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OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)
Official Report

Vol. II

Second Session of the First Dewan Negara

No. 8

Monday, 19th September, 1960

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. President (DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.) (Johore).

„ the Minister of Justice (TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.) (Appointed).

„ TUAN HAJI ABBAS BIN HAJI MOHAMED (Trengganu).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID BIN MAHMUD, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAID, A.M.N. (Perak).

„ ENCHE' A. M. ABU BAKAR, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).

„ ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).

„ ENCHE' CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).

„ ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).

„ DATO' DR. CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., DATO' MAHA KURNIA (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu).

„ ENCHE' HASHIM BIN AWANG, J.P. (Penang).

„ ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Malacca).

„ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).

„ ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' MOHD. SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Malacca).

„ ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ TUAN HAJI NIK MOHD. ADEEB BIN HAJI NIK MOHAMED (Kelantan).

„ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).

„ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).

„ DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

The Honourable TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).

- „ ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBaidULLA (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).
- „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).
- „ ENCHE' YAP KHEN VAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).

ABSENT:

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah).

- „ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).

- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K., Assistant Minister (Klang).

PRAYERS

(Mr. President *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. PRESIDENT

DEATH OF D. Y. M. M. SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ALA- IDDIN SULEIMAN SHAH, YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, lebih kurang 5 bulan yang lalu Dewan ini telah bersidang dalam suasana yang sedih dan hiba kerana kemangkatan Al-Marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Pertama. Hari ini kali yang kedua-nya kita akan bersidang dengan keadaan demikian juga oleh sebab kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Al-Marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala-Iddin Suleiman Shah, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua. Ahli²

Yang Berhormat dengan perasaan sa-penoh²-nya dukachita saya mema'alumkan dengan rasmi-nya atas kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Al-Marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala-Iddin Suleiman Shah yang amat dikasehi itu. Baginda telah mangkat pada waktu 11.48 pagi, hari Khamis 10 haribulan Rabi'ul-awal, Hijrah 1380 bersamaan dengan 1 haribulan September, 1960, di-Istana Tetamu.

Bagi pehak Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan pehak diri saya sendiri, satu perkalongan bunga telah pun dipersembahkan sa-bagai menghormati roh Al-Marhum yang tersebut. Sa-belum Yang Berhormat Menteri Ke'adilan menyampaikan usul ta'ziah, saya dalam perasaan sa-penoh² dukachita dan mashghol menjemput sakalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat berdo'a kahadzrat Allah Subha-nahu Wata'ala moga² di-chuchorkan rahmat ka-atas roh Bginda dan di-himpunkan roh-nya ka-dalam perhimpunan Roh Ahli'l Jannah. Amin.

Dengan hormat-nya minta sakalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Majlis

ini bangun bertafakkur sa-lama 2 minit tanda mengingatkan Roh Al-Marhum Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua.

Semua Ahli² Yang Berhormat Bangun Bertafakkur Sa-lama Dua Minit.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

(Motion)

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, in accordance with Standing Order 13 (2), resolves that the Motion, which stands in my name, that a special message of condolence be addressed to Her Majesty Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the Gracious Consort of His late Majesty, shall take precedence over all other business.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House, in accordance with Standing Order 13 (2), resolves that the motion which stands in the name of the Minister of Justice on the Special Message of Condolence to be addressed to Her Majesty Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the Gracious Consort of His late Majesty, shall take precedence over all other business.

MOTION

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY TENGKU AMPUAN JEMA'AH BINTI RAJA AHMAD, THE GRACIOUS CONSORT OF HIS LATE MAJESTY SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ALA-IDDIN SULEIMAN SHAH, YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG THE SECOND.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move,

That an address be presented to Her Majesty Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, the Gracious Consort of His late Majesty:

To express the deep sympathy felt by this House in the great sorrow which she has

sustained by the death of His Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala-Iddin Suleiman Shah, Yang di-Pertuan Agong the Second;

To assure Her the unalterable affection and regard in which she will always be held by this House, and

To give assurance that His late Majesty's unsparing devotion to the service of the Federation of Malaya and his inspiring example as the Supreme Head of the Federation will always be held in grateful affection and remembrance of this House and the people of the Federation of Malaya.

Sir, it is once again my unhappy duty, for the second time within six short months, to move the resolution which stands in my name. There is an old saying that God takes those whom he loves most. This is undoubtedly so in the case of His late Majesty. If ever there was a gentle and modest person, it was he. I have lived on this earth for some three-quarters of a century, but I do not think I have ever met a man who so completely without malice, so completely free of bigotry, so complete a gentleman in every way.

All of us here in this Chamber were privileged to meet him frequently. We could not fail to be struck by his modesty, his kindness, his humility; equally, we were always struck by his immense vigour and his irrepressible sense of fun and humour. I for one shall always remember him—I can see him now in that characteristic stance, his head slightly on one side, a twinkle in his eye, a broad smile, and a laugh which was peculiarly his. I can also see him now, maturely considering a problem, and bringing to bear that wide experience based on commonsense and human understanding which he had acquired by his intimate contact with his people. He was in every sense the common man's king; his pursuits were the pursuits of his people; he joined in their work and their leisure, in their happiness and their woes, in their laughter and their tears.

He never felt that he was a man of learning or intelligence, but he underestimated himself. His learning may not have been academic, but it was certainly practical, and his shrewd intelligence enabled him to absorb quickly an understanding which many others would envy. Was he not an

enthusiastic agriculturist and horticulturalist? Was he not one of Malaya's foremost exponents of animal husbandry? He was these things.

It is no secret that he never wished to occupy the high position to which he was elected by his royal brethren. He would, I am sure, have been far, far happier pursuing his own simple life and his quiet but productive hobbies. But no, he answered the call of his royal brothers and, without hesitation, took upon his shoulders the burdens of sovereignty, first as Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, in which capacity he must have been a tower of strength to his ailing predecessor, of equally beloved memory.

Both Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Tuanku Hisamuddin Alam Shah are now with God, whom they both served with that love and humility which is His gift. They have served their people with an equal love and humility, which is God's command. If the people of Malaya who spring from many races and creeds, will emulate the example of these two great gentlemen, so devoutly the followers of Islam, so truly Malay with that elegant grace which all true Malaysians admire and envy, the future of this nation is assured.

To His late Majesty's subjects, the people of Selangor, we express our sympathies in their sorrow: the only comfort they can perhaps derive is that their Ruler was spared to reign in his State for over a generation. To his son, His Highness the Sultan of Selangor, who succeeds him, we offer our condolences. To his Consort, we can only offer a sharing in her sorrow, but that is a sorrow that she must herself largely bear. Our message to her today can only tell her what she must already know: that Parliament—and through Parliament the people of Malaya—share her grief, and would only wish to assume its entire burden.

Sir, I beg to move.

Engku Muhsein: Yang Berhormat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun memberi sokongan kepada chadangan ucapan ta'ziah di-atas kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka

Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang kedua. Saya perchaya dalam tahun 1960 ini, kita ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah menanggung dua kali keduakaan dalam tempoh tidak berapa bulan sahaja. Kemangkatan kabawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang pertama bertambah pula yang kedua ini ada-lah membawa satu riwayat sedeh kapada negara kita yang baharu merdeka ini. Di-dalam sa'at kita membena dan mengisi kemerdekaan yang baharu kita chapai ini maka kemangkatan yang berturut² kapada Kepala negara ada-lah satu mala petaka yang besar bagi Persekutuan ini. Tetapi saya perchaya walau bagaimana sedeh sakali pun sabagai satu makhlok Tuhan akan kita hadapi-lah dengan hati yang lebeh tabah kita hadapi di-masa² hadapan.

Jawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong saya perchaya, tuan² sama bersetuju ada-lah satu jawatan yang chukup besar erti-nya bagi negara kita ini. Inilah puncha, ini-lah kunchi segala perpaduan, segala penyatuan ta'at setia ra'ayat negeri ini. Dengan keadaan negeri kita yang mempunyai beranika ragam ra'ayat daripada berbagai² keturunan maka kedaulatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong ini menjadi satu penawar dan menjadi satu puncha yang mejerab sakali untuk mengumpul dan menarek ra'ayat daripada berbagai² keturunan tadi menumpukan kapada jawatan Ketua negara itu. Saya sangat tertarek di-dalam perkara menghormati dan ta'at setia kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ini, ra'ayat² daripada berbagai keturunan telah menunjokkan penyatu paduan-nya sama² turut berduka. Bukan itu sahaja, segala parti² politik daripada apa chorak sa-kali pun yang halal di-dalam negeri ini telah pula menunjokkan rasa tanggung jawab masing² di-dalam turut dukachita dan menghormati pada batang tuboh dan jawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong ini. Saya perchaya dengan ada-nya chara yang bagini menyebabkan bertambah² penting-nya lagi jawatan ini, sedang menjadi satu alat yang walau macham mana pun pechah belah kita di-dalam

fahaman politik tetapi dari segi ta'at setia dan chinta kepada Yang di-Pertuan Agong kita bersatu hati.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan rasa terkilan dan sedih dan dengan tidak bertujuan hendak membawa² kepada pertengkaran politik didalam membincangkan u c h a p a n ta'ziah di-atas kemangkatan kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu, terpaksa-lah saya menarek perhatian Dewan ini kepada satu kejadian yang saya rasa mesti di-kutok sakutok²-nya oleh Dewan ini dan siapa juga yang menghormati kepada jawatan dan tuboh badan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Saya maksudkan kepada kejadian yang berlaku di-Kuala Trengganu di-dalam bulan August sa-waktu Almarhum Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong gering—sakit. Sa-buah parti politik, tegas-nya parti Negara telah mengadakan rapat umum di-hadapan beribu² halayak ramai di-padang Istana Maziah. Setia Usaha Agong parti itu yang bernama Enche' Garieb Rauf, ketika Duli Yang Maha Mulia sedang gering dan Radio bertalu² menyatakan ka-geringan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, telah memberi satu ucapan yang saya rasa memalukan dan mesti-lah di-kutok oleh ra'ayat yang ta'at setia kepada negeri ini. Di-antara lain ucapan-nya itu yang telah saya dapat pengesahan daripada pehak yang berkuasa negeri Trengganu sana ia-lah Enche' Garieb Rauf sa-bagai Setia Usaha Agong parti Negara telah memberikan ucapan kepada ra'ayat negeri Trengganu ia-itu ra'ayat negeri Trengganu hendak-lah menumpukan ta'at setia-nya hanya kepada Sultan Trengganu sahaja, sa-bagaimana Dato' Onn menumpukan ta'at setia-nya kepada Sultan Johore sahaja. Maka ra'ayat negeri Trengganu hendak-lah menumpukan ta'at setia-nya kepada hanya Sultan Trengganu, jangan-lah sa-kali² ta'at setia kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang kedua. Enche' Garieb Rauf sa-bagai Setia Usaha Agong parti Negara telah mengeshorkan kepada ra'ayat negeri Trengganu, di-dalam ucapan-nya ia-itu jawatan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang

di-Pertuan Agong ini ada-lah satu jawatan

Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingham: Mr. President, Sir, I wish to know whether the Honourable Member is in order. What he is talking is totally irrelevant to the motion before the House moved by the Honourable leader of the House.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang saya maksudkan ini dalam menyatakan atas dukachita kemangkatan Al-marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-mana ada kejadian² yang berlaku orang² yang telah tidak menghormati kepada Al-marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Sa-bagai chontoh-nya, saya boleh terangkan lagi di-mana Enche' Garieb Rauf ada berkata bahawa Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu ia-lah sa-orang "*Raja Bangsawan*", sebab-nya dia berkata itu . . .

Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingham: Mr. President, Sir, I would like to have a ruling on my objection.

Mr. President: Chepatkan-lah perkara itu!

Engku Muhsein: Ya, saya akan chepatkan perkara itu dengan ringkas-nya. Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Pertama telah pergi—Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua 3 bulan sahaja tak sempat telah sakit dan akan "*kiok*" pula, kata-nya. Ini-lah perkataan yang di-gunakan-nya itu. Tuan² tahu apa ma'ana "*kiok*"? "*Kiok*" di-gunakan kepada "*ayam*" yang hendak mati, itu-lah perkataan yang di-gunakan-nya. Ini menyebabkan sama ada betul atau tidak menurut peratoran Majlis ini terpaksa-lah saya dikeluarkan sa-bagai satu rasa dukachita yang amat sangat akan chara² perbuatan ra'ayat yang separoh daripadanya dengan sewenang² mengkeji dan menghina kepada batang tuboh dan jawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan tidak hendak memanjangkan perchakapan saya lagi, maka saya bersama² ra'ayat yang ta'at setia berdo'a muga² Tuhan chuchori rahmat kepada roh Al-marhum Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan sa-bagaimana kata

pepatah Melayu—"Patah *tumbuh hilang berganti*". Maka kita berharap dengan pemergian Al-marhum Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua ini dan semoga akan datang kembali menggantikan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Ketiga yang akan terus menerus memegang dan membawa kita kapada jalan keamanan, kema'moran dan kebahagiaan bagi negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok: Mr. President, Sir, I wish to associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed by the Honourable Minister of Justice in this special message of deep sympathy and condolence to Her Majesty Tengku Ampuan Jemaah binti Raja Ahmad, the Gracious Consort of His late Majesty, Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah, Yang di-Pertuan Agong the Second, on the great bereavement sustained by Her Majesty and her family.

It is a tragedy for this young nation that within the short space of three years of independence, this country has lost two Yang di-Pertuan Agongs whom the country had admired, respected and loved. I feel that it is no sinecure to be a Sultan of Sultans. It is high time certain safeguards for relaxation is made to break the stresses and strains of that high office from creating psychosomatic conditions to undermine the health of the Ruler.

May I reiterate the deep sympathy and condolence of my people.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the three previous speakers in the expression of sympathy and condolence to Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong in her sad bereavement. Our nation is perhaps not only unique in the course of nation building but also unique in its tragedies. In six months we have lost two Kings, and that is perhaps not recorded anywhere else in other histories.

Sir, the late Yang di-Pertuan Agong the Second was very much loved by his people and his loss only magnified the real feelings of sadness which we all

felt at the death of the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The wound created by the death of the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong had hardly healed when it was reopened by the death of the second Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Sir, I do not wish to take much of the time of this House except that I wish to say that our sympathies go to Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong and we wish her to know, if she can draw any comfort at all from it, that we are all with her in her sad bereavement.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga menyertai atas ucapan ta'ziah seperti mana yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat terdahulu daripada saya tadi di-atas kedukaan ra'ayat negeri ini terhadap kemangkatan Al-marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Yang Kedua, dan begitu juga untuk menyampaikan ucapan ta'ziah saya kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Raja Permaisuri Agong Yang Kedua disamping keluarga baginda yang lain di-atas kehilangan baginda yang di-kasehi itu.

Al-marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong bukan sahaja terkenal di-atas kebaikan-nya malah juga di-atas kemurahan hati-nya sa-hingga begitu sekali chinta-nya kapada kemajuan negeri dan chinta-nya kapada ugama maka Istana-nya telah di-beri untuk mendirikan sa-buah College Islam di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Ini ada-lah satu kebaikan hati-nya yang suchi itu kapada kita untuk kebaikan ra'ayat dan kemajuan negeri seluruh-nya.

Tidak-lah saya hendak berchakap panjang dalam perkara ini, bahkan saya sampaikan ucapan ta'ziah kapada Raja Permaisuri Agong serta keluarga baginda di-atas kehilangan-nya itu, dan semoga di-pohonkan kiranya roh al-marhum itu di-masokkan ka-dalam shorga di-atas kebaikan yang di-beri untuk faedah ra'ayat dan negeri ini.

Enche' Chan Kwong Hon: Mr. President, Sir, I would like to associate

myself with the sentiments expressed regarding His late Majesty by the previous speakers in this House. His passing away is, indeed, a great loss to the whole nation. His late Majesty had set an inspiring example to the nation by his keen interest in horti—agriculture. As we all know, the rural development schemes, now being launched by our Alliance Government, are closely connected with well-planned agricultural expansion programmes. The success of these schemes depends to a great extent on the interest shown by the ra'ayat in the field of agriculture. I am sure that if we follow the example set by His late Majesty, the success of the rural development schemes can be assured.

Mr. President, Sir, His late Majesty had advised us to maintain the peace and the prosperity of the country by practising patience and tolerance among different races. Now let us show our true love and respect for the great King by putting his sound advice into practice. That would, indeed, be a better way in which we could pay our tribute to His late Majesty.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr. President, Sir, though our nation is young, we have got through moments of great significance, moments of joy and sorrow, moments of pleasure and pain: pleasure in having achieved independence for this country, pleasure in having consolidated that independence in a progressive and constructive manner, pleasure in having had a very fine Constitution for this country, pleasure in having had the first National Elections to the Parliament of this country, and pleasure in having terminated successfully the great tragedy that this country had been undergoing under the virus of communism and terrorism since twelve years. Then, suddenly, in this year of 1960, we have experienced so swiftly and successively the feeling of pain and sorrow of losing two lovable and loved monarchs of this country. As the Chief Justice of this country so wisely stated the other day in the Court, "A nation is best built", he said, "by a common fund of experiences—experiences of joy and experiences of

sorrow", we have had both these experiences since independence. Only a few days before the sudden death of our beloved monarch, we were celebrating the end of the Emergency and the whole nation was enjoying a peaceful moment of joy. Then, so suddenly after that, we had to go through this process of sadness. These experiences will no doubt help us to consolidate our national consciousness, by making us feel that we are one in the joys and sorrows of this country. We have seen great multitudes of people, when the end of the Emergency was celebrated, feeling that they have achieved something by their unanimity, by their loyalty; and we also saw great multitudes of people gathered along the way at the funeral of the late Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and they were there, with sad faces, paying their respect and their love to their King. In a strange way, these two monarchs have by their death contributed to the nation—building of this country—their deaths have wrought this country stronger than ever. It has made the people to realise that their fate is one. So, even in their death the dead monarchs have contributed. May their soul rest in peace! We of this House are one in expressing our sympathy to Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong and the present Sultan of Selangor. I have no doubt we all feel the same, whatever may be our political differences. This is a matter which is beyond politics and beyond controversy, and I hope, Sir, that you will convey the feelings of this House in that spirit.

Enche' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr. President, Sir, I just rise very briefly, on behalf of the European community, to associate myself with all the remarks made on the death of our beloved and great monarch.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr. President, Sir, like the speaker before me, I associate myself and my community with the expressions of sympathy that have already been so eloquently put forward today.

Enche' Ahmad bin Said: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bagi pehak

negeri Perak turut merasa sedih hati di-atas kemangkatan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Al-Marhum Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah baharu² ini, dan saya berasa tidak shak lagi bahawa semua ra'ayat negeri ini berasa terkejut dan sedih hati mendengar berita kemangkatan itu. Saya bangun menyuarakan persetujuan saya di-atas usul yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Ke'adilan ia-itu satu perutusan ta'ziah hendak-lah di-persembahkan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tengku Jema'ah binti Raja Ahmad, dan saya juga tidak shak lagi bahawa semua ahli² dalam Dewan ini menyokong di-atas usul yang di-bentangkan ini.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar: Yang Berhormat Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong dengan sapenoh-nya segala butir² ucapan ta'ziah yang di-ucapkan oleh sakalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan Negara ini. Kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu ada-lah satu kehilangan yang besar bagi semua ra'ayat² negeri ini. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu ia-lah sa-orang yang bertimbang rasa kepada sakalian ra'ayat²-nya dalam negeri ini daripada atas sampai ka-bawah.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya teringat pada satu masa ia-itu ka-bawah Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong telah berangkat menghadziri satu majlis St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade di-Shelley Road, Duli² Yang Maha Mulia itu telah beramah-tamah dengan kita semua daripada atas sampai ka-bawah dengan tidak berbatas. Di-situ-lah kita merasai yang kita amat-lah di-kasehi oleh Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong. Kemangkatan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu ada-lah satu kehilangan yang besar bagi negeri ini, dan saya bagi pehak negeri Johor melafadzkan, Insha' allah, moga² Allah Subha-nahu Wata'ala jua yang akan menchuchorkan rahmat ka-atas roh Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu.

