



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

Tuesday, 26th June, 1962

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

PRESENT :

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Health and Social Welfare, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jelai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

- 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. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- ” **TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID** (Seberang Utara).
- ” **ENCHE’ AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF**, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- ” **TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM** (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- ” **ENCHE’ AZIZ BIN ISHAK** (Muar Dalam).
- ” **DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR** (Besut).
- ” **ENCHE’ CHAN CHONG WEN**, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- ” **ENCHE’ CHAN SIANG SUN** (Bentong).
- ” **ENCHE’ CHAN SWEE HO** (Ulu Kinta).
- ” **ENCHE’ CHAN YOON ONN** (Kampar).
- ” **ENCHE’ CHIN SEE YIN** (Seremban Timor).
- ” **ENCHE’ V. DAVID** (Bungsar).
- ” **DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM**, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- ” **ENCHE’ HAMZAH BIN ALANG**, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- ” **ENCHE’ HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS**, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- ” **ENCHE’ HARUN BIN ABDULLAH**, A.M.N. (Baling).
- ” **ENCHE’ HARUN BIN PILUS** (Trengganu Tengah).
- ” **TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD** (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- ” **TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD** (Tumpat).
- ” **ENCHE’ HASSAN BIN MANSOR** (Melaka Selatan).
- ” **ENCHE’ HUSSEIN BIN TO’ MUDA HASSAN** (Raub).
- ” **ENCHE’ HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN**, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- ” **TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN** (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- ” **ENCHE’ IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN** (Seberang Tengah).
- ” **ENCHE’ ISMAIL BIN IDRIS** (Penang Selatan).
- ” **ENCHE’ ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM** (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- ” **ENCHE’ KANG KOCK SENG** (Batu Pahat).
- ” **CHE’ KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK** (Dungun).
- ” **ENCHE’ KHONG KOK YAT** (Batu Gajah).
- ” **ENCHE’ LEE SECK FUN** (Tanjong Malim).
- ” **ENCHE’ LEE SIOK YEW**, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- ” **ENCHE’ LIM JOO KONG**, J.P. (Alor Star).
- ” **ENCHE’ LIM KEAN SIEW** (Dato Kramat).
- ” **DR. LIM SWEE AUN**, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- ” **ENCHE’ LIU YOONG PENG** (Rawang).
- ” **ENCHE’ T. MAHIMA SINGH**, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- ” **ENCHE’ MOHAMED BIN UJANG** (Jejebu-Jempol).
- ” **ENCHE’ MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD** (Hilir Perak).
- ” **ENCHE’ MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA** (Pasir Puteh).
- ” **ENCHE’ MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI** (Kuala Selangor).
- ” **ENCHE’ MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN** (Ulu Perak).

- The Honourable DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- " ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- " TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- " NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- " ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- " ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- " ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- " TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- " ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- " ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- " ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- " TUAN SYED 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).
- " TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- " DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- " ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- " ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- " WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- " 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 the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- " DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*on leave*).
- " DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Ulu Selangor) (*on leave*).
- " the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- " the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- " ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).

The Honourable ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).

„ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).

„ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.N., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).

„ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET—ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERATION

1. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state the stand of the Federation of Malaya towards the European Common Market.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): The Federation holds the view that the formation of a common market among the six European countries would lead to further economic progress of the member countries concerned. As these countries are highly industrialised their economic expansion could be expected to provide an expanding market for industrial raw materials.

Enche' V. David: Has the Federation of Malaya joined the European Common Market or not?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Malaya is not in Europe, Sir.

Enche' V. David: Then, how would Malaya benefit as a result of the European Common Market, as those other countries are highly industrialised and Malaya is not so highly industrialised?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, it is obvious from my answer that if there is more economic expansion in European countries, then they will need more raw materials such as rubber and tin from this country.

Enche' V. David: Sir, as a result of supporting the European Common Market, I am sure that we would have to give consideration for the import of European goods in which case they may be able to get away from tariffs and other things. As a result of that I think local industries may be affected. Am I right to assume that local industries would be affected as a result of this European Common Market?

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: That question is totally irrelevant, because what the Honourable Member sought to know was the stand of the Federation *vis-a-vis* the E.C.C., and this has got nothing to do with the import of goods from those countries.

Enche' V. David: Sir, my question is very clear. I ask how Malaya would benefit.

Mr. Speaker: He requires notice for that question.

FIVE-DAY WEEK

Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state when Government intends introducing a five-day week and whether the Government will give an assurance that the "take-home-pay" of the daily paid workers will not be affected as a result of the five-day week.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Committee has been appointed to examine the subject and to submit its recommendations to the Government. At this stage Government is not in a position to make any further statement.

Enche' V. David: I would like the Government to understand that there is

a note of suspicion among the daily rated workers, particularly in Kuala Lumpur. What I am seeking is an assurance that the daily rated workers of this country will not be affected, and that their interests will be safeguarded as a result of the five-day week.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: There is no ground for suspicion as the matter is still under investigation.

KEADAAN SEKOLAH² KEBANGSAAN DI-NEGERI TRENGGANU

3. **Enche' Harun bin Pilus** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah sebabnya kerja² membaiki sekolah² yang tersebut di-bawah ini belum di-mulakan, sunggoh pun peruntokan kewangan bagi menjalankan kerja² itu telah dibuat dalam tahun 1961:

- (a) Sekolah Kebangsaan, Setebu, Ulu Telmong, Kuala Berang;
- (b) Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bukit Tadok, Ulu Telmong, Kuala Berang;
- (c) Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Tasek, Kuala Trengganu.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Sekolah Kebangsaan, Setebu, Ulu Telmong, Kuala Berang, tender telah pun di-luluskan bagi membena tiga buah bilek darjah untuk menggantikan bangunan yang ada sekarang ini. Tender² telah pun di-pelawa bagi menyelenggarakan projek² ini bersama² dengan empat projek yang lain pada awal bulan December tahun 1961. Oleh kerana tender² yang diterima terlalu tinggi harga-nya, maka terpaksa-lah tender² baharu di-pelawa sa-mula dan telah pun di-luluskan pada 16hb May, 1962. Pekerjaan di-jangka akan di-mulakan dengan sa-berapa segera.

Sekolah Kebangsaan, Bukit Tadok, Ulu Telmong, Kuala Berang, tender² akan di-pelawa pada awal bulan July. Pada suatu ketika dahulu projek ini tidak di-masokkan di-dalam senarai keutamaan tetapi sekarang ia-nya telah di-masokkan di-dalam ranchangan bagi tahun ini.

Sekolah Kebangsaan, Kampong Tasek, Kuala Trengganu, sekolah ini tidak termasuk di-dalam ranchangan

kemajuan bagi tahun 1961 atau tahun 1962. Ada-lah di-chadangkan untuk membena lima buah bilek darjah baharu dalam tahun 1963.

4. **Enche' Harun bin Pilus** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa buah bangunan sekolah kebangsaan yang baharu telah di-dirikan di-Trengganu bagi menggantikan sekolah² yang burok dan runtoh.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-antara tahun 1958 hingga tahun 1961 sa-banyak 49 buah sekolah² baharu telah di-dirikan bagi mengganti sekolah² lama.

5. **Enche' Harun bin Pilus** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar bahawa sa-masa beliau melawat Kuala Berang, Ulu Trengganu, dalam ucapan-nya beliau telah berjanji akan mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-Ulu Trengganu; kira-nya benar demikian, bila-kah sekolah itu akan di-dirikan.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya telah katakan di-dalam ucapan saya itu ia-lah saya akan menimbang bagi mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-dalam kawasan ini, jika sa-kira-nya timbul keperluan yang munasabah bagi mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan di-situ. Kemudahan² bagi mengadakan sa-buah Sekolah Menengah dapat di-adakan dengan jalan menukarkan chorak Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan atau pun dengan jalan mendirikan sa-buah bangunan baharu. Penukaran chorak sekolah itu hanya dapat di-buat jika di-dapati ia-itu sambutan untuk menghantarkan murid² ka-Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan tidak memuaskan.

MOTION

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 1) ESTIMATES, 1962

Order read for resumption of deferred Debate on Question,

"That this House shall immediately resolve itself into Committee of the whole House to consider the expenditure proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command

Paper No. 17 of 1962 and to recommend whether the same shall be approved by this House with or without modification." (25th June, 1962).

Question again proposed.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam mengemukakan usul bagi meluluskan anggaran Perbelanjaan Tambahan bagi pembangunan tahun 1962 ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, telah menyatakan bahawa kita pada masa ini telah mula menggunakan simpanan kewangan kita bagi membolehkan kita menjalankan ranchangan² pembangunan negeri ini. Dahulu daripada ini pada ketika kita membahathkan usul untuk meluluskan bagi pembangunan, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, pada ketika itu telah menyebutkan bahawa dasar yang baik sa-kali bagi menjalankan perbelanjaan pembangunan negeri ini adalah dengan menggunakan kelebihan kewangan tahunan bagi pembangunan. Akan tetapi, dasar itu oleh kerana sesuatu sebab tidak-lah dapat di-jalankan sa-mula. Dan pada ingatan saya 50 juta ringgit daripada wang kelebihan biasa di-untukkan bagi pembangunan bagi tahun yang lalu, ini ia-itu penengahan tahun 1962.

Apabila kita hendak memajukan negeri ini dengan mengambil kelebihan di-dalam anggaran kita, supaya membolehkan kita berbelanja lebeh banyak, terasa-lah kepada kita bahawa kita ada-lah di-dalam keadaan yang berat. Kita tempoh dengan berani kerana kita memikirkan kepentingan kepada pembangunan di-dalam negeri ini. Keadaan berat telah pun terbayang oleh Menteri Kewangan dengan mengambil ingatan bahawa bagi menghadapi masalaah ini kita akan berhadapan dengan dua gulungan, sama ada kita akan terpaksa mengadakan tambahan chukai atau pun kita akan terpaksa mengurbankan project atau ranchangan² yang kurang mengeluarkan hasil dari segi ekonomi sa-bagaimana yang telah ada dalam ranchangan² tersebut.

Apabila di-sebutkan ranchangan² yang kurang mengeluarkan hasil di-dalam segi ekonomi terbayang kepada saya benda-nya ia-lah perkhidmatan

pelajaran dan perkhidmatan musharakat saperti kesihatan dan sa-bagai-nya. Ini ada-lah tafsiran yang telah dahulu-nya di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan dan telah menyatakan bahawa perkhidmatan² dahulu itu memaksa kita berhemat² supaya kalau kita sa-kali berkhidmat kita tidak boleh keluar daripada-nya. Perkara yang saperti ini ada-lah mustahak kepada Dewan ini menimbangkan dengan halus sejajar dengan tiap² yang di-kemukakan di-dalam anggaran tambahan yang pertama bagi tahun 1962 ini. Tetapi patut juga kita mengkaji chara² membelanjakan wang di-dalam ranchangan² saperti yang telah di-gambarkan bagi peruntukan tahun yang lalu. Saya telah mengingatkan Dewan ini dan saya perchaya Menteri Kewangan sendiri telah menyebutkan tiap² sen daripada wang pembangunan ini memestikan belanja dengan harga-nya yang penoh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mendapatkan harga penoh ada-lah memestikan kita berhati² di-dalam membuat ranchangan dan berhati² di-dalam melaksanakan ranchangan. Saya berharap bahawa perkara² yang dahulu itu oleh kerana semangat hendak mendapatkan kemajuan tetapi kita menemui beberapa keadaan menyebabkan kedudukan perkara itu hendak-lah kita kaji dengan halus. Kita hendak memajukan, hendak membangunkan tetapi jangan-lah sahingga melupakan kita daripada berjimat di-dalam membuat ranchangan dan menjalankan ranchangan dengan berlebeh²an. Saya membangkitkan soal berjimat di-dalam menjalankan ranchangan itu, saya telah berkata dalam Dewan ini dahulu dan beberapa orang Ahli Yang Berhormat di-sini telah juga menyebutkan apa telah terjadi kepada jambatan di-Temerloh dan jambatan di-Tanjong Karang sa-hingga hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jambatan Temerloh belum dapat di-sempurnakan. Maka sa-bagai satu ranchangan negara, perkara ini hendak-lah di-fikirkan dengan halus² terutama oleh Kementerian yang bersangkutan. Saya tahu menggantikan satu jambatan di-buat dengan bergopoh-gapah dengan chara meletakkan besi² tidak-lah chukup. Maka saya harap supaya hal ini di-perhatikan sebab kita telah fikir dasar saperti contract hendak

di-buat, hendak-lah kita ingat bahawa wang Kerajaan dapat di-belanjakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya. Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai satu chontoh; saya hendak menarek perhatian Dewan ini kurang-nya chermat yang berlaku di-dalam pembangunan ia-itu saya telah pergi dan banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah pergi bersama di-Stadium Negara waktu pelantikan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-bagai Pengetua University di-Stadium Negara.

Semua-nya di-adakan dengan chara² yang baik dan istiadat itu telah mengadongi wakil² dari luar. Malangnya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam anggaran ini saya dapati 3 million di-belanjakan. Tetapi apa-kah yang kita dapat pada hari itu? Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran memberi sharahan yang panjang lebar, tetapi saya sa-bagai sa-orang Melayu tidak dapat memahami sharahan-nya itu. Ini bukan-nya Yang Berhormat itu tidak pandai berbahasa Melayu, tetapi kerana pembesar suara yang di-gunakan-nya itu. Dengan chara ini ada-lah memalukan dan bukan pula memalukan saya, tetapi memalukan Kerajaan. Mujor-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bangsa² asing yang turut hadir itu tidak faham berbahasa Melayu, jadi tidak-lah berapa ketara bagi mereka itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara yang macham ini tentu-lah pada pandangan kita sa-bagai suatu perkara yang kecil sebab pembesar suara, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kecil itu jika kita tidak mahu memerhatikan apa-tah lagi perkara yang besar daripada itu. Saya telah bertanya, apa-kah sebab-nya, adakah di-sebabkan oleh pembesar suara yang berharga \$750 atau \$1,000 itu? Saya telah mendapat jawab bahawa bukan-lah salah pembesar suara itu, tetapi ada-lah chara Dewan itu dibentok tidak betul sa-hingga suara itu berlaga² di-dalam ombak² suara. Hal yang saperti ini ada-lah satu perkara yang patut di-beri perhatian. Sa-bagai chontoh lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chontoh ini-lah yang patut kita perhatikan ia-itu chara ranchangan kemajuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang telah di-jalankan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ranchangan kemajuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-jalankan beberapa

tempat membuat jalan ada-lah di-dasarkan dengan jalan sewa ia-itu segala jentara² itu di-sewa mengikut chara berapa jam yang di-pakai, jadi di-kira \$25 atau \$30-kah, menurut banyak jam-nya.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini, pada 15hb June bulan ini telah mula chara ini di-perbetulkan oleh Kementarian dengan mengambil chara baharu ia-itu semua jentara² yang dahulu di-sewa mengikut jam dan pada masa ini ditukar dengan jalan contract, sebab kalau mengikut jam boleh di-lambat²kan dan membanyakkan wang. Entah berapa lama-kah telah berlaku chara mengikut jam itu saya tidak tahu-lah. Tetapi itu sudah merupakan satu kerugian yang sudah di-sadari oleh Kementarian. Saya bershukur, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi telah banyak perbelanjaan yang telah di-churahkan untok bayaran kiraan jam itu, maka ini-lah sebab-nya Kementarian tersebut mengubah dasar-nya di-kira dengan chara contract. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ada-nya chontoh ini maka tidak-lah saya berchakap lagi waktu menyebutkan chara ratio berjimat untok di-kaji oleh Kerajaan membelanjakan wang.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable the Minister of Finance spoke yesterday on the question of Supplementary Estimates on Development, I had expected him to tell us about the actual financial situation, but in his inimitable style he had come to this House and, to use the word of his colleague the Honourable Minister of the Interior, to play to us the old record again. He had been telling us that there is a problem to be faced due to the price of rubber dropping to a level which was unexpected when the Plan was formulated; and yet he tried to convince us that our economy is still very sound—and to quote his own words, "Our finances are solidly based and our economy relatively prosperous". I do not know why he introduced the word "relatively", but the tone of his speech has indicated that he is trying to evade the crucial issue that is facing this country today.

When the Second Five-Year Plan was formulated and was debated in this

House, we in the Opposition had pointed out that we must learn from the mistakes of the First Five-Year Development Plan when certain projects had to be abandoned due to the fact that we have not got the money to complete them—we have seen from the First Five-Year Development Plan that a number of public works had to be abandoned in the midst of construction. We also pointed out to the Minister concerned in this House that to place the rubber price at 80 cents for a Five-Year Development Plan was by no means realistic; and the reply we got from the Minister at that time was his usual broad grin with the remark that we in the Opposition did not know what we were talking about. I am afraid, Sir, time has shown that it is the Minister of Finance who did not know what he was talking about. We had indicated that in a Five-Year Development Plan it was essential that the basis of assessing our income must be as conservative as possible; we must make allowance for unforeseen circumstances. At the time when the matter was brought before the House, we could see the trend of rubber price dropping. It is only reasonable that a person like the Minister of Finance should have adopted a more conservative basis of assessing income. One would have expected him to put a value that is more realistic. However, history has shown that he has been unwilling to accept any advice on this matter and the situation today is a direct consequence of that stubbornness. However, Sir, what is the actual situation? In the speech today and the speech when he introduced the Budget, scarcely a few months back, one very important fact has been missed out, as I feel, Sir, that if the question of rubber price is of such importance, I expect the Minister concerned at this juncture to tell this House what remedies he has to meet this very desperate situation, because, Sir, in December, 1961 this is what the Minister said with regard to rubber prices:

"In this connection, Hon'ble Members would perhaps be interested to know how rubber price changes affect our economy. Assuming a net export of 733,000 tons a year, a drop in the value of exports by 5 cents a lb. would reduce receipts from rubber exports by \$82 million a year. Such a drop"—says the Minister—"in export earnings would clearly

have adverse repercussions on our level of economic activity, incomes and employment, while the impact on Government revenue would be very marked. Assuming the same net exports, i.e. 733,000 tons, a drop of 5 cents from 80 cents to 75 cents, would reduce export duty receipts by \$14 million; a drop in the price from 75 to 70 cents would further reduce the yield from export duty on rubber by \$16 million to leave only \$70 million to be collected during the year as compared to the \$118 million expected to be raised in 1961 and the \$196 million collected in 1960. The immediate and direct reduction in the yield from rubber export duty is only the first impact on revenue that will take place. Rubber companies making lesser profits will also pay less income tax as a further result. The yield from import duties generally will be reduced as a further consequence of the lower level of economic activity."

