.

I now come to the Honourable Member for Muar Dalam who spoke on the subject of hawkers at Batu Road and on, what is commonly called, "Sunday Market" in Kampong Bahru. Such an area in Batu Road is, in fact, a car park. It is due chiefly to the forbearance of the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Commissioner that the hawkers are allowed to trade there in conditions which are normally considered to be undesirable. However, it is hoped that some solution could be brought about to solve the problem of hawkers in that area, and the Municipality Advisory Board and the Commissioner will no doubt do their utmost to try and solve this problem. As regards the Sunday Market, there is now under consideration a proposal to remove the Market to a site which is considered, perhaps, to be more suitable, and negotiations are being channelised between the Municipality and the State Government. As soon as the negotiations are completed and the

proposal successfully carried out, I have no doubt that the Honourable Member for Muar Dalam would find a happier and better developed Sunday Market.

The Honourable Member for Kubang Pasu Barat has raised the question of the Printing of forms in the National language. Sir, wherever possible, the forms, which are used for public purposes, are printed in the National language. In the rapid development of the use of the National language, the printing of all these forms in the National language would take place as soon as the translations are obtainable. And I can assure the House that wherever the translations are completed and wherever it is possible to print the forms in the National language, we will do so.

The other question the Honourable Member has raised is that some of these forms are being sold by petition writers and some unscrupulous elements. He has mentioned the point that it would be better to print on the top of the forms whether the form is sold at a cost or is given free to the public. This is a creditable suggestion, and we will definitely examine it and most probably implement it. However, at the moment there is an index which says what forms are supplied free and what forms are sold at a cost.

The Honourable Member for Temerloh has raised the point that the low cost housing scheme should not only be confined to towns but also to rural areas and kampongs. Well, Sir, we have no hard and fast rules as to whether the low cost housing scheme should be carried out only in towns, and we would definitely receive applications and proposals from all areas—whether from kampongs, local councils, villages or towns—and examine them closely and if they merit consideration, we will do all we can to help implement the proposals or projects.

The Honourable Member also queried about the low cost housing scheme in Kampong Bahru in Bentong. I would like to tell him that this scheme is now under consideration. He also

wanted to know the situation of the low cost housing scheme in Chemor in Bentong, and I would like to tell him that this scheme has been put up and is under very active consideration by this Ministry.

The Honourable Member for Raub spoke on the question of aborigines in regard to the exploitation of them by the middlemen. We cannot say that this question can be solved by one specific project or that it can be solved, say, by tomorrow. This is a question largely of education and improvement of standards of living and also of the provision of basic social and economic facilities. Sir, we are quite aware that questions of this nature have been in existence and are still existing. That is why we have been actively providing all the basic educational facilities to these people and to-date, Sir, we have established schools in twenty-one areas in the deep jungle. There are also special schools for the aborigines children. Approximately 1,500 of them are attending these lessons and qualified teachers are being provided. The Education Department has also been in close co-operation with this Ministry in the provision of qualified teachers. Sir, as regards the provisions of hostels for these children, I am to say that up to to-date we have provided 14 hostels together with school uniforms for the children, and medical care too. The Member then went on to raise the question about religious teaching amongst the aborigines. Sir, I would like to say that as far as religion is concerned we are guaranteed under the Constitution that we have the freedom to practise the religion of our own choice, and as far as the Alliance remains in the Government, I think we can safely say that we will continue with this policy of having a guarantee of the freedom for the practise of religion. To the Member for Raub I would say that it is not desirable to force or to try and influence to any extent the religion of Islam or any other religion on these people. These people have been practising a form of religion I should say for centuries and they practise it in their own spiritual way and they have their own spiritual

pursuits and they celebrate their occasions by way of very colourful ceremonies and they have their own rites. I don't think we can say to what extent we would teach Islam to these aborigines. It is a matter of assimilation of the people into the society and I think the best way of doing it is to maintain this policy of freedom of religion and by providing all facilities for education.

Coming now to the Member for Sungai Patani, he suggested that we should introduce cottage industries among the aborigines. Here I believe that there is already a certain amount of work going on, but no doubt the Honourable Member's suggestion is a constructive one and I can assure him that we will most certainly explore his suggestion and wherever possible we would carry out his ideas.

The Honourable Member for Dungun asked for children's playgrounds in Kampong Majeedi. Sir, I believe the State Government is responsible for the provision of children's playground and in a big scheme like this I would definitely urge the State Government to co-operate with the Honourable Member for Dungun.

Sir, I have tried my best to reply to all the questions and queries that have come forth in this debate and I hope I have satisfied the Honourable Members of this House, and I have no doubt that the estimates when passed will bring a great deal of benefit.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak memberikan penjelasan sedikit ia-itu saya tahu itu ada-lah urusan State Government, tetapi oleh kerana rumah ini pada tahun ini di-kelolakan oleh Ranchangan Rumah Murah dan itu ada-lah ranchangan Federal, maka saya minta supaya sa-bagaimana dahulu saya mendesak membuat jalan itu di-serahkan kepada State, oleh kerana itu ada-lah ranchangan Federal maka saya bawa dalam Dewan ini, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Would you like to reply to that?

Enche' Cheah Theam Swee: Yes, the Honourable Member for Dungun was not quite satisfied. I would still maintain my answer—I said just now that we would definitely appreciate co-operation from the State Government in providing children's playground for this kampong.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$14,264,150 for Heads 105-113 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 114—

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an expenditure amounting to \$20,623,493 under Head 114—Federation Armed Forces be agreed to.

Sir, all the proposals under this Head are continuation projects—I repeat continuation projects. I therefore do not propose to speak on the various sub-heads included as the Minister of Defence has already explained them at the time they were introduced. However, I wish to say a few words with regard to Sub-heads 38, 59 and 60. The expenditure under Sub-heads 38 and 59 includes provision of a small sum as a first step towards the establishment of a Naval Base. With Malaysia in mind it has now been decided that the base will be sited alongside the barracks at present occupied by the Royal Malayan Navy on Singapore Island. The remaining naval expenditure, i.e. Sub-head 60, is towards the cost of six patrol crafts at present under construction.

I would also like to refer to Sub-head 20 for which a provision of \$243,000 is requested. This is required to enable the premium and other land charges to be paid to the Selangor Government for the site of the quarters which have been constructed at the Royal Malayan Air Force Station in Kuala Lumpur.

Honourable Members would have observed that three of the sub-heads, namely Sub-heads 56, 61 and 63 have been given new titles. It is considered that these new titles are more appropriate as the old title of the sub-heads

severely restricted the provision which could be included under them. Sub-head 56 now includes provision for furniture and accommodation stores for the regimental headquarters and two batteries of the Federation Artilleries as well as new furniture or accommodation stores for new territorial armies. Sub-head 61 includes armoured cars as well as other vehicles required for the Federation Artillery and for engineers whilst Sub-head 63 includes provision for all forms of equipment for the extension of the territorial army.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, Head 114—Federation Armed Forces, Sub-head 42; 55; dan 62 ia-itu berkenaan dengan pemberian senjata². Senjata² yang hendak di-beli ini, menurut apa yang saya tahu, selama ini senjata² ini hanya di-beli dari Inggeris dan Amerika, jadi elok-lah pada masa sekarang ini supaya peluru² dan senjata² ini di-beli dari negeri² lain, umpama-nya Yugoslavia atau pun negeri Jepun, kerana senjata² dari negeri Jepun, harga-nya ada murah sedikit. Walau pun di-sana ada siap factory-nya, atau pun tidak boleh di-beli banyak dari negeri Jepun, maka kalau boleh, di-beli sedikit untuk di-chuba berapa kuat-nya peluru² dari negeri Jepun itu. Sebab saya katakan murah, tidak-lah berma'ana yang kita ini beli senjata² itu dari negeri Inggeris dan Amerika sahaja, tetapi kita hendakkan benda itu boleh tahan lama. Saya harap tidak-lah menjadi susah sangat dalam perkara ini.

Kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, berkenaan dengan senjata² api ini, saya dengar tadi ucapan yang di-berikan oleh Menteri Muda ia-itu hendak di-beli beberapa banyak meriam. Saya hendak tahu, apa-kah jenis meriam yang hendak di-beli dan berapa banyak meriam itu hendak di-hantar ka-Brunei, sebab perkara ini tidak di-terangkan tadi. Bagitu juga berkenaan dengan senjata² api ini, barangkali peruntukan ini di-chandangkan kerana hendak membeli periok api, oleh itu saya hendak tahu, berapa banyak dan

berapa butir periok² api yang hendak di-beli untuk kegunaan yang hendak di-letakkan ka-kawasan perayeran yang berhampiran itu.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak mengambil bahagian sedikit dalam soal pertahanan ini. Perkara pertahanan ini ia-lah satu perkara yang sangat penting, kerana wujud-nya sa-sabuah negara itu adalah terdiri di-atas pertahanan-nya. Sekarang saya hendak berchakap di-atas Head 114, Sub-head 55 dan 60. Walau pun perkara pertahanan ini begitu penting, tetapi nampak-nya Kerajaan maseh lagi bergantung kepada Kerajaan Inggeris, dan kita tahu apa-kah nasib yang telah menimpa ka-atas bangsa kita sa-masa dalam perang dunia yang pertama dan yang kedua ia-itu bangsa asing—Inggeris telah lari, macham arnab, pulang ka-negeri mereka dan tinggal-lah bangsa kita kepada nasib kita. Ini-lah policy yang di-ikuti oleh Kerajaan pada masa dahulu ia-itu Kerajaan Penjajah, tetapi nampak-nya policy kita sekarang ini pun demikian juga sa-telah kita menchapai kemerdekaan dan perkara pertahanan ini ada-lah sangat penting, kerana wujud-nya bangsa dan negara kita ia-lah dudok-nya di-atas pertahanan. Jadi, policy yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan pada masa sekarang ini hanya-lah sa-mata² bergantung kepada bangsa asing, sa-hingga supply sa-biji peluru senapang pun mesti di-beli dari Inggeris, dan saya takut apabila terjadi sa-suatu peperangan dalam tanah ayer kita ini, kita tetap akan bergantung kepada pertahanan bangsa asing, dengan yang demikian negara kita ini akan ter-ancham dan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan kita ini akan di-beri gelaran “Mr Krishana Menon Tanah Melayu” kerana kita maseh ingat lagi dalam pertikaian sempadan antara China dengan India bahawa sa-nya Mr Krishana Menon itu tidak meng-ambil berat dalam perkara pertahanan India, maka oleh yang demikian pertahanan India itu telah dapat di-hanchorkan oleh tentera² China. Kalau sakira-nya Kerajaan belum lagi me-ngubahkan policy-nya dan dasar per-

tahanan tanah ayer kita ini, maka saya perchaya nasib bangsa dan negara kita tetap akan mendapat nasib yang sama saperti orang² India juga.