Question put, and agreed to.
Resolved,

That an address be presented to Her Majesty Tengku Ampuan Jema'ah binti

Raja Ahmad, the Gracious Consort of His late Majesty:

To express the deep sympathy felt by this House in the great sorrow which she has sustained by the death of His Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ala-Iddin Suleiman Shah Yang di-Pertuan Agong the Second;

To assure Her the unalterable affection and regard in which she will always be held by this House; and

To give assurance that His Majesty's unsparing devotion to the service of the Federation of Malaya and his inspiring example as the Supreme Head of the Federation will always be held in grateful affection and remembrance of this House and the people of the Federation of Malaya.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. PRESIDENT

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, satu perutusan telah di-terima daripada Dewan Ra'ayat berkenaan dengan Rang² Undang yang telah diluluskan oleh Dewan itu. Setia Usaha Majlis ini akan membachakan perutusan itu.

Whereupon, the Clerk read the following message dated 14th September, 1960:

"Mr. President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills:

- (1) Bill to amend and re-enact the law relating to the possession and production of travel documents by persons entering the Federation, and other matters connected therewith;
- (2) Bill to consolidate the law relating to the acquisition of land, the assessment of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition, and other matters incidental thereto;
- (3) Bill to provide for the local government of the Federal Capital and for matters incidental thereto;

and transmit them to the Senate for its concurrence.

Speaker."

ADJOURNMENT *SINE DIE*

(Motion)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move,

That on the completion of the proceedings on all Government Business this day, the House be adjourned *sine die*.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.
Resolved,

That on the completion of the proceedings on all Government Business this day, the House be adjourned *sine die*.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL BILL

(Notice)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to give notice that the Federal Capital Bill be read a second time forthwith.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDER 66 (2)

(Motion)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 66 (2), this House resolves that the following non-money Bills be read a second time forthwith:

- (1) The Passport Bill,
- (2) The Land Acquisition Bill.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.
Resolved,

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 66 (2), this House resolves that the following non-money Bills be read a second time forthwith:

- (1) The Passport Bill,
- (2) The Land Acquisition Bill.

THE PASSPORT BILL THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL

(Notice)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to give notice that the following non-money Bills be read a second time forthwith:

- The Passport Bill,
The Land Acquisition Bill.

BILLS

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the local government of the Federal Capital and for matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dengan izin Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya berchakap dahulu dalam bahasa Melayu dan saya terjemahkan dalam bahasa Inggeris kemudian-nya.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat ta' dapat tidak telah membaca di-dalam beberapa surat khabar berkenaan dengan perbahathan di-dalam perkara Rang Undang² yang di-hadapan Majlis Yang Berhormat ini pada pagi ini. Banyak bahan² pembangkang yang telah di-bawa oleh pehak² pembangkang di-dalam Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat pada masa Dewan itu bermeshuarat atas perkara ini. Saya k a t a k a n l a h di-sini, sa-bagaimana jawapan yang telah saya berikan di-sana, bahan² pembangkang itu semuanya tidak betul. Sa-benar-nya sudah sampai-lah pada masa ini di-seluruh dunia ia-itu berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Tempatan yang pada asal-nya diadakan oleh k e b a n y a k a n negeri² di-seluruh dunia ini ia-lah dengan tujuan tiap² pembayar chukai mesti-lah ada wakil-nya—"no taxation without representation." T e t a p i sa-benar-nya tujuan Kerajaan Tempatan ia-lah kerana hendak mentadbirkan bandar oleh orang² yang di-pilih oleh pembayar chukai. Kemajuan yang di-datangkan di-seluruh dunia ini telah menjadikan orang² tulus ikhlas yang sayangkan negeri, yang hendak berkhidmat kepada bangsa dan negara. Politik telah menjadi darah daging, terpaksa-lah politik masuk di-dalam Majlis Bandaran tetapi saya berkata di-sini, bukan ta' boleh politik masuk dalam Majlis Bandaran itu tetapi biar-lah

politik itu sa-mata² satu chara bagai-mana hendak memilih wakil pembayar chukai jadi ahli Majlis itu. Apabila sudah di-pilih maka patut-lah wakil² itu membelakangkan politik di-dalam Majlis Local Government—Meshuarat Bandaran Tempatan dan mengambil tujuan yang besar ia-lah bagi mentadbirkan bandar itu dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan kebagusan kepada ra'ayat dan penduduk² di-dalam bandar itu.

Di-sini, saya telah terperanjat besar pada tahun 1956, saya telah melawat England berkenaan dengan Kerajaan Tempatan dan saya telah melawat satu² Kerajaan Tempatan—Town Council dan satu lagi Borough and County Council. Saya telah bertemu dengan Yang di-Pertua-nya dan Setia Usahanya. Saya dapat tahu, di-sana politik telah masuk di-dalam Local Government—Majlis Meshuarat Tempatan dibawa oleh Labour Party. Dengan adanya begitu tentu-lah di-sini pun begitu juga. Tetapi yang saya katakan di-sini sa-bagaimana tuduhan² yang telah dibawa oleh pehak pembangkang dan juga soal² yang telah di-tanya oleh surat² khabar Inggeris berkenaan dengan hendak mentadbirkan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, saya katakan Ahli² Yang Berhormat pada pagi ini, yang sa-benar-nya Kerajaan Perikatan—Kerajaan Persekutuan mengambil langkah hendak mentadbirkan Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur ini terus daripada Federal Government ia-lah kerana Reid Commission yang datang kamari yang membuat Undang² Tuboh negeri Persekutuan ini telah mengeshorkan Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur ini bukanlah lagi patut tetapi mesti-lah patut di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Sa-lain daripada itu Ahli² Yang Berhormat sendiri sedar dan telah melihat bagaimana bandar Kuala Lumpur ini telah maju dan bagaimana penduduk²-nya telah bertambah daripada 225,000 orang dalam tahun 1950 jadi kira² 360,000 dalam tahun 1960 ini. Apabila penduduk² telah bertambah banyak tentu-lah rumah² di-kehendaki di-bangunkan, dan juga kehidupan hari² oleh penduduk² di-sini hendak-lah di-betulkan dan di-tambah lagi. Apatah lagi bandar Kuala Lumpur ini

sudah di-gelarkan Ibu Kota negeri Persekutuan, dan sudah pula mashhor nama-nya dari luar negeri—tentu-lah ra'ayat-nya dan penduduk dalam negeri ini merasa megah kerana tinggi mutunya bukan sahaja hanya Persekutuan bahkan Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur ini.

Sa-belum saya menerangkan butir²-nya dalam Rang Undang² ini saya suka menegaskan bahawa meshuarat yang hendak di-adakan pada masa akan datang sunggoh pun di-bawah satu Pesuruh Jaya dan satu Lembaga Penaschat, tetapi akan terbuka pada orang ramai dan orang² yang membayar chukai boleh datang berjumpa dengan Menteri yang menjaga pejabat itu. Menteri itu ia-lah Menteri yang di-pilih dan Menteri itu juga akan bertanggung jawab kepada Cabinet dan kepada Dewan Ra'ayat. Tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-tuduh ia-itu kita mengeneipkan dasar orang² yang membayar chukai dengan tidak ada wakil—tidak-lah kita ketepikan—“the principle of the representation—taxation without representation”, kerana Menteri yang di-pilih itu ia-lah wakil Dewan Ra'ayat Persekutuan di-sana. Dewan itu ada wakil-nya yang di-pilih daripada seluruh Tanah Melayu ini dan juga bandar Kuala Lumpur.

Rang Undang² yang ada di-hadapan Ahli² Yang Berhormat pada pagi ini ia-lah chuma bagi melaksanakan tujuan supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan dapat menguasai pentadbiran Ibu Kota ini. Kerajaan Persekutuan ada mempunyai banyak pegawai² teknikal dan lain² lagi, dan dari itu boleh-lah mengawal kemajuan-nya lebeh sempurna lagi daripada Kerajaan Negeri Selangor dan walau pun Kuala Lumpur ini ada-lah Ibu Kota kita yang kita mesti bangga-kan supaya dapat Kerajaan Persekutuan menguasai Ibu Kota ini, maka di-chadangkan dalam Rang Undang² ini bahawa sa-orang Menteri akan di-beri hak bertanggung jawab di-atas segala hal perbandaran dan pentadbiran hari²-nya ada-lah di-bebankan kepada sa-orang Pesuruh Jaya ia-itu satu badan bersendirian di-bawah nama Pesuruh Jaya Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur atau di-dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya, Commissioner of the Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur. Dia akan di-bantu oleh satu

Badan Penasihat yang akan di-lantek oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Mereka yang akan menjadi Ahli² Badan Penasihat ini belum lagi di-tetapkan, dan Rang Undang² ini sa-memang-nya di-rangka supaya boleh ahli²-nya di-tukar daripada satu masa ka-satu masa mengikut pengalaman yang harus di-dapati. Sa-sungguh-nya, Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ma'alum bahawa Rang Undang² ini ada-lah sa-bagai perhubungan sahaja dan kita harus akan menyemak perjalanan-nya dengan chermat-nya dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Sunggoh pun begitu saya rasa boleh memberikan pengakuan bahawa Badan Penasihat itu akan mengandongi bukan-nya sahaja penasihat² teknikal daripada kaki tangan Kerajaan tetapi juga wakil² daripada orang² awam.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ma'alum bahawa mengikut fasal 13 Rang Undang² ini, Pesuruh Jaya itu ada-lah di-wajibkan supaya mengada dan menghantarkan kepada Menteri yang berkenaan satu laporan mengandongi kenyataan berkenaan dengan dasar dan perjalanan pentadbiran perbandaran itu pada tahun lepas-nya mengikut saperti mana yang di-arahkan oleh Menteri itu daripada satu masa ka-satu masa. Laporan ini akan di-bentangkan di-Dewan Negara dan juga di-Dewan Ra'ayat, dan dengan jalan ini Ahli² Yang Berhormat kedua² Dewan ini akan dapat memuaskan hati di-atas kemajuan yang di-peroleh oleh Ibu Kota kebangsaan ini pada tiap² tahun.

Saperti saya telah sebutkan sa-bentar tadi ada-lah bandar ini semakin lama semakin besar dan dengan sebab itu terpaksa-lah kawasan-nya di-perluaskan lagi yang pada masa ini ada-lah terkandung di-dalam sa-luas 36 batu persegi. Bab II, fasal 15 ada-lah memberi kemungkinan supaya sempadan kawasan yang ada pada masa ini boleh di-tukar ia-itu dengan perintah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dengan persetujuan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Selangor.

Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa isi kandungan Rang Undang²

ini telah di-rangkakan dengan tujuan supaya melichinkan dan tidak melambatkan pelaksanaan pertukaran kuasa. Dengan sebab itu, undang² yang ada pada masa sekarang ini yang di-jalankan bagi perbandaran ini akan berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya lagi, begitu juga segala syarat² mengenai chukai pintu. Segala perjanjian² dan harta benda perbandaran ini tidak tersinggong.

Satu lagi perkara yang ada di-dalam Rang Undang² ini ia-lah mensharatkan supaya semua kaki-tangan Majlis Perbandaran itu yang ada pada masa ini akan di-lanjutkan perkhidmatan mereka kepada Pesuruhjaya yang baharu ini dengan mengikut syarat² yang berjalan sa-belum pada hari yang di-tetapkan itu.

Barangkali ada di-antara mereka yang mengatakan bahawa undang² baharu ini ia-lah satu perhubungan untuk menggalang kemajuan kerajaan tempatan di-dalam negeri ini. Jawab saya kepada-nya ia-lah: Tujuan utama bagi Rang Undang² ini ia-lah supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan dapat menguasai pentadbiran ibu kota Persekutuan ini dan Menteri yang berkenaan-lah yang bertanggung jawab kepada Dewan ini. Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak sa-kali² bertujuan hendak menggalang kemajuan kerajaan tempatan bahkan ada-lah soal Kuala Lumpur ia-lah satu soal yang istimewa dan dengan itu berkehendakkan pentadbiran yang istimewa pula. Masalah-nya ia-lah masalah kita dan kebangsaan kita semua dan sudah sa-patut-nya-lah, Tuan, ada-lah perkara berkenaan dengan dasar-nya itu di-perbincangkan di-dalam Dewan ini semua-nya kita di-sini, tidak kira apa parti yang kita ikuti, ada-lah menjadi satu kewajipan kepada kita supaya dapat kita menetapkan ada-lah pentadbiran ibu kota ini di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya, dan berbahgia kepada bangsa kita. Ini-lah satu soal yang sa-patut-nya, Tuan, di-luar perbahathan parti.

Saya suka menegaskan di-sini, Tuan, ia-itu sa-mata² kepentingan kebangsaan sahaja yang berkehendakkan Kerajaan Persekutuan mengambil kuasa pentadbiran ibu kota ini. Tetapi tidak-lah

pula kita menafikan kerja² yang baik yang telah di-jalankan oleh Ahli² Majlis Perbandaran yang di-pilih dan yang di-lantik yang ada pada masa ini, pegawai²-nya dan mereka yang terdahulu daripada-nya. Jauh sa-kali daripada itu; kita mengaku dan mengu-chapkan terima kaseh kepada mereka dan juga kepada Kerajaan Selangor di-atas hasil² yang chemerlang yang telah di-perolehi-nya. Tetapi masa-nya telah tiba yang Kerajaan Persekutuan mesti mengambil tanggung jawab-nya yang sa-benar-nya untuk menyeleng-garakan dengan sa-lanjut-nya nasib Kuala Lumpur sa-bagai ibu kota kebangsaan kita. Tu an, ini ada-lah satu kenyataan tawarikh dan kita tidak boleh mengelakkan tanggung jawab ini. Bagaimana pun, kita misti mengu-chapkan terima kaseh kepada mereka semua, pada masa ini dan pada masa yang lampau, yang telah berkhidmat untuk membuat Kuala Lumpur satu bandar yang chantek, berseh dan menarek hati. Apa² juga yang kita perbuat pada masa akan datang, kita tidak berhajat hendak mengurangkan darjah pentadbiran yang tinggi yang telah di-perolehi pada masa yang lampau dan di-jalankan pada masa ini. Dengan meluluskan Rang Undang² ini kita di-dalam Parlimen ini ia-lah menjadi pemegang amanah kepada kebangsaan kita bagi kebajikan dan kemajuan ibu kota ini. Ini ia-lah satu amanah yang berat, tetapi kita mesti tanggung dengan gerang hati; sebab ibu kota ini ia-lah jantung hati kepada kebangsaan kita, d a n kita mesti-lah me-nunaikan tanggung jawab kita supaya ibu kota ini akan berfa'edah besar kepada kebangsaan kita.

Mr. President, Sir, I am sure Honourable Members of this House have read in the various newspapers about the debate which went on in the Dewan Ra'ayat on this Bill some time last week. During that debate the Opposition Parties had brought forward allegations that if and when this Bill was passed and the Federal Govern-ment took over the control of the Federal Capital—Kuala Lumpur—then the Alliance Government would have put aside the principle of no taxation without representation. To that, Sir, my reply is that we did nothing of the

sort. The Federal Capital will be administered, if and when this Bill is passed, by the *Pesuroh Jaya, Ibu Kota*, Kuala Lumpur—the Commissioner of the Federal Capital—with his Advisory Board, and he will be responsible to an elected Minister who, in turn, will be responsible to the Cabinet and the Dewan Ra'ayat. In Dewan Ra'ayat there are elected members from all over the Federation of Malaya, including Kuala Lumpur. As Kuala Lumpur is the Federal Capital, it is most essential that it should be adminis-tered directly by the Federal Govern-ment. There were other allegations brought forward which I need not go into in detail here, because, as I replied in the Dewan Ra'ayat, those allegations were the children of the imagination of the Opposition Parties. I quite understood that they had to oppose it on some grounds and they must oppose it on political grounds—that was to say that the Alliance are afraid to fight elections. I need not go beyond that. As I say, that is not the real reason why the Alliance Govern-ment wants to take over Kuala Lumpur. It was a recommendation in the Reid Commission Report that the Federation Government should have the power to control the local government and town planning of Kuala Lumpur, and that the administration of Kuala Lumpur should be directly under the Federal Government.

The other reason, Sir, is that the increase in population in Kuala Lumpur has been so great as can be seen from these figures: in 1950, there was approximately a population of 250,000; now, in 1960, the estimated total of population is 360,000. This increase would cause a housing shortage, and would require houses to be built and other amenities to be provided for. Besides, a number of international conferences have been held here, and a number of visits by foreign digni-taries have been made. Indeed, the Federal Capital has become the centre of our national pride and the cynosure of all eyes in South East Asia, and the people of this country are, I have no doubt, very proud of the progress of Kuala Lumpur. Sir, I am not

unmindful that politics has come in—and come in to stay—in local government. My opinion is that each local government should be concerned only with administering the various areas under each local government. However, in 1956, when I was in London, I visited a Town Council and a County Borough Council; I met the Presidents and Secretaries of those Councils, and I was told that though local government had started without politics, the Labour Party brought politics into it. That too I can understand. To those people who love their country, who are loyal to their country and who want to serve their country and the people, politics has become meat and drink for them. Now, facing realities, I still feel that the coming of politics into local government could still be limited. Politics could be confined in local government to elections—more as a method of a person getting elected to a Town Council, to a Municipal Council, or to a City Council. Once elected, I feel, those people could forget politics and get together to administer the town or the city to the best of their ability for the interests of the inhabitants of the town, if possible. But again, Sir, I reiterate, that is not the reason why the Federal Government—the Alliance Government—want to take over Kuala Lumpur. I have given them the reasons. It is essentially, as I said, Sir, that this was a recommendation of the Reid Report which we had no time to take action on. Again, the increase of population by leaps and bounds, and the prestige of the Federation Government remain the only other reasons why we take this step.

Sir, coming to the Bill which is before the House today, it is designed just for the purpose of securing to the Federal Government direct control in the administration of the Federal Capital. The Federal Government, with its many technical officers and resources, is in a better position to control the development of this growing town than the State Government: and this is, after all, our Federal Capital, a town in which the nation must take a legitimate pride.

In order to bring the administration of the Federal Capital directly under the Control of the Federal Government, it is proposed in the Bill that a Minister should be made responsible for the affairs of the Municipality and that the administration of the Capital should be entrusted to a Commissioner, whose office will be a body corporate under the name of Pesuruh Jaya Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur or, in English, Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. He will be assisted by an Advisory Board to be appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The exact composition of the Advisory Board has not yet been determined and the Bill has been made deliberately flexible in this matter, so that the Constitution of the Board can from time to time be altered as experience shows necessary. Indeed, Honourable Members will no doubt appreciate that the whole Bill is in nature of an experiment and that we must review its operations—with care—from time to time. I think I can, however, give an assurance that the Board will consist not only of such technical officers as the Federal Government may consider necessary in order to assist the Commissioner in dealing with the increasing complexity of municipal administration in the Capital, but will also contain the representatives of the general public—those gentlemen who, may I say, Sir, like ourselves, bring a breath of fresh air and commonsense into the sometimes bureaucratic atmosphere of the civil service.

Honourable Members will note that, under Clause 13 of the Bill, the Commissioner is under a duty to prepare and transmit to the Minister a report dealing generally with the activities of the Commissioner during the previous year, and containing such information relating to the policy of the Commissioner and the affairs of the Municipality as the Minister may from time to time direct. This report must be laid on the table of the Dewan Negara and the Dewan Ra'ayat; and in this way the Honourable Members of both Houses will be able to satisfy themselves as to the annual developments in the nation's Capital.

As I have stated earlier on, the town is still expanding and as it grows so will the need for the expansion of its boundaries, which is now restricted to a 36 square mile limit. Part II, Clause 15, provides the machinery for amendment of the existing boundaries by enabling the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, with the approval the Ruler of the State of Selangor, by order to alter the boundaries of the Capital.

I must emphasise that the provisions contained in this Bill are intended to ensure that the proposed change-over will be effected with the minimum of dislocation and delay. Existing laws affecting the Municipality will continue in force together with rating provisions, and existing contracts and Municipal property will not be affected. A further provision in the Bill also provides for the continuance in employment with the new body corporate of all employees of the present body corporate, upon the same terms and conditions as those obtaining immediately before the appointed day.

There might be, Sir, those who see in this new legislation an attempt to stifle the progress of local government in this country. My answer to that is this: the primary purpose of the Bill is to ensure effective and direct control of the Municipal administration of the Federal Capital by the Federal Government, and the Minister, who is responsible for the administration of the Capital will be answerable to this House. It is not, and never has it been the intention, of the Federal Government that local government in the country should suffer any setback. However, the problem of Kuala Lumpur is a special one needing special treatment. It is a problem which concerns us and the nation as a whole, and I submit, Sir, that the proper forum for the discussion of a policy relating to the Federal Capital is Parliament.