Well, these are the words.....

"...economic activity"

These are the words of the Honourable the Minister of Finance and yet in the speech of his yesterday I am afraid very little emphasis is placed on this particular matter. Perhaps he was thinking on a very short term—the duration of the Five-Year Development Plan; maybe he is thinking that the rubber price will remain, perhaps, at the present level for the next one year or two, and as a result he will be in a position to carry out all the proposals in the Five-Year Development Plan, perhaps, with a little modification that may come in at the end of this year.

However, Sir, I must point out that the economic situation facing this country must be looked at from a long term point of view. We must have remedies not only for the situation tomorrow or the day after, but for the years to come. Therefore, Sir, it seems to me that as far as the Minister is concerned he is putting forward two proposals. He realises that, though he is quite reluctant to admit it openly, it is a desperate situation which calls for desperate measures, and as a result he is informing us that he is appointing a National Development Planning Committee to go into this matter at the end of this year and, perhaps, put forward proposals at the next Budget on development. I must ask here one very pertinent question. If it is realised that the situation is desperate, why did the Minister take such a long time to appoint such a Committee? The trend was known early last year. So,

why was not the Committee appointed earlier to look into the matter, so that at this particular meeting we will be furnished with a full report? We must realise that as far as the Five-Year Development Plan is concerned, as far as capital projects are concerned, every day counts: one very good example to demonstrate my point is that, if we realise today that the country is not in a position to carry out certain prestige projects, we will be in a position today to eliminate any particular project; if we are going to wait until the end of the year when certain projects are already half constructed, we cannot very well say that we must abandon it. So, Sir, the net result of this delay will make the question of review merely a farce. We are reaching a situation in which most of the projects are half completed, or about to be completed, and then the Minister will say that, in spite of the fact that we have not got the funds, in spite of the fact that in the opinion of the National Development Committee we cannot afford it, we have committed ourselves so far and we have no alternative but to complete them. So, this is the situation, and I see no justification at all for this delay if the Minister thought that the matter is of importance. We have seen, when the Five-Year Plan was debated in this House, various projects, which we on this side of the House considered to be of no importance except for the fact that they may bring some prestige, and other projects which are of a luxurious nature; and yet in spite of our criticisms nothing is being done to delete those items. In spite of that, we were assured by the Minister that the country is in a position, with our very sound economic resources, to be able to fulfil every item that is put forward. Today he has come back to us to tell us that at the end of this year we may have to review the whole matter and he may have to come to this House to ask this House to agree to certain cuts, or he may have to increase taxation.

Well, Sir, the question of taxation was never raised at all when the Five-Year Development Plan was introduced in this House. The Honourable Minister was so confident that he has all the

available resources. Now, today, all of a sudden, he comes round to tell us that he may have to increase taxation. It was the Minister, if I am not mistaken, who said some time ago—it was reported any way—most probably outside this House, that taxation could only be increased in time of prosperity. That is an economic truism. He told everybody, "Well, it would be unrealistic to increase taxation in time when people are earning less income"—but the situation that is going to face this country is exactly this. As the Minister has pointed out, if rubber price is going to drop, if income—the bulk of which is derived from the rubber industry—is going to drop, it will have overall repercussions on employment and on every other matter. On the top of that, if taxation is to be increased, it will further reduce the purchasing power of the people; and judging from the methods of increasing taxation as practised by the Alliance Government, it will be the lower income group that will have to bear the brunt of it, and the net result can very well be that the whole objective of the Five-Year Development Plan will be defeated. If I am not mistaken, we were told, when the Five-Year Plan was introduced, that the main object of the Plan is to improve economic standards to enable the people to have a higher standard of living. And in view of that if we are going to take away money from the people, then how do we expect them to have a higher standard of living? This is a matter which the Minister must consider very seriously. So, Sir, it is my belief that as far as our Finance Minister is concerned and as far as this Government is concerned, we had pointed out when the Second Five-Year Development Plan was introduced that though it was said to be a Plan, they were doing it in a most haphazard manner. Very little consideration is given to the various aspects of the problem. They are thinking that we must have certain things and we will have them: there is no long-term plan. One would expect that one of the primary objectives of a responsible government will be to see to it that the country enjoys reasonable economic stability, and knowing, as the Minister

does, about the repercussions of rubber prices on the economy of this country, and prices of primary commodities as well as prices of tin and other commodities produced in this country, one would expect that the primary purpose of a government when it gets into power will be to see to it that our country will enjoy reasonable stability. In that respect I am afraid our Government has done practically nothing. We have put forward in the course of debates our proposals as to how the Government should go about the job of at least stabilising the price of rubber. We have suggested to the Government that they should have a marketing board for rubber; and I think today I would venture to go so far as even to suggest that even for tin the Government should consider a marketing board on the same lines. It is only by so doing that we can ensure stable prices for our commodities, and by having such stability we can ensure that those people who are dependent on such industries for their living will be able to earn a stable living.

This is a matter which does not require international control or international agreement. As we have pointed out, as far as such marketing boards are concerned, we do not have to worry about funds for stockpiling. Such boards can purchase at what we consider to be a reasonable long-term price for such commodities and the boards can sell those commodities in the international markets. Profits made in times of prosperity can be used to subsidise such industries in times of recession. This is a very simple solution and it is practised, if I may point out, in many capitalist countries. So it is rather a matter of regret that our Government has failed and has failed absolutely to do anything of this sort as far as price stabilization is concerned. In fact, they have acted as in the past not so much as to practice what they preach, but to act in whatever manner that suits them. It is a well-known fact that the activities of the Alliance Government in the past few years are designed for the forthcoming elections. They have put forward the Five-Year Development Plan not so much with a view to eliminating

rural poverty but with a view to misleading the people into believing that they have done a grand job. What is going to happen after their term of office is anybody's guess. They are hoping to mislead the people into believing that as far as the Alliance is concerned they have done a grand job. They are digging into our savings to do it and the consequences that are going to be faced by this country in the future do not seem to worry them very much, and it is for us here in the Opposition to expose them on this particular matter. So we see that although they preach that we must tax in times of prosperity and that Government must dish out money in the form of subsidies or perhaps in various public works in times of recession, we have seen that the Government had done nothing of the sort when rubber price enjoyed a boom. The Minister of Finance did nothing whatsoever to collect revenue from the rubber industry. He came forward with the idea of collecting cess as revenue when the rubber price exceeds one dollar, at a time when he fully knew that rubber price would most unlikely go above one dollar, and he put forward that proposal. But I am sure that he will never be able to get any money at all if the present trend carries on, and I am sure he knows fully well that it will carry on. We pointed out to him when he first introduced that measure that he would not get one single cent and time has proved how right we were and I feel sure that in the course of my speech I have shown how history has proved us to be right.

It is my earnest hope that the Government will take into consideration what we have said on the subject, and it is my sincere hope that in view of what has happened in the past, the Honourable Minister of Finance will adopt a new outlook on this matter.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a few words to say in this debate. Yesterday the Honourable Minister of Finance gave the warning that it would be necessary to further burden the people with more taxes in the future. This warning is a very serious warning and it should be considered very seriously by the Govern-

ment. All attempts must be made to save money; otherwise, the people will suffer. The people are heavily taxed and any further taxation will cause great and untold hardships. I hope the Government will not be imposing any further taxes on the people.

On the financial policy of the Government, I remember that during the Budget Debate I had spoken regarding the Contingencies Fund and had queried whether there was any balance left in it or whether all the funds in it have been taken away from it. That was a warning. I hope the Minister of Finance is aware of that. As regards the financial policy of our Government, I advocate that very good steps should be taken from now on to see that funds are used only where necessary; there should not be any waste. I don't think the system of the financial set up in this country can be considered very sound. For instance, rubber prices have already come down; the Government has been aware of it and is also aware of the future trend of rubber prices and unless proper steps are taken in time, there will be dire difficulties and I believe that further taxation will have to be levied, which will be imposed by the Government side. That is all I wish to say.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr Speaker, Sir, from the speeches of the Honourable Minister in this House and also from what we read in the newspapers recently, the financial situation has been grave, and it is so grave that we have got to increase taxation if necessary or to cut down expenditure on less important projects. With this warning, Sir, we have got to consider the various aspects regarding our future.

Now, Sir, to increase taxation, it would mean bringing down the standard of living of the people, though we have said so much in this House that we will have to do so many things in order to bring up the standard of living of the people.

Now, Sir, our economic stability very much depend on tin and rubber and in spite of the fact that synthetic is getting on the way—I read in the books that 54 per cent of synthetic is now used—plastic is another material that will take over from tin and rubber.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think we should consider a method to cut down our expenses. For example, the rural roads under Rural Development in many places are much bigger than highways. The laterite roads in my State are such that after a heavy storm, the user will have to avoid the pot-holes and after a time it is like a rattle-snake, going this way and that way. What is the purpose of spending money on broad roads when a road of 20 feet wide would be sufficient? That in itself is a waste. I was told that this is not the work of the P.W.D., Sir, because the rural development plans are done by certain firms of engineers. These people are only interested in putting up plans and in collecting their fees, because the more plans they put up the more fees they will get. But from whose pocket is the money to come from? The money will have to come from our pockets. Therefore, Sir, those in authority are responsible and should be more careful how we use our money.

Now, Sir, with the price of tin and rubber going down in the last few months, the business people are indeed finding it difficult because of the scarcity of money in this country. What is the cause? The funds that we are going to get from the Federal Treasury very much depend on the prices of tin and rubber. If there is a boom, everybody will be told to go and import luxuries, because we will be getting a lot of taxation on cigarettes, liquor, cosmetics and things like that. But if there is a slump, where is the money to bring in all these goods from which we can get further taxation?

Now, Sir, with regard to the scarcity of money in the towns, things are getting from bad to worse because of certain people. We have allowed the three-digit and four-digit lotteries to go about in the towns every week-end. In my home town alone, Sir, I was told that on every race day the persons operating these lotteries collect about \$30,000 to \$40,000. Now, whose money are these? Certainly not the rich, but the poor man who saved up every cent and tried to get rich quick. This is very bad for the country. For instance, a tapper or a farmer will deny his wife and children a few dollars of better food,

because he utilises this money to buy a few numbers. I think it is about time that the Government should look into this and put an end to it. If they want to bet, let them go to the Turf Clubs, but not in shop houses in the towns. It is very bad practice. The mushroom insurance companies have taken away plenty of money from the poor—millions and millions of dollars—in every town and in every State, and now these three-digit and four-digit lotteries and pin-tables are going to do the same thing. Why do we allow these people to operate? The pin-tables have certain mechanism in them which is manipulated in such a way that these machines will rob away every cent from those who frequent these pin-tables. I have spoken on this matter at the last meeting here and I do not know why the Government allows the pin-table operators to go on extracting money from the poor people. If we can do away with this evil, we can save money, because if you allow this evil to go on, you need a bigger police force to maintain law and order. To have a bigger police force, you need more money from the Treasury; and where are you going to get this money from?

The Honourable Minister says that we need more money by way of taxation. We can raise the money, but is that a good thing for the country? We have got to be very careful in the things we do. To raise taxation you may even chase away capital. Then what is going to happen to labour? Unemployment will be everywhere. If you allow this sort of evil to exist, labour will naturally demand for higher wages. Then, who is going to pay for it? High cost of production will come in, and where is the high standard of living? You bring down the high standard of living to such a low level that there will be misery and things like that, which are tied up one with the other. I think the most proper thing for us to do is to cut our coat according to the cloth available. At the moment I think we are trying to do so many things, expecting too much from the West. I think the West is letting us down in the price of rubber and tin, because from what we have read in the papers, it is a clear indication that they

are not giving us the support about which we were so confident. Therefore, Sir, I hope the Government, at our Budget meeting, will consider very carefully the question of increasing taxation. It will be wiser to cut our coat according to our cloth.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take part in the debate merely to refute the allegation made by Honourable Members in the Opposition that there has been extravagance or waste in the implementation of our Development Plan. I would like to assure this House that our National Development Plan has been considered most carefully, and at every stage of its implementation it has been carefully watched and reviewed.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong is unaware of what the Government is doing in the implementation of the Development Plan, and I would like to invite him to visit our National Operations Room so that he can educate himself as to the way in which Government is carrying out this work. The National Development Planning Committee has been established from the moment we approved the Second Five-Year Development Plan and that Committee has been meeting from time to time almost every week to review every project that is under implementation, and in our Operations Room there are charted progress of all projects from month to month. Not only that, but we have a record kept in a form which is now commonly known as Form 471: there is written the progress of each and every project from month to month. So, Sir, the Government is keeping a very close watch on the progress of our development projects.

Sir, the review that was mentioned by my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Finance, which is to take place in August this year, is merely to carry out a comprehensive review of the whole Second Five-Year Development Plan, but review of progress is being carried out from month to month, from week to week—in fact, all these projects are being looked at from time to time. Therefore, Sir, we had been

most careful in carrying out our Development Plan. And I think from the reports we have received, and from the comments made by world experts, we are probably the only country in the world that has really put development plan into actual implementation. (Applause).

Sir, the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor has alleged that certain engineers build roads much bigger than the highways that we have known in this country. Sir, we intend to build roads that can last for many years to come. The roads are being constructed, or re-constructed, according to specifications put forward by the Public Works Department. If we build roads according to proper specifications, then the cost of maintenance will be low, and we will avoid laterite roads—as mentioned by the Honourable Member—with holes here and there. Sir, the way Government is carrying out its Five-Year Plan is such that we eliminate waste and extravagance in every way possible, and that is why I invite all Honourable Members of the Opposition to come to the Operations Room, so that they will be able to know how we carry out our Development Plan—and they will be able to educate themselves and not make false allegations and statements in this House.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—may I clarify that I pointed out that the review at the end of the year is not merely a review on development as such in the light of progress to date, but in addition it will also review the changes in the financial situation, and this is the point which I was driving at when I referred to it. So, I think the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister is quite wrong when he made the allegation that I am accusing the Government without knowing the actual facts. I am fully aware that there is periodical review. What I was pointing out is that the review at the end of this year will take into consideration the financial implications.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I think the Honourable Member did make allegations that Government is extravagant in implementing its Development

Plan. That is why I am trying to explain to him that we have been most careful in the way in which we carry out our Development Plan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat dari Bachok ada mendatangkan satu pandangan berkenaan dengan beberapa ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan ia mengatakan juga bahawa Kerajaan telah membelanjakan wang dengan membazir untuk menjalankan ranchangan² itu. Saya telah menerangkan tadi bagaimana chara-nya Kerajaan menjalankan ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini yang mana chara² itu ada-lah di-semak dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Berkenaan dengan ranchangan membuat jalan raya di-negeri Kelantan sa-benar-nya mula² dahulu jalan raya itu di-buat dengan di-beri contract ia-itu di-sewa jentera² itu mengikut berapa jam yang di-pakai. Dan sekarang ini apabila saya telah melawat di-Kelantan pada masa Pilehan Raya di-Rantau Panjang saya telah dapat tahu bahawa chara yang sa-macam itu tidak memuaskan hati. Akan tetapi sa-benar-nya pekerjaan itu ada-lah tanggung-jawab Jawatan Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri yang mana Menteri Besar sendiri menjadi pengerusi-nya. Saya fikir sa-kira-nya Jawatan-Kuasa ini bersama² bertanggung-jawab dalam perkara ini tentu-lah perkara yang sa-macam ini tidak akan berlaku. (Tepok).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau-lah Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu lebeh dahulu tahu hal itu sudah berapa ribu telah di-belanjakan, dahulu ada-lah sa-orang pegawai federal yang bekerja di-Kelantan dibawah pentadbiran negeri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara saya rasa sudahkah perkara itu di-sampaikan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar negeri Kelantan sama ada perkara itu dia telah puas hati.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli Yang Berhormat patut faham bahawa pentadbiran perjalanan ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-dalam tiap² negeri ada Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar negeri di-pengerusikan oleh

Menteri Besar negeri itu dan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu bertanggung-jawab di atas perjalanan dan rancangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu dan Jawatan-Kuasa tersebut memberitahu Kementerian saya di atas perjalanan yang di-buat-nya itu. Kalau Jawatan-Kuasa itu tidak memberitahu bagaimana-kah Kementerian ini hendak menjalankan tanggung-jawab-nya.

Berkenaan dengan Stadium Negara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menerangkan di-sini bahawa Stadium Negara di-bena ada-lah di-sifatkan sa-bagai satu bangunan yang termuka di-dunia ini. Jadi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya perchaya tidak faham bahawa Stadium Negara itu guna-nya untuk permainan sport, badminton, tennis dan volley ball dan sa-bagai-nya, bukan untuk mengadakan isti'adat saperti yang di-adakan itu. Sa-bagai Pengerusi Jema'ah Stadium Negara kami tahu semua-nya pehak yang menggunakan Stadium itu hanya-lah untuk permainan² yang saya sebutkan itu, kalau hendak main muzik atau bersharah di-belakang itu boleh. Tetapi saya tidak-lah menggalang mana² pehak hendak menggunakan Stadium itu, jadi saya suka tegaskan lagi kalau hendak di-adakan untuk bersharah tentu-lah bukan tempat-nya kerana Stadium Negara itu di-buat untuk di-adakan permainan².

Berkenaan dengan jambatan² Temerloh dan Tanjong Karang, saya telah terangkan di-Dewan ini kerap kali ia-itu bukan-lah ada apa² kesilapan daripada pehak mana² pejabat dan sa-bagai-nya di-mana pada tahun yang lalu satu bah yang sangat besar ia-itu luar biasa di-negeri Pahang yang menyebabkan bah itu telah banyak membawa kayu² dan dengan sebab itu jambatan itu telah rosak, tetapi Kerajaan sedang menyiasat perkara ini sa-hingga puas hati. Kerajaan faham sa-benar-nya berkenaan dengan kedudukan ayer, berapa kuat dan deras-nya perjalanan sungai itu yang hendak masuk bah dan dengan yang demikian Kerajaan hendak membaiki-nya dan ada-lah di-harap pada hujung tahun ini akan dapat di-siasat sa-kali lagi supaya dapat di-ketahui sa-benar²-nya bagaimana chara ayer sungai Pahang itu deras-nya daripada satu masa ka-satu masa terutama pada

masa bah supaya dapat di-tentukan bagaimana chara bangunan yang patut di-bena jambatan itu supaya boleh menahan daripada kerosakan pada masa akan datang.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya dengan keterangan tersebut Dewan ini faham bahawa tiap² satu rancangan yang kita jalankan itu ada-lah di-jalankan dengan sempurna dan di-semak dari satu masa ka-satu masa, supaya tidak-lah ada apa² perkara yang membazirkan wang dan sa-bagai-nya yang telah di-timbulkan oleh Ahli² pembangkang.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the general tenor of the speeches which have been made from the Opposition benches is that the Government is not sufficiently aware of the economic crisis with which it is faced. I don't think, Sir, that the position is as desperate as all that. The Honourable Member from Bachok stated in the opening Opposition speech that we will have to run down all our savings in order to implement the Second Five-Year Development Plan. He did not state whether the running down will be achieved during this year or during the period of the Plan itself, but I can assure him that the running down of \$100 million in 1962 will by no means exhaust all our available realisable reserves. Although in my speech I said that this running down process will continue for the remaining period of the Five-Year Plan—and I don't think I am generally regarded as given to over-optimism—I don't think that this process is one which we cannot bear.