Perkara small weapons atau senjata² kechil dan peluru², bukan-lah satu perkara yang sangat susah hendak di-buat oleh satu² bangsa itu. Sa-bagai-mana yang kita tahu bahawa sa-nya bangsa² Timur Tengah yang pada satu masa dahulu mereka itu tersangat mundur dalam perkara science dan lain² lagi, tetapi sekarang mereka telah dapat mendirikan Ordnance Factory atau Kilang untuk membuat senjata² kechil dan peluru². Mereka itu tidak berhajat dan tidak bergantung kepada bangsa² asing untuk membeli, atau meminta peluru² ini daripada Kerajaan² asing, dan saya fikir sudah sampai-lah masa-nya bagi Kerajaan kita ini mendirikan kilang² ini demi kepentingan pertahanan bangsa dan negara kita. Barangkali, Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan akan menyatakan bahawa sa-nya kita tidak ada orang yang mempunyai kelayakan untuk membuat pekerjaan ini, tetapi buat jawapan bagi perkataan ini, memang-lah kita berhajatkan kepada expert² dan scientists, atau pun engineer² dari luar negeri yang boleh di-gajikan mereka itu untuk menjalankan kilang ini. Barangkali juga akan di-jawab bahawa sa-nya kita tidak ada mempunyai wang ringgit yang cukup untuk mendirikan kilang saperti ini. Untuk menjawab soalan ini, saya suka hendak menarek pandangan Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan bahawa sa-nya beberapa ranchangan yang banyak dalam negeri ini yang sedang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan pada masa sekarang ini ada-lah di-pandang tidak begitu mustahak, saperti kita menengok . . .

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order, 36 (1). Saya ta' nampak dalam peruntukan wang estimate ini bagi di-beri helah, chuma apa juga permintaan ini ia-lah di-beri sahaja, tidak ada satu provision hendak di-adakan. Oleh sebab itu, apa yang di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada kena-mengena dengan apa yang di-kemukakan dalam provision ini.

Mr Chairman: Dia ada sedikit kena-mengena berkenaan dengan Sub-head 55—Re-equipment with New Weapons.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Terima kaseh, Tuan Pengerusi. Perkara ini di-bawah anggaran Sub-head 42 (i) Purchase of Equipment dan Sub-head 45 (i) Purchase of Equipment—ada sangkut-paut di-atas hal ini. Jadi, sa-tengah ranchangan² yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan, pada masa sekarang ini tidak-lah begitu mustahak, umpamanya kita boleh tengok jalan yang beng-kang-bengkok itu di-betulkan dan begitu juga padang kapal terbang yang baharu yang hendak di-buat itu akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$52 juta, sa-hingga baharu² ini di-keluarkan satu kenyataan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan bahawa sa-nya di-katakan ranchangan itu sangat ber-lebahan dan banyak-lah ranchangan yang lain lagi boleh di-buat, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan menjalankan policy jimat-chermat maka wang ini boleh dipakai untuk mendirikan kilang, untuk membuat perkara² saperti mana yang saya sebut tadi ia-itu peluru² dan senjata² kechil.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan New Patrol Craft di-dalam Sub-Head 60. Sa-bagaimana yang kita telah baca dalam surat-khabar bahawa 6 buah New Patrol Craft akan di-lengkapi dengan bilek sejok untuk kesenangan dan kemudahan pegawai² yang bekerja dalam motobot itu. Saya tidak bersetuju, Tuan Pengerusi, polisi Kerajaan yang sedang di-jalankan pada masa ini, kerana motobot untuk buat berperang di-lengkapi dengan bilek sejok. Ini tidak-lah sa-suai dengan perjuangan dan pertahanan negara. Sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu kapal laut yang besar luxury (liner) yang membawa pelancong mengelilingi dunia yang di-lengkapi dengan bilek sejok. Itu memang kena pada tempat-nya, tetapi kapada Patrol Craft dengan bilek sejok untuk pertahanan negara, saya fikir tidak-lah kena pada tempat-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan Artillery Equipment sa-bagaimana yang tersebut dalam Sub-Head 62. Dalam perkara ini saya ucapkan

terima kaseh kapada Kementerian kerana telah sedar bahawa negara kita sangat berhajat kapada Pasokan Meriam. Dan saya harap kapada Kementerian ini supaya senjata² yang burok yang ada dalam negeri ini di-tukar dengan senjata automatic dan lain², yang mana dengan senjata ini kita harap dapat mempertahankan negara kita.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menjawab pandangan Yang Berhormat² dari Kuala Trengganu Utara dan Kota Bharu Hilir, saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan ini ia-itu pada masa masaalah kita menghantar pasokan tentera kita ka-Congo di-bahathkan dahulu Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada PAS telah menyatakan tentera² kita itu menggunakan senjata lama dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, hari ini apabila kita meminta perbelanjaan untuk tahun hadapan supaya dapat membeli senjata moden dan senjata baharu, mereka itu telah bersuara sa-olah² tidak bersetuju, kerana apa saya kata tidak bersetuju . .

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of explanation

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Nanti saya habiskan dahulu . . . kerana apa saya kata tidak bersetuju ia-lah Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir hari ini mengshorkan supaya kita mendirikan kilang. Adakah sekarang kita hendak kilang atau hendak senjata dahulu? Yang utama sekarang ia-lah senjata, bukan-lah kilang. Kalau hendak menyuarakan soal kilang berma'ana sa-lama²-nya biar-lah kita menggunakan senjata lama dahulu. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya tidak tahu di-mana-kah pendirian PAS ini, sa-kejap hendak senjata baharu, dan pada hari ini pula berkehendakkan kilang.

Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Utara meminta angka berapa banyak meriam dan berapa banyak periok api. Berkenaan dengan perkara ini saya fikir mana² negeri pun tidak akan memberitahu angka² senjata dalam negeri itu. Melainkan kalau Yang Berhormat itu hendak menjadi "spy" umpama-nya—itu lain-lah.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, on a point of order. He is imputing improper motives.

Mr Chairman: Perkataan "spy" itu tidak boleh di-gunakan.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Itu umpama sahaja.

Mr Chairman: Umpama pun tidak boleh.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Jadi bukan-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan hendak menyatakan bahawa berapa banyak kapal terbang, berapa banyak peluru dan berapa banyak periok api dalam Dewan ini.

Berbalek kepada soal mengadakan kilang peluru yang di-bangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir itu, dasar Kerajaan pada hari ini dalam soal pertahanan ia-lah sa-mata² pertahanan, kita tidak-lah hendak melanggar mana² negeri atau hendak berperang dengan mana² negeri, kita sa-mata² mempertahankan negeri kita. Kita bukan hendak buat meriam, peluru dan kapal terbang. Dasar Kerajaan hendak membanyakkan tractor umpamanya bagi kemajuan negeri kita, terutama sa-kali membuat jalan, mengadakan sekolah² untuk pelajaran dan lain². Kalau kita perhatikan Perbelanjaan Kementerian Pertahanan ada-lah terlampau sedikit, sebab segala wang dan tenaga ada-lah di-tumpukan kepada kemajuan dan ranchangan kebangsaan untuk ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-takat ini-lah sahaja yang saya dapat jawab di-atas dua perkara yang di-bangkitkan tadi oleh Yang Berhormat² dari Kuala Trengganu Utara dan Kota Bharu Hilir.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda yang mengatakan dasar negeri kita bukan hendak menyerang, tetapi untuk mempertahankan negeri kita, jadi kita tidak-lah hendak membuat kilang senjata. Jadi ada-kah tiap² negeri yang membuat kilang senjata saperti England, Amerika dan lain² itu hendak menyerang negeri orang? Kalau bagini chara Kerajaan

berfikir, saya tidak tahu apa yang saya hendak kata kepada Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini.

Yang kedua, beliau mengatakan Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir tidak suka Kerajaan membeli senjata moden. Yang sa-benar-nya, Yang Berhormat dari Kota Bharu Hilir telah menegaskan di-akhir ucapan-nya ia-itu Kerajaan patut mengganti senjata yang ada sekarang ini dengan senjata yang moden dan otometik. Berkenaan dengan soal mendirikan kilang senjata ada-lah soal yang patut di-fikirkan bersama oleh Kerajaan negeri ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$20,623,493 for Head 114 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 118—

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr Chairman, Sir, of the amount of \$9,630,000, 70 per cent is for the continuation of projects started or planned in 1962.

The Police development estimates, by and large, are to provide for additional buildings and to replace those which are considered beyond economical repair. In its building programme, concentration and priority are given to construction of new additional quarters, replacement of old and dilapidated quarters and modification of old-type quarters for members of the rank and file; and hence 70 per cent of the provision is meant for these purposes alone.

New schemes proposed for 1963, other than purely Quarters, District Headquarters and Quarters projects, which are shown under Sub-heads 51 and 52, include Sub-head 66, Federation Reserve Unit and Federation Field Force buildings and quarters.

Arising out of the organisation and expansion of the Police Field Force, in order to improve the Public Order Potential of the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Force, the following schemes have been projected :

(i) Headquarters and training base for the Police Field Force in the

area of the Ulu Kinta District near Tanjong Rambutan. The cost of the whole project is estimated at approximately \$12 million, but it is planned to spread the work over the years 1963 to 1965.

- (ii) Federal Reserve Unit based at Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, is estimated to cost around \$3.6 million. The amount of \$1,987,089 provided is to enable a start to be made in all these urgent projects in 1963. This amount has been found from the \$33 million set aside for the Police.

Sub-head 50 has been included after the Government's approval of the replacement programme of the Marine Launch establishment. The amount required, which has also been found from within the ceiling of \$33 million, is for the purchase of two new launches for coastal patrols and two launches for heavy patrols.

Honourable Members will note that the scope of policing the country has been enlarged by the enforcement of rural land schemes especially those large schemes undertaken by the Federal Land Development Authority. To cope up with the extra commitments, the requirement under Sub-head 58 has been increased by ten projects for 1963.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$9,630,000 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 120—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 120 of the Development Estimates, 1963, be approved. (*Notice being taken that the Minister of Finance is absent.*) It is open to debate. It can be debated though the Minister is not here to explain!

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Boleh-kah, Tuan Pengerusi, dapat menerangkan berkenaan dengan pen-ting-nya di-adakan perbelanjaan² \$756,000 bagi Customs; \$140,195; \$354,994; \$190,000 dan \$160,000 yang

di-nyatakan dalam Estimates ini. Saya perchaya sa-belum kita dapat mem-bahathkan perkara ini yang sa-benar-nya penerangan itu-lah yang penting, dan kalau tidak ada penerangan amat-lah dukachita-nya Dewan ini sa-orang Menteri mengemukakan perbelanjaan-nya dengan tidak payah di-terangkan *explanation*.

Mr Chairman: (*To the Ministerial Bench*) Anyone of you would like to take this Ministry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Chairman, Sir, in view of the absence of the Minister of Finance, may I have your permission to proceed with the next Head of the Estimates?

Mr Chairman: Yes. I think we can leave that Head for the time being and go on with the next one.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Is it in accordance with the procedure that we can go on to another Head before finishing the previous one?

Mr Chairman: I think we can do that.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: In that case, I regret the absence of the Minister of Finance and I want it to be recorded.

Head 121—

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, the expenditure of my Ministry for 1963 is estimated at \$24,319,820 for direct and outright payment and \$27,250,020 for loans and investments. Except for Sub-heads 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16 amounting to \$15.3 million, all the items of expenditure are in respect of schemes which have been previously approved by this House and which must be continued.

In regard to Subhead 1, Government Rubber Replanting Schemes, totalling 20,700,000, this item is a continuation of the schemes which were launched in 1955.

\$280 million were provided under the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance No. 8 of 1952 in respect of the present schemes, and this sum is

to be spent during the period 1956 to 1967.

A further sum of \$45 million was also provided in the Second Five-Year Plan to be used for future schemes.