We are, all of us here, whatever our party affiliation may be, Members of Parliament, of the Federal Legislature, and it is our job to make sure that the Federal Capital is properly administered for the good of the nation. This is an issue which is and ought to be

above and beyond party politics. I should like to emphasise that it is solely the national interest which requires the Federal Government to assume the administration of the Capital—that is not to say that we are indifferent to the excellent work done, in particular, by the elected and appointed Councillors of the present Council, their officers and their predecessors: far from it, we recognise it and thank them and the State Government for the sterling achievements. However, the time has now come when the Federation must assume its proper responsibility to the larger and wider destiny of Kuala Lumpur as the nation's capital. This is a fact of history and we cannot in this House avoid this responsibility. In saying this, we must thank all those who now and in the past have worked to make Kuala Lumpur the beautiful, clean and attractive town that it is. Whatever we do in the future, we do not intend to relax or diminish the high standard of administration achieved in the past and maintained at present.

By passing this Bill, we in Parliament will become in effect trustees of the nation for the welfare and advancement of the Federal Capital. This is a great trust and we must shoulder it gladly for the Federal Capital is the heart of the nation and we must ensure that it is at all times worthy of our people. (*Applause*).

Enche' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to say briefly that I wonder if this House is passing this Bill correctly, because it is described as a money bill. I wonder if it is a money Bill. After having studied it, I think that the capital referred to is not the capital I am often told that I represent, but that in this case the Capital is the chief city of a country. And having gone through it, I wonder if we should not suspend Standing Order 66 (2) in respect of this Bill in the same way as we did in respect of the other two Bills.

Mr. President: The Bill has been certified by the Speaker as a money Bill as provided for under the Constitution.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, the Bill before the House seeks to make Kuala Lumpur our national Capital. As our young nation grows and gains in strength, it is only proper that steps should be taken to develop the national Capital. The task is of such magnitude that it would be beyond the financial resources of a municipality. Above all, such a national task should be placed, as the Honourable Minister has rightly said, beyond party politics.

In recent months there was at least one instance of how party politics attempted, happily in vain, to frustrate efforts to develop Kuala Lumpur town. I refer to the opposition of a Socialist Front Member of the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council to a plan involving something like \$12,000,000 to develop the present squatter area behind Batu Lane. The Socialist Front Member was, of course, then only playing to the gallery and wanted his voters to believe that in opposing the plan, he was defending the rights of the squatters. Sir, how deceptive that Socialist Front Municipal Councillor was, was shown by the fact that he did not mention that the squatters in question were offered accommodation, either on a very low rental or on easy hire purchase system of payment, in the very flats that would replace the present dilapidated hutments.

There are other examples of the hollowness of the Opposition parties. In nearly all the Councils to which Socialist Front Members and their ilk have been elected, they have contributed little beyond introducing motions designed to play up to illiterate sections of the masses, or motions that capitalise on communal emotions. In one city council (in Penang), the Councillors in question even went so far as to decide that the Penang City Council should not celebrate the end of the Emergency, thus clearly exposing where their sympathies lie. By these examples of political comics and disloyalty, the Opposition parties have contributed nothing to the task of nation building.

It will be seen from these, Sir, that if the development of our national Capital was left to party politics, more

time and energy would be lost in petty squabbles between political parties than in actual development. For this reason, the Bill before us should receive our undivided support. The success that has thus far attended our efforts to build a nation will, I am sure, also grace our Government's plan to make Kuala Lumpur the national Capital of which we will all be proud. (*Applause*).

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr. President, Sir, it is said that the capital is the mirror of a nation, but the Honourable Minister has said that the capital is the heart of our nation. Whatever may be the word, we all know that every country is mirrored by its capital. It is, we may say, the nerve centre of the country's affairs. Therefore, its growth in stature, its appearance, must conform to the national aspirations of our country.

A lot of noise has been made that democracy is being sacrificed by the Federal Government trying to take over the capital. This is nothing unusual. We have instances abroad where a number of capitals have been managed and administered by the federal authorities. We have, for instance, Washington in the United States; we also have Canberra; and, of course, we have some other countries where the federal capitals are still in the hands of the local authorities. But to say that democracy or representation is sacrificed is nonsense. In a democratic set-up, for expediency and for other reasons, it is permissible—and it has been carried out—that a capital should be administered by the federal authority: it depends on circumstances and there is no hard and fast rule. Only recently we have passed our legislation concerning local elections and we have made necessary provisions for other towns, including State capitals, to enable them to have their local authorities and to have representation, and the principle of no taxation without representation has been observed in the rest of the country.

As a matter of fact, the Federal Capital is going to have greater representation. At the moment it is only represented by 12 Councillors; in future it is going to be represented by

104 Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat and 38 Members of Dewan Negara. In other words, we are going to have 142 Members voicing the interests of the Capital—and I say that this is greater representation than merely 12 Councillors elected at the local level. As has been pointed out, under Clause 13 of the Bill, the Minister is responsible to Parliament, an annual report has to be tabled in both Houses, and we are given a voice to express our views and to criticise, if necessary. So to say that democracy has been sacrificed is really not telling the truth to the people at all. In fact, greater representation, by taking over, has been made under this provision.

I think the time has come—it should have come some time ago. In the light of experience we are progressing, and this is one of the progressive steps that the country now needs. We can all see the developments that the Federal Capital is now having—all manner of developments such as big multi-storied buildings of a Federal nature; and all other Government buildings are also coming up. The town is fast expanding and, as it has been pointed out by the previous Honourable speaker, it is not within the province of a local authority to manage all this finance and we need a larger scope of finance and larger plans. Therefore, Sir, it is only proper that the Federal Government take over the administration, and this fact must be told to the people. Unfortunately, certain aspects or points have been taken by the Opposition and they make so much noise on those points trying to create the impression that rights are being snatched away just like that—without any alternative rights. Therefore it becomes incumbent that the fact must be brought to the notice of the people that it is in the interest of the Capital and of the whole of the nation, and that it is not merely taking over the representation to this Council, but that, in fact, it is giving the whole country a voice in the growth and development of the Federal Capital. Therefore this is a progressive Bill and I do not see why there should be any controversy at all.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar: Honourable Dato' President, I would like to express my thanks to the Honourable Minister for his introduction of this Bill, the Federal Capital Act, 1960, which will give the Government authority to take over the administration of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality.

At present, Sir, I believe it is rather confusing to the newcomer to our place to be informed that the Capital of the Federation of Malaya is Kuala Lumpur; and at the same time it is also the Capital of the State of Selangor. I wonder that will be rather out of the ordinary for one city to be the Capital of two States. In this matter, Sir, I would like to take off my hat to the Government of Selangor and offer my congratulations for her readiness and willingness to allow Kuala Lumpur, which has been its Capital for years, to be now the Capital of the Federation. It is, I should say, a very generous act, Sir, and worthy of our praise.

On the take-over, Sir, I found in the Bill itself the provisions were well made and covered every aspect which needed to be discussed or criticised. However, Sir, we have seen and heard so much criticisms hurled at the Government in the Lower House by certain Members of Opposition Parties which, in my opinion, were absolutely senseless, and after hearing the opening speech of the Honourable Minister just now, it would be a waste of our valuable time if I were to indulge in them and reply to all their wild criticisms on the Government.

With regard to a certain suggestion made by one of the Honourable Members in the Lower House when this Bill was discussed—his suggestion in effect was that, in his opinion, Penang with its sea and hills would be a good choice for the Federation Capital—I think, with all due respect to that Honourable Member, his version was rather a surprise and I should say, with your permission, it tickled me. I have never heard so far of an island being made the capital of a mainland country. Fortunately, Sir, his suggestion was not adopted by the

Lower House, otherwise I myself would have suggested that Johore Bahru should also be considered and be made the Federation Capital—at least Johore Bahru forms part of the mainland and not an island.

Sir, with your permission again, I would like to ask a very small question regarding the Bill from the Honourable Minister for his kind clarification. Sir, I refer to section 9 of the Bill. It says, *inter alia*,—

“The Commissioner may, after consultation with the Minister, act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Advisory Board, if in any case he shall think fit to do so; but in any such case—

(a) he shall record fully in writing, for inclusion in the Minutes, the grounds and reasons for his decision.”

Apparently therefore in accordance with the provisions of this Bill, the matter then under discussion would end there. But, Sir, if the Advisory Board is still dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision, cannot they refer the matter to a higher authority for final decision? I have the opinion, Sir, that otherwise it may cause some friction, off and on, between the Commissioner and his Advisory Board. I am thinking, Sir, of the Town Board Enactment of the State of Johore where it is stipulated that if the President of the Board disagrees with the advice of his Board, then he shall refer the matter to the Government for a decision: hence my small question for clarification from the Honourable Minister. I support the Bill, Sir. Thank you.

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: Mr. President, Sir, all those who are patriotic to this country would welcome the move for the Capital—Kuala Lumpur—to be taken over by the Federal Government. Sir, the reason for the Federal Government taking over the administration of Kuala Lumpur is to develop the personality of Kuala Lumpur as the Federal Capital. But unfortunately, Sir, there are some in this country who are not loyal. To them developing their Capital City is not a matter of greater importance.

All those former members of the Legislative Council—some of them are

seated here—would remember that we accepted the Reid Commission Report in its entirety. Having accepted its recommendation, it has become the duty of the Federal Government to implement it. So, as an obligation to the then Legislative Council, where the Reid Commission Report was accepted in its entirety, the Federal Government quite earnestly has set upon the duty of directing the taking over of the administration of Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, the Reid Commission quite rightly recommended the Federal Capital being taken over by the Federal Government. The reason is quite simple. It acted like a doctor. When the doctor saw that the baby is being malnourished or shabbily dressed, the doctor recommended to the mother—would you please give your personal attention to this baby? And when the mother takes over the baby to give her personal attention—to dress the baby herself, to bathe the baby herself and to feed the baby herself—why should the baby sitters create a hue ha? Why should the nurses be there to say—oh, we are here to look after the baby? I think the baby is dearer to the heart of the mother than to the nurses. Sir, may be the Federal Government is making a mistake. The mistake is that the Federal Government is taking a very progressive step. Whenever one is progressive than the others, those who could not follow find fault. Like us one or two countries have done, but I am sure many more nations are feeling the need to take over their Capitals. They are finding great difficulties in administering their Capitals. I can cite the example of some of the adjacent countries where the city Corporations have done exactly one or two things against the wishes of the Cabinet of the Province and have even placed great obstacles in the way of the administration of the country. More and more nations are thinking in terms of bringing their Federal Capitals directly under the administration of the Ministry. In this respect Malaya should be proud that today we are passing a Bill which is a

very progressive one and much ahead of many nations.