The Honourable Member for Tanjong castigated the Government for being not sufficiently conscious of the dangers we are facing. I think that is really the main tenor of his speech and in the course of his speech he said that we should have anticipated things rather better than we did. He also used the term "desperate situation", but, as I have said before, I don't think the situation is desperate. My Honourable friend and colleague the Deputy Prime Minister has explained the functions of the National Development Planning Committee—we refer to it as the N.D.P.C. As my

Honourable colleague has already pointed out, the N.D.P.C. keeps the entire Plan under continuous review. We do not only review the Plan when there is a spectacular drop in the rubber price or when there is a spectacular drop in the tin price, or when there is a crisis somewhere, it is kept under review all the time. I think he also made the point that the targets of the Plan should bear some relation to our financial resources. That I think was the time when he interrupted my Honourable colleague the Deputy Prime Minister.

I can assure him that we do keep that under review, too, and that was why I tried to emphasise in my speech yesterday that although I think we might be able to fulfil all the economic targets of the Plan, that we might be able to execute the economic projects in the Plan, we should be rather careful about adding projects which are not of economic value, such as, schools, hospitals and other projects which might be classed as social and welfare services. As a result, I do not think there is any danger of the economic projects of the Plan being half-completed as was suggested by the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

It is true, of course, that the Plan itself is based on a rubber price at 80 cents per lb., and the Government is well aware—and it has made no secret of this awareness by public announcements—that towards the middle of the decade, and certainly by the end of the decade, we must expect a rubber price which is well below the present level of 73 cents. I think we are prepared for that prospect, although it is difficult to say now what measures we should take to meet it because until we know exactly what the level will be, I do not think we can really lay down specific remedies. But, generally speaking, I think the Government would be prepared to take the necessary measures should that contingency take place.

I had made it clear yesterday too that there was no immediate intention of increasing taxation, but I had posed two alternatives. I said that if the rubber price falls and the Government is faced

with a drastic fall in revenue, it will be faced with two alternatives—either increasing taxation or cutting down projects which are not economically productive. I think I made it quite clear that that does not necessarily mean an increase in taxation.

Other Honourable Members also stressed the need for economy in Government expenditure. That I think is something which we in the Treasury are well aware of and we have tried to carry this out all the time. To us the watchword is really caution and not panic. As I have said already, we will be running down our reserves from now on and this process will continue, but I think provided we take care to include in the Plan only projects which are really essential and not merely desirable, I see no reason why we should not be able to implement the Plan in full even if the prices of rubber and tin remain at their present levels.

Question put, and agreed to.

Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962 considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Head 101—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 101 totalling \$1,800,000 be approved. I might perhaps, Sir, make a number of explanations with regard to each individual sub-head.

Sub-head 1: Government Contribution to National Mosque—\$500,000.

Honourable Members will recall that when the House was asked to approve early this year a token provision of \$10, being the Government's contribution towards the cost of building the National Mosque, the House was informed that it might be necessary to ask for funds later in the year if such are required by the National Mosque Committee.

It has now been found that it is necessary to provide \$500,000 in the Supplementary Development Estimates being the Government's contribution this year. So far all the expenditure that has

been incurred has been met from contributions by members of the public.

Sub-head 3: Staff Training Centre—\$600,000.

As Honourable Members are aware, the cost of the main buildings of the Staff Training Centre would be met from a generous donation from the Government of New Zealand amounting to \$510,000. However provision has to be made by the Federation Government for certain ancillary items like servants' quarters, furniture and fittings, perimeter fencing and roads and paths amounting to \$340,000. Both the contribution from the New Zealand Government and the provision to be made available by the Federation Government totalling \$850,000 have been shown in the Supplementary Development Estimates, 1962. Of this amount only \$600,000 is required for this year and hence this sum has been entered in the Supplementary Development Estimates.

Sub-head 10: Shipment of Capital Equipment under Colombo Plan—\$700,000.

The Federation receives capital assistance from a number of countries under the Colombo Plan. In the case of capital equipment received from Canada, the Federation of Malaya is responsible for transporting the equipment from Canadian ports to the Federation.

The supplementary provision of \$700,000 now required is to cover freight charges on equipment received in 1961 and 1962.

Hitherto, provision for the payment of freight charges was provided under Head 7, Prime Minister, in the ordinary Estimates of Expenditure. Since the charges are connected with the capital cost of equipment, it is thought proper that such charges should be provided in the Development Estimates.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,800,000 for Head 101 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 103—

The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed

Yusof): Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan supaya Peruntukan Tambahan di-bawah Kepala Besar 103 dalam Bahagian Siaran Radio, yang berjumlah \$1,350,510 itu di-luluskan.

Kepala Kechil (7) (ii) Bagi steshen Melaka ia-lah untuk bangunan studio, pejabat dan alat² termasuk pemancar². Tambahan peruntukan sa-chara langsung yang di-kehendaki ia-lah wang sebanyak \$460,000. Tambahan ini ia-lah kerana menyediakan bangunan² dan alat perkakas supaya perkhidmatan radio yang lebih kuat, lengkap dan sempurna bagi kawasan barat-daya Malaya dapat di-adakan.

Kepala Kechil (9) Ipoh—Alat² Pemanchar dan Studio². Wang tambahan \$400,000 ini di-kehendaki untuk membantu pada membeli alat² perkakas dan juga mendirikan studio², dewan pemanchar dan pejabat² pada tahun ini juga. Tender akan di-keluarkan tidak lama lagi. Sebab²-nya maka tidak dapat di-keluarkan terlebih dahulu ia-lah kerana kelewatan mendapat tanah. Alat² pemanchar dan lain² perkakas sahaja, tidak kira lain benda, berharga \$300,000 dan pesanan-nya di-seberang laut telah pun di-buat. Di-harap alat² pemanchar ini akan dapat di-gunakan pada pertengahan tahun 1963 dan akan menyebabkan wang \$400,000 di-kehendaki untuk menambah pada belanja mendirikan bangunan studio, pejabat dan alat² pemanchar pada tahun ini.

Kepala Kechil (10) Johor Bahru—Alat² pemanchar dan studio. Tender telah pun di-keluarkan dan akan ditutup pada 5hb July, 1962. Kerja mendirikan bangunan di-jangka akan di-mula² pada akhir bulan July. Pesanan untuk mendapat alat² pemanchar dan lain² alat berharga \$200,000 telah pun di-buat. Di-jangka steshen ini dapat di-gunakan pada pertengahan tahun 1963.

Kepala Kechil (11) Pulau Pinang—Alat pemanchar tambahan gelombang pendek. Alat² untuk memancharkan siaran Radio Malaya lebih jauh dan kuat lagi sedang siap di-pasang. Siaran² ujian akan di-jalankan tidak lama lagi. Wang tambahan yang di-kehendaki ia-lah \$21,500 sahaja supaya jumlah \$116,500 bagi projek ini di-dapati penuh.

Kepala Kechil (12) Kajang—ganti alat pemancar gelombang pendek. Alat pemancar gelombang pendek berharga \$98,000 telah pun di-pesan dan di-jangka akan dapat di-gunakan sebelum akhir tahun ini. Pemancar ini untuk menggantikan alat pemancar di-Kajang yang sudah burok sa-kali.

Kepala Kechil (13) Television:

(i) *Ujian Survey (Test Survey)*—Peruntukan wang sa-banyak \$171,000 ada-lah di-kehendaki untuk menjalankan kerja menguji tempat² yang baik bagi steshen² pemancar television di-seluruh Persekutuan. Ini ada-lah mustahak sa-belum di-ran-changkan Perkhidmatan Television.

(ii) *Membeli Tanah di-Kuala Lumpur*—Sa-keping tanah akan di-beli di-Kuala Lumpur untuk di-jadikan tapak bagi mendirikan studio² dan pejabat² bagi Perkhidmatan Television. Oleh sebab pembayaran harga tanah itu akan di-buat pada tahun hadapan, hanya wang tanda (token) \$10.00 sahaja di-kehendaki tahun ini.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, melihatkan perkembangan pembenaan studio baharu dan tambahan alat pemancar baharu, maka siaran dari Radio Malaya sekarang ini alhamdulillah bertambah baik. Tetapi, apa yang saya pandang yang patut diperhatikan oleh Menteri yang berkenaan ia-lah siaran daripada bahasa Melayu, sa-hinggakan pada masa sekarang ini saya dapati siaran-nya sangat lemah tentang kekuatan suara-nya di-bandingkan dengan siaran daripada bahasa yang lain. Mithal-nya di-Kuala Lumpur, kita mendengar siaran daripada gelombang sederhana dalam bahasa Melayu dengan siaran dalam bahasa China atau Tamil, maka kita dapati siaran dalam bahasa Melayu lebeh lemah daripada siaran bahasa yang lain. Demikian juga siaran yang menerusi gelombang pendek. Mithal-nya di-Pantai Timor negeri Kelantan khas-nya, kalau kita dengar lebeh kuat siaran gelombang pendek bahasa Melayu daripada pan-

charan Radio Singapura daripada siaran gelombang pendek daripada pancharan radio Kuala Lumpur ini.

Saya tidak fikir yang kejadian itu di-sengajakan tetapi ini patut-lah mendapat perhatian oleh Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya siaran dalam bahasa kebangsaan ini dapat perhatian dan mendapat layanan yang munasabah sa-hingga tidak ada lagi perbedzaan di-antara siaran² dalam bahasa² yang lain melalui Radio Malaya baik dari gelombang sederhana atau pun dari gelombang pendek.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh sebab Kerajaan memang tahu hal itu maka peruntukan ini di-bawa ka-dalam Dewan pada hari ini. Oleh hal yang demikian saya perchaya manakala ranchangan ini telah berjalan saya beri pengakuan di-sini, perkara² tentang siaran Melayu yang lemah dan sa-bagai-nya itu terutama di-pantai timor tidak akan berlaku lagi.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,350,510 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Heads 105 and 109—

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I propose to take both Heads 105 and 109 together.

Sir, I beg to move that a token sum of \$10 under Column 8 of the Supplementary Development Estimates, 1962, Head 105 and Sub-head 17—Recreational Facilities in Kuala Lumpur area, be approved.

Honourable Members will bear with me the necessity to create this new Sub-head 17, namely, Recreational Facilities in Kuala Lumpur area. As we all know, the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur has been the Mecca of sporting and athletic activities not only in Malaya but also throughout the South East Asian countries. There is, therefore, need to extend the present recreational facilities with the increase in population, prestige and importance of the Federal Capital. Additional facilities are therefore required to meet this demand.

It is not possible at present to state the detailed requirements of the various recreational facilities as it will take a great deal of time to put up the initial schemes and projects which we have in mind. However, a token vote of \$10 is now asked for to enable this Government to commence with the preparation and investigation of the various projects.

Sir, under Head 109—Housing, Sub-head 4—Low Cost Housing, the original provision of \$4.785 million as shown in Column 6 of the Supplementary Development Estimates, 1962, for low cost housing projects to be carried out in 1962, now appears to be inadequate for the following reasons:

- (i) This provision was meant not only to meet low cost housing schemes for 1962 but also to meet the balance of payment in respect of 1961 low cost housing schemes.
- (ii) Honourable Members will be interested to know that there were nine low cost housing schemes which were approved and carried out in 1961 and the sum involved was \$9.094 million. Against this amount and in accordance with Loans Agreements executed between the Federal Government and State Government or Local Authorities, as the case may be, a sum of \$6.53 million was released in 1961. The balance of \$2.56 million will be disbursed this year.
- (iii) In 1962, fourteen new low cost housing projects totalling \$8.9 million were approved and will be carried out this year. The total provision required to finance both the 1962 projects and further payment to be made in respect of 1961 projects amounted to \$12.785 million as shown in Column 7.

Since the provision for 1962 has proved to be inadequate to meet these commitments it is now necessary for a supplementary provision amounting to \$8 million as shown in Column 9 be made available to this Ministry.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Kepala Kechil 17, Menteri Muda Yang Berhormat telah memberikan penerangan bahawa kemudahan² hiburan akan diranchangkan atau di-adakan di-Kuala Lumpur, ini memandang kepada kemajuan² di-Kuala Lumpur ini sa-bagai tempat tumpuan dari daerah² lain. Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Yang Berhormat itu tidak dapat menerangkan dengan jelas ranchangan itu satu persatu di-atas token vote \$10 itu. Yang saya minta supaya di-perhatikan oleh Kementerian ini ialah bahawa Kuala Lumpur ini mempunyai daerah² yang jauh² yang berhajat kepada di-sebarkan kemudahan² hiburan di-tempat² yang tersebut. Kita ada kawasan² kampung seperti Kampung Baharu, Kampung Dato' Keramat, Pantai Valley dan di-jalan Kajang dan saya berharap supaya kawasan² ini diberikan layanan kemudahan² yang baik. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap supaya jangan-lah Kerajaan menolong atau membuat kemudahan² kepada tempat² yang besar sahaja tetapi hendaklah di-buat di-tempat² yang jauh². Kalau di-pandang seperti Kampung Baharu kepada mereka di-tempat ini patut-lah mendapat kemudahan² hiburan kerana daerah yang dekat ini ada-lah lebih menafa'at lagi. Jadi, apa yang saya minta ia-lah hal ini di-perhatikan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam soal ini saya suka berucap sedikit di-Kepala 109 dalam hal perumahan. Tadi, Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda ada menerangkan peruntukan yang di-minta pada hari ini ia-lah kerana project yang lama, ada yang belum siap lagi dan juga untuk project yang baharu. Di-dalam project yang lama saya suka membawa perhatian Yang Berhormat itu kepada ranchangan rumah murah di-buat di-negeri Johor—di-kampung Majeedi Baharu. Di-sana di-buat dua ranchangan, ranchangan yang pertama dan ranchangan yang kedua. Ranchangan yang pertama sudah beberapa tahun di-diami oleh orang² tetapi jalan untuk masuk ka-rumah² itu maseh tanah merah lagi. Sedangkan project yang kedua sudah di-siapkan

rumah²-nya dan sudah siap dengan jalan yang bagus yang pakai minyak tar, tetapi ada juga di-antara rumah² baharu itu yang tidak ada jalan sabagaimana rumah² lain yang tidak ada jalan bertar.

Dan di-tilek pula kapada project di-Tampoi rumah² baharu itu juga dengan jalan yang bagus dan telah di-diami di-bahagikan kapada orang² yang memerlukan-nya. Jadi, saya minta kapada Kementerian yang berkenaan kalau-lah kewangan ini di-peroleh nanti supaya project yang di-siapkan itu jalan² merah yang berlekok² itu dapat di-perbaiki dan di-samakan supaya mereka² yang dudok dalam kawasan itu tidak merasa bahawa Kerajaan kita berlaku tidak sama rata kapada keseluruhan orang² yang mendapat rumah² itu. Jadi, kalau ranchangan yang kedua itu yang sa-bahagian rumah² itu maseh juga tiada mendapat jalan² yang baik, saya berharap kapada mereka itu juga di-samakan dengan yang lain.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, project yang kedua ia-lah di-Majidi Baharu, saya minta kerana banyak orang² yang mengkehendaki rumah itu sudah merasa gelisah, sedangkan rakan² di-Tampoi sana beberapa bulan dahulu telah mendudoki rumah itu dan mereka maseh belum dapat giliran-nya lagi. Saya harap kapada Kementerian ini hendak-lah di-segerakan supaya mereka² itu mendudoki rumah² itu. Kerana mereka sangat ingin hendak mendudoki rumah² itu, bagitu juga jalan² merah itu dapat di-perbaiki di-jadikan jalan bertar.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, atas soal yang di-bangkitkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok itu perkara ini memang di-ambil ingatan dan akan di-timbangkan. Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun telah menarek perhatian berkenaan dengan rumah murah dan tentang jalan² yang menggunakan tanah merah mengikut Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada sa-tengah² tempat tidak ada jalan. Saya suka menerangkan soal membuat jalan itu ia-lah tanggongjawab Kerajaan negeri, bukan-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan. Sunggoh pun bagitu perkara ini ada-lah dalam perhatian

Kementerian saya dan saya juga akan menguruskan kapada Kerajaan Negeri supaya mengambil langkah sa-berapa segera mengadakan jalan² di-kawasan² yang belum ada jalan atau pun jalan² merah itu di-perbaiki dan di-perelokkan lagi. Berkenaan dengan memilih pendudok rumah² murah itu ada-lah tanggongjawab Kerajaan Negeri dan shor atas soal ini juga akan di-timbangkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 under Column 8 for Head 105 and the sum of \$8,000,000 under Column 9 for Head 109 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 114—

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$11,506,020 for Head 114, Federation Armed Forces, be approved.

Sir, with the exception of one Sub-head, that is Sub-head 64, all the supplements sought for the Armed Forces are to provide for continuation projects. I therefore propose to be as brief as possible in my explanation of each of the items of the proposals included.

As Honourable Members see from the Estimates, a number of the proposals relate to building projects of the Army. I refer to the first four Sub-heads of the Estimates and Sub-heads 27, 28, 32 and 33. The funds which have been allocated under these Sub-heads in the 1962 Development Estimates have been enough to cover only the first half of the year. The money that Parliament is now being asked to approve represents the planned contractual commitments for the second half of 1962.

Supplements requested under Sub-heads 55, 62 and 63 are to cover expenditure during the second half of the year to re-equip the Armed Forces with modern and suitable weapons in accordance with our planned programme, of which I have previously mentioned in this House.