Up to the end of 1961 a sum of \$193,079,445 has been spent and it is estimated that approximately \$26 million will be spent during the year 1962, making a total expenditure of approximately \$219 million. The amount asked for 1963 is \$20,700,000.

As long ago as 1955, the Government realised that it had to take positive steps to fight the threat of synthetic rubber. As rubber was, is and will be for a long time to come, the mainstay of our economy, about four million acres of our arable land being under rubber—the Government holds the view that the only effective method to hold its own in the rubber market is to be able to sell our natural rubber at prices competitive with synthetic rubber. Today the rubber industry employs about sixty per cent of all workers employed in industries. Although the formation of a rubber marketing board of all producer countries to fix the price of rubber and guarantee the availability of a fixed tonnage for a fixed period of time, may sound good in theory, it is in fact not practical. The first difficulty is to fix a price acceptable to all producer countries, bearing in mind the great variation in the cost of production in different countries. Even after a price has been fixed by the marketing Board, it may not be competitive with synthetic rubber and acceptable to consumer countries, who will buy in the cheapest market and not out of love.

One other difficulty about the Rubber Market Board is the obvious immediate reaction of consumer countries, who will brand such a Board as a "Producers Cartel". The result will be the increased investment in and greater production of synthetic rubber by the development consumer countries.

It is difficult to see why any consumer country will agree to buy a fixed amount of natural rubber at a

fixed price for a fixed period of years since there is the reasonably good substitute in synthetic rubber which might be available at prices below the fixed price of natural rubber.

The Government feels therefore that in our struggle for survival, we must be able to produce natural rubber at more and more competitive prices. Through replanting with high yielding rubber, research into every aspect of the industry and improving our marketing methods we believe we shall be able to stem the tide of synthetic rubber.

It is the awareness of our determined efforts to reduce cost in production that is, to increase productivity and be more competitive with synthetic rubber in the coming years when our replanted rubber come into maturity, that manufacturers of synthetic rubber have to think twice before investing new capital into synthetic rubber plants.

At the same time we the producers of natural rubber must not take a defeatist attitude in the fight with synthetic rubber. As much as the consumer will buy in the cheapest market, so must we the producer sell to the highest bidder. Although America is admittedly the largest single buyer of our rubber we are continually looking for new markets and have lately been selling more of our rubber direct to buyers rather than through the London or New York Rubber Exchange. As the direct buying by Eastern European countries might continue to have a significant bullish effect on the market, the proposal to send trade missions to these countries and also to allow East European buyers to come to Malaya, are being studied by the Government. Where chemical and physical properties are concerned natural rubber still has the edge over synthetic in many of the uses of rubber. Other than political reasons, the fight between natural and synthetic rubber is one of price.

Replanting with high yielding rubber is a major method of reducing costs hence the step taken by Government to provide \$280 million out of revenue to assist the rubber industry. For the

Second Five-Year Development Plan Government has set aside an additional \$45 million for the same purpose.

The House is fully aware that Government assists both the estates over 100 acres and the smallholders who have less, to replant. The Government scheme to assist the replanting of 21 per cent of total acreage of estates will end on 31st December, 1962. Government is actively studying the problems of launching another scheme to assist estates and an announcement is expected in the near future.

Assistance to the smallholders has been in several forms. Since 1952 when a replanting cess of 4½ cents per lb was imposed on all rubber, money collected from smallholders was paid into Fund "B" for the exclusive use of smallholders. The Administrators of Fund "B" started the interim Scheme No. 1 Fund "B" in 1952 where smallholders were paid \$400 per acre of replanted rubber.

In 1953, this Scheme No. 1 was converted into a proper scheme and was named Scheme No. 2 Fund "B". In 1956 with the allocation of \$112 million from the Development Funds for smallholders the Scheme No. 2 Fund "B" was improved by Government aid of \$47.5 million out of the \$112 million. The assistance of Government made it possible for smallholders to replant 1/3rd of their acreage and for those who owned less than 30 acres of rubber land, they could replant 1/3rd plus a further five acres, at the rate of \$600 per acre.

In the case of the smallholder who owned less than five acres, he was permitted to new plant up to five acres of rubber and when the new area comes to maturity he would then be required to cut down the old rubber in his original holding for replanting. Government was aware of the hardships of such smallholders if they were forced to replant and not be permitted to new plant in new land. Although a clear title was required before one could be accepted into the replanting scheme, Government realised the difficulties facing those who were given new land

and could not wait for their titles. To assist them further, approved applications were accepted in lieu of title deeds.

It is not correct to say that the replanting cess collected from smallholders have been used to assist capitalist with large estates to replant. As I said just now, all money collected from smallholders is paid into Fund "B" for the exclusive use of smallholders. There were cases of people who bought larger estates, sub-divided then and then replanted under the smallholders scheme. However, such new smallholders are accepted into the scheme only on a *quid pro quo* basis, that is, the amount of replanting cess due from them from the time they left Fund "A" to the time of sub-division has to be paid into Fund "B". If the amount has not been so paid, it will be deducted from their replanting grant. To ensure that such new smallholders do not enjoy the best of both schemes, there is legislation to make such new smallholders to continue to pay the 4½ cents replanting cess to Fund "B" after their trees start producing. They are also prevented from being able to regroup and aggregate their acreage to exceed 100 acres so that they can claim to be estates and rejoin Fund "A" when the 4½ cents replanting cess would be returned to them. The Government has plugged that loophole.

To further assist the smallholder, particularly those who owned 10 acres and less, Government launched the Rubber Industry Smallholders New Planting Scheme 1957. \$30 million was set aside from the Development Estimates to assist such smallholders to take part in Block New Planting Schemes for which they were paid \$400 per acre. This Block New Planting Scheme was aimed at helping 12,000 families to new plant rubber in 75,000 acres of new land.

In April 1961, a second rubber industry smallholders new planting scheme—scheme No. 2—was approved by Government solely for the benefit of smallholders who owned less than five acres. Government again set aside \$20 million to enable such smallholders to

new plant rubber under the Fringe Alienation schemes. Sir, it will be seen that both these new planting schemes are meant for smallholders, those under ten acres in Scheme No. 1 and those under five acres in Scheme No. 2. Both are financed wholly from Development Funds and not from the replanting cess paid into Fund "B". Although the Federal Government provides the necessary funds to assist smallholders to replant, it is up to the State Government to find the new land for distribution to these groups of smallholders.

Since the 1st January, 1962, the replanting grant to smallholders has been further increased to \$750 an acre and for those who owned less than five acres, an additional bonus of \$50 per acre is given thus making it \$800 per acre for this latter group.

To ensure that smallholders are conversant with the proper methods of growing rubber, tapping and processing, the Smallholders Advisory Service of the R.R.I. has at present 215 members on its staff. The R.R.I. is carrying out a programme of expansion and by 1965 it is expected to increase the strength of this Smallholders Advisory Service to 384 so that on an average each Field Advisory Officer will cover an area of 5,200 acres.

Mr Chairman: Order, order, the time is 12 o'clock. The House resumes.

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I would like to remind those Members who are members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association that the Annual General Meeting of the Association is to take place at 3.45 p.m. today in this Chamber.

The sitting is suspended to 4.30 this evening.

Sitting suspended at 12 noon.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1963

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the whole House.

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$51,569,840 for Head 121 stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Rubber Research Institute Advisory Service runs two courses:

1. Training course on rubber growing, tapping and processing at the two Resident Rubber Training Schools in Malacca and Padang Rengas. Each course lasts for one month and is conducted either in Malay or Chinese as they are intended for smallholders and their children.

2. Field courses conducted in rural areas covering the same subjects but held once a week for a period of six months. So far, this year, 83 such rural courses attended by 1,040 students have been held and another 94 courses attended by 2,719 students are in progress.

So you will see, Sir, Government is doing all it can to assist the smallholders to replant and this sum of \$20,700,000 is required to continue the replanting schemes we have started in our efforts to combat the threat of synthetic rubber.

*Sub-head 4—Institute of Industrial Technology, \$10—*As I had pointed out in reply to the Socialist Front that Government is not unmindful of the need for research in industry so that our complex plan for industrialisation can go into operation with the greatest benefit to the people of Malaya. Government is now studying the creation of a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A working party is working out the financial implications of the establishment of the Institute of Industrial Technology which will be part of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and until the exact costs are available to Government, my Ministry now asks approval for a token vote of \$10.

*Sub-head 5—Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd, \$10—*As Honourable Members are aware, the Government has subscribed \$2½ million shares in the company. Up to date only \$1½ million have been called up and

paid by the Government. It is not expected that the balance of \$1 million will be needed immediately. Therefore a token vote of \$10 is requested.

*Sub-head 6—Cameron Highlands Hydro Electric Scheme, \$6,000,000—*The amount asked for in 1963 represents the final payment of the Government loan of \$38 million to the C.E.B. for the scheme. This scheme is due to be commissioned early in 1963 and to be completed about the middle of the year.

*Sub-head 7—Industrial Estates, \$3,750,000—*This is to provide loans to State Governments for the opening up of industrial sites in their States. So far only one loan has been made, viz. to the Ipoh Municipality to help finance the industrial site at Tasek. Many State Governments have shown interest in the project and definite applications have been received from Negeri Sembilan and Selangor and another one from the Ipoh Municipality for another industrial site at Menglembu.

*Sub-head 8—Industrial Productivity Centre, \$20,510—*The National Productivity Centre was established in February this year with the object of providing training facilities, with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund aid and I.L.O. experts for Malaysians to manage and run efficiently the many industrial undertakings with a view to increasing productivity. The sum of \$20,510 asked for is for the purchase of equipment and machinery for the Centre.

*Sub-head 9—Pineapple Cannery, \$2,500,000—*The money is required to enable the Government to set up a National Pineapple Cannery at Pekan Nanas in Johore. The total cost is estimated at \$5 million but it is expected that about \$2½ million will be spent in 1963 to finance the organisation as well as the building of the cannery.

*Sub-head 10—Tourism, \$300,000—*Tourism is fast becoming a new industry in Malaya. We have just begun to attract international visitors as the result of the millions of copies of tourist literature we distributed all over the world through airlines, shipping lines, travel agents and other missions

overseas, and also as a result of continued worldwide advertisements in magazines. Because Malaya is still a new centre of tourism in the international field, most foreign visitors have only allowed two or three days in their travels to be spent in Malaya. It is our task, therefore, to make these visitors feel welcome and to show them as much as we can of Malaya within the short space of time. Invariably, Kuala Lumpur and Penang—the two ports of entry—are the only places that these visitors have the time to see. Although I fully agree with the Honourable Member for Bungsar, who is not here today, that the Kuala Lumpur lake is muddy in the day and smelly at night, there are no doubt prettier lakes in this country: the Lake Gardens of Taiping is, perhaps, the most beautiful in view of the fact that it has sparkling water, lovely decorative bridges and pavilions and even a zoo, where we can boast of *pelandoks* and other local fauna; also in the Taiping lakes, tourists can *makan angin* in the paddle bicycles on floats similar to those seen in Zurich in Switzerland. It is imperative that these so-called “pioneer visitors” should feel that they are welcome to Malaya. Their first impressions are important and for this reason my Ministry, in close liaison with other Ministries, has impressed on officers on duty at the ports, both air and sea, to be polite and efficient. The treatment they receive at hotels, the shops and the people of Malaya generally are equally important, for on their return to their home countries they can either be Malaya’s best salesmen, or its worst critics.