Sir, if one had any grievance over the Federal Government taking over Kuala Lumpur administration, it may be because he sat on the Municipality wanting to build his glory, wanting to enhance his influence at the expense of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. Otherwise one would be most happy as a patriotic subject for the Federal Government taking over the Federal Capital to make it a show-piece of the Far East.

Enche' Lim Hee Hong: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I believe the Honourable Minister has made it very clear about this Bill, so that it leaves very little in my own mind how to decide. As a full-time member of the Municipal Council, I think I can speak with a little bit of intimate knowledge of the inside working of it. In my view, I think these changes are only in the outward form while still retaining the substance; I should think it is nothing more. Why I say that is that in the place of the existing Council we will have an Advisory Board, and from what I have read, the future Advisory Board will still have the same voice: they will decide, and not the Federal Capital Commissioner, who can only put in his vote with theirs, and when he wishes to override, as the Honourable the Minister of the Interior has said, the decision of the Advisory Board, he will have to go to the Minister who will give the final decision whether he agrees or disagrees with the Commissioner's decision; and then on top of the Minister we still have the Parliament. As it is now, the decision of the State Executive Council is final, whereas the decision of the Minister is not final as, ultimately, it can be taken up in Parliament. Hence the position of the future administration of Kuala Lumpur is not in any way hindered.

I believe that the Opposition merely oppose for the sake of opposing this Bill, merely from the mischievous and selfish point of view. As the Honourable Mr. T. H. Tan has pointed out, the Opposition in the Council—I can

tell you—very often they are merely acting from the selfish point of view. They are not in any way of help to the Council now, and I can tell you that very often the Council just sleep, apart from signing their names for the sake of \$30, and after halfway through they leave. On one occasion, a member left without permission, and, as chairman of the Committee, I asked the Committee Clerk to record the name of the man who walked out. I serve as Chairman of two Committees, and whenever I ask for their views: "I have no strong views" unless something suits them. As the Honourable Mr. T. H. Tan has pointed out, the Batu Lane Development policy, which I think is a great thing for this town—when a syndicate got together \$12 million—so we have to think very well before we can turn it down. I can tell the House that the thing is not finalised yet—I think probably it will come up again this month. It will be a great pity if it is not accepted, and then you push the thing backward another 20 years, because there won't be another syndicate coming out to try again, because they are sure to fail. As you know, in the heart of the town, I think it is a disgrace to the squatters there. I begin to worry—even if the Council should approve it, I don't know how we can get rid of the squatters: we would have to spend hundreds and thousands of dollars to push them out. I am thinking of the town—the primary importance of the town—than of a handful of men. That is more important to the people here, to the capital, than to a handful of squatters, may be a few hundred of them.

So that is my view, Sir. Personally, I think there is no change in the Council's service. The staff will remain the same, they will be taken over, and I don't see any reason at all, any ground at all for opposing the change—it is a change for the better and not for the worse.

Therefore, again, Sir, I give my support to the Bill.

Enche' A. M. Abu Bakar: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this Bill as proposed by the Honourable Minister.

Having experienced local administration for nearly six years and seeing the change from Municipality to City Council and having stayed with two major Parties in the administration of the City Council, I have come to the conclusion that the best policy that the Federal Government could do for Kuala Lumpur is to take it over. Sir, the City Council, Penang, has had the best possible help from the Alliance Government in the centre since it came into power in 1955. Till the day I left in 1955, that Council had received not less than \$130 million in loans and put up various projects for the benefit of the dwellers in the city area.

In the year 1956, we considered that further developments should be carried on in providing cheap water in the years to come for the increasing population. At that time the Alliance were in the majority and our friends who were in the Opposition made a hue and cry in opposition to us. They themselves considered that the increase then of five cents in water rates was so severe that the people of George Town would not be able to meet it. The point put forth by the majority party then was that it should be increased by five cents in 1956, and then there would be no necessity to make any further increase until the year 1962, and that whatever was the capital loan from the Federal Government, it would be a matter of repayment in later years. Sir, the same gentleman who declared four months ago that the water rate should be increased by thirty cents, moved then that this increase of five cents should not be allowed. Today, Sir, that same party, which is the majority party ruling the City, has sent out circulars to all the ratepayers of George Town to say that, because the Federal Government has refused to give them further loans to do improvements to this town, they are forced to increase the water rates as well as the electricity rates. Sir, such is the policy of the Opposition Members who are holding a majority in one local government, and playing more politics for their own purpose than for the interests of the ratepayers in the town.

Sir, coming down to the other point, the economic position of the City Council has gone down to doom and today is in a very sorrowful state. When we were in the majority, we left a sum of not less than \$3,750,000 in the kitty of the City Council, as the balance left for them to play with. The moment they came into power, they created new departments one after another and jobs were given to, and places have been created for, friends and supporters who have helped them during the election period, so that most of the funds that have been kept for other Government purposes have been spent in this way. Today, Sir, the stock answer given by the Mayor of that City Council to every question is that "the Federal Government is not coming to help us in matters of finance". If they refer back to the loans they have gained from the Federal Government, I do not think they will find that any other local council in the Federation ever had so much of loans as the City Council of Penang has had from the Ministry of the Interior. Sir, I feel that it is the best solution the people of Kuala Lumpur could have, to place this Municipality in the hands of the Federal Government, instead of bowing to the political whims and political fancies of the parties that may be ruling in the future. Sir, the City Council of George Town has a revenue of not less than \$25 million per year whereas the State Government in Penang has only \$6 million per year, but if you compare the budgets, you will find one showing in the red column, and the other in the green column. So, where lies the administrative policy of the political parties to look after the interests of the local government and to give facilities and improvements to that town where the population is increasing day by day? So all the hue and cry made by the Opposition Members in the Lower House is nothing but personal, and raised merely to enhance the political power of their party, for which they are so greedy for.

Sir, I take off my hat to the people of Kuala Lumpur in accepting this

policy and allowing the Federal Government to take over this Municipality for their own betterment in the future and in the future of their own children.

Enche' Nik Hassan: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, pada mula-nya saya tak fikir patut saya mengambil bahagian berchakap mengenai undang² ini, kerana saya datang daripada sa-buah bandar yang kecil daripada hujung Tanah Melayu. Tidak-lah menasabah hendak membicarakan mengenai Ibu Kota bagi negeri ini, tetapi manakala saya memandang bahawa Kuala Lumpur ini hendak di-jadikan Ibu Kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, maka selayak-nya-lah bagi semua penduduk dalam Tanah Melayu ini mengambil bahagian untuk memberi pendapat serta memberi fikiran tentang kedudukan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini. Siapa juga yang keluar daripada Tanah Melayu ini apabila di-tanya di-mana-kah Ibu Kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, maka jawab-nya Kuala Lumpur-lah Ibu Kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pada hal undang² yang menentukan Ibu Kota Tanah Melayu ini pada masa itu belum lagi ada sa-belum yang diranchangkan pada hari ini, tetapi Kuala Lumpur telah menjadi perhatian dan menjadi ingatan bagi tiap² orang Tanah Melayu ini sa-bagai Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Pada hari ini-lah kita telah ada di-hadapan kita satu Rang Undang² bagi mengambil Kuala Lumpur ini menjadi Ibu Kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan saya rasa perlu bagi tiap² ahli di-sini walau pun saya datang daripada bandar yang jauh di-hujung Tanah Melayu memberi pendapat tentang kedudukan bandar yang menjadi Ibu Kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Saya rasa sangat-lah tepat dan kena pada tempat-nya di-mana Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap tadi menyatakan bahawa Ibu Kota Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah sa-bagai "*chermin*" bagi kebaikan Tanah Melayu ini. Ibu Kota bagi sa-suatu negeri itu ada-lah *chermin* kebaikan dan *kebagusan* bagi sa-suatu negeri itu. Saya rasa perkataan itu ada-lah sangat

tepat dan kena apa yang di-sebutkan-nya itu, kerana sakira-nya Ibu Kota Tanah Melayu ini "*kotor*" maka kotor-lah Tanah Melayu ini, kalau sakira-nya Ibu Kota Tanah Melayu ini tidak baik kelakuan-nya, maka tidak baik-lah Tanah Melayu ini, pada pandangan pelawat² yang datang daripada luar negeri.

Oleh itu, saya rasa telah chukop dan sampai masa-nya bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengambil Kuala Lumpur ini menjadikan Ibu Kota-nya di-bawah tadbiran kementerian yang berkenaan. Sakira-nya tidak, maka kuat-kuasa untuk menjaga, untuk mengawal, untuk membersehh dan untuk menjaga serba serbi-nya tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan lancar dan sempurna.

Kita rasa jaminan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan itu di-mana kechanteakan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini terpaksa di-tadbirkan oleh municipal itu akan di-jaga, di-kawal dan akan berjalan sa-bagaimana biasa supaya kebagusan yang ada itu berjalan lebeh bagus lagi. Tetapi, saya rasa jaminan bagi menghapuskan "*pengemis*", jaminan bagi menghapuskan keadaan yang sesak yang ada dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini terutama-nya bagi menghapuskan segala "*pelachor*" dan kekotoran yang ada dalam bandar ini ada-lah memang perlu di-masa hadapan.

Sakira-nya bandar ini di-bersehhkan, di-ambil dan di-letakan di-bawah tanggungan sa-suatu Kementerian yang akan di-tugaskan bagi menjaga bandar ini, maka Ibu Kota ini hendak-lah kita jaga supaya menjadi satu contoh dan tauladan kepada negeri² lain ia-itu kita mempunyai satu Ibu Kota yang sangat baik, yang sangat bagus, bersehh serta tidak ada kekotoran yang berlaku di-Ibu Kota ini.