Sub-head 64, which, as I have explained, is the only new item in the Estimates, is to meet a requirement for new equipment, consisting of a fire

engine and some wireless and sundry equipment for a Fire Fighting Unit at the Federation Armed Forces Cantonment at Batu where valuable stores and equipment are being kept and installed. The Cantonment is outside the area of responsibility of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality, but they have agreed to run the Fire Fighting Unit in the Cantonment on the condition that all expenses incurred in running it and in providing equipment for it are borne by the Federation Armed Forces.

Now, Sir, under Sub-head 59 only a token provision of \$10 was originally entered in the Estimates. This was later raised to \$500,000. The Royal Malayan Navy has been operating for some time with inadequate spares backing at its base in Singapore. It is also considered necessary to improve the training facilities in the base in the light of the commissioning of more complex craft and equipment in the Royal Malayan Navy. For the purpose of improving this situation a sum of \$499,990 is required, that is, to build a stock of spares and equipment to support the Navy and also to provide facilities which would enable training to be carried out in the use of more complex craft and equipment.

Under Sub-head 60 a sum of \$3.5 million was entered in 1962 for the purchase of new Patrol Craft, the first of which was officially launched at Portsmouth by the wife of our High Commissioner in London on the 4th of this month. To quicken the delivery of these crafts the production programme has been speeded up. Our contract with the builders specified that certain percentage payment should be made at the various stages of completion of the programme. The additional sum of \$3.7 million is required to meet this acceleration, bringing the 1962 expenditure up to \$7.2 million. This figure includes an element for the purchase of spare gear which is required as essential backing for the craft when they become operational.

For the Royal Malayan Air Force there is one Sub-head, namely, Sub-head 21. There is need for additional funds under this Sub-head as a result of an increase in the cost of aircraft between the time that the original

estimate was prepared and the placing of the order for the aircraft, and from rising costs in production. In addition, new modifications have been found necessary and have had to be incorporated during production. The additional funds now requested relate to aircraft that have already been delivered in Malaya as well as those that are now in the process of being delivered.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Baharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun berchakap di-atas kepala kechil 60 New Patrol Craft ia-lah peruntokan sa-banyak \$3,700,000. Kita berasa puas hati bahawa yang Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mula hendak memperbaiki dan memperkuatkan angkatan laut-nya, tetapi satu perkara yang saya suka hendak menarek pandangan Menteri Yang Berhormat bahawa wang yang banyak itu hendaklah di-dalam perbelanjaan-nya membeli kapal² atau patrol boat itu berjimat chermat sedikit.

Di-sini suka-lah saya menarek satu pandangan yang saya telah kemukakan dalam Rumah ini dalam persidangan sa-belum ini ia-itu Kerajaan telah menghabiskan atau telah membelanjakan wang yang banyak untuk dipasang bilek sejok di-dalam kapal itu. Dalam menjawab soalan yang telah saya kemukakan ini kepada Menteri Pertahanan, Menteri Pertahanan itu telah memberi satu keterangan yang boleh di-anggap sa-bagai misleading ia-itu kenyataan tentang bilek sejok yang di-pasang dalam motor-boat itu ia-lah untuk menyejokkan bilek engine. Ini-lah kenyataan yang saya maseh ingat lagi di-keluarkan oleh Menteri Pertahanan, tetapi baharu² ini ada di-siarkan dalam surat khabar bahawasa-nya ada-lah motor-boat ini mempunyai bilek sejok bukan-lah untuk menyejok engine yang panas bahkan memberi kesihatan dan kemudahan serta kesenangan yang lebeh kepada pegawai² yang bekerja dalam motor-boat itu. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya minta kepada Menteri Pertahanan menerangkan yang mana satu yang betul, ada-kah bilek sejok itu untuk menyejokkan engine sa-bagai mana yang di-kemukakan dalam Dewan ini, atau sa-bagai yang telah di-terang-

kan atau pun di-siarkan dalam surat khabar itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat berkenaan dengan kapal² yang ada sekarang air-condition yang telah di-pakai khas untuk menyejukkan bilek² dan tidak-lah ada bagi kapal² lama yang ada bilek sejok yang di-gunakan oleh pekerja² dalam kapal kita.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order—Standing Order 13. Ada-kah quorum Majlis ini chukup?

(*Division Bell rung. Committee counted, and 26 Members being present, proceedings resumed.*)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saperti yang telah saya terangkan tadi berkenaan dengan kapal yang ada sekarang ini ia-itu kapal lama tidak-lah ada bilek sejok bagi di-gunakan oleh pegawai², kelasi² atau pekerja², akan tetapi kalau kapal baharu yang di-jalankan sekarang ini terang² menggunakan kapal modern yang mengadakan bilek² sejok. Jadi bilek² sejok ini bukan-lah kerana mengikut keadaan masa dan kemajuan yang ada ini ia-itu kapal yang modern ini ada kemudahan bilek sejok, dan saya fikir sangat-lah patut di-biarkan atau di-adakan kerana tujuan-nya ia-lah menyenangkan bagi pegawai² dan juga kelasi² bagi menjalankan pekerjaan-nya itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$11,506,020 for Head 114 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 118—

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 118 totalling \$500,000 be approved. The entire amount is for continuation projects in 1962. I will now proceed to give explanations on the individual items.

Sub-head 48—Contingent Police Headquarters, Perak.

The estimated cost of this project is \$1,275,000. In the 1962 Development Estimates a sum of \$700,000 was entered

as the estimated expenditure for the year. This amount is wholly committed and hence a supplement of \$90,000 is required to construct a magazine, provide furniture and telecommunication installations. This project is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Sub-head 49—Modernisation and Reconditioning of Inspectors, Rank and File Quarters.

The estimated cost of this project is \$1,250,000 which when spread out over the five-year period averages \$250,000 per annum. In 1961, the estimated expenditure was \$181,618 which meant there was a balance of \$68,382. This balance is needed for the 1962 phase of the project which when considered together with the annual average of \$250,000 means that the provision for 1962 should be \$318,382. A sum of \$300,000 was originally entered in the 1962 Development Estimates and hence in this supplement a sum of \$18,382 is requested. This would mean that the expenditure for 1961 and 1962 will be half a million dollars, as anticipated.

Sub-head 51—Quarters.

The estimated cost of this project for providing better quarters for members of the rank and file, as entered in the Development Estimates, is \$7,022,000. The original provision for 1962 is \$1,711,000 and it is now reckoned by the Police that an additional \$1.2 million is required as actual expenditure until the end of 1962. However, only a sum of \$166,618 has been provided in the supplement and this would be used to commence projects which are of the highest priority. If the need arises to incur expenditure in excess of this, the Treasury would be approached for an advance from the Contingencies Fund.

Sub-head 59—Bachelor Barracks, Canteen and Garages, Cameron Highlands.

It was originally estimated that this project would cost \$50,000 and this provision was approved for 1962. It has now been found that the estimated cost has risen by \$25,000, hence the supplement of \$25,000 asked for.

Sub-head 66—Federal Reserve Unit and Field Force Buildings and Quarters.

In the 1962 Estimates, a sum of \$200,000 has been provided for buildings and quarters at Kulai and Kuantan Police Field Force camps. The estimated cost of these quarters has increased to \$300,000. An additional sum of \$100,000 is also required for a contour survey of land in Perak (2,000 acres of State land near Tanjong Rambutan) proposed for the Police Field Force Headquarters Cantonment and Training School in view of the proposed reorganisation and expansion of the Police Field Force. Thus supplementary funds required amount to \$200,000.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat keterangan yang lebih lanjut daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri yang mengemukakan peruntukan ini berkenaan dengan Sub-head 59, yang di-katakan-nya ada-lah di-dapati pada masa itu di-anggarkan \$50,000 telah di-dapati berkehendakkan lagi \$25,000. Apa-kah benda-nya yang hendak di-buat? Perkara yang lain itu ada di-terangkan. Perkara ini tidak di-terangkan butir²-nya yang menyebabkan di-tambah \$25,000.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid the reason is the usual reason that actual costs always have an unpleasant habit of being greater than the estimates.

Enche' Zulkiflee: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ma'ana-nya, Menteri Yang Berhormat itu tidak tahu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$500,000 for Head 118 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 121—

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 121 totalling \$1,470,000 under column 8 and \$100,000 under column 9 stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Sir, under sub-head 8, the Industrial Productivity Centre was set up in July

last year and it is at present temporarily accommodated at the Petaling Jaya Government Offices. A total of \$140,000 is required for the purchase of land, works and buildings and machinery equipment. A site has been earmarked for the Centre, but it is not expected that work can be put in hand until 1963. The Centre, however, is proceeding on its work, and the purchase of certain machinery equipment as well as demonstration and technical visual aid material is essential. A sum of \$20,000 will be required this year. Honourable Members will note that a token vote of \$10.00 was entered for this year in the Development Estimates.

Sub-head 9—For this item I need only explain that this amount was provided in the 1962 Estimates as a direct grant. It has now been decided that the financial aid in respect of the cannery should be treated as a loan and not as an outright grant as earlier proposed. For this reason, the amount of \$100,000 is transferred from column 8 to column 9. It is, therefore, not an additional financial request.

Sir, under Sub-head 12, I should like to explain that the words "Equipment Reserve" appearing under this sub-head is a printing error. The title for this sub-head should actually read "Mills, Godown and Equipment for Government Reserve Stock of Rice".

Sir, the Perak Government has agreed to hand over the rice-mills at Parit Buntar, Bagan Serai and Telok Anson to the Federal Government. All these three mills are in a very bad state and must be renovated before they can be put into use. The cost of rehabilitation of these three mills would be of the order of \$2,816,300. For this year it is proposed to rehabilitate the godowns, mill buildings, roads, fencing, drains, etc. at Bagan Serai and Telok Anson for which a sum of \$1,042,000 is required.

It is also proposed to build two new rice godowns at Arau and Malacca, the estimated cost of which is \$858,000. Work cannot be completed this year, but it is estimated that at least half of the work can be done, and a sum of \$408,000 is therefore required. The godowns now in use at Arau are

insufficient for the purchase of padi in this area. The godowns in Malacca belong to the State Government and are also insufficient for our requirements.

Sir, these mills and godowns are required for the Government Reserve Stock of Rice Authority both as purchasing centres for padi under the Government guaranteed price for padi and for the storage of Government rice, and in the case of Bagan Serai and Telok Anson for milling padi. The use of these godowns for storage will enable savings to be made on rented godowns of \$160,000 per annum and on transport charges of about \$180,000 per annum. At present uneconomic transport is incurred due to the necessity to transport all purchases from the Krian area to godowns in the Prai/Butterworth area, owing to the lack of godowns in the Krian area. Similarly, uneconomic transport charges are incurred for transporting Telok Anson production of rice to the Federal godowns in the Kuala Lumpur area. Control of the Telok Anson mill by the Government Reserve Stock Authority will enable production to be sold locally from the mill. The sum required may appear large, but this is because during the period of the use of the Parit Buntar and Bagan Serai mills, there has been little maintenance done, and in order to provide storage of a good standard a considerable amount of reconstruction will have to be done. This expenditure will, however, prevent any further wastage of valuable national assets and will eventually be offset by savings in cash and also greater efficiency. A sum of \$1,100,000 now asked for is for the urgent construction of these two new godowns at Arau, Perlis, which cost \$108,000 and Malacca \$300,000 and also for the rehabilitation of the godowns and mills at Bagan Serai and Telok Anson.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala Kechil 12. Mengikut keterangan Yang Berhormat Menteri tentang ada-nya mills dan godown yang di-adakan itu sangat-lah baik. Tetapi saya minta Yang Berhormat Menteri chuba mengkaji dan memikirkan kemungkinan

mengadakan mills khas-nya di-negeri Kelantan, dan juga mengadakan kilang besar ia-itu satu jalan bagi mengadakan suatu darjah harga padi lebih baik pada masa yang akan datang. Jadi negeri Kelantan sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang banyak menghasilkan padi, maka elok-lah Kementerian ini memikirkan masa-alah mengadakan mills dan godown di-Kelantan.

Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kasih kepada Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh di-atas perkara yang di-chakapkan-nya itu, dan saya akan mengambil ingatan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,570,000 for Head 121 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 122—

The Assistant Minister of Education (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962, for Head 112 as shown in Command Paper No. 17 of 1962.

Honourable Members will recall that Parliament agreed to provide \$41 million to my Ministry in the main Development Estimates in January this year. The projects represented by that sum have nearly all been successfully launched and a large scale intensive construction programme is in progress throughout the country. As the bulk of the funds already voted are already fully contractually committed, I wish to ask for the release of a further \$7 million in order that we may carry through all existing projects to completion and, secondly, so that we may launch as many additional new projects as possible during the remainder of 1962.

Sir, I would have liked to ask for more, but we must keep within our works capacity and I cannot further overburden the existing Architect's Division of the Ministry or the Public Works Department. They are already working extremely hard despite some staffing limitations. It is, of course, essential that we should increase our overall works capacity so that schools

and teachers quarters and so forth may spring up even faster. Honourable Members will recall that I informed the House in January this year that we are conducting experiments with pre-fabricated class rooms and quarters, and these are still proceeding. It is premature to announce fuller details of our pre-fabrication plans, but I hope in the near future a pilot scheme for pre-fabrication will be launched concentrating upon class rooms in the rural areas and quarters for rural teachers. I hope that this will help us to speed up construction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amount I now ask as a supplementary estimate is modest indeed compared with our known needs. It will be concentrated upon the six Sub-heads shown in the Command Paper and the purpose of each is evident from the title of the Sub-head concerned.

Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 112 totalling \$7 million be approved.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya, pertama sa-kali hendak bertanya kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran ini, kenapa tidak ada dalam Peruntukan Tambahan ini suatu estimate kerana bangunan College Islam sa-bagaimana yang di-janjikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri pada masa yang sudah² di-Rumah yang mulia ini. Sampai bila-kah janji untuk mengadakan bangunan baharu bagi College Islam itu yang merupakan istana impian bagi pelajar² itu, dan sampai bilakah janji² itu dapat dibuktikan dengan kenyataan, ini mudah²an dapat Menteri Yang Berhormat itu memberikan kenyataan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kepala Kechil 12 ia-itu-lah dalam ranchangan rumah tumpangan bagi persekolahan. Di-negeri Kelantan ada sa-buah sekolah besar ia-itu Zainab School, di-Kota Bahru, sampai sekarang ini permintaan-nya untuk mengadakan hostel itu—rumah tumpangan, belum di-tunaikan lagi oleh pihak Kementerian. Mudah²an saya berharap-lah di-dalam estimate yang di-hadapan kita sa-banyak \$600,000 ini termasuk satu daripada-nya bangunan hostel yang tersebut.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan peruntukan supaya mendirikan sa-buah College Islam yang baharu di-Petaling Jaya tidak di-masokkan di-dalam permintaan ini kerana perbincangan berkenaan dengan memberi bantuan kepada Majlis College Islam ini dan juga dengan pihak yang bertanggung jawab University Tanah Melayu belum sampai lagi. Jadi, apabila sampai, hal itu di-harapkan bahawa bantuan ini akan dapat di-masokkan dalam tahun 1963.

Berkenaan dengan permintaan bagi hostel di-Zainab School di-Kota Bahru sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Pelajaran tadi bahawa permintaan yang di-mintakan ini kebanyakan-nya adalah hendak menyiapkan pekerjaan² yang sudah di-jalankan dan yang ada sedikit² sahaja project yang baharu. Permintaan berkehendakkan asrama bagi Sekolah Zainab ini akan di-timbangkan bagi tahun 1963.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga suka berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Kepala Kechil 12 tentang hal rumah tumpangan anak² sekolah. Pada masa² yang lalu saya telah pun merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran supaya di-adakan satu rumah tumpangan di-Dungun bagi murid² yang datang jauh² daripada Dungun. Saya berharap mudah²an di-dalam programme ini termasuk-lah hendak-nya salah sa-buah asrama murid² di-Dungun ini.

Kepala Kechil 3—Secondary Schools Programme, saya suka bertanya kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan, pada masa yang silam biasa-nya murid² dari Sekolah Melayu di-pilih untuk memasoki Special Malay Class, dan murid² ini apabila dia sudah terpilih ka-sekolah yang sa-rupa itu tiba² dia di-masokkan dalam Form I—dia diterima masuk ka-sekolah memengah itu tetapi di-sana sekarang mereka di-kenakan bayaran. Pada masa dahulu kalau mereka sudah masuk ka-Special Malay Class maka mereka terus tidak kena bayar sampai habis. Jadi, saya suka mendapat penjelasan yang terang dari pihak Menteri yang berkenaan sebab

banyak lagi ibu bapa yang ragu² didalam soal ini, terima kasih.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan asrama bagi sekolah di-Dungun itu akan di-timbangkan dengan permintaan² yang lain.

Berkenaan dengan murid² Melayu yang masuk ka-Special Malay Class yang belum meningkat ka-peringkat Form I di-kehendaki bayar, ini ada-lah di-kehendaki membayar school fee. Ini ada-lah dasar yang telah di-perse-tujukan oleh Dewan ini ia-itu kalau sa-saorang pelajar di-dalam Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan ia-itu yang menggunakan bahasa Inggeris sa-bagai bahasa penghantar maka kenalah dia membayar wang sekolah. Tetapi jika dia berkehendakkan pelajaran menengah perchuma, dia boleh-lah di-hantar ka-Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan. Ini ada-lah sesuai bagi perkembangan pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka mengingatkan di-bawah Fasal 67 (5) yang berbunyi:

"Perbathan atas Rang Undang² Perbekalan Tambahan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Perbekalan hendak-lah terhad kepada butir² yang terkandung dalam anggaran"

Saya tidak hendak menghilangkan masa Majlis ini kerana sudah dua perkara saya diamkan tadi, perkara itu tidak kena-mengena langsung. Jadi, saya berharap-lah supaya masa Majlis ini jangan di-hilangkan. Hendak-lah perbahathan itu di-tujukan khas kepada peruntukan yang ada di-hadapan kita ini untuk di-luluskan perbelanjaan-nya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$7,000,000 for Head 122 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 124—

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 124 totalling \$90 be approved. Sir, on account of the rise in costs (land and constructional), it has been found that the provisions approved for the various

projects shown in the Development Estimates, 1962, for the Department of Social Welfare are insufficient.