We are glad, generally speaking, that foreign visitors have found Malaya an interesting place to visit. I have personally conducted several of these visitors from Australia and New Zealand, and they were so impressed that on getting back they had sent to Malaya their friends on holidays.

With the growing interest in beautiful and peaceful Malaya, more and more tourists are spending more time here, and we are now at the stage where we must develop more and more tourist centres outside Kuala Lumpur and Penang. The growth of tourism can be

assisted by the formation of tourist associations, and I am glad to report that Penang, Cameron Highlands, Selangor, Malacca and Kuantan have formed their own associations assisted by my Ministry. At the same time as the growth of tourism for foreigners, my Ministry is also helping in developing tourism for Malaysians. There is now a greater interest in knowing Malaya better amongst Malaysians following the periodic conducted tours run by local travel agents and bus companies. Local authorities and certain State Governments are developing local scenic and historical spots and other tourist attractions. With the growing traffic of Malaysian tourists, new tourist centres in Langkawi, Alor Star, Bukit Merah, Taiping, Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Frazer's Hill, Port Dickson, Malacca, Johore Bahru, Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, Kuantan and even Tasek Chini will be developed with all tourist facilities, particularly from the hotel point of view.

Once more tourist centres are developed through the growth of local tourism, foreign visitors will be attracted to them and they will spend more time and money in Malaya. I am glad that there is at least one Honourable Member who has suggested that more money should be invested in tourism by the Government, and today my Ministry is seeking the approval of this House for a sum of \$300,000 which will be used to build hotels at Kuala Trengganu and a halting bungalow at Rantau Abang, near Dungun. Honourable Members of the West Coast, particularly those in the Government back-benches, should not grudge the investment of this money in Dungun, for they will then be able to study at leisure and in comfort the biological process in the propagation of species of that animal peculiar to the East Coast known as the giant turtles.

The Honourable Member for Dungun, I hope, will be grateful to the Alliance Government for spending so much money in her constituency, although other Honourable Members in the Government back-benches have urged that we develop the potential tourist attractions in their areas. The reason

why Government has decided to invest in Dungun is because she has something to show to the world which the rest of us have not got in the way of tourism.

Sub-head 11—Rural Electrification, \$2,000,000—This is a continuation of the scheme which was started this year. About 100 villages have been given supplies of electricity this year whilst installations for another 50 villages are nearing completion. With the provision of \$2,000,000 it is hoped to bring supplies to approximately 50 more villages in 1963.

Sub-head 12—Mills, Godowns and Equipment for Government Reserve Stock of Rice, \$1,299,300—This money is required for the reconstruction of the mills and godowns at Arau and Telok Anson—possibly at Parit Buntar also—and for the construction of a new godown at Malacca. This is a continuation of the scheme approved by this House this year when the provision of \$1,450,000 was made in the Supplementary Development Estimates.

Sub-heads 13, 14, 15 and 16, \$15,000,010—The money is required to meet the steadily increasing demand for electricity. The Central Electricity Board is planning to construct a steam power station at Prai and a second hydro-electric scheme at Batang Padang. It is estimated that the cost of these schemes will be \$199 million out of which \$60,000,000 will be contributed by the Federation Government by way of purchase of C.E.B. stock, and the balance financed by the C.E.B. from loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. For 1963, it is estimated that the Federation Government's counterpart contribution will be \$15 million. The C.E.B. also plans to take over the installations of Huttenbachs when its agreement with the Kedah Government expires at the end of 1963.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Mr Chairman, Sir, in his long sermon, the Honourable Minister has told us about our struggle for survival. It no doubt relates to our existence—and our existence at the moment very much depends on tin and rubber, as he has related to us just now. Knowing that most of the European

countries are beginning to set up synthetic plants, we are no doubt trying to industrialise our country. In connection with industrialisation schemes, the Government has so far given pioneer status to 89 companies—this is subject to correction—and the authorised capital I understand amounts to something like \$250 million. Of this amount of \$250 million, only about \$80 million has been paid up, and

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, under what item of the Development Estimates is he speaking?

Enche' Chin See Yin: From the Minister's speech on Head 121 in respect of Institute of Industrial Technology, Industrial Estates, Industrial Productivity Centre—I am referring to all these. I understand that European companies have so far paid up about \$34 million whereas the Asian group has paid up as much as \$34 million. Now, it has been suggested that only 2.2 per cent of the working population has been employed in these factories. Sir, this is no doubt very poor show and, possibly, he will tell us why the paid-up capital is so little, when the authorised capital is \$250 million; and the employment provided to the growing population is indeed a very sad picture because of the small number. Therefore, there must be something wrong with that policy of the Ministry.

In regard to industrialisation, he has told us very little about other States. All we know is that industrialisation is now moving to Petaling Jaya. Putting all our eggs into one basket, I think, is not a very good practice. What is the cause? This is due to poor planning. There is lack of publicity and the question of industrialisation has not been properly spread out to various towns in each State. You will appreciate, Mr Chairman, Sir, that in every town the question of locality plays a very important part, and every town in its own way provides various potentialities suitable only for certain factories. Here, in this case, you push everything to Petaling Jaya.

Now, talking about Petaling Jaya, I have got some friends in Seremban and in Kuala Lumpur who are

employed in Petaling Jaya. When, after their interviews, they have found jobs, they even find difficulty to go into Petaling Jaya, because the roads have all been messed up. When I spoke to a friend as to why it should be so, he said, "Possibly at the time of the planning, the guy in charge of roads must have been in a drunken mood." (*Laughter*). It is quite possible, because of all the messing up. It is about time that the Ministry should do something, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Works, to put up proper roads to some of these factories. I understand there was a fire a year or two ago and the Fire Brigade had to go round and round to find the way to the place although it could see the fire from some distance. These are facts.

Now, there is the other question of high cost in production; and because of the high cost, the things are not made competitive with goods imported from other countries. The layout is such that Petaling Jaya does not provide enough space for quarters for workers. Therefore, I notice most of the factories will have to convey workers to the factories by lorries. This increase the cost of production. I am glad that the Minister is taking note of all these points. (*Laughter*).

In regard to the question of planning and publicity, which are very important in industrialisation, we should have booklets which should contain details of write-up concerning every town in all the States—and the State Governments are also interested in industrialisation—to meet the needs of the growing population and to provide employment to the people. Now, for example, let us take the town of Seremban—as the Minister spoke on Taiping, I think I am entitled to speak on Seremban where I come from, which is very central in the West Coast and which is about eighty miles nearer than from Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya to the East Coast, which is fast developing under the rural development plan. Now, if you have facilities available here such as roads from the North to the South, railway lines with port facilities at Port Dickson, where you

have the refineries and factories set up for by-products from these refineries, you can make the industrialisation very profitable. There are kampongs and New Villages close to this area, where industrialisation scheme has been proposed by the State Government and also by the Town Council, and so the question of labour is not a problem as in Petaling Jaya where labourers have to be conveyed to the factories by lorries. There is that difference. Therefore, I hope the Minister of Commerce and Industry will take some trouble to prepare a booklet containing a write-up concerning every town like the Tasek Scheme in Ipoh and the scheme in Seremban. When these booklets are sent to the various Embassies—this is some sort of advertisement—they can bring forth very good results. Moreover, they will also assist the other States to industrialise their towns, particularly their Capitals, so that employment can be provided to the people in every State. Here, at the moment, everything is confined to Petaling Jaya and people who want to obtain employment have got to come all the way to Petaling Jaya. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that we should have a booklet of this kind.

Sir, at this juncture, speaking about Seremban, I have had now the opportunity to explain away the white lies told in this House by the Honourable Member for Jelebu-Jempol about the Seremban Town. Really, Sir, I feel sorry for him because in his case God, the Creator, has unfortunately placed his brain in a wrong place!

Enche' Lim Joo Kong (Alor Star):

Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry mentioned that a sum of \$1,200,000 would be spent for equipment for the Government rice mills in Arau, Teluk Anson, Bagan Serai and Parit Buntar. That is to say a sum of \$300,000 will be spent on each of these mills. I shall be very much obliged if the Honourable Minister would enlighten me to what extent these mills are in a state of repairs and, whether they are to be completely

demolished and newly re-built because this sum of money would be sufficient for the erection of at least a dozen private rice mills if it is spent by private enterprise.

Tuan Haji Azahari bin Haji Ibrahim: Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka berchakap berkenaan dengan Sub-head 7 Industrial Estate. Saya faham ia-itu oleh kerana Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengadakan peruntukan sabanyak tujuh juta ringgit sa-tengah ia-lah untuk memberi pinjaman kepada negeri² yang suka mengambil bahagian di-dalam hendak mengindustrialkan pekan² atau pun hendak menubuhkan industrial centre di-dalam pekan² yang mustahak. Tetapi apa yang telah disebut oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri baharu sa-bentar tadi ia-itu hanya sabuah pekan sahaja yang telah mengambil peluang untuk meminjam wang daripada peruntukan ini ia-itu ia-lah Municipal Ipoh. Jadi, saya nampak tidak ada sambutan yang baik daripada negeri² lain kechuali kita dapat peruntukan dari peruntukan dari Negeri Sembilan dan Selangor. Saya rasa tentulah ada sedikit sabanyak sebab² yang boleh jadi tidak menarek hati, atau pun ada satu sekatan² yang terlampau kuat terhadap Kerajaan² Negeri yang berkehendakkan pinjaman yang sa-umpama itu. Barangkali boleh jadi pinjaman itu menjadikan syarat² hendak mengadakan kilang² besar, atau pun dengan syarat² hendak mengadakan factory yang sa-suai dengan fikiran pehak Kementerian itu. Pada hal-nya jika pinjaman yang sa-umpama itu di-beri kepada Negeri² untuk menjalankan perusahaan² kechil saperti membuka kilang² kechil atau apa² juga urusan yang patut, padan atau sa-suai dengan keadaan tempat, maka barangkali tentu-lah Kerajaan Negeri lain suka hendak sambut di-atas pelawaan atas peruntukan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Federal. Ini-lah sebab-nya, kalau boleh, saya minta Kerajaan Persekutuan beri-lah longgar di-atas syarat² supaya dapat banyak peluang di-buka kepada negeri lain. Kalau tidak saya nampak peruntukan tujuh juta ringgit sa-tengah itu hanya tiga juta ringgit sa-tengah sahaja yang dapat di-gunakan dan yang lebeh lagi itu sia² sahaja.