Hal ini saya berpendapat, sakira-nya pelawat² datang ka-Kuala Lumpur, dan saya juga datang daripada satu bandar yang jauh, apabila saya berjalan di-jalan "*Batu Road*" umpama-nya, sa-buah jalan yang besar di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini maka saya teringat pada satu perkataan yang pernah di-laungkan dan di-chakapkan oleh

penduduk dalam Tanah Melayu ini yang menyatakan bahawa bandar "Kota Bharu" ada-lah satu bandar yang penuh dengan "pelachor", "kotor" bersabit dengan perempuan, tetapi ini ada-lah satu kesilapan yang besar, kerana sakira-nya tiap² pelawat² yang datang ka-bandar Kota Bharu tidak dapat menemui *pelachor*² di-tepi jalan sa-bagaimana yang ada di-"*Batu Road*" yang dudok menanti dan menunggu di-jalan yang besar dan dihadapan khalayak ramai sa-bagaimana yang ada di-bandar Kuala Lumpur ini.

Pada pendapat saya, perkara ini ada-lah sangat tidak baik bagi sa-buah ibu negeri yang kita ranchangkan ini. Perkara ini harus mendapat jaminan yang utama bukan sahaja kechanteakan bangunan dan kebaikan pentadbiran-nya tetapi kebersihan dalam perkara yang sa-umpama ini hendak-lah mendapat jaminan yang utama daripada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan. Kita telah mendengar bagaimana keadaan di-bandar London (England)—saya ada singgah dua tiga hari walau pun saya tidak dudok lama di-sana—pada masa saya mula² singgah itu saya berasa malu pada diri saya sendiri melihat apa yang berlaku di-London ia-itu berkenaan dengan pelachoran. Kalau orang² negeri lain bertanya apa perkara yang berlaku dalam bandar London itu, saya berasa malu hendak menceritakan apa yang berlaku. Sakinggakan Parlimen di-England terpaksa mengambil tindakan ia-itu mengadakan undang² membersehan perkara ini. Langkah yang di-jalankan di-England itu boleh di-jalankan di-sini—perkara yang di-lakukan oleh Parlimen di-England itu boleh di-lakukan di-sini. Kebersihan dan tugas² yang utama boleh di-jalankan di-negeri kita ini supaya bandar ibu kota kita ini bersehan daripada pandangan yang burok oleh pelawat² dan juga daripada anak negeri ini sendiri.

Saya rasa Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini berasa besar hati dan megah, kira-nya kita melihat bandar Kuala Lumpur ini dengan bangunan² yang chantek, dan kita akan mendirikan satu bangunan baharu ia-itu

Masjid Negara serta kita akan mendirikan berbagai² bangunan lagi saperti yang ada pada hari ini, makin bertambah-lah kechanteakan-nya. Kechanteakan itu akan dapat di-tambah sa-kira-nya kita membersehan kekotoran yang saya sebutkan itu supaya kechanteakan yang ada itu tidak di-rosakkan oleh kelakuan penduduk yang ada dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini.

Ini-lah ingatan dan pendapat saya, dan saya rasa pendapat ini ada-lah pendapat bagi tiap² orang yang mahu melihat kebaikan dan kechanteakan ibu kota bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Enche' Abdul Wahab bin Idus: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa banyak pendapat pehak pembangkang itu tidak jauh lari-nya daripada pendapat kita. Sebab-nya saya tidak pernah mendingar pehak pembangkang khuatir yang bandar ini akan menjadi burok, menjadi rugi atau tidak chantek, sa-kira-nya bandar Kuala Lumpur ini ditadbirkan oleh Pesuruhjaya. Jadi nampak-nya hanya satu perkara sahaja yang pehak pembangkang itu bimbang ia-itu fasal tidak ada kuasa—itu sahaja—perkara² yang lain mereka itu tidak bimbang dan tidak juga mereka berkehendakkan apa² jaminan. Saya juga berpendapat berkenaan dengan jaminan ini tidak payah di-beri kepada orang² di-sini, saya akan sebutkan di-mana letak-nya jaminan yang akan kita beri. Yang pertama, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya suka memberi satu pandangan ia-itu saya datang daripada sa-buah bandar yang lebeh kechil daripada Kota Bharu, bolehlah di-katakan semua-nya tidak ada, yang ada 2-3 motorkar burok, itu pun datang daripada Seremban. Tuan² barangkali ada membacha dalam surat khabar berkenaan dengan Seremban, entah sa-rupa atau tidak dengan bandar² yang lain di-Tanah Melayu ini, saya pun tidak tahu. Tetapi orang lain tentu tahu Seremban, kerana bila satu parti naik, lain pula gaya pentadbiran di-bandar Seremban itu di-buat-nya, kalau naik lain parti, lain pula gaya-nya. Jadi saya fikir hal ini menjadi satu pengalaman kepada kita semua orang dalam negeri ini.

Persekutuan Tanah Melayu terdiri daripada 11 buah negeri, tiap² negeri itu ada mempunyai ibu negeri-nya. Yang telah sudah ini ka-semua-nya di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Tempatan. Saya rasa tentu ibu² negeri itu tidak jauh bedza-nya dengan Seremban, kerana kalau satu parti itu naik—macham ini kehendak-nya, lain tahun kalau parti lain naik—lain pula kehendak-nya, saya fikir lebih kurang macham inilah keadaan-nya ka-sebelas buah negeri itu. Jadi di-sini kita semua tentu dapat mengukor orang yang berasa ia-nya tidak terjamin, siapa-kah orang-nya? Kalau di-tanya Parti Perikatan, Perikatan suka bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-tadbirkan oleh Pesurohjaya. Kalau di-tanya pehak pembangkang, pehak pembangkang akan mengatakan ia-itu merosakkan demokrasi, mereka tidak mengatakan tidak baik, mereka mengatakan takut bertanding dan akan menjadi mundor. Tetapi sa-lain daripada yang dua itu, ada di-tanya, tidak ada di-tanya. Baik Parti Perikatan mahu pun Parti Pembangkang tidak mahu bertanya. Chuba kita bertanya kepada orang yang ketiga dan yang keempat, siapa-kah orang² ini? Orang² ini ia-lah orang² yang tidak berparti. Ada-kah orang² yang tidak berparti itu tidak berhak kepada demokrasi? Orang² yang tidak berparti bila di-tanya sama ada mereka itu suka bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-tadbirkan oleh Pesurohjaya, mereka itu menjawab suka. Apa sebab mereka suka? Ia-lah supaya perjalanan-nya, pentadbiran-nya tetap, tidak-lah bertukar mengikut chorak kehendak parti yang bertanding tiap² tahun, bila bertukar chorak pentadbiran-nya tidak tetap, orang yang tidak berparti suka, kerana mereka itu juga berhak kepada demokrasi.

Jadi kita bandingkan balek 11 buah ibu negeri yang sudah² itu, bandar Kuala Lumpur ini termasuk satu daripada-nya ia-itu menjadi ibu negeri kepada negeri Selangor yang pentadbiran-nya sudah saya chakapkan tadi ia-itu di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Tempatan. Sekarang ini kita berchandang pula bandar Kuala Lumpur ini kita jadikan ibu negeri kepada 11 buah ibu negeri yang kita sebutkan dengan nama Ibu Kota Persekutuan

Tanah Melayu; jadi 11 buah ibu negeri itu ia-lah satu ibu-nya.

Di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini-lah dudok-nya Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang sa-bagai Chogan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan juga Menteri² Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Di-sini tentu-lah kita memikirkan, tidak-kah menasabah sa-buah negeri ini di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan chara berpesurohjaya, kerana negeri² yang lain itu di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Tempatan. Saya memikirkan ini menasabah, kerana bandar Kuala Lumpur ini di-masa itu akan menjadi sa-bagai muka Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Manusia lain atau orang lain daripada Kerajaan lain yang datang di-sini tentu-lah lebih dahulu dia hendak tengok muka. Ada-kah muka Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini berchoreng², bertahi lalat atau sa-bagai paoh di-layang, manchong-nya sa-bagai serai, macham kalam di-ranchong dan sa-bagai-nya, itu yang dahulu di-perhatikan orang. Bukan-lah orang yang datang ka-sini terutama-nya sakali pelawat² resmi dia ta'kan-lah hendak datang dahulu ka-kampong saya di-Gemencheh, menengok pekan Gemas, tentu-lah tidak. Dan kita pun, kalau di-katakan, "boleh-kah kalau saya bawa pelanchong kali ini ka-pekan Gemencheh yang ada 4 pintu kedai pada hari ini, itu?" Saya sendiri pun menolak; minta ma'af, saya serendar jangan-lah bawa ka-tempat saya, nanti dia tengok tempat saya burok. Jadi, ka-mana hendak bawa? Ini-lah dia, Ibu Kota kita. Itu-lah sebab-nya saya mithalkan sa-bagai muka. Dan begitu pula orang² yang datang itu dia termasuk-lah kepada gulongan yang ketiga sa-bagai yang saya sebutkan tadi. Tetapi, dek kita belum bertanya kepada orang² yang akan datang itu barangkali kita mahu ta' perchaya tetapi yang sa-benar-nya betul apa yang saya chakapkan ini. Jikalau sakira-nya Kuala Lumpur ini di-bawah tadbiran Pesurohjaya ia-itu yang akan di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, orang² dari luar negeri akan datang ka-sini dengan segala senang

hati, apa sebab? Pentadbiran atau perjalanan-nya tetap, bukan berubah², bertukar², sekejap lain sekejap lain.