Under Sub-head 7, item (i), a provision of \$50,000 is requested to enable the completion of the Kuala Kangsar Children's Home. This sum is provided by virement from Sub-head 12. The supplements requested under Sub-heads 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 are to enable undertakings of commitments in respect of these projects this year. It should be noted that there is a change of title of Sub-heads 14 and 15 which are now combined as "Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Cheras" now listed as Sub-head 14. This followed the re-examination of the original proposals in the light of subsequent developments which pointed to the necessity of combining as one the projects originally listed under Sub-heads 14 and 15 on account of their close physical and functional relationship. This combined project will now be sited at Cheras. This modification will result in considerable economy in expenditure and greater administrative efficiency. It should also be noted that in spite of the increase in cost of the various projects, the aggregate provision in the Second Five-Year Development Estimates available for the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will not thereby be exceeded.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$90 for Head 124 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 125—

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure shown under Head 125, Sub-head 10, totalling \$10 under Column 8 be approved.

Sir, when this House approved the sum of \$68,000 for the building of the Rawang Labour Office, it was considered that this sum would be sufficient to meet the cost of the building site works, approach roads and furniture. However, it has now been found that the approach roads and site works would cost more and that an extra \$4,000 will be required for the purchase of office furniture and a safe. A token vote of \$10 is provided.

Sir, I beg to move that this sum be agreed to.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 125 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Head 126 and Head 127—

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kebenaran untuk membentangkan Kepala 126 dan 127 di-bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan menchadangkan supaya wang sa-banyak 1,910,980 ringgit menjadi sa-bahagian daripada schedule. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan Kepala Kechil 17 (ii) Minor Rural Development Schemes, wang sa-banyak 1.5 juta minta diluluskan untuk menambahkan peruntukan bagi menyudahkan segala ranchangan² kechil yang sedang dijalankan.

Berkenaan dengan sub-head 19 National Zoological Park, atau dalam bahasa Melayu Taman Binatang, sa-benar-nya pada keselurohan-nya wang sa-banyak 1,257,000 ringgit dikehendaki bagi menyiapkan Park ini supaya dapat di-bukakan kepada orang ramai pada awal tahun 1965. Tetapi bagi perbelanjaan 1962 hanya 495,000 ringgit di-kehendaki.

Berkenaan dengan sub-head 10 Office and Equipment 5,000 ringgit dikehendaki untuk membayar harga tanah untuk office atau pejabat di-Tapah, dan 5,000 ringgit untuk office di-Kuala Lumpur ia-lah bagi membeli alat perkakas sahaja. Sub-head 11, Trengganu Mineral Survey wang token vote sahaja di-kehendaki untuk mengadakan penyasatan² terlebih dahulu daripada membukakan ranchangan² tanah di-sana.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ini benarkan saya mengusulkan supaya Kepala 126 dan 127 di-luluskan.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap atas Kepala 126 dan 127 ia-itu ranchangan² kechil untuk kemajuan luar bandar di-kampung². Saya berchakap ia-lah menguchapkan terima

kaseh kapada pehak Kementerian ini kerana mengadakan peruntukan tambahan yang demikian banyak, akan tetapi perkara yang saya minta Kementerian ini mengambil perhatian berat ia-lah chara² melaksanakan tugas² Kementerian dalam mana² negeri juga soal mengeluarkan bantuan² bagi menyediakan atau menyiapkan ranchangan² kechil bagi Kemajuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini. Di-negeri Kelantan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada beberapa ranchangan² kechil untuk Kementerian mengadakan sendiri dengan tidak melalui Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri atau pun Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Jajahan. Kemudian-nya ranchangan itu di-hulurkan bagitu sahaja dengan meminta supaya di-laksanakan. Hal ini Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri memandang satu perkara yang berat dan langkah seperti ini sa-bagai satu langkah yang melanggar peratoran biasa dan sa-bagai satu langkah yang salah, seperti tidak hendak meminta kerajasama Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri. Pada hal bagaimana yang di-nyatakan oleh Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar meletakkan kesalahan² ka-atas Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri di-Kelantan khas-nya. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hal ini patut-lah di-fikirkan masak² oleh pehak yang berkenaan jangan-lah salah kita tidak nampak dan salah orang sedikit sahaja kita nampak dan besar²kan.

Kemudian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri Kelantan saya salah sa-orang anggota-nya telah meluluskan satu chadangan menguchapkan terima kaseh pehak Kementerian yang meluluskan sa-jumlah peruntukan wang bagi negeri Kelantan untuk ranchangan kechil kemajuan luar bandar di-kampung² dan menyatakan bahawa Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar tidak-lah puas hati untuk melakukan sa-barang kerja yang di-tunjokkan oleh Kementerian di-tempat² yang tertentu dengan kerja² yang tertentu oleh kerana kerja² di-tempat² itu tidak pernah pun melalui kelulusan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri atau pun Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar

Jajahan maka di-minta izin oleh Jawatan-Kuasa ini supaya wang itu diserahkan kepada urusan Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri bagi menentukan sa-sudah di-siasat di-kaji sama ada wang itu dapat di-teruskan mengikut project di-ambil oleh pihak Kementerian itu jika tidak menasabah wang itu boleh di-gunakan untuk project² yang lain yang di-fikirkan menasabah oleh pihak Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Jajahan atau Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri. Sebab dalam mana² negeri pun ini-lah saloran yang sah bagi melaksanakan tugas² project Pembangunan Luar Bandar di-seluruh Persekutuan ini. Jadi, manakala hal itu telah berlaku kemudian baharu² ini saya di-beritahu bahawa wang² yang telah di-untokkan oleh pihak Kementerian atas kekurangan wang atas sa-bahagian wang yang di-untokkan di-dalam ranchangan kechil di-dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-kemukakan oleh pihak Kementerian tidak melalui Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri itu telah di-tarek pula oleh pihak Kementerian dengan tidak mahu apa² alasan yang tertentu.

Ini saya pandang ada-lah satu kerja yang main² sa-bagai satu kerja yang bersifat ka-anak²an dalam melaksanakan sa-suatu ranchangan yang besar bagi satu² tujuan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah beberapa kali Kementerian ini menudoh yang Kerajaan Kelantan telah menggunakan sentiment politik dalam menghadapi kerja kebajikan dengan muslihat ra'ayat, tetapi ternyata tuduhan seperti itu kembali kepada pihak Kementerian Luar Bandar sendiri. Saya berharap dalam ranchangan luar bandar pada masa akan datang, mudah²an dapat di-adakan kerjasama yang rapi, dan mudah²an berlaku-lah kerja² ini dengan betul mengikut kaedah yang di-amalkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri dengan jujur oleh jabatan atau Kementerian-nya bagi kemajuan negeri ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menjawab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh, saya ucapkan terima kasih dan tegoran²-nya itu akan di-ambil ingatan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,900,950 for Head 126 and the sum of \$10,030 for Head 127 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Heads 130, 131, 132, 133 and 135—

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that Heads 130, 131, 132, 133 and 135 be approved. Sir, I do not propose to give details of the projects embodied under these Heads, as all these are continuation projects. I am ready to give further details if asked for.

Sir, I beg to move.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam bahagian ini saya suka berucap sedikit ia-itu Head 130, sub-head 43—Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting. Dalam soal ini saya dapati banyak orang² kampung yang menanam kelapa maseh dalam kesusahan, kerana di-serang oleh kumbang² kelapa atau ulat² kelapa. Jadi, pada suatu hari saya berjalan di-sabuah kampung di-mana ada orang² yang menanam pokok kelapa dan mereka menyatakan bahawa banyak pokok² kelapa yang baharu di-tanam itu telah mati di-makan oleh ulat. Saya bertanya kepada mereka: mengapa-kah tuan² tidak pergi ka-Pejabat Tanaman untuk meminta tolong di-beri ubat supaya ulat² itu dapat di-matikan, dan dengan yang demikian pokok² kelapa itu dapat hidup dengan subur. Oleh itu, saya-minta supaya Kementerian yang berkenaan mengusahakan ubat yang bagus, dan barangkali kalau di-beri ubat yang bagus mungkin buah²-nya pun bagus. Saya mengharapkan supaya Kementerian ini mengambil peruntukan untuk menchari ubat yang betul² dapat membasmi ulat kelapa sa-hingga pokok² kelapa itu dapat hidup dengan subur-nya.

Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu Kepala 130, Kepala Kechil 5—Extension to the Co-operative College and Quarters. Sa-benar-nya ini ada satu perkara yang saya rasa hendak saya terangkan ber-

hubong dengan pelajaran yang diadakan di-Co-operative College itu terutama tentang perkara amanah. Saya berharap Yang Berhormat Menteri ini elok-lah dia mengambil perhatian yang berat supaya keselamatan perjalanan badan sharikat kerjasama² dapat berjalan dengan baik dan supaya mendapat keyakinan baik dari ahli² mahu pun dari orang ramai dan dengan yang demikian soal amanah dan kerja² itu patut-lah diawasi. Satu penyiasatan yang terator dan satu penyiasatan yang jujur kalau hendak di-lakukan di-mana² sahaja jabatan sharikat kerjasama, baik pegawai² sharikat kerjasama mahu pun dalam pejabat² Kerajaan atau terhadap orang ramai yang hendak di-lakukan oleh Kementerian ini bagi memberi keyakinan terhadap kejujuran dan keamanahan bagi satu² badan sharikat kerjasama dalam negeri ini.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also rise to speak on Head 130, sub-head 43, Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting. I notice that under this sub-head although \$15,000,000 is being allotted to this scheme in the original estimates, so far very little has been spent. There is still a balance of \$14,000,000 not spent. In these supplementary estimates, the first supplement for 1962, the amount that is allotted is only \$123,750—and even this we find that the whole thing is not to be spent without Treasury approval. So, I think, this is the reason why so little coconut rehabilitation has been done in this country; so much so that in Malaya now we find that there is not enough copra to meet the demand of the market. If we were to compare the actual amount that has been spent on coconut rehabilitation with the amount that has been spent on replanting rubber and all that sort of things, we find that the difference is very great. I think the Government should pay more attention to and spend more money on coconut rehabilitation and replanting schemes.

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Pengerusi, bagi menjawab pertanyaan Yang Berhormat dari Dungun tentang kumbang, yang biasa di-katakan kumbang jenis Badak yang menyerang pokok kelapa itu ada ubat-nya. Orang²

yang ada mempunyai kebun kelapa hendak-lah bertemu dengan Pegawai Pertanian Tempatan untuk mendapat ubat.

Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh tentang kursus yang di-adakan di-Maktab Sharikat Bekerjasama itu memang-lah kursus itu meliputi juga jalan² supaya semangat ta'at setia kapada rukun² sharikat bekerjasama di-terangkan. Ini ada-lah perkara yang lebih mustahak lagi, dan pada masa ini semangat² itu dan juga bilangan orang² yang kurang ta'at setia itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa ada-lah kurang apabila di-bandingkan dengan beberapa tahun dahulu sa-belum di-adakan kursus atas hal konsep pergerakan sharikat bekerjasama. Saya suka terangkan juga ada-lah tambahan maktab ini akan di-sediakan pada bulan October.

Berkenaan dengan pertanyaan Yang Berhormat dari Rawang atas hendak menanam sa-mula kelapa, ranchangan ini tidak-lah mengambil masa, kerana beneh dan baka kelapa yang baik hendak-lah di-chari, di-sediakan dan hendak-lah di-pelihara dahulu sa-belum kita hendak mulakan ranchangan menanam sa-mula. Yang pertama kita menyediakan kawasan sa-luas 50 ekar untuk menanam beneh, jadi baharu kita dapat kumpulkan dan daripada kawasan itu-lah beneh kelapa akan di-hantar ka-kawasan lain.

Penanaman sa-mula kelapa ini adalah payah sedikit daripada getah, kerana getah ada beneh yang sedia. Itu-lah sebab-nya lambat, dan juga pehak Treasury memang-lah hendak tahu juga supaya jangan wang itu di-belanjakan dengan gopoh-gapah, dan akhir-nya kita tidak dapat keselamatan atas ranchangan kita itu.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$4,954,388 for Heads 130, 131, 132, 133 and 135 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Heads 136, 137, 138, 139, 142 and 144—

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): With your permission, Sir, I would like to introduce all the

Heads in my portfolio—Heads 136, 137, 138, 139, 142 and 144 inclusive—at the same time. The total amount asked for is \$50,003,837 which will allow projects already approved to continue this year and issues which have flowed from urgency to proceed with new projects and schemes which could not wait for financial provisions in next year's estimates. I do not wish to go into great detail over all the items, but I would like to highlight certain facts.

One of these is very good news. Due to the excellent progress made in rural roads in 1961 and 1962, we have been able to exceed the original target and it is expected that some 700 miles will be completed this year. It is therefore estimated that the total expenditure for 1962 will be in the region of \$68 million. This will mean, in effect, that we would have completed the 1,200 miles of rural roads envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan by the first part of 1963—almost a full two years ahead of schedule. This has been possible because of the excellent work done by the members and staff of all ranks of the Public Works Department who have not spared their time and energy and have inculcated in full the spirit of "*semangat bahru*", the willing manner in which they have put their shoulders to the wheel, and the drive and inspiration which stems from the leadership of my Honourable colleague the Deputy Prime Minister.

One of the facts which the House, I think, would be interested to know is that the ferry at Geliga, Kemaman, will be replaced this year as the bridge will be completed this year, and that the one at Bukit Kuang is well under way for completion later. A start will be made at Paka, which is the next ferry at Route III to be replaced by a bridge. In view of this Sub-head 3 has been increased by \$1 million. Included under this Sub-head is the proposal to replace the overloaded ferry at Maran by a bridge and tenders will be invited towards the end of the year.

Although the original Development Plan included the provision of bridges for Geliga, Bukit Kuang, Paka and Dungun, there has, however, been a

considerable outcry about the remaining ferries at Marang and Losong. Funds are, therefore, sought for the Marang bridge which is estimated to cost \$800,000 and an expenditure of \$200,000 is estimated for this year. Another item included as new expenditure is the Merchang Deviation. Merchang River now runs parallel with Route III for approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Miles 26 and $31\frac{1}{2}$ south of Kuala Trengganu. This five mile section is flooded annually for sometimes as long as three weeks to a depth of two to three feet. Even though all the ferries are eliminated on this road, the road will be closed to through traffic and the section must be improved. The total cost of construction of this section to a higher level on a new alignment is estimated at \$1 million. A sum of \$70,000 is required in 1962 for investigations and survey. This work together with ferry replacements constitute the total increase under Sub-head 3.

I don't think it is necessary to give further details, and I would like to follow the precept of my colleague the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives and say that should any particular answers be required I am prepared to give them. I would, therefore, request, Sir, that the sum of \$50,003,837 be approved.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on Head 136, Postal Services, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister concerned the deteriorating conditions of post offices in this country, and particularly I would like to make reference to the Post Office at Kuala Lumpur which is supposed to be the General Post Office. We understand that as a result of bad ventilation and stuffiness within the post office, there has been several cases of tuberculosis.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only the General Post Office and the other post offices around Kuala Lumpur but the post offices in the rural areas are also without modern sanitation, which is a requirement of present-day life. Some of these post offices were built decades ago, and the one in Kuala Lumpur was

built when the town was so small and when the postal service was not what it is today. These post offices, except with minor changes and minor renovations, did not have any major renovations or extensions within them, with the result that when large number of workers are employed in these post offices this has led to diseases, and I have known of a number of cases of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The buildings are in such a bad condition that in one post office a Telecommunications employee fell from the roof and died while doing wiring.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all these are facts and I do not think the Minister could deny them. What I would require of the Minister is to have some major renovations to these post offices so that it would facilitate the employees to work in an atmosphere which will not lead them to sickness. I feel that the Minister should take an interest in the conditions of the General Post Office and other post offices around this town and in the rural areas with a view to providing better ventilation and other facilities to the staff working in these post offices.

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchapak atas Kepala 137, Kepala Kechil 9 ia-itu-lah perkara ranchangan jalan raya negeri dan kampong atau di-luar bandar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, melakukan kerja² pembangunan jalan raya di-luar bandar dan di-jalan raya negeri maka telah timbul pada masa tadi tentang soal alat² jentera yang di-sewa oleh pehak Kementerian dengan kira jam dan sekarang ini telah di-tolak balek dan akan di-kira sewa mengikut contract-nya, mengikut panjang pendek-nya jalan raya itu. Saya suka bertanya kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat adakah di-negeri² lain telah melakukan kerja² contract dengan jalan mengikut jam dan jika sudah, telah-kah di-berhentikan kerja² saperti itu kerana hendak di-tukarkan kepada chara contract mengikut panjang pendek jalan raya itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sangat-lah tidak puas hati apakala Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah meletakkan kesalahan dalam perkara kerugian pehak Kementerian atau kerugian Kerajaan kerana menyewa alat² jentera²

yang besar kerana membuat jalan raya ini, di-letakkan kesalahan itu kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri. Sebab chara² atau kaedah melakukan pekerjaan ini pada fahaman saya ia-lah satu kaedah yang di-tentukan oleh pehak Kementerian sendiri. Dan apakala pehak Kementerian merasa tidak puas hati kaedah itu maka pehak Kementerian ini pulalah menukar kaedah lain yang di-fikirkan menasabah. Bahkan sa-masa hendak menukarkan kaedah daripada sewa mengikut jam kepada sewa mengikut panjang pendek jalan itu pun, pehak Kementerian tidak mema'alumkan perkara itu kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri.

Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menyatakan bagaimana chara² pelaksanaan jalan di-lakukan dalam negeri Kelantan, umpama-nya membena sa-batang jalan raya daripada bandar Kuala Krai terus ka-Bukit Hantu ia-itu-lah satu daripada project jalan raya yang besar sa-kali dalam Persekutuan ini dalam mana dapat menyambong negeri Kelantan sampai ka-pantai barat dan sampai ka-Bukit Mertajam. Saya telah memerhatikan bahawa kerja² di-lakukan dengan sempurna sahaja telah berlaku di-dalam kerja² membuat parit, letrik di-jalan tersebut. Dengan tidak ada satu plan yang tertentu dengan membiarkan pekerja² menggunakan jentera² yang besar menembok hutan² yang tebal dengan tidak ada satu arahan yang tertentu sa-hingga beberapa kali telah berlaku kejadian, beberapa batu jalan itu sudah pergi, terpaksa gostan balek menchari pangkal-nya sa-mula kerana silap jalan, terpaksa pula buat jalan lain. Kadang² apabila sampai dua tiga batu kena pula kepada tanah² milek orang² kampong. Perkara ini jika di-kemukakan di-sini, harus pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan kenapa Jawatan-Kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri tidak mengambil tindakan. Sa-benar-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara saperti ini telah pun di-ma'alumkan dalam Majlis Meshuarat Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri dan kepada pehak Jurutera Negeri telah mema'alumkan perkara ini dengan sa-benar-nya dan dia menyatakan perkara yang besar

yang menyebabkan kejadian seperti ini ialah kerana kurang kaki tangan dan tidak cukup Engineer untuk mengawal dan menjaga sentiasa keadaan² pekerja itu dan dia telah berjanji keadaan² itu tidak akan berlaku lagi.

Dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah kurang kejadian² walau pun sedikit telah berlaku oleh kerana tidak ada satu plan yang tertentu hanya memberi kuasa bekerja menembok hutan² tebal dengan tidak ada satu arahan yang tertentu. Saya percaya hal ini dapat di-kawal dengan baik dan pihak Kementerian ini dapat menjimatkan wang-nya lagi dan bukan sahaja wang-nya tetapi dapat menjimatkan masa dalam erti kata kerja pembenaan jalan raya itu akan dapat disiapkan dengan segera daripada yang di-lakukan sekarang.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kepala 139, Kepala Kechil 48, Stadium Negara. Di-hadapan kita ini peruntukan sa-banyak \$633,000 telah di-minta tambahan lagi kerana menyudahkan Stadium Negara itu. Pagi tadi, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok telah mengemukakan perkara Stadium Negara berkenaan dengan suara speaker atau pembesar suara yang keluar berlawanan di-antara satu dengan yang lain oleh kerana bentok bangunan itu. Telah di-jawab oleh Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar bahawa Stadium Negara itu bukan di-sediakan untuk satu² istiadat tetapi di-sediakan untuk permainan dalam, juga concert atau pun music yang di-sediakan pentas-nya sekali. Memang-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak di-sediakan khas kerana satu istiadat tetapi kenyataan telah berlaku bahawa kerana hendak mengadakan sa-suatu istiadat yang besar maka tempat yang besar di-kehendaki, menasabah-lah Stadium Negara itu satu tempat yang luas dapat memuatkan orang yang lebih banyak. Pada masa² yang tertentu maka mustahak pula Stadium Negara ini di-gunakan atau di-pinjamkan kepada mana² badan atau Kerajaan sendiri bagi mengadakan satu istiadat yang tertentu. Maka berharaplah saya kepada pihak Kementerian Yang Berhormat supaya di-dalam menyiapkan pembenaan Stadium Negara ini hendak-lah di-fikirkan bersama

dalam kaedah menyiapkan kedudukan speaker² di-dalam tiap² bahagian dewan itu sa-hingga dengan keadaan² demikian suara yang keluar seperti itu menjadi suara wajar yang dapat di-terima oleh telinga² orang yang mendengar-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta sedikit sahaja kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat menjawab soalan saya ini, "ya" atau "tidak" berkenaan dengan contract. Kalau "tidak", saya hendak berchakap sedikit. Sebab tidak-lah menjadi kebiasaan bagi Parlimen ini sa-sorang itu berchakap sa-sudah Menteri menjawab tetapi dia boleh menjawab, "ya" atau "tidak", kalau katanya, "ya", saya hendak berchakap.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi maluman Menteri Yang Berhormat itu, tadi, Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah mengatakan bahawa dalam lawatan-nya ka-Kelantan baharu² ini, dia dapati jalan² di-Kelantan ada-lah di-jalankan dengan chara di-beri sewa dengan menyewa jentera² membuat jalan \$25 atau \$35 pada sa-jam. Dengan kaedah itu pula di-tukar dengan memberi contract kepada contractor² ia-itu sabatu \$40. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka bertanya hal ini sama ada di-negeri² lain ada membuat begitu atau tidak dan kalau ada, bila masa di-buat begitu?

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a question was raised by the Member for Bungsar relating to the General Post Office. I am sure he will be very glad to hear that we intend putting up a new General Post Office. A brand new modern post office is very much in the Plan, but I hope that when we start asking for money he does not jump up and say, "We have no money", and would oppose the beautiful building that we are trying to put up.

Mention was made by the other Honourable Members about the method of utilisation of machines in Kelantan. There had, in fact, been hiring of machines during the preceding few months, and we found in effect that this was not the most economical method of doing our work and we, therefore, decided to stop this system of taking machines on hire but instead to

allocate work on a contract basis. This is being done in other parts of the country and we found to be quite satisfactory, and we are now proceeding with all speed to see that in Kelantan also this contract system is effected as soon as possible.

I cannot agree with the suggestion that there is no planning at all with regard to roads. In fact, as the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister himself has said, and as any Member can see when he goes to our Operations Room, our system of planning is extremely good. In fact, if there has not been proper co-ordination in planning, I am sure we would not have achieved this stupendous mileage—almost over 1,000 miles a year that we are building in 1962. In fact, in the history of many countries throughout the world, it is seldom that we can see that they out-stride the target in their own five-year plans. In Malaya, as I have said just now, we are very proud to say that we have been able to out-stride our target by as much as 24 months by the completion of about 1,200 miles of rural roads. In effect, this will mean that the roads projected for in 1967 will be completed by 1965.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin bertanya kepada Menteri yang berkenaan di-negeri² lain yang telah di-katakan menukar kaedah daripada kaedah mengikut jam kepada memberi contract mengikut batu, bila perkara itu di-buat? Dan ada-kah semua negeri dan semua project² yang berjalan di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini dapat di-berikan jaminan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri itu dalam Dewan ini ia-itu di-jalankan dengan chara contract, maka bila-kah dan kalau dapat di-buktikan dalam Dewan ini bahawa ada lagi yang telah di-jalankan dengan chara contract jam, maka apa-kah kata Menteri Yang Berhormat itu.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Mr. Chairman, Sir, "Yes". As I said just now, the system of contracting for the building of roads exists in other States, and it is this system that we are trying to bring in for Kelantan too.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$50,003,837 for Heads 136 to 139; 142 and 144 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Heads 146 and 147—

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to take Heads 146 and 147, involving a sum of \$2,679,249, together and to move that they be approved. I do not like to say anything much, Mr. Chairman, except on one item, i.e., Head 147, Sub-head 29, Aerodrome Improvements—Penang, Ipoh, Malacca and Kota Bharu. The Malayan Airways Limited will introduce a new type of aircraft "Fokker Friendship" on its services in July, 1963, which requires improvements to the aerodromes at Ipoh, Kota Bharu, Malacca and Penang. The total commitment is estimated at \$6.545 million in place of the \$2 million provided in the Development Plan for improvements at Malacca, Penang and Kota Bharu. To complete the work according to programme by July, 1963, a sum of \$2.2 million is required for the expenditure in 1962.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,679,249 for Heads 146 and 147 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962.

Resolutions of the Committee to be reported.

House resumed.

Development (Supplementary) (No. 1) Estimates, 1962, reported, without amendment.

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

That the House doth agree with the Committee in its Resolutions, namely, that the expenditure of \$91,275,114 proposed in the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 17 of 1962 be approved by this House, and accordingly resolves that a sum not exceeding \$91,275,114 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962 and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the Second Column of the Statement aforesaid there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the Eighth and Ninth Columns thereof.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House doth agree with the Committee in its Resolutions, namely, that the expenditure of \$91,275,114 proposed in the statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 17 of 1962 be approved by this House, and accordingly resolves that a sum not exceeding \$91,275,114 be expended out of the Development Fund in the financial year 1962 and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the Second Column of the Statement aforesaid there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the Eighth and Ninth Columns thereof.

Sitting suspended at 1.08 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DATE

(Motion)

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

That at its rising this day, the House do stand adjourned to 10 a.m. on Thursday, 28th June, 1962.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That at its rising this day, the House do stand adjourned to 10 a.m. on Thursday, 28th June, 1962.

BILLS

THE DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Degrees and Diplomas Bill be read a second time. The University of Malaya constituted under the University of Malaya Ordinance, 1949, was situated in Singapore. With the establishment of separate Universities for Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, the University of Malaya as incorporated under the University of Malaya Act, 1961,

is now in Kuala Lumpur. Therefore, the degrees and diplomas of the "University of Malaya" mentioned in certain laws, passed or made prior to 1962, must be construed to refer only to degrees and diplomas conferred by the former University of Malaya at Singapore. As a result such degrees as law degrees mentioned in Act 35 of 1961, amending the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance, would not include those conferred by the new University of Singapore, which is a separate body from the old University of Malaya in Singapore.

The object of this Bill is merely to regularise the position by providing that when the possession of any degree or diploma of the University of Malaya constituted under the University of Malaya Ordinance of 1949 conferred any qualificational right under any writtern law passed or made prior to 1962, the same qualificational right shall be conferred by the possession of a degree or diploma of the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, or the University of Singapore.

Sir I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

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

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

THE STAMP (UNNUMBERED SHARES) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide that in respect of

transfers of unnumbered shares the provisions of section 46 of the Stamp Ordinance, 1949, shall not apply", be read a second time.

The purpose of the Bill is clearly set out in the Explanatory Statement, but I should like to take this opportunity of explaining why the Bill has been introduced at the present time.

The Government is anxious to encourage companies registered overseas but whose shares are quoted on the Malayan Stock Exchange to open Branch Share Registers in the Federation. The establishment of such domestic registers should promote the interest of Malaysians in investment in the shares of such companies and thus assist the development of the Malayan Stock Exchange. In many cases foreign companies, as permitted by their own legislation, have issued unnumbered shares. Section 46 of the Stamp Ordinance, 1949, unless amended, will prevent such companies from establishing domestic share registers as this section prohibits the stamping of share transfers unless the numbers of the shares transferred have been inserted. It is considered that section 46 imposes an unnecessary requirement on companies which have lawfully issued unnumbered shares. This Bill has, therefore, been introduced in order to remove this obstacle to the opening of domestic share registers by such foreign registered companies.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

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

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

THE ASSIGNMENT OF REVENUE (EXPORT DUTY ON IRON ORE) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intitled "an Act to provide for the assignment to States of export duty on iron ore and to restrict the levying of royalties and like payments in respect of iron ore", be read a second time.

When introducing the Constitution (Amendment) act, 1962, my Hon'ble Colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister, informed this House that it had been the practice of the Federation Government to assign to the States a proportion of the revenue derived from the export duty on iron ore equivalent to 10% *ad valorem* and that the Federal Government proposed to introduce as soon as practicable legislation authorising such assignment to be made. Clause 2 (1) of the Bill provides for such an assignment. I wish to emphasise that State Governments will receive the equivalent of 10% *ad valorem* on all exports of iron ore except in one or two cases where the ore is produced from mines which have received concessions in the past, with the agreement of the State Government concerned, whereby the rate of export duty payable by them will be less than 10% *ad valorem* after 30th September, 1962. In such cases the States will be assigned the total revenue collected as export duty.

At the present time the majority of iron ore mines pay both royalty which is State revenue, and export duty which is Federal revenue. The rates of royalty which have been imposed by individual State Governments have varied and, in order to maintain a measure of uniformity of taxation between one mine and another, export duty has been levied at varying rates by means of partial exemption orders issued under the Customs Ordinance in such a manner that royalty plus export duty is equivalent to 15% *ad valorem*. The need to adjust export duty in the light of the rate of royalty has involved in some instances a substantial sacrifice of Federal revenue. In view of the different treatment now meted out to

iron ore mines, it is considered necessary to provide for an interim period during which existing rates of royalty and export duty will continue to be levied. The interim period will expire on the relevant date, that is 30th September, 1962, and thereafter mines will pay 15% *ad valorem* export duty only, except in those cases where existing concessions relating to the rate of export duty are continued in force. Clause 2 (2) enables the Minister of Finance to continue the existing arrangements during the period from the coming into force of this Act until 30th September, 1962.

Clause 2 (3) provides that the proportion of the export duty which may be assigned to the States may be varied by order subject to approval by resolution of this House. It is possible that in the future the rate of export duty on iron ore may be increased although I hasten to add that there is no immediate intention of imposing such an increase, but should such an increase be imposed the Federal Government has given an assurance that it will assign part of such increase to the State Governments concerned subject to the agreement of this House.

It is essential to the orderly development of the iron ore mining industry in this country that mines should be subject to uniform rates of taxation and this is only practicable, without undue sacrifice of Federal revenue, if there is only one taxing authority. In the past, it has been impossible to maintain uniformity of taxation owing to the different rates of royalty imposed by the individual State Governments. Clause 3 of the Bill, therefore, provides for all royalty provisions in existing iron ore mining leases to lapse from the relevant date and prohibits royalty provisions in future leases, unless such provisions are approved by the Minister. Approval for the imposition of royalty will only be given in exceptional circumstances, for instance, if the iron ore is used by a domestic iron or steel industry, rather than exported.

I appreciate that this prohibition on the imposition of royalty without the Federal Government's consent con-

stitutes a restriction on the revenue which may be derived by State Governments from land. It is in recognition of this fact that the Federal Government has agreed to assign no less than two-thirds of the current revenue derived from the export duty on iron ore to the States, and I am sure that Hon'ble Members will agree that this represents a very fair settlement between the interests of the States and the Federal Government on this matter.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

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

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

THE PENSIONS (PUBLIC AUTHORITIES) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to regulate and ensure uniformity in the granting of pensions, gratuities and other allowances to officers in the public service of the Federation who are transferred to the service of certain public authorities" be read a second time.

Hon'ble Members will recall that the draft Bill was originally tabled in this House for its first Reading in February, 1960. Before, however, the Bill could be read a second time, consideration of the Federal Capital Act was initiated and the enactment of the Bill was held over. The Federal Capital Act has since become law but the Pensions (Public Authorities) Bill has lapsed.

This Bill is designed to protect the rights relating to pensions, gratuities and other allowances of officers in the

service of the Government who are transferred to the service of any public authority referred to in the Schedule to the Bill.

At present there are a number of Government officers seconded to public authorities such as the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur. Secondment for long periods is satisfactory neither to Government, the public authority nor the officer, and it is intended to permit officers whose services are required by the authorities on a long term basis to transfer outright to the service of the authority with whom they are working. As Government servants, however, these officers have had an expectation of receiving on their retirement a pension, allowance or gratuity in accordance with pensions legislation and it would not be right to deprive them of these expectations. The public authorities themselves do not normally provide pensions for their employees and so it is necessary to make special arrangements if the pension rights of ex-Government officers are to be preserved, and the purpose of this Bill is to achieve that goal.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill provide that an officer who transfers to the service of a public authority will retain the same rights to a pension, allowance or gratuity as he had as a Government servant. Clause 6 of the Bill prescribes the amount of contribution to be made by the Government—in brief Government's contribution will be limited to the amount which it would have paid if the officer had retired at the date of his transfer. As far as the officer is concerned, however, he will obtain the same retiring benefits as he would have done had he remained with the Government, except that his retiring benefits will be based on the salary he receives from the public authority, which may be more than the one he would have been drawing at the time of his retirement if he had remained with the Government.

Hon'ble Members may have noticed that at present the only public authority included in the Schedule is the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur. Clause 12 of the Bill provides

for the addition of other authorities to the Schedule but, as explained in the "Objects and Reasons", it will only be possible to include other authorities (e.g. Town Councils) where it is reasonably certain that they will be in a position to meet the financial commitment of paying a pension at some future date to those officers who transfer to their service. No public authority will be added to the Schedule without the consent of the Ministry or State Government concerned.

Finally, I should perhaps add that no officer will be compelled to transfer to the service of a public authority if he does not want to do so. If an officer is unwilling to accept a transfer he will normally be reabsorbed into Government service.

The draft Bill has been circularised to all State Governments and Ministries and no objection has been raised by any of those Governments or Ministries.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, the amendment as it stands should have come a long time ago. There are some Government officers seconded to the Local Authorities whose positions have now been definite as to whether they are eligible to pensions under which conditions they were employed earlier. So I feel that this Bill would provide an opportunity for them to obtain pension or gratuity under which they were recruited during the early part of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, here it does not say clearly whether it would be applicable to all the Local Authorities, or particularly to a few Local Authorities; and it also gives certain powers to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to decide on this from time to time. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be better if all seconded officers to Local Authorities, whether it be Town Councils or Town Boards, should come within this Act.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister has just mentioned that this Bill has been circulated to State Govern-

ments and that no objections have been raised. I would only like to say this: that this Bill will affect, if any order is made under clause 12, Local Authorities, Town Councils, Municipalities, and perhaps, the City Council. It is indeed a matter of regret that at least as far as Ipoh is concerned, this Bill was never referred to the Ipoh Town Council, and therefore the views of the Ipoh Town Council are not before the Honourable Minister's table. That is a small matter, perhaps, but there is only one point of clarification which I would seek, and that is on the Explanatory Note, the last paragraph of which says:

"However, any public authority so included in the schedule by virtue of any order under clause 12 reserves the right to accept, reject or request the removal of any Government officer transferred to the service of the public authority."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two points here: (1) What about the existing officers who have been seconded to the Local Authorities years back? If an order is made under clause 12, will the Local Authority have the right, as set out in the Explanatory Note, in respect of those officers; (2) There are certain provisions in the Municipal Ordinance, for example, where the State Government has power to nominate certain officers to a Local Authority. Now, if a State Government nominates an officer to be seconded for service to that Local Authority, can that Local Authority then, under this Act—when it becomes an Act—say: "We reject this officer, send us another officer"? They appear to be conflicting and some clarification would be useful.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to see that this Bill is generally welcomed by this House. As far as I can gather, the Honourable Members who have spoken think that this Bill does not go far enough, and I suggest that if they feel that any local authority, which should have been included, has not been included, they might take it up with the State Government concerned.

With regard to the point raised by the Honourable Member for Ipoh, I am no lawyer, but I do not think that this particular section, Clause 12, really

gives the power referred to in the last paragraph of the Explanatory Statement. I think that it is really an *obiter dicta*. I think it will be largely a matter of arrangement between the local authority and the State Government concerned.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 10 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 11—

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I refer to Clause 11? I would like to seek clarification on this Clause which reads:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall authorise or be deemed to authorise the transfer of any officer in the public service of the Government to the service of any public authority without the consent of such officer, and of the public authority concerned."

If a State Government wants to second an officer, say, to the Municipality of Ipoh and the Municipality is under the Schedule of this Bill, will the Municipality have the right under Clause 11 to say, "We do not want this officer, we want another officer."?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Without legal advice, my preliminary reaction is "Yes". I think this sort of exercise obviously must have the concurrence of all parties—at least, I hope so.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Thank you.