Oleh itu, saya harap-lah kepada Kementerian ini supaya dapat menimbang-kan sa-mula dengan adakan satu polisi yang lebih mudah lagi untuk Negeri² itu menerima pinjaman daripada Kerajaan Federal.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, berhubung dengan Sub-head 11, di-sini memang patut kita puji kepada C.E.B. yang telah menjalankan beberapa banyak jentera letrik, sungoh pun tidak besar chuma bagi orang² yang duduk di-luar bandar, yang saya dapat tahu baharu² ini ia-itu jalan² letrik telah di-buka di-merata tempat dan akan di-buka lagi pada tahun hadapan sabanyak lima puluh. Tetapi sayang-nya dalam lima puluh yang di-chadangkan itu, saya tidak dapat tahu di-mana tempat² yang hendak di-buka dalam negeri ini, kerana saya suka menarek perhatian Kementerian ini ia-itu semenjak di-adakan ranchangan hendak memberi letrik kepada pekan² kecil itu, negeri Kedah sangat-lah kurang menerima faedah-nya. Apa yang saya nampak dasar yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kementerian ini ia-lah boleh jadi dengan kerjasama Kerajaan Negeri memberi peluang kepada pehak persa-orangan membuka kilang letrik, atau di-kampung² itu dengan keadaan ini, maka orang² kampung tidak dapat letrik dengan sempurna, sebab syarat² yang di-kenakan kepada pehak yang menjalankan bekalan letrik itu ia-lah di-beri pada malam hari sahaja dan pada siang-nya tidak dapat di-pakai letrik itu dan juga bayaran-nya lebih mahal daripada apa yang patut daripada standard rate. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya harap, kalau sa-kira-nya hendak mengelakkan daripada orang² kampung menerima letrik yang mahal dan orang² kampung boleh dapat letrik siang dan malam terutama dalam negeri Kedah, mudah²an mereka² itu dapat-lah merasa menggunakan letrik itu dengan sa-puas hati-nya.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr Chairman, Sir, I now speak under Head 121, subhead 1, Rubber Replanting Scheme. The Minister has very elaborately tried to tell us about some of these schemes. In fact I don't think anyone has ever disputed that rubber replanting is a very important scheme, but to say that

this scheme would be able to make sure that natural rubber can compete with synthethic in the long run is saying a little too much because, apart from the fact that in the production of natural rubber, we should try to cut down the cost of production and replanting, there is also the other problem of satisfying consumers of natural rubber that in the long run they would be able to get natural rubber at a certain price and of a certain quality and quantity. Now the biggest danger is that more and more of the consumers of rubber are turning to the use of synthetic and as soon as they have started turning over to synthetic that would mean that they would keep on using synthetic because of the heavy expenditure involved in capital equipment in the conversion towards the use of synthetic. So what we should do now is to prevent these consumers from converting into synthetic in the nick of time and the sooner we have stability in the price for rubber the better it would be. The Minister seems to be of the opinion that at any rate in the long run we cannot stop the consumers from turning into synthetic. If that is the attitude he holds, then he is admitting defeat before the battle is being fought.

I think the Minister has good intentions and is trying his best to save the situation, when he says that the Government is considering sending trade missions to Communist countries to see if they can buy more of our rubber. In this matter, I think the Minister should bear in mind that unless you have something sound in your own pockets, you cannot expect that others would be very interested to trade with you. If our Government cannot, with these trade missions, explain to the Communist countries, or even other countries, that Malaya is able to offer rubber to these countries at a certain price for a long term, then how can the Government expect that those countries would be prepared to enter into long-term trade agreements or contracts with our Government? And if the Government delays this matter too long, hoping only that other countries would buy Malayan rubber on a short-term basis, that would

only make them more determined to convert their consumption of rubber from natural to synthetic. Therefore, I do not think the Government has too long a time to wait. The Government should act very fast in trying to stabilise the price of natural rubber through such means as the Rubber Marketing Board. The Minister has said that it is difficult to get international producers to agree on price stability, but at least, I think, if in Malaya we have such a Board, we can control our own prices—and from the point of view of business, that is good enough for the purpose. The Minister may say that in the case of a long-term price we may not be able to get the best price that we can get at the moment. If that is so, then I think this concept is based on a speculative motive, which is existing among our sellers of rubber all the time—and this is the very thing that is going to make us suffer in the long run, because in order that we can guarantee the sale of our rubber in the long run at a comparatively good price, we have to allow for consumers being able to get a price which is fair to both sides. We cannot think in terms of today, or next month, or January, February, or March, depending on forward buying for three months or more, and hoping for the best in five years to come. This attitude is going to create more difficulties for us as time goes on.

Now, I come to Sub-head 4, Institute of Industrial Technology. It is only a token sum of \$10 for next year. In as much as I welcome this idea of an Institute of Industrial Technology, which is a type of institution which almost all advanced countries in the world are having, I regret to see that there is only a token sum of \$10 for next year. We know that the Government is already half-way through its Second Five-Year Plan. So, even if we assume that this Institute is going to start functioning in two years' time, it would take quite some time before its research can yield some results which can be applicable to any development programme which the Government may have. So, how is the Government's development plan going to be benefited

by such an institution? I say after the fall of this Government. (*Laughter*).

Now, I come to Sub-head 5, Malayan Industrial Development Finance, Ltd. The Finance Minister has repeated to us in the Opposition, when we say that the Government does not have the intention to spend money in the private sector, by saying that the Government is intending to spend money on this Malayan Industrial Development Finance, Ltd. Even despite what he said I can see only a token of \$10 for 1963: and even if we grant that the Government is going to spend money in this project, in this Malayan Industrial Development Finance, Ltd, so that the money can be geared by this Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd into business or industry, yet I would say that it would not benefit much, because the money that is going to be provided for this Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd is only in the region of the three figures in the million dollars—not more than that, I think, because the amount of industry that the Government expects from the private sector is in the region of more than \$1,000 million. Therefore, Sir, this amount of money is insufficient.

The other day I have brought up the question of Industrial Bonds. I suggested that instead of allowing foreign companies to throw out their ordinary shares to the local market, why not the Government itself start collecting, accumulate the capital, through issuing of Industrial Bonds. I have heard nothing yet from the Minister of Commerce and Industry as well as from the Minister of Finance on this matter. I do not know whether they agree to it. But if the Government disagrees with this idea, then I would say that all their intention of saying that the Government is going to help in industry is not good enough. And if the Government gives reasons that the public may not have sufficient confidence in the feasibility of making a profit out of these Industrial Bonds, then I would say that this is very shameful indeed. Is the Government going to admit that a foreign company is a better institution to invest money than the Government?

Now, I come to the next question of Industrial Estates, Sub-head 7. From what I can hear from the Minister, I think that his intention in regard to these industrial estates is mainly to provide money for the various municipalities in the town region. Now, only in Ipoh the Tasek industrial estate has borrowed money and, in future, I doubt whether he will extend the scheme to some other areas. I think the question of having industry in the rural areas is a very important one, especially in areas where the Government is contemplating large replanting or planting schemes, large settlement schemes; and also in areas where there are already existing large settlements where certain types of agricultural products are being produced in big quantities, the suitability of having industry to make use of those raw materials in those areas is very important. As I have said the other day, the trouble with the Government's policy at the moment is that the Government relies on the private sector, and in the private sector, particularly foreign firms, they are only interested to bring their manufactured products, either already manufactured abroad or trying to assemble them in our local industrial estates. In this way they are actually trying to expand their economy into our country by making use of whatever materials they have in their countries. So, this tendency does not fit into our rural agricultural economic pattern. Therefore, if we want to industrialise, we should try to gear this capital into industrialisation in the rural areas, where we have a lot of local raw materials that can be used.

The Honourable Minister has given us a very peculiar example in that Malaya is trying to do things from the top to the bottom instead of from the bottom to the top. (*Laughter*). He gave the example of the opening of a milk factory to make condensed milk, saying "This is a sound plan, because after this we can get the country to rear cows; and after having the cows, we can use the milk to make condensed milk." Sir, I think this is a

topsy-turvy arrangement, because when we start a factory we must at once look at the bottom to see whether the whole thing is sound. So, even before starting to rear cows, he must think whether the cows' milk produced by Malaya could eventually be made into condensed milk which will be competitive with the milk imported from abroad. In this particular case, which he mentioned, I think our Malayan cows will never be able to produce the milk that can be used to be made into condensed milk and yet be competitive with condensed milk imported from abroad, for instance those imported from Switzerland and such countries, because our climatic condition is not suitable for the rearing of a large number of cows comparable with those in other countries in the temperate zones. This is not to say that I am against the rearing of cows in Malaya. What I mean is that if we have cows like those in Batu Arang, well and good; we can use those cows to produce fresh milk and hope that the fresh milk will solve the problem of the population here. But to think that the cows will eventually produce milk suitable for supplying a factory which is going to manufacture condensed milk is very unrealistic. I think for the particular factory that has started to produce condensed milk from tinned milk from abroad and other things from abroad, there will never be a day when they will use our local cows' milk. So, Sir, it can be seen from here that this method of approach of the Ministry is very unrealistic. If the Minister does not intend to start from the bottom upwards, at least he should see to it that when he gets to the bottom the whole thing will not topple down. Nevertheless, I still think that it is better for the Minister to plan things from the bottom upwards.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said the other day, in Malaya we have plenty of tapioca, and there are many regions where tapioca is in abundance. We can start a factory to use that tapioca to produce industrial alcohol, or even cosmetic base as suggested by the Honourable Member for Sungei

Patani. This is only an example and I do not intend to go into detail. But if we go along this line, I am sure our economy will be much sounder than that the topsy-turvy method suggested by the Minister. That is all.

Puan Hajjah Zain binti Sulaiman (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, saya ucapkan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan kerana akan mengadakan Kilang Nanas di-Pekan Nanas. Perkara ini sudah lama saya menunggu. Jadi, apabila saya balek sa-telah penat ber-sidang hampir sa-bulan ada perkara yang saya bawa untuk pemuda² yang menganggor di-kawasan saya yang akan dapat kerja apabila Kilang Nanas di-dirikan di-Pekan Nanas yang memakan belanja sa-banyak \$2,250,000 itu. Terima kasih.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Tourism didalam Sub-Head 10. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tadi bahawa perlanchongan dalam negeri ini telah membawa hasil (mata-wang) yang banyak bagi negeri ini. Dan bagi kali ini dia meminta \$300,000 untuk memajukan perlanchongan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dengan menyebutkan dua ranchangan, ia-itu satu Mortel di-Trengganu dan Rantau Abang.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya harap bagi kepentingan kemajuan perlanchongan dalam negeri ini, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak-lah melakukan satu survey bagi tempat² yang indah dan bersejarah yang ada di-negara ini, dan di-adakan satu penyiasatan didalam survey itu tentang penilaian sa-suatu tempat, upama-nya, kemudahan sampai ka-tempat itu, kepayahan-nya dan kenapa orang lain tidak mahu menengok tempat yang di-katakan indah itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-kira-nya satu survey ini di-adakan dan satu valuation—penilaian kepada tempat² yang elok dan endah di-Tanah Melayu ini di-buat oleh Kementerian ini tidak-lah Yang Berhormat Menteri ini susah

kerana hendak melebihi wakil dari Dungun dengan daerah-nya di-Dungun dan meninggalkan tempat² yang endah daripada wakil² orang belakang Perikatan sendiri. Saya suka-lah menyampaikan terima kasih wakil dari Dungun itu dan satu² sumbangan daripada kawasan Dungun kepada ekonomi negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, Yang Berhormat Menteri telah menyebutkan bahawa didalam soal perlanchongan ini bukan sahaja tempat² ini menjadi soal, tetapi orang² dan alat² Kerajaan juga menjadi soal. Saya suka supaya di-wujudkan co-ordination di-antara Kementerian² di-dalam hal perlanchongan ini yang tadi telah pun di-sebutkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tentang memberi tahu pegawai² di-Pengkalan Kapal Terbang, kapal dan sa-bagai-nya, dan pejabat passport tentu-lah di-senangkan kemudahan dan juga pejabat keretapi, hotel², tetapi yang saya hendak beri tahu ini ia-lah perkara yang saya sudah beri tahu dua tahun dahulu; mujor-lah Menteri-nya tidak ada di-sini ia-itu sa-barang tempat yang ada kemungkinan ia-itu yang menjadi unsur keindahan didalam negeri ini jangan-lah di-kachau oleh Kementerian lain. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tidak ada di-sini—mujor Menteri ini daripada Taiping—dan waktu dia hendak ka-Taiping dia lalu Ipoh. Kita lihat kepada kechanteakan gunung² kecil yang di-tepi jalan Ipoh nyata-lah itu satu pandangan yang boleh membawa orang² tertarek kepada kechanteakan yang ada di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tetapi entah Kementerian apa pun saya tidak tahu yang bersangkutan dengan memecahkan batu itu, tidak-lah dia endahkan-nya apa yang kita minta dalam Dewan ini supaya di-pelihara kechanteakan itu, maka terburu²-lah dia memecah batu gunung² yang ada di-tepi jalan itu, padahal Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini maseh ada mempunyai tempat² yang boleh di-gunakan bagi maksud memecah batu² itu yang agak jauh sedikit, tetapi tidak mengurangkan kechanteakan. Tuan Pengerusi, di-sa-buah negeri yang maju di-dalam soal tourism ia-itu negeri Masir yang saya