Clause 11 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

MOTIONS

FIRST REPORT OF THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE (FOURTH SESSION)

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

"That the First Report of the Standing Orders Committee (Fourth Session) which has been presented to the House as Paper No. D.R. 3 of 1962, be adopted with effect from the date of coming into force of section 16 of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1962."

Hon'ble Members will see that the Report, which I am suggesting the House would do well to adopt, is a substantial document. They will also see that, as it should be, the Report is unanimous. The task of keeping an eye on our procedure, and suggesting improvements to make it run even more smoothly, is not perhaps an exciting one, but it is not the less useful for that, and I feel sure the House will be grateful to you, Sir, and to my other colleagues on the Standing Orders Committee, for the work they have done. I hope it will not be out of order for me to mention in particular the labours of the Parliamentary Draftsman and the Clerk to the House. The Parliamentary Draftsman has, in his usual way, produced a very clear, precise and thorough draft, and it indicates that he must have applied himself to this work conscientiously and painstakingly. In regard to the Clerk to the House, Hon'ble Members may know that there is a close association—a sort of benevolent secret society—of the Clerks of the various Commonwealth Parliaments. Quietly and discreetly, whenever two or more of them are gathered together they discuss matters of common interest, and much of what I am proposing today is the result of this valuable collaboration. In such circumstances, I do not feel I now stand here as an advocate for the amendments we suggest. What I propose to do is simply to explain the effect of the changes the Committee have recommended, and to state as briefly as I can the reasons which led us to put them forward. If Hon'ble Members, in the course of this debate, raise any further points I will do my best to answer them when I reply.

The first set of amendments I will mention relates to our times of sitting. The main amendment is to Standing Order 12; there are consequential amendments in the Standing Orders numbered 16, 17, 18, 56 and 66. They can easily be picked out, for they all substitute one time of day for another. There is also a consequential amendment of the definition of "sitting" in Standing Order 98. These amendments have two purposes. The first is to give permanent effect to the arrangements which have been brought into force by resolution for recent meetings, and which seem to be working well. What the Committee suggest is that we should continue to meet at 10 except on Fridays, and go on till 1 o'clock—no doubt with that welcome break in the middle of the morning which you secure for us, Sir, by the paternal use of your powers under paragraph (4) of Standing Order 12. I can assure the House there is nothing in the amendments to take these powers away. On Fridays we should, as now, meet at 9.30, and break off at 12. Then in the afternoon we should meet again at 4.30 and continue till 6.30 or till 7 if there is to be an adjournment debate. If we sit later, it will be because a motion has been carried to exempt the business from the Standing Order. This power to extend the sitting already exists in Standing Order 12, and will not be affected by the present proposals.

So far, then, no change from recent practice, but the Committee, with the full approval of the Government, have suggested one important change. The effect of these amendments would be that unless the House specially resolves otherwise we shall not after the present meeting sit on Saturdays. In fact, we are not sitting on Saturday even during the present meeting. I do not wish to enter into a general discussion of the five-day week, and you, Sir, would not allow me to do so even if I wanted to, but in fact our attendance here is only one part of our work, whether as Ministers or as Constituency members. The Committee felt, and the Government feel, that taking our work as a whole we shall do it better if, even when Parliament is sitting, we can count on

one clear day in the week at our desks or among our constituents.

Now I turn to the amendments to Standing Orders 26 and 89, and the consequential amendment to delete paragraph 9 of Standing Order 66 and the reference to that paragraph in Standing Order 67 (4). The House will remember that earlier this year we amended Article 67 of the Constitution. That is the Article which gives effect to the important principle, to be found in most Constitutions, that the initiative in spending money and raising the taxes to provide for what we spend must rest with the government of the day. The original Article 67 only dealt with direct charges, and Parliament agreed last February that this did not go far enough. A Bill or amendment the direct object of which is not financial may nevertheless involve very substantial expenditure. It is for this reason that Article 67 now provides that only the Government can initiate legislative proposals which involve a charge, whether it is direct or indirect. There is one exception from the rule—if the charge is incidental only, and not substantial, the Article does not apply. Reasonably enough, the question as to whether a proposal falls within the exception is left to be decided by the Minister of Finance. So much for what we did at the beginning of the year. So far as Standing Order 89 is concerned all we need is to bring it up to date. The Standing Order sets out the effect of Article 67; when that Article is amended, the same amendment must be made in the Standing Order, but the Standing Orders Committee came to the conclusion, which seems to me inescapable, that the same sort of amendment ought to be made to our rules about motions. If a motion is carried by this House, then even though it has no legal effect itself the Government is bound to give it serious consideration. Hence the amendment to Standing Order 26.

The House will see that there are two questions put by the new paragraph (3). First, does a motion directly or indirectly involve a charge? This is a question for Mr. Speaker to decide. If, but only if it does, there is then the question whether the charge is of any

moment, or whether it is only incidental and insubstantial. As under Article 67, this second question is left to the Minister who would have to find the money. You will correct me if I am wrong, Sir, but I imagine that the way the new rule will work will be as follows. When an Hon'ble Member gives notice of his motion, he will be informed if in your view it falls within the new paragraph (3). If it does, he will then communicate with the Minister on the question whether it falls within the exception for incidental charges. If the Hon'ble Member then finds himself in a position to inform the Clerk that it does, his notice of motion will appear on the Order Paper. I would add one thing, and it is important. The new paragraph of Standing Order 26 will not operate to prevent important questions of principle being discussed. Whether a motion is caught by the paragraph depends on how it is framed, and I feel sure that it will not be beyond the wit of Hon'ble Members to devise motions which will enable them to discuss what they want to discuss without a breach of the Standing Orders.

Now I come to a number of amendments clarifying our procedure in dealing with Estimates of different kinds. I think the House will find that though they are of some bulk there is nothing revolutionary about them. First, I should mention the amendment to paragraph (1) of Standing Order 66. As we saw at the beginning of this year, it is not always possible to start the Budget Meeting before the financial year begins. The existing Standing Order 66 (1) therefore needs amending to enable the Supply Bill to be introduced in the year to which it relates. The amendment to Standing Order 67, paragraph (3), applies to Supplementary Supply Bills the principle, already applicable to the main Supply Bill, of limiting the time for the debate on the second reading. The new Standing Orders 67A, 67B and 67C codify our procedure for dealing with Development Estimates and Supplementary Development Estimates. Up till now there has been no provision for these in the Standing Orders, and we have conducted our proceedings in regard to them in accordance with

your directions, Mr. Speaker. The new Standing Orders are modelled on the existing Orders dealing with the Supply Bill and Supplementary Supply Bills. For the main Development Estimates we propose two days' general debate corresponding with the Second Reading debate on a Supply Bill, and four days for the Committee Stage, during which the different heads of the Estimates will be debated in turn. For Supplementary Development Estimates we suggest one day for the general debate and two days in Committee.

Next come two other amendments of our financial procedure, designed to prevent duplication. Paragraph (2) of Standing Order 68 enables Hon'ble Members to ask for explanations when a statement is presented detailing advances made from the Contingencies Fund. These advances will ultimately have to be made good by a Supplementary Supply Bill, and it is at that stage, when the advances can be debated, that explanations will be most useful. Of course it would still be open to any Hon'ble Member, if he thought it necessary to obtain information on an item appearing in the statement, before the introduction of the Supplementary Supply Bill, to put down a question on the subject under Standing Order 21. As for the new Standing Order 68A, the House has already had experience of Consolidated Fund (Expenditure on Account) Bills, and it may be necessary to repeat this procedure in the future. Here again, there must in the end be a Supply Bill to appropriate the money voted on account, and it seems better to have only one comprehensive debate when the House can see the financial picture for the whole year, taking Expenditure on Account Bills more or less formally.

I should have been failing in my duty to the House if I had not gone into some detail on the amendments about which I have already spoken, but I am aware, Sir, that I have drawn heavily on your patience and that of Hon'ble Members, and I propose to deal with the remainder of the proposed amendments very briefly. As I have already said, there will be opportunity during the debate for putting queries on points

which I have not dealt with. Some of the amendments simply correct printing or drafting errors; in this category fall the amendments to Standing Orders 1, 11 (2) and 57 (10), which merely duplicate Standing Order 34.

The first amendment to Standing Order 7 brings the Order into line with Article 57 of the Constitution; until there is a Speaker the House can transact no business except to elect one. The second amendment to this Order is merely clarification, as are the amendments to Standing Orders 25 and 48. Standing Order 9 (4) enables errors in our Votes and Proceedings to be corrected; the amendment entrusts this duty to Mr Speaker, getting rid of the present cumbersome and inappropriate procedure of a debatable motion. We propose to alter paragraph (2) of Standing Order 12, so as to enable the motion adjourning the House at the end of a meeting to be moved at any time during the sitting—it is sometimes difficult to be certain at the beginning of the day whether we shall get through our business. In Standing Order 19, we suggest getting rid of the provisions for automatic reference of petitions to a Select Committee; this will not, of course, prevent a motion to refer in suitable cases. The two amendments to paragraph (1) of Standing Order 26 add to the classes of motions which may be moved without notice. One of the new classes is the motion at the end of a meeting adjourning the House till a future day; as I have already said, it is not always possible to predict how quickly we shall get through our business. The other kind of motion is one of which we had an example last Budget, to extend the time within which the House must approve a Customs Order if it is to continue in force. The need for Budget secrecy may prevent notice of the motion being given.

In Standing Order 29 (2), we suggest a simplification of the procedure for withdrawing notice of a motion, in Standing Order 51 a change is proposed which will enable us to combine the Explanatory and Financial Statements which accompany Bills involving public expenditure. The amendment to Standing Order 57 (1) only recognises out

convenient existing practice in Committee of putting clauses *en bloc* where no debate is wanted. The amendment to paragraph (2) of Standing Order 57 will also help our proceedings in Committee, by requiring notice of amendments whenever possible. In the same Standing Order, we suggest an alteration of paragraph (12) to facilitate the amendment of the Long Title of a Bill, if that proves necessary.

Passing from Committee to Re-Committal, we have put forward an amendment to Standing Order 59, which I will say frankly is designed to prevent obstruction. Under the present Orders, no limit is fixed to the debate on a motion for re-committal. The scope of such a debate, on a pure matter of procedure, is necessarily very narrow, and I think that the House will readily agree that one speech each way is an adequate ration.

There is a curious defect in Standing Order 62, as it stands. While a Bill can be withdrawn at any stage, there is no provision for putting off the next stage to a later day. It is possible to get round this by entering on the next stage for a minute, and then adjourning the debate, but it seems better to have a straight-forward power to postpone.

The new Standing Order 63A makes express provision for the lapsing of Bills which do not pass by the end of a Session, instead of leaving the matter to your discretion, Sir. I should explain that the lapse of a Bill at the end of one Session will not prevent its being re-introduced in a later Session. As Hon'ble Members will see, the Standing Order only applies to future Bills.

There is what seemed to the Standing Orders Committee a useful little amendment to be made to Standing Order 72. Bills may come down from the Senate towards the end of a meeting, and we suggest that the House should be able to proceed with them without delay.

Hon'ble Members will also notice an amendment to the procedure of Select Committees. Under paragraph (9) of Standing Order 83, in its present form, any member of a Select Committee can have a witness summoned to give

evidence before the Committee. We felt that this was wrong in principle. A Committee should in general act as a whole, through its Chairman, and so we propose that a witness should not be summoned unless the Chairman, acting on behalf of the Committee, orders his attendance. While this seemed to us the right general rule, we felt an exception should be made where a Select Committee is considering a Bill. It would be wrong to deprive either the promoters or a petitioner against the Bill of the existing unfettered right to call evidence.

The last amendment in the Report is no more than drafting. It extends the definition of "meeting" to cover the meeting which is ended by adjournment to a named future date, as well as one ended by adjournment *sine die*.

Finally, I ought to explain to the House the date we have chosen for bringing the amendments into operation. Some of them, as I have said, are consequential on the amendment of Article 16 of the Constitution made by section 16 of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1962. They should therefore come into force at the same time as that section. For simplicity, we suggest that all the amendments we have put forward should come into force at the same time. According to precedent, and for obvious reasons, the date should be one between two meetings of the House, and I am authorised to inform the House that it is proposed to submit for His Majesty's approval a draft order bringing section 16 into operation on July 15.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak):
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the First Report of the Standing Orders Committee (Fourth Session) which has been presented to the House as Paper No. DR. 3 of 1962, be adopted with effect from the date of coming into force of Section 16 of the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1960.

ELIMINATION OF COMMUNALISM FROM MALAYAN POLITICS

Order read for resumption of debate on Question,

Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the promotion of national unity that communalism should be eliminated from Malayan political life, this House is of the opinion that any organisation which by its constitution or otherwise excludes from its membership persons on grounds of race or religion should not be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the "bona fide" religious, cultural and social needs of the community, and that legislation necessary to secure this objective be introduced by Government (25th June, 1962).

Question again proposed.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact last evening I had almost completed my reply, but unfortunately I did not look at the time and you, Mr. Speaker, adjourned the House. But, however, I would take about two or three minutes more, and that is to say this: that those sitting opposite, who have opposed this motion by their very speeches in this House, have indicated very clearly that they want communal politics to carry on in this country for a long time more. Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is understandable. But I am indeed surprised that the Honourable Minister of the Interior conflicts, in his argument, so violently with the Honourable the Prime Minister, because yesterday the Honourable Minister of the Interior said that communalism in this country was very rapidly disappearing and now one has only to look at the statements made from time to time by the Honourable the Prime Minister cautioning people that communalism was still very rife and that it was a danger still very very much in existence in this country. Therefore, there is immediately a conflict between that and the illogical argument put forward by the Honourable Minister of the Interior.

Now, Sir, it is understandable that those sitting opposite should want communal politics, because if we look at the origin of their party, it clearly is that there was an unholy wedlock between UMNO and MCA—and out of that unholy wedlock was born the MIC, who apparently had to be with the parents—and being of that nature, I am sure the people of this country will not appreciate it but will

understand why they want communal politics to exist in this country.

Question put, and negatived.

USE OF FEDERATION OF MALAYA AS A BASE BY SEATO

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that,

This House hereby resolves that the Federation Government should cease forthwith permitting SEATO powers using the Federation of Malaya as a base for drawing troops.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while describing the activities of SEATO and talking about SEATO itself, one need not speak at length, because in Asia the name of SEATO stinks. Across the Causeway of not even a quarter of a mile from Johore Bahru is a strong military base set up by the Western powers. This is Britain's largest base in the Far East. The base at Singapore is always a danger to the position of the Federation of Malaya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the SEATO powers have made several attempts to make use of the Federation for their activities around Malaya. During the past few months we have read numerous statements appearing in the press of international conflicts in Cambodia, Laos and also Thailand.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have reliable information that troops have been moved through Malaya, and Malaya has been used as a base by the SEATO powers to send troops to Laos. Sir, I am sure, in this House, the Members on the Government Bench will not accept this and may categorically deny it but, however, the truth remains all the same. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other neighbouring countries in Asia, which are not members of SEATO, have contributed to the ideals of the Bandoeng Conference. These countries convened the Bandoeng Conference in 1954 because of the very fact that SEATO is dangerous and it might lead the Asian nations into a cold war.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in respect of this country, the present generation and the generation to come are not prepared to

send their children to war. Some time back we discovered that Malaya had despatched arms to Vietnam, and these arms were in fact despatched during the night through Port Swettenham. When a question was raised in this House, the Prime Minister himself admitted that there had been despatch of arms to Vietnam. This indicates clearly that directly or indirectly Malaya has contributed partly to the SEATO powers.

Again now, Sir, we have found that our Honourable Prime Minister has supported the rightist Government of Laos. Sir, we should not interfere with the internal affairs to other Governments. This is contrary to the principle of the Bandoeng Conference itself. Further, now, we find that what is called an economic organisation has come into shape in the form of ASA. Once upon a time it took the name of SEAFET; and later when this country and some other Asian countries found that SEAFET was similar to SEATO, and that the name might distract the member countries, the name was changed to ASA. I am sure and I am confident that ASA is nothing but a tool of SEATO powers. You may say that it is an economic organisation for the stability of this country, or you may say that by ASA we could advance economically, but I do not believe it. It is now glaringly that ASA is a tool of the SEATO powers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country has always wanted to be independent from the beginning without getting itself entangled in a cold war. The activities within the last few weeks and the statements appearing in the papers, and the action taken by the Honourable the Prime Minister in despatching arms to Vietnam, clearly show beyond doubt that Malaya is trying to involve itself in a cold war. The Western powers have now clearly understood that SEATO is no more popular in Asia, as a result of which they have encouraged and contributed to the setting up of this ASA. They are prepared to finance ASA to a very large extent so long as it can serve the powers of the Western bloc. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that from now onwards Malaya should

refrain from allowing or permitting the use of Malaya as a base by the Western powers. Whether there is war in Laos or Cambodia, the Government should not allow Malaya to be used even for the passing of troops through this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let this country contribute itself to the principle of the Bandoeng Conference, and let it remain identified as a true contributor of the Afro-Asian nations. Sir, I am moving this motion in this House so that at least in future there will not be any attempt by the Malayan Government to allow the foreign Western powers to use Malaya as a base, or even allow them to pass through this country for the purposes of war in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, or other neighbouring countries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in ASA itself today we find that most independent countries, countries which are solely identified with the Afro-Asian bloc, have not become members—like Burma and Indonesia which largely produce rubber and rice—have refused participation in ASA. They feel and they are convinced that it is nothing but a tool of the SEATO powers and that their participation would only disrupt their nations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not like to elaborate further, but I feel that if the Government is true, and that if it is not allowing itself to be used by the SEATO powers, then there should be no opposition to this motion.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion, and I hope that the Government will not interpret that part of the motion where it says "using the Federation of Malaya as a base for drawing troops", particularly the word "base", too strictly in the legal term.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise with considerable reluctance to speak on this motion, as I feel that this motion is not at all necessary.

The Honourable mover has made many inaccurate, many untrue statements. He has said that foreign powers have sent troops to Laos. As far as I

know, Laos has now got an independent Government, and there are no troops in Laos.

Enche' V. David: I did not say that!

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: He has also said that the Honourable Prime Minister supports the rightist Government of Laos. No such statement has ever been made, and he has also talked about the base of Singapore being a danger to the Federation. Singapore is not in the Federation at the moment, Sir, and it is quite irrelevant to the motion before the House.

Now, Sir, I would advise the Honourable Member that, before he puts such a motion before the House, he should read the Defence Treaty, the Defence Agreement, with the United Kingdom. The Defence Agreement with the United Kingdom is clear and in that Agreement there is no mention at all of SEATO. There are no SEATO powers in the Federation, and the Federation Government has never permitted SEATO powers to use the Federation as a base or for whatever purposes.

Sir, under the Defence Agreement, it is clearly stated that the United Kingdom Government is allowed to maintain troops, to maintain Commonwealth Forces, in the Federation for purposes stated in the Agreement, and that these troops are only to be used for purposes mentioned therein. So, I must categorically state here, Sir, that the Commonwealth Forces so long as they are stationed in the Federation are not SEATO troops, and they are not SEATO forces—and the bases here are not to be used for SEATO purposes.

Now, Sir, under the Treaty, the size and character of Commonwealth Forces here are, of course, matters to be agreed upon between the two Governments from time to time as stated under the terms of the Treaty. The character of the forces also will be varied from time to time, subject to consultation with the Federation Government. The original size and character of the forces is agreed in an exchange of letters which led up to the signing of the Agreement and any subsequent variation in strength of

these forces is to be made in consultation between the United Kingdom Government and the Federation Government. So long as the Commonwealth Forces are in the Federation territory they are our concern. But once they leave our territory they are not our concern. We are only concerned with the Forces while they are stationed here. I have stated that clearly, and it is clear from the Defence Agreement with the United Kingdom, that this Agreement does not permit the use of the bases in the Federation for any purpose other than stated in the Agreement, that is, for external defence of Malaya and for the preservation of peace in the territories in this region—in the Far East. They do not provide for the stationing of troops which SEATO powers can draw upon, or, in other words, do not provide for the stationing of troops for the purposes of SEATO. Therefore, this motion, in my view, is quite unnecessary and is outside the terms of the Defence Agreement we have with the United Kingdom (*Applause*).

Enche' V. David: It is astonishing for the Deputy Prime Minister to state that the base in Singapore is not our business. According to the Prime Minister, after merger between Singapore and the Federation it will be the main concern of the Federation Government (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister was trying to make out a case by making reference to the Defence Treaty. As far as the Defence Treaty is concerned, it states that when and where it becomes necessary, or when there are communist threats in the neighbouring countries which would endanger Malaya, then the troops in this part of the world will be allowed to use Malaya for SEATO purposes. The trouble in Thailand or in Laos, if the British Government considers it as a threat to Malaya, or the Malayan Government for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the British Government that it is a threat to this country, then definitely Malaya could be allowed to be used as a base according to the Treaty. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Treaty itself is so vague; it has not been clearly defined. I was told that it was purposely so done by the Prime Minister,

so that it could be misinterpreted when and where it is necessary to do so. The Deputy Prime Minister also said that when the Commonwealth troops stationed in this country leave, is not our business. They are stationed here for a particular purpose, and the purpose is that whenever the Western powers are threatened in Asia the Western powers would definitely draw these troops from this country. It is only for that purpose that these troops are stationed in this country. Today in Asia, Britain or the American Government do not have the opportunity of stationing troops in countries which contribute to the ideals of the Bandoeng Conference and today for strategic purposes they have only Singapore and the Federation Governments which toe their line. They have found that the Federation of Malaya is a "small United States" and that when and where it is necessary for them to draw troops they can always make use of this country as a base.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my motion itself is a warning: in time to come let not this country knowingly or unknowingly be drawn into a cold war. We have seen the ASA formed. Well, the objectives of ASA may be different, but the ultimate object of it or the ultimate target of it is to replace the SEATO powers because SEATO itself has become so unpopular that the name itself stinks in Asia. To replace this organisation ASA is today actively sponsored and energetically pushed through by the Western Governments in collaboration with the Federation of Malaya. However, I leave this to the House to decide. Thank you.

Question put, and negatived.

"LIVING WAGE" LEGISLATION

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that—

This House resolves that a living wage be introduced by law to prevent cheap labour.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we consider the question of a living wage, in the first and foremost we will have to define, what is a living wage. According to the ILO Convention, a living wage is one which permits a family to live in frugal

comfort. In this country the fact regarding living wage has been overlooked for the very reason that neither the Government nor the industry in this country possess, data on the cost of living; and neither the Government nor private industry has taken the trouble to ascertain what is a living wage. As a result of this, certain industries have been exploiting and are exploiting the workers by paying oppressive wages and providing no healthy conditions for the workers. Now, it is time for an independent country to determine what is a living wage so that no industry from the private sector or the Government would pay below the specified rate. The Government may argue as to how could the Government fix a living wage on a unified scale throughout the various industries. Here another argument could be put that the Government could specify living wages for the different industries—for the rubber industry, the tin industry or other similar industries; according to the income of the industry concerned, a rate could be fixed as a living wage. In England and in the United States we find that there are different methods. Especially in the United States there is a minimum wage by law, and no industry, either small or big, could pay less than this specified rate of wages. In England, a living wage has been fixed. They are called as wages specified under the law for particular industries. These are determined under the Wages Council Ordinance of England. For instance, in the manufacturing industries, such as drink manufacturing industry, has certain rates of wages provided by the Government under the law and they have been agreed to by all the parties concerned, and no firms manufacturing drinks should pay less than the specified rate of wages stipulated in the law.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of not providing a living wage in the industries, especially in the private sector, no dignity or respect is being given to the word "labour" itself. When you call for a living wage, it needs considerable research, that is, the Government in the first instance will have to appoint a Committee to make extensive research to ascertain the cost of living in this

country and then to fix up a rate which would be a minimum wage and would also be a living wage for a family to live in this country. A living wage should be a wage which would enable a family to live as decent human beings in our modern society. This is the very reason why the ILO Convention accepted the principle of a living wage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as this motion is concerned, it is not controversial in any way and if the Government is sincere in seeing that the workers are not exploited in this country, there should be no objection to this motion. I know of a particular industry in Kelantan producing matches. They pay \$1.50 per day in the East Coast. To my belief, Sir, it is an oppressive wage, a wage which is below the standard rate paid in other industries. In this particular instance, the Government is unable to act because we do not have any legislation on a living wage in this country. Therefore, in my humble opinion I feel that it is desirable to have a proper legislation for providing a living wage in this country.

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Sir, I beg to second the motion and I reserve my right to speak later.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not quite sure what the Honourable Member for Bungsar means by "living wage". He himself seems to be doubtful of what he is talking about. Perhaps he means a minimum wage. A living wage, as I understand it, is a wage of a variable nature to meet the standard of living of the workers. If this is so, it is clearly an impossibility, as the needs of each group of workers is different from another's, just as the needs of an individual worker are different from another's.

A minimum wage, on the other hand, is the fixing of a wage by legislation as has been done in some countries. It is learnt, however, that where minimum wages have been fixed, these wages have very soon become the maximum wage and therefore detrimental to the interest of the workers.

This House is aware that in the Federation of Malaya, terms of employ-

ment, including wages and other amenities, are settled through voluntary negotiation between the parties themselves. This voluntary system gives room for the trade union movement to flourish and also allows the parties concerned to come to a mutually acceptable solution by themselves. If wages, whether minimum, living or otherwise, are fixed by law, it takes away from the workers the greatest incentive for the formation and growth of the trade union. The voluntary system has so far worked well, as indicated by the numerous Agreements reached in the planting, tin and commercial fields. This system has the full support of both the workers' and employers' representatives on the National Joint Labour Advisory Council.

However, where workers are not effectively organised to negotiate on their own with their employers, and as such are unprotected, we have the Wages Councils Ordinance. My Honourable friend mentioned about the workers in the match factory in Kelantan just now. This is a case where the Wages Councils Ordinance could be resorted to. Under this Ordinance, a Wages Council can be established to fix wages and other amenities by statute, in industries or occupations where the organisation of employers and workers is not sufficiently developed for voluntary joint negotiating machinery to function. This Ordinance has already been involved on two occasions, one in the case of shop assistants and the other for workers in the Port of Penang. I can assure the Honourable Member for Bungsar that, if need be, we will use it again.

The Honourable Member would be glad to hear that my Ministry is at present considering the question of introducing a Collective Agreements Extension Act by which the terms of agreements reached in a particular sector of an industry can, under certain circumstances, be extended by law to apply to other sectors within that industry, which are not covered by the Collective Agreements voluntarily reached. This would not only ensure that uniform rates and conditions of service obtain for the whole industry, but also enable sections of the industry

or occupation, which are less organised to negotiate satisfactorily on their own, to draw upon the strength of the most effective parties in the field. The legislation to this effect has already been agreed to in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council. It will be introduced in the House when the preparation of the Bill is complete.

What I have said, Sir, goes to show that we already have in this country the machinery whereby workers in any industry or occupation can be assured of a reasonable wage. There is no need therefore for further legislation to be introduced as asked for by the Honourable Member for Bungsar.

Mr. Speaker (to Enche' V. David): Do you wish to exercise your right of reply?

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really unfortunate that the Minister of Labour and myself have been left alone to discuss this subject of a living wage. *(Laughter)*.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Labour just now said that he did not understand about the meaning of a living wage. What I was trying to say was that a living wage is a wage ascertained by the Government or by private companies to be the amount of income which a family can have a moderate living in society.

Sir, in this country I quite appreciate that the voluntary system of negotiation does exist, but at the same time there are workers who are not protected, like the shop assistants. The Wages Council for shop assistants has been going on for so many years and it has not materialised at all. Because of certain defects, either by the representatives of the employers or by the representatives of the Government, it has not come into force. There are other industries too—small industries—in this country which cannot be effectually organised, because there are certain defects in the Trade Union Ordinance itself which need to be amended. Again, there are certain groups of workers which cannot be organised owing to their size and the nature of their employment, especially the shop assistants. We all know it is extremely difficult to organise them for

the very reason that most of them are brought into this country from other parts of the world by respectable people, certain of whom are Senators *(Laughter)*. They are the people who do not observe any law, who do not observe any working conditions, and they just treat them as slaves. It is very difficult to penalise these people, because of their position and their influence they can manipulate in such a way that they can do what they want. So it is extremely difficult to organise the shop assistants and to bring them into effective organisation.

In certain countries, as the Minister said, the living wage has been interpreted as the maximum wage. But in the United States, as far as we know, no industry pays a minimum wage rate provided by law. All industries in the United States are paying more than what is specified in the living wage law, and the same thing could happen here. If there is a wage rate specified by the Government that for a particular industry the wages paid shall not be less than a certain rate, then the industry itself has either to function or to close down and combine with other industries; and it will not go to the extent of exploiting the workers. Like the match factory in Kelantan which I mentioned just now, I tried to talk to the owner, who is an influential man in Kelantan, and I do not think even the officials of the Labour Department can detect him because he is so powerful and so clever that he can hoodwink every one. So for this particular reason, Sir, I ask the Ministry to consider setting up a living wage by first ascertaining what is necessary for a family to live in this country.

Question put, and negatived.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DOCK LABOUR BOARD, PENANG

(Withdrawal of Motion)

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, the Honourable Enche' V. David has informed the Clerk that he wishes to withdraw Motion No. 10 on the Order Paper for today. That notice of motion is accordingly to be considered as withdrawn pursuant to Standing Order 29; and a note to that effect will be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

KILANG BAJA UREA DAN KERTAS

(Menarek Balek Usul)

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan pandangan yang luas dan progressive dan dengan tujuan supaya memberi peluang bagi sementara ini dahulu kepada sharikat² bekejasama kilang baja urea yang terma'alum bergerak dengan lebeh hebat dan mengembangkan semangat kerjasama yang lebeh besar di-kalangan ra'ayat, sa-kali pun tidak mendapat bantuan dari Kerajaan dan oleh kerana satu chadangan lain berkaitan dengan masalah urea ini akan di-kemukakan dalam sidang ini pada masa yang lain, maka chadangan saya ini saya tarek balek.

DAILY-RATED SYSTEM OF WAGES (ABOLITION)

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to move,

This House hereby resolves that the daily-rated system of wages be abolished and the monthly system of wages be introduced for all workers who are on daily pay.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been considerable discussion and opinions expressed in the past regarding the abolition of the daily-rated system of wages. In the early days, the daily-rated system of wages existed in this country to create class differences—that is, one group of workers supposed to be monthly rated workers, who were known as white-collar workers, and another group, the daily-rated workers, who were manual workers and were treated as a different class—and as a result of this, today the class division between these two category of workers has become stronger and stronger.

Now, Sir, in view of new developments in this country—and also in the present day, we do not have immigrant labour—I feel that it is time we eradicate and eliminate this class division now existing in our society. As workers, whether they are white-collar workers or manual workers, they should be considered as workers; and until and unless we take way the system of daily-rated wages, I am confident that this class division will exist. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our

social order, I feel that this also demoralises and degrades the value of the workers by having daily-rated workers who are looked down upon by the other workers, who are supposed to be white-collar workers. This discrimination should be taken away from our midst. So, for that very purpose I feel that workers, regardless of where they work and what work they do, should be brought under the same category as monthly rated workers. As monthly rated workers they would also be entitled to have other benefits under the law.

Sir, today the division has become so great that the daily-rated workers have been looked down by the monthly rated workers as somewhat inferior, and the Government should take this into consideration and bring about a change, so that we do not have in our midst two classes of workers but only a single class of workers. Further, this also weakens the trade unions. In the organisational structure of unions we find monthly rated workers forming a different union and the daily-rated workers forming another type of union. We have a national union for daily-rated workers and another for the monthly rated workers. This reduces the strength of the bargaining power of workers, and you cannot eliminate that unless you have a single system of employment and a single system where all the workers are monthly rated workers. This will strengthen the trade union movement. Major unions of the country have expressed the view that in our social structure at the present moment, it is evil to have the daily-rated system of employment, and they have expressed the view that there should be a change brought about by the Government. So, in all sincerity, I move this motion with the hope that Government would consider this very seriously.

Enche' Liu Yoong Peng: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the motion that "This House resolves that the daily-rated system of wages be abolished and the monthly system of wages be introduced for all workers who are on daily pay." Sir, we all know that this system of daily pay is actually a remnant

of the past when workers were treated as slaves. They were just being used as tools for the benefit of employers. Now that we are living in modern society, we should consider all workers as fellow men, who should have the same rights and privileges as enjoyed by all of us.

Sir, these workers treated as daily-rated workers have no security. They can be summarily dismissed, sometimes with not very good reasons; and they cannot demand fair and suitable wages, because when they start to demand for higher wages the employers can easily find a pretext to dismiss them. This is a known fact to everybody in this country. So, I think the time has come when, for the welfare of the workers of our country, we should put all on the basis of monthly pay and provide them with protection and security that is demanded for the people in their class. Sir, I second the motion.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsuddin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that the Mover of the motion and myself alone debating on this matter of labour (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the system of employment in any job depends on the nature and characteristic of the job, and not because of any class differences mentioned by the Honourable Member. Where the hours of work or days of work can easily be measured in terms of output or volume and where the job is not continuous, the daily-rated system or piece rate system would be most appropriate. If the monthly rated system is applied to this type of work, it would mean an uneconomic use of men and resources. On the other hand, if we take the other kinds of work, such as, administration, executive and clerical work, these cannot be easily measured in terms of output for each worker. This type of work is necessarily irregular and difficult to define in terms of output. It would, therefore, be impossible in these categories to determine the payment of wages on the basis of hours of work. Here the monthly-rated system of wages would be more appropriate.

In certain industries certain jobs performed can only be considered on piece rates. For instance, in a rice mill it depends on the seasonal supply of padi.

Work will only be required of employees during this period and this may last for anything from a few days to a few weeks at the most. Clearly here it will not only be wasteful for the employer to engage his workers on monthly rate but it will not also benefit the workers as payment has to be decided on output.

In a nutshell, the basis of remuneration for any work depends on whether it is possible to gauge the output by volume, etc., and on whether work is continuously required of the workers. These then, Sir, are the considerations in determining whether the system of employment should be daily-rated or monthly-rated. They are essential factors in considering the Honourable Member's motion. To abolish the daily-rated system and to convert all these workers, as asked for by the Honourable mover of this motion, to monthly-rated system is clearly not practicable. It may perhaps be possible that some groups of daily-rated workers can be converted into monthly-rated, but certainly not all daily-rated workers.

I would point out that any decision on the part of the Government would, no doubt, also have repercussions in the private sector. The Government has also received resolutions on this subject from the Malayan Trade Union Congress, and I can assure this House that the Government is studying this question and its full implications carefully. It is not appropriate or possible for the Government at this stage to accept this motion to abolish the daily-rated system (*Applause*.)

Mr. Speaker: Do you wish to reply?

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, especially in the case of Government employees, the workers employed by the Railways and the workers employed by local governments, I don't find any difficulty in converting them into monthly-rated system. But the Government will have to set an example or lead, as until such time private employers are not going to do it. It cannot of course be done overnight, but the Government must at least make an attempt to introduce the monthly-rated system for the daily-rated workers they employ in large numbers. As far as

I know, there are about 65,000 daily-rated workers employed by the Government. As a first step if the Government could introduce the monthly-rated system for these workers, well then definitely through the trade unions and the various organisations we may be able to bring effective pressure on the private employers to introduce monthly-rates system for their workers too.

I can say that only in the case of seasonal employments like harvesting and in the cultivation of padi and other crops will there be any difficulty in introducing the monthly-rated system. But other than seasonal employment, in all other industries it is possible to have a monthly-rated system of wages. So I don't see any reason why the Government cannot concede to it. Maybe there are other factors of which I do not know. However, I believe that the Government will take this with a serious view in view of the resolutions by the trade unions which have expressed deep concern over the existence of the daily-rated system, which not only affect trade unions but they feel that it is also a social evil. Thank You.

Question put, and negatived.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

(Withdrawal of Motion)

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to withdraw the motion standing in my name in the Order Paper and bring it up again at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: Honourable Members, the Honourable Enche' V. David wishes to withdraw the motion in the Order Paper and the notice of motion in the Order Paper is accordingly considered as withdrawn pursuant to Standing Order 29; a note to that effect will be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECH

(Postponement)

Mr. Speaker: (To Enche' Tan Phock Kin) Have you agreed to postpone your adjournment speech to some other time?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Yes, I agree to do that. I have been informed by the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications that it is not possible for the proper person to reply to me and I have agreed to postpone it.

Mr. Speaker: To the next meeting?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Yes.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

(Motion)

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I beg to move—

That the motion adjourning the House at its rising this day to Thursday, 28th June, 1962, be rescinded, and that the House do stand adjourned *sine die*.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.20 p.m.