sebutkan, semua tempat perlanchongan ini di-daftarkan dan tidak dibenarkan di-usek oleh sa-siapa pun dan jika Kementerian ini dapat berbuat demikian, saya rasa kemajuan perlanchongan di-dalam negeri ini yang akan di-besarkan lebih dari sekali ganda. Tuan Pengerusi, bukan sahaja benda, tetapi Yang Berhormat Menteri ini telah menegaskan demikian, saya boleh-lah berkata bahawa orang² yang datang ka-negeri kita ini tidak-lah menengok benda² yang ada di-negeri dia sendiri. Dia tidak akan terpesona oleh bangunan yang 13 tingkat; dia ada 68 tingkat. Jadi, saya rasa, chara hidup, kesenian dan kebudayaan lama yang boleh di-per-tunjukkan—bukan bangunan² tetapi di-dalam kehidupan ra'ayat ini ada-lah menarek orang² melanchong ka-dalam negeri ini. Di-Kelantan, Tuan Pengerusi, hal ini boleh terdapat, boleh terdapat chara hidup yang lama yang belum di-tinjau di-kampung² oleh kehidupan² yang valuation—yang di-buat. Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya jika dapat di-bantu kemajuan gerakan memperelokkan kesenian di-kampung² di-negeri Kelantan, boleh-lah mereka yang datang ka-Tanah Melayu ini di-beri tahu bahawa ada benda yang tidak ada di-tempat lain boleh di-tunjukkan di-Tanah Melayu ini. Tuan Pengerusi, bila saya sebutkan chara hidup dan kehidupan yang seperti ini tidak-lah saya maksudkan membawa wanita² menari di-padang kapal terbang seperti yang telah di-buat dahulu; entah oleh siapa di-dalam negeri ini, konon untuk meniru wanita Hawaii dengan Aloha mereka itu. Tetapi yang saya maksudkan biar-lah orang² yang datang ka-negeri ini dapat bermalam dan dudok melihat bagaimana gaya chara orang² dalam negeri ini di-dalam kebudayaan, kesenian-nya, hidup-nya, suka-ria dan menghiborkan hati.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu daripada perkara yang hendak saya sebutkan lagi di-sini ia-lah berkenaan Rural Electrification. Saya nampak di-sa-tengah² tempat membekalkan letrik telah dilakukan, tetapi selalu-nya di-tempat itu di-lalui oleh wayar besar bagi kuasa letrik itu sendiri; umpama-nya di-negeri Kelantan, di-kampung² yang di-

lalui oleh C.E.B. daripada Machang ka-Kota Bharu maka kampung² ini dapat letrik. Perkhidmatan sambil lalu ini patut-lah di-gantikan dengan perkhidmatan sengaja. Maksud saya ada tempat seperti di-Bachok dan kawasan dekat²-nya boleh di-beri perkhidmatan Rural Electrification supaya bertambah apa yang di-katakan kechanteakan tempat itu dan dengan demikian tidak-lah kita mengkhaskan oleh kerana wayar lalu ikut di-situ maka kita berikan perkhidmatan. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak mahu memberikan chadangan supaya Menteri ini menjadikan Bachok itu sebagai tempat perlanchongan, bukan kerana apa, kerana supaya sesuai dengan chadangan saya tadi di-adakan survey dan di-buat valuation tidak semata² sa-tahun sa-kali di-lapangkan telinga untuk di-dengar fikiran² dari Ahli² Yang Berhormat sahaja, sebab itu menunjukkan bahawa tidak ada satu planning di-buat di-daerah ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya ingin tahu berkenaan dengan Industrial Estate. Menurut apa yang di-beritahu oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa hanya ada beberapa Negeri yang telah meminta bantuan untuk memajukan industrial di-tempat²-nya dan tidak-lah agak saya tujuan industrial ini sebagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat itu membuat factory, tetapi ia-lah memberikan tanah dan peralatan yang menasabah membantu supaya tertarek-lah pehak² industrial yang pergi menjalankan industrial di-tempat² itu. Saya ingin tahu apa-kah syarat² yang di-kenakan oleh Kementerian ini untuk memberikan bantuan² pinjaman kepada Industrial Estate itu? Sebab sa-kiranya dapat di-ma'alumkan chadangan bagi mengadakan industrial bagi Kota Bharu boleh-lah menjadikan satu reality bagi masa yang dekat itu, dan saya berharap jangan-lah memandang kerana PAS yang meminta itu maka permintaan itu tidak di-luluskan.

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr Chairman, Sir, I speak on Head 121, sub-head 8, Industrial Productivity Centre. This centre during the very short time of its existence has shown great improvement. I and some others had the pleasure of visiting this centre

when certificates were given out to the trainees some time ago and, being shown round, we realised how much good this centre can do to industry in the country. We were given a practical demonstration and figures of the time and cost of production in the various fields of industry. I am all for this and I would like this to be expanded. However, I would like to see this expansion carried out not only at Petaling Jaya but I would also like to see this Centre setting up branches around the Federation in other main towns like Penang, Ipoh and Seremban, or at places where industries are likely to be developed—for example, Cameron Highlands or Port Dickson. Port Dickson is a place with a great future. It is a sea-side resort, it has a railway and it is connected with roads to Kuala Lumpur and Malacca, and I do hope and suggest that Port Dickson and other towns would be suitable for having branches of this Centre. The Government should make a survey of the various towns, and as one previous speaker has suggested it should not put all our eggs into one basket at Petaling Jaya alone. I would recommend this to the Minister concerned.

Speaking on sub-head 10, Tourism—I have spoken on this before—I would like to support the Member for Bachok for once. He said that more study and more experts would be required. We have not even started to attract tourists yet. We have not even prepared the ground and instead of learning by trial and error a really good start would be much better so that the tourists who come would carry away a good impression of our country. In this respect, I was disappointed to hear certain remarks from my Honourable friend from Seremban Timor about the Member for Jelebu-Jempol when he said that he had his brains in the wrong place. I think the Member concerned himself was looking for the brains in the wrong place (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap atas Kementerian ini berkenaan dengan perlancongan. Saya suka hendak mengemukakan satu chadangan dalam masaalah perlan-

chongan ini ia-itu kita harus mengkaji dasar perlancongan dalam negeri ini, kerana saya katakan begitu dalam gambar² yang ada di-jual di-pejabat² perlancongan itu ada-lah merupakan satu kesenian dan juga menggambar-kan keadaan hidup kita yang mana ada gambar² rumah Melayu bertiang buloh, rumah² di-dalam paya dan sawah padi. Dengan gambar² itu meng-gambarkan ke'adaan orang² kita Mela-yu di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Di-sini saya suka hendak menyatakan sedikit kepada Dewan ini ia-itu Yang Berhor-mat Menteri² kita sudah pergi melawat ka-Amerika dan orang² Amerika sa-tengah-nya tidak tahukan keadaan di-Tanah Melayu ini dan mereka itu maseh menyangkakan bahawa orang² kita di-Malaya ini dudok di-atas pokok kayu. Oleh itu saya harap-lah kepada Kementerian ini akan menjadi satu alat untuk menghindarkan ke-burokan daripada sangkaan orang² itu terhadap Tanah Melayu ini, kalau kita tidak mengkaji balek perkara ini maka dosa² dan kesalahan itu akan tertimpa ka-atas kita kelak. Saya suka hendak mengingatkan Kementerian ini supaya masaalah ini harus dapat di-kaji sa-mula dengan menunjokkan gambar² yang lojik yang betul², tidak sama sa-kali berlawanan dengan kehendak² alam kerana saya takut daripada gambar² itu mengistilahkan satu tafsiran yang lain daripada yang sa-benar-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu suka juga saya menyambung berkenaan dengan tempat pelancong itu dan tidak-lah pula saya berisi hati kerana Yang Berhormat Menteri menguntokkan satu peruntok-an yang lesen di-kawasan sahabat saya di-Dungun itu. Tetapi apa-lah salah-nya bahawa tempat² pelancong itu dapat di-jadikan tempat pelancong yang betul². Tuan Pengerusi, saya bawa pandangan kepada Templer Park yang mana tidak berapa jauh daripada Kuala Lumpur ini, boleh di-katakan pada tiap² minggu banyak pelan-chong² dari luar negeri datang ka-situ. Tetapi apa-lah yang boleh kita megahkan, chuma sa-kali² kita dengar ada harimau keluar konon-nya, jadi kalau kita adakan scheme bagi mem-buat betul² sa-buah tempat pelan-chongan—umpama di-Taman Negara,

di-tempat² yang betul menarek, yang di-kuasai oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar maka dapat-lah di-jadikan satu tempat pelanchong yang baik sa-kali. Tuan Pengerusi, bukan hendak membanggakan tempat saya, tetapi boleh-lah saya katakan di-situ ada-lah satu tempat yang indah samula jadi-nya yang mana di-dapati ikan yang banyak, di-dapati juga binatang² liar yang banyak, kelihatan jeram² yang menchuram yang menggambarkan keindahan alam sa-mula jadi. Kalau tempat² yang bagini kita jadikan tempat perlanchnon maka tentu-lah akan menarek hati orang² di-luar negeri datang melihat-nya. Saya takut, Tuan Pengerusi, kalau pelanchong² yang pergi di-tempat nelayan² dan di-lihat-nya nelayan² itu membawa pukat², maka mereka menyangkakan bahawa itu-lah chara kehidupan orang² di-Tanah Melayu. Dalam pada itu saya mengalu²kan Kementerian ini kerana telah meng-untokkan berpuluh² juta ringgit, walau pun begitu saya merayu-lah dan mengshorkan supaya ranchangan ini di-kaji sa-mula supaya tidak-lah mengakibatkan kapada keburokan kelak sa-lain daripada itu saya berbangkit dalam masalah api letrik di-kampung² di-dalam Sub-Head 11.

Saya sedar dan saya ucapkan terima kaseh di-atas tujuan baik tentang api letrik di-kawasan² luar bandar, tetapi mengikut lazim-nya di-mana api letrik itu di-beri, sa-panjang yang saya faham di-kawasan² luar bandar yang ada itu ia-lah kebanyakan-nya di-kampung² baharu. Saya tidak merasa iri hati, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya dapat bekalan api letrik ini menyambong ka-kampung² luar bandar, maka dengan sendiri-nya kawasan² luar bandar—bukan sahaja kampung baharu—dapat bekalan api letrik ini. Tetapi yang pelek-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, di-tempat saya ada dua tempat kampung baharu, satu bernama Jerekoh New Village dan satu lagi bernama Benta New Village. Di-Jerekoh ada bekalan api, tetapi di-Benta ta' ada bekalan api. Pekan Benta ini ada-lah lebeh besar daripada pekan Jerekoh—tetapi ta' mengapa-lah, hanya saya mengshorkan supaya jentera per-bekalan api ini di-besarkan dan dengan

yang demikian dapat-lah di-sambong kedua²-nya sa-kali, dan begitu juga kalau dapat di-sambong ka-kampung² yang berhampiran dengan-nya.

Tuan Pengerusi, kadang² kita ketawa, kadang² kita duka, tetapi kita berasa insaf juga, dan jika sa-kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini bersetuju dengan chadangan saya itu, maka saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kaseh, sebab sa-lain daripada kehendak² orang ramai berhubung dengan masaalah api dan sa-bagai-nya, kita juga dapat membuktikan bahawa kita ini bekerja untuk faedah ra'ayat seluroh-nya. Jadi ini-lah yang saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri sa-kali pun jawapan yang hendak di-berikan itu nanti tidak sa-suai dengan fikiran saya ini—itu apa boleh buat, jadi saya harap permintaan yang saya ucapkan tadi itu akan mendapat pertimbangan dan di-kaji sa-mula pembekalan api di-kawasan luar bandar itu.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Osman:

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Head 121, Sub-head 1—Rubber Replanting Scheme—peruntokan wang sa-banyak \$20,700,000. Tadi telah banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap dalam perkara ini, chuma apa yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-lah perkara yang bersangkutan dengan beneh dalam scheme ini. Saya tumpukan perchakapan saya ini pada scheme yang di-bayar oleh Fund B ia-itu kapada pekebun² kechil. Sa-tahu saya, semua pekebun² kechil yang mendapat bantuan dari Fund B ini di-beri oleh Pejabat Replanting dengan anak² getah yang di-panggil clonal seed ia-itu di-ambil daripada biji, kemudian di-semaikan, dan apabila biji semaian itu chukup sa-tahun maka di-chabut, di-potong, kemudian baharu-lah di-tanam. Jadi, bukan-lah daripada pokok² getah yang di-toreh. Saya bila teringat clonal seed ini, saya berasa sedikit keraguan—saya takut, barangkali sa-tengah² biji itu kurang elok. Jadi, kalau-lah biji itu kurang elok, tentu-lah pokok itu ta' dapat di-toreh, dan hasil-nya tentu-lah akan kurang. Tiga empat tahun dahulu, saya tengok rubber stump ini di-beri kapada kon-terekter. Saya dapat khabar² angin yang mengatakan sa-tengah² konterekter

itu ada main kayu tiga—ma'ana-nya dia konterek pada Kerajaan, kemudian dia pergi semai kan tanaman itu dan benih² itu di-champorkan, kemudian di-jual pula dengan black market—yang ta' baik itu di-jual kepada orang ramai, tetapi sekarang ini Alhamdullillah yang Kerajaan ta' beri konterek itu lagi kepada orang² luar, dan Kerajaan sendiri telah mengadakan kebun² saperti yang ada di-Temerloh pada masa sekarang ini untuk membiakkan anak² getah bagi memberi kepada pekebun² kecil dari Fund B ini. Sunggoh pun begitu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya ada dengar juga daripada kawan² saya orang² Eropah yang ada mempunyai estate² di-negeri ini dan yang telah membina bungalow perkaranya ini. Apa yang saya hendak chapkan ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan benih jenis mustard dan budded rubber. Ini banyak juga yang di-katakan ada kelulusan yang baik. Saya beri satu mithal ia-itu di-Perang Besar Estate, Kajang, ada satu biji bernama group garden seed yang telah di-jual dengan harga 25 sen satu biji. Saya dapat tahu di-negeri Perak banyak pekebun² orang putih membeli benih ini dengan harga 25 sen satu biji. Saya telah bertanya kepada mereka, kata-nya benih ini bagus, kadang² baik dan lebih baik daripada rubber seed. Kalau sa-kiranya kita tanam biji ini dan di-bandingkan dengan tanaman clonal seed, boleh jadi kita akan untung sa-tahun lebih dahulu, dan benih-nya pun bagus, serta pokok-nya boleh tahan lama, oleh sebab getah yang di-tanam itu biji-nya ada. Jadi, banyak-lah pekebun² ini suka menggunakan benih ini. Oleh itu, saya suka hendak menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, ada-kah perkara ini benar; kalau benar, barangkali lebih baik-lah kita berikan kepada orang² kampung dari Fund B ini dengan benih clonal seed, sunggoh pun harga-nya 25 sen, tetapi yang kita berikan sekarang ini harga-nya 20 sen, dengan kerana 5 sen lebih dan kalau betul cerita-nya itu, maka lebih baik-lah kita ambil segala benih² yang saperti itu. Getah, benih yang ada sekarang ini, tiap² sa-tahun di-gunakan dengan benih T.J. I. Pada fahaman saya, T.J. I ini ada tempat² yang bagus dan ada juga tempat² yang kurang bagus. Saya

minta dan saya harap-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, oleh sebab Rubber Research Institute dudok dibawah Kementerian ini, maka saya harap supaya Kementerian ini dapat menyasiat dengan pegawai² atau pakar² dari Rubber Research Institute ini sabagaimana yang di-ketahui, ada-lah clonal seed yang baik sa-kali pada masa sekarang ini yang di-beri kepada pekebun² kecil dari Fund B ini.

Perkara yang kedua, saya hendak berchakap atas Sub-Head 7—Industrial Estates. Dalam persidangan Jawatan Kuasa yang lepas, saya telah berchakap berkenaan dengan industry ini. Saya kata, bukan sahaja patut bagi Kerajaan ini diversify-kan industry kita, tetapi juga membanyakkan industry² kita, terutama sa-kali Kerajaan patut-lah merebak²kan dari satu tempat ka-satempat. Hal ini, sabagaimana yang kita dapat tahu tadi, banyak wang yang di-untukkan ia-lah sa-banyak lebih kurang 6 juta ringgit, chuma dua tiga tempat sahaja yang telah meminta untuk di-berikan bantuan ini, saperti Tasek Industrial Site, Ipoh. Oleh sebab itu, saya minta-lah kepada Kementerian ini, oleh kerana ta' ada Negeri² yang meminta bantuan saperti itu, dan saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini bersetuju dengan apa yang saya katakan ini ia-itu merebak²kan dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat, maka patut-lah kita bermuafakat dengan Kerajaan² Negeri supaya bertanya kepada Kerajaan² Negeri itu, ada-kah di-kehendaki Industrial Estate, dan jikalau ada, tolong-lah beritahu kepada Kementerian ini dimana tempat yang di-kehendaki itu supaya Kementerian ini boleh menimbang-nya, dan patut-lah Kementerian ini memberitahu, dengan kerjasama mereka itu bahawa perkara yang sa-macam ini ada-lah baik, jikalau kita merebak²kan atau meluas²kan dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat kepada industry yang ada, saperti kata Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Telok Anson: "Don't put all eggs into one basket." Jadi, saperti kata Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Telok Anson itu—saya bukan-lah hendak mengatakan kempen ini bagus, tetapi di-Sungei Patani, dan juga di-Kulim, boleh membuat Industrial Estate ini. Kami boleh buat dan

kami boleh ambil bahagian bersama dengan tempat itu.

Ketiga, saya hendak berchakap ia-lah berkenaan dengan Sub-head 10—Tourism. Saya ta' mahu berchakap panjang dalam perkara pelanchong ini, kerana perkara ini saya sudah berchakap sedikit hari dahulu, dan wakil kaum ibu nampak-nya telah membangkang saya. Jadi, dalam hal ini, saya ta' mahu-lah berchakap lagi, chuma saya hendak berchakap ini ia-lah bahawa saya bersetuju dengan chadangan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok ia-itu bagi maksud perlancongan ini, saya bersetuju dengan chadangan-nya itu ia-itu patut-lah di-hantar pakar² yang datang ka-Tanah Melayu ini untuk membuat perlaksanaan tentang mana tempat yang patut kita buat untuk perlancongan di-negeri ini, sebab dalam negeri Kedah ada banyak tempat² yang bagus, terutama sa-kali di-Pulau Langkawi ia-itu satu tempat yang chukup baik sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Siam memotong Genting Kra (Kra Canal) untuk membuat terusan saperti Suez Canal, maka saya perchaya Pulau Langkawi yang dekat itu, barangkali bukan sahaja akan menjadi satu pelabuhan yang bagus, tetapi juga akan menjadi satu tempat pelanchong yang endah bagi orang² yang singgah di-situ. Sa-lain daripada itu ada satu tempat lagi di-dalam negeri Kedah ia-itu Pantai Merdeka yang mana letak-nya di-dalam kawasan Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama. Pantai ini ada-lah pantai yang elok sa-kali untuk di-buat tempat perlancongan. Yang sa-benar-nya, Pantai Merdeka ini ada jawatan-kuasa yang mana saya sa-orang ahli jawatan-kuasa-nya, tetapi sampai hari ini kami tidak tahu apa hendak buat untuk menggalakkan perlancongan, sebab Pegawai Perlancongan daripada Kementerian tidak datang kasana untuk berunding tentang hal ini.

Yang keempat, berkenaan dengan Rural Electrification. Saya ada-lah menyokong pendapat Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat. Saya dapati bekalan letrik di-kampong² itu sa-tengah²-nya di-kelolakan oleh C.E.B. dan sa-tengah-nya oleh kampeni².

Tempat² yang di-kelolakan oleh kampeni² tidak dapat memberi layanan yang chukup kepada penduduk di-situ. Jadi sa-bagaimana kata Yang Berhormat dari Kubang Pasu Barat, letrik itu ada daripada pukul 6 petang hingga 6 pagi dan waktu siang hari tidak ada, dan harga-nya mahal. Oleh itu, saya suka mengshorkan ia-itu C.E.B. patut-lah mengelolakan tentang letrik ini termasuk di-dalam kawasan luar bandar. Kalau C.E.B. mengelolakan dia dapat memberi letrik siang dan malam dan harga-nya pun kurang daripada harga yang di-kenakan oleh kampeni² itu.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Acquisition of Huttenbachs. Bagi tahun 1961-1965 di-untukkan sa-banyak \$5,000,000. Untuk tahun 1961, 1962 tidak ada, dan untuk tahun 1963 pun tidak ada chuma di-buboh token vote \$10.00. Sa-tahu saya Huttenbachs yang mula² sa-kali memberi letrik dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Di-tempat saya sa-hingga sekarang ini letrik di-beri oleh Huttenbachs. Saya daripada kechil sampai sekarang ini yang saya tahu Huttenbachs-lah yang memberi letrik. Jadi sa-telah berpuluh tahun berjalan saya dapati Huttenbachs ini tidak ada kemajuan. Sekarang ini chuma dapat memberi letrik lebeh kurang sa-luas (radius) 1½ batu. Apabila di-minta lebeh daripada itu mereka tidak dapat adakan. Saya mengshorkan supaya Kerajaan mengambil-nya dengan chepat dan di-serahkan kepada C.E.B. Saya perchaya kalau C.E.B. mengelolakan-nya, C.E.B. bukan sahaja dapat memberi letrik di-dalam kawasan itu tetapi juga di-dalam kampong². Di-Sungai Patani letrik dapat di-adakan dalam kawasan Town Council sahaja. Ada-kah patut bagitu? Jadi kalau C.E.B. mengelolakan-nya tentu-lah di-kawasan lain juga dapat. Mereka itu takut hendak menambah modal-nya sebab Kerajaan berura² hendak mengambil-nya. Oleh itu, saya suka mengshorkan pada Kerajaan patut-lah "take over" Huttenbachs ini, bukan semua tempat, tetapi ambil-lah sa-tengah² dahulu.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Chairman, Sir, many Honourable Members have

touched on several items in the Development Estimates in respect of my Ministry, and I will try to regroup them and answer the points raised. Great interest has been shown on tourism and I am very glad that this House is conscious of and supports that tourism should be enlarged, because it is one of our new industries. There was a suggestion that a survey of all tourist centres should be made. For the information of the House, I would say that we already made a survey. In fact, we had a United Nations expert attached to our tourist section for the last one year and he did the survey. We have now come to the House today to ask for money to build hotels and bungalows at Dungun. With experience, if we do find that we still require expert assistance, my Ministry will no doubt look for more experts.

There were points raised that there should be some form of priority as to whether or not which centre or which beautiful spot should be preserved, or which historical site should be preserved. I hope Honourable Members will realise that there is already a law which allows the preservation of historical monuments and historical sites, so that they will not be destroyed and they will be preserved.

As regards the question of the preservation of local beauty spots and tourist centres, one must not forget that it is ultimately at the district level that money is being spent by the tourist, whether he is local or whether he is foreign. So, in view of that we, the Federal Government, would expect the State Governments and local authorities to play their part in developing these local beauty spots and tourist attractions.

Of course, we would like to see more and more foreign tourists travelling right through the country for the simple reason that the tourists from abroad would like to see the culture of the country and the way of life. Unless there are facilities, particularly good hotels, in these beautiful but rural areas, it would hardly be fair for us to ask them to

visit such areas like Bachok or Kuala Trengganu. That is why it is hoped that, through the local efforts in building up local tourism and the increase of the traffic of local tourism, local enterprise would put up new hotels. When these first-class hotels are available, then more and more foreign visitors will be attracted to such places—I mean that it might be very interesting to see turtles laying eggs in the East Coast, but if you have no hotels how do you expect the foreigners to sleep on the beach from eleven o'clock at night to four o'clock in the morning. That is the proposition. Of course, where we find that it is impossible for several reasons, local reasons, that hotels and other facilities are not available, then the Government and the Ministry will step in to try and find whatever funds it can to develop that site. But, generally speaking, these tourists sites should be the responsibility of the local authorities or the State Government.

The other subject that has been touched on in great detail is the problem of rural electrification. The Government would certainly like to electrify the whole of Malaya if it has the money. But if it does not have that money, then it must go by stages. Each District has its own Executive Rural Development Committee and puts its own priorities as to which Local Council area should have priority for rural electrification and, as Honourable Members know, these priorities from Districts are being considered by the States and then finally by the Federal Government. It is on that last level that we find the money to electrify in the different villages, but it is obvious that it would be cheaper to electrify the villages closeby or on the route of the main electrical lines. However, to give the other villages an opportunity to have electricity, although they are far away from these main lines like Bachok, for example, if there is sufficient demand, if there are sufficient houses which require such supplies, they can always put in a bid for a local power station under diesel power, but it has to be economical and the Local Councils would

obviously have to bear the cost. However, in such cases, being a private proposition, they would want to make sure that they can break even; hence in quite a number of Local Councils, there is only twelve hours of electricity supply and not twenty-four hours. If, however, the Local Councils feel that they would prefer twenty-four hour supply, then they could consult the local lessee or the contractor who supplies the electricity, to find out if it is economic for him to supply electricity for twenty-four hours. If it is, I am sure, he will only be too happy to do so.

There is a misunderstanding in regard to this question of loans to industrial estates. One Honourable Member has suggested that the money, instead of being used to assist the development of industrial estates, should be lent to State Governments, so that they can help open up small industries. That is not the purpose of this sub-head here. This sub-head here is meant purely for loans to State Governments or the Municipalities to develop industrial sites, not loans to companies to start industries.

There were, of course, the same old bids that industries should go to each Member's constituency—I remember, when I was a back-bencher, I said the same thing that I must have industries in my home-town—but I hope Honourable Members will realise that at this present stage the Government does not direct industries. The Government allows industries to choose where they think it is best for them to develop. On the other hand, the Government also encourages Local Authorities to start develop industrial sites in their areas; hence the loan is made available to them. It is true that through local efforts and through local attraction of industrialists, new industries are started; and although the Honourable Members for Ipoh and Menglembu are Members of the Opposition, I think we should congratulate them in that, through their efforts, by going abroad to Hong Kong, they are attracting industrialists from Hong Kong to industrialise in Tasek—an industrial estate in their area.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Timor has complained that the Government is not taking any active measures to direct industries to his own home-town. I am rather surprised that being the Mayor of the Seremban Town Council, he should have known that there is this loan available for development of industrial estates; and possibly the reason why Seremban has not attracted any industry, is, perhaps, because the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor has been sitting on his brains.

The Honourable Member for Rawang has given us a long dissertation on how we should sell our rubber, and no doubt his main aim is to commit this Government and the rubber industry to a permanent, or shall we say, a long term complete dependence on the buying of rubber by East European countries. We do not hold that view. We believe in selling to the highest bidder and in a free market.

The Honourable Member for Rawang has complained that under the Institute of Industrial Technology, we have only asked for \$10 and he queries as to when we are going to start this research. Being a responsible Government, we will not rush things blindly, because we have to study the financial implications. Once we know what they are, then we will come back to this House and ask the necessary money to start the Institute of Industrial Technology.

The Honourable Member for Rawang has also been harping on his good old subject in regard to the industrial bonds which, he thinks, should be sold to the public so that Government can then, with that money, take a direct part in the industrialisation of this country. Now, we believe that the best method of industrialisation in this country is by encouraging private enterprise. The private sector should play its part in industrialisation and we think we can get it faster and with better results. However, as I have always told him in this House, the Government does go direct into industry if and when necessary, the classical example being the supply of electrical energy through the C.E.B.

The other point which the Honourable Member has complained about is the topsyturvy method of the Alliance in industrialisation planning. He believes that we should go from the bottom upwards, not from the top downwards. He feels that if we must have industries, we must gear our capital to the rural areas—his famous one is tapioca, and I suppose he enjoys eating tapioca all right. He says that by growing more tapioca, we might start an industry to produce alcohol and then go upwards. That is, as I have said, in theory a good thing, but let us in turn put it round the other way. After growing all the tapioca, then you start the factory to produce alcohol. What happens to this alcohol and who is going to buy it? Is the Honourable Member going to drink it, or are we going to label it as the “Socialist Front Brandy” or something like that? There must be a market and a demand for it, otherwise there will be no outlet. That is why we put it the other way round. We would take for example the paper industry. We now allow pioneer status for people to manufacture containers made of paper and pulp. These containers are made for the use of containing other pioneer products in this country. Now that we do not produce paper,—we import the paper—after having set up a factory in this country there would be a demand for paper. So we go down the scale and it would not be very long when we shall be producing paper in this country. If it had been the other way, as suggested by the Socialist Front that we must start from the bottom up, then if we start producing paper who is going to buy all the paper? Before we have a factory we must create a market for it. Following his argument then we must gear our industries to agriculture. It would mean that we would for ever be an agricultural country, because it takes time to industrialise.

There was one suggestion from the Honourable Member for Port Dickson, that is, the Productivity Centre should have branches all over the country. I wish to thank him for the very nice remarks he has made about the good work of the productivity centre, but I

can assure him that it would not be practicable at this stage to have branches of the productivity centre throughout the country. But we are running courses open to all people who are interested in industry all over the country. They can come over and take part in these courses. Later on perhaps with increased staff we might be able to conduct productivity courses in other industrial towns.

The Honourable Member for Alor Star wants to know what we are going to do with all this money to re-condition the rice mills, godowns and equipment. The money is spent in the following manner—

(i) Rehabilitation of godowns, mill buildings, roads, fencing, drains, drying yards and machinery for the Government Rice Mill at Bagan Serai	\$2,243,100
(ii) Rehabilitation of godowns, buildings, fencing and roads for the Government Rice Mill at Parit Buntar	417,200
(iii) Rehabilitation of godowns, buildings, fencing, roads and drains for the Government Rice Mill at Telok Anson	156,000
(iv) A new godown for the Government Rice Mill at Arau	108,000
(v) A new rice godown in Malacca	750,000
Total	\$3,674,300

As I have said, we have already received \$1.45 million in the earlier part of this year under supplementary budget and I am now asking for the balance.

Lastly I wish to thank the Honourable Member for Pontian Selatan for the great appreciation she has for the National Pineapple Cannery that will be built in Pekan Nanas.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$51,569,840 for Head 121 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Head 120—

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr Chairman, Sir, the only sub-head appearing in the Development Estimates, 1963, which relates directly to the Treasury is that at Head

120 in respect of the Department of Customs and Excise. The sub-head in question, namely, Sub-head 7, provides for the sum of \$1,602,179. It will be noted that the bulk of the funds provided under this sub-head is for the construction of quarters for Customs staff stationed at Butterworth, Kuala Lumpur, Port Swettenham, Rompin and Singapore. Except for the construction of an office and quarters at Rompin these are all continuation projects. Honourable Members will probably agree with me that it is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties that Customs officers, particularly those in the subordinate grades, should be provided with institutional quarters.

As regards the construction of an office and quarters at Rompin at item (vi) of the sub-head, Honourable Members will recall that the same amount of money was previously provided in the 1962 Development Estimates for this purpose, but owing to the delay in obtaining a suitable site and subsequently with the setting in of the monsoon in the East Coast it has not been possible to commence work on the project this year. I should also mention that the establishment of a new Customs station at Rompin is essential in order to facilitate collection of export duty on iron ore produced by mines in that area and despatched from Rompin.

Mr Chairman: If there are no Honourable Members wishing to speak, I shall put the question.

Enche' Lim Joo Kong: Mr Chairman, Sir, after hearing the Honourable Minister of Finance presenting the estimates to this House it is regretted that nothing is provided for Alor

Star or the whole State of Kedah. Sir, Kedah forms the northern boundary of our country. It has a coast line of over 50 miles and overland border of nearly 100 miles with Thailand. So with due respect to our Customs officers, in whom I have every confidence and who are carrying out their duties most vigorously in collecting revenues and customs duties, it is a known fact that a lot of smuggling has been going on in many commodities such as rice and the so-called black rice into our country. The reason for this is quite simple. We have a very long coastal line as well as overland border with Thailand and also our Malayan dollar is equivalent to seven bachts in Thailand. So this encourages smuggling. I hope we would put more Customs officers and men in Kedah.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The point made by the Honourable Member will be borne in mind, Sir.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,602,170 for Head 120 agreed to stand part of the Development Estimates, 1963.

Mr Chairman: Order, order! The time is now 6.30 and the House resumes.

House resumed.

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Honourable Members, I have to report that the Committee on the Development Estimates, 1963, has progressed up to Head 121. The Committee on the Development Estimates, 1963, will resume tomorrow. The sitting is suspended to 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.