Ini-lah dia, tuan², kalau sakira-nya kita bertanya kepada parti Perikatan dia jawab sekian, bertanya kepada parti pembangkang, dia jawab sekian tetapi kalau bertanya kepada orang gulongan yang ketiga, ini-lah orang-nya yang chukup terator, puas hati, senang hati dan yakin betul² dia datang ka-sini dengan chara yang chukup baik. Ini-lah sebab-nya saya fikir untuk menetapkan perjalanan pemerintahan bandar yang akan menjadi Ibu Kota Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini selayak-nya-lah dia di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan supaya orang yang mentadbirkan itu dapat-lah menjalankan pentadbiran² yang tetap. Tentang apa yang barangkali kita fikirkan kemajuan di-bandar saperti mengadakan ka-elokan dan ke-chantekan di-bandar yang di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Tempatan itu, di-Kuala Lumpur ini tidak-lah akan di-kurangkan bahkan akan lebih chantek lagi. Di-sini, kalau kita bertanya kepada budak² pun ia boleh menjawab, tempat semua Menteri² Kerajaan dan Pusat² Kerajaan ada-kah hendak chorengkan atau di-burokkan, tentu-lah tidak. Sebab itu tentu-lah semua budak² akan menjawab kata dia, dia perchaya bandar Kuala Lumpur di-bawah tadbir Kerajaan akan lebih chantek sebab Kerajaan di-sini tentu-lah dia hendak menchantekkan kerana ini tempat pelawat² dari luar. Saya rasa, tuan², barangkali sedikit hari lagi pehak² pembangkang dia tentu-lah tidak akan marah apa², chuma yang dia ta' bersetuju itu ia-lah fasal hendak ambil kuasa hendak memerintah sendiri, dia hendak memerintah ini! Jadi, 11 yang dia sudah perintah nak yang ka-12 yang hendak di-jadikan pusat ini pun dia hendak memerintah juga tetapi pemerintahan-nya itu nanti bertukar², berubah² dan berchorak². Jadi, kita tidak hendak sa-macam itu kerana tidak dapat jaminan sakira-nya di-pandang oleh orang² luar negeri. Kita berkehendakkan Kerajaan yang tetap untuk mentadbirkan bandar Kuala Lumpur. Jadi, saya sokong-lah dengan sebab saya sudah pun bertanya kepada orang² gulongan yang

ketiga yang saya sebutkan tadi, dia pun mengatakan lebih elok-lah Kuala Lumpur ini di-tadbirkan oleh Pesuruhjaya.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun bukan-lah untuk memberi beberapa penjelasan tetapi saya mahu mendapat sedikit penerangan. Apa yang telah di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat yang dahulu itu tidak-lah semua-nya saya bersetuju bahawa Ibu Kota ini perlu di-tadbirkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat. Saya tertarek hati apa yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat sa-belah kanan saya tadi tentang pembersihan harus di-jalankan dalam bandar Kuala Lumpur ini, oleh sebab banyak sa-kali di-dapati pelachoran dan juga pengemis². Saya bangun di-sini, ia-lah untuk mendapatkan sedikit penjelasan daripada Kementerian yang bersangkutan berkenaan dengan kedudukan Advisory Board itu. Oleh kerana Fasal 12 menyatakan, bahawa Menteri itu-lah berhak mengarahkan segala apa jua pekerjaan yang di-jalankan oleh Pesuruhjaya itu, sedangkan Pesuruhjaya itu pula dapat membatalkan kerja yang di-lakukan oleh Advisory Board itu. Jadi, apa-kah fa'edah-nya Advisory Board yang sa-umpama itu di-adakan?

Dato' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menjawab terutama sa-kali soal daripada Yang Berhormat Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar berkenaan Clause 9, sa-kira-nya Commissioner atau Pesuruhjaya Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur itu tidak bersetuju dengan nasehat yang di-berikan oleh Lembaga Penasihat maka Pesuruhjaya bermeshuarat pula dengan Menteri, jikalau sa-lepas diputuskan ia-itu nasehat itu di-terima apa-lah hal-nya Ahli² Lembaga Penasihat itu ada-kah dia berpeluang pergi ka-atas lagi. Yang sa-benar-nya, ini ia-lah dalam Administration—di-dalam kerja. Menteri itu "collective responsibility" dalam Kabinet. Tujuan-nya di-sini, polisi berkenaan dengan mentadbirkan bandar Kuala Lumpur ini ia-lah di-tetapkan oleh Kabinet. Di-tetapkan oleh Kabinet kerana Menteri itu mengambil keputusan Kabinet. Dan sa-lepas daripada itu pula di-bawa

kapada Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara. Di-sana pun Menteri yang berkenaan itu boleh di-soal. Tetapi sa-lain daripada itu saya perchaya sungguh pun dia sudah bermeshuarat dengan Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota dan jika itu ta' bersetuju menurut nasehat itu, dan sa-kira-nya Ahli² Lembaga Penasihat itu tidak puas hati, saya rasa, patut-lah Menteri itu meminta pula sebab²-nya Ahli² Lembaga Penasihat itu tidak puas hati. Sebab²-nya tidak puas hati Ahli² Lembaga Penasihat itu dan sebab² yang di-beri oleh Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota itu dan Menteri itu patut-lah di-bawakan ka-dalam Kabinet. Jadi, di-sini sungguh pun tidak ada, tetapi kewajiban Menteri itu, tanggung-jawab Menteri itu, ialah satu. Semua sa-kali Menteri² lain ada-lah bertanggung-jawab apa yang di-buat oleh Menteri itu. Jadi, yang sa-benar-nya saperti yang saya katakan tadi, bukan-lah Menteri itu sa-orang sahaja, yang sa-benar ini-lah dia di-bawah Federal Government. Lain-lah daripada yang terjadi saperti di-Johor tadi, ia-itu kepala pejabat di-nasihatkan oleh Ahli² Penasihat-nya. Jika tidak bersetuju di-bawa kapada Kerajaan. Yang sa-benar-nya Menteri itu ia-lah satu daripada anggota Kerajaan. Satu anggota sahaja bukan satu daripada anggota ka-semua sa-kali Menteri² itu mesti-lah bertanggung-jawab apa yang di-buat oleh Menteri yang berkenaan.

Saya perchaya Clause 12 ini, Menteri yang berkenaan memberi kuasa supaya boleh memberi menghantarkan perintah dasar yang patut di-jalankan. Kerana selalu-nya Menteri itu tidak champor tangan di-dalam perkara yang di-jalankan oleh Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota dan Penasihat-nya berkenaan dengan polisi yang di-tetapkan oleh Kabinet. Kerana polisi itu di-tetapkan oleh Kabinet dan Menteri yang berkenaan ini chuma menjalankan sahaja dan memberi tahu kapada Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota kerana dia sa-bagai Penasihat. Tetapi sa-kira-nya satu keputusan tidak termasuk dalam dasar yang telah di-tetapkan oleh Kabinet terpaksa-lah Menteri itu menegor dan ini-lah kuasa yang sa-benar-nya

dalam Clause 12. Supaya jangan terkeluar daripada dasar itu, Menteri itu ada kuasa boleh memberi perintah supaya jangan terkeluar, itu-lah yang sa-benar-nya.

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. President in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 21 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

Sitting suspended at 12.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. President in the Chair)

THE PASSPORT BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend and re-enact the law relating to the possession and production of travel documents by persons entering the Federation, and other matters connected therewith" be read a second time.

The present Passport Ordinance was enacted in 1949. Before there was an Immigration Ordinance, and, consequently, there is a certain amount of overlap between the present Passport Ordinance and the present Immigration Ordinance. Furthermore, in the light of experience gained in the administration of the present Ordinance, it is considered that there is a need for a revision of the Passport Ordinance, 1949.

The Bill is therefore designed to repeal and to replace the Passport Ordinance, 1949, by making such amendments therein as are occasioned by the independent status of the Federation or required as a result of

experience in the administration of the Ordinance. In consequence the Bill follows substantially the provisions of the present Ordinance, subject to the following:

- (a) in clause 2 a definition of "Commonwealth citizen" replaces that of "British subject";
- (b) in clause 4 (1) the present section 4 has been amended to make it clear that a citizen of the Federation may not be removed under this section;
- (c) in clause 7 (1) the present section empowers the Government to call upon the master of a vessel which brings in any person who contravenes the provision of the Ordinance to provide free return passage for that person to his place of embarkation. The obligation is limited to a period of three months. Clause 7 (c) extends the period of obligation to provide free return passage from 3 months to 12 months;
- (d) in clause 8 new paragraphs (d) and (e), relating to the possession and use of false passports or travel documents, have been added; and
- (e) in clause 9 is included power to make regulations relating to exemption from the provision of the Act, a power additional to the particular power of exemption contained in clause 3 (2).

Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' T. H. Tan: 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. President in the Chair)

Clauses 1 to 12 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL

Second Reading

Tun Leong Yew Koh: I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to consolidate the law relating to the acquisition of land, the assessment of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition, and other matters incidental thereto" be read a second time.

Enche' T. H. Tan: I beg to second the motion.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): Mr. President, Sir, as Honourable Members are aware, land acquisition is a State matter and it is at present governed by five separate laws, and the fact that we are enacting one Federal law covering the whole country is, indeed, a great step forward. This Bill, Sir, has been discussed at length by the National Land Council and has also been discussed by the various State Governments, and the State Governments have already agreed to this Bill. I do not think I should explain at length the provisions of this Bill, because there is a full explanation of it at the end of the Bill under the Explanatory Statement, but I do think, Sir, that Members of this House would like to know that there are four important matters under this Bill, namely,

- (1) The introduction of a summary acquisition procedure in appropriate cases.
- (2) Amended provisions for entry on land in cases of urgency.
- (3) The conferment on the State of the right of appeal against a Collector's award.
- (4) Provisions for obtaining temporary access across land for public purposes.

In fact, with the introduction of this Bill and the introduction of these four fundamental issues, the Government in future will find it easier to acquire land for rural development.

As rural development is a very important thing in the interests of the country as a whole, I feel sure that Honourable Members of this House will support this Bill.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

Clauses 1 to 11 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12—

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka membawa satu pindaan dalam Clause 12 (4) berhubung dengan "Enquiry" bagi memberi ganti kepada tuan tanah itu. Saya suka menambahkan Clause 12 (4) ini supaya tidak-lah suara pemutus itu bergantung kepada sa-saorang sahaja. Pindaan itu bagini bunyinya—

"12. (4) At every Inquiry the Collector shall be assisted by two Assessors, who shall be appointed by the Mentri Besar, in assessing the amount of compensation to be paid to the interested person."

Saya membuat chadangan ini ialah kerana memikirkan bahawa pernah terjadi bila Kerajaan mengambil tanah orang² kampung, kadang² "Collector" itu mentaksirkan harga tanah itu terlampau murah seperti mana yang pernah berlaku di-Trengganu. Bila Kerajaan membuat Tali Ayer, bayaran ganti rugi kepada tuan punya tanah di-bayar ada \$10 atau \$12 sedangkan bayaran itu tidak berpatutan. Apabila ada dua pembantu-nya untuk menolong "Collector" kerana memberi timbangan dalam pembayaran ganti rugi ini, saya rasa perkara berhubung dengan pembayaran akan jadi berlainan, kerana sedangkan sekarang pun ada pembayaran yang telah besar dari \$10 atau \$12 di-bayar di atas pengambilan tanah itu. Ada-nya lorong pembantu boleh memberi sedikit ke'adilan kepada pihak yang berkenaan tetapi mudzarat-nya tidak ada kerana bagaimana murah sekali pun kerugian di atas harga tanah itu tentu-lah tak kena harga yang di-bayar-nya \$10 atau pun \$12 itu.

The Assistant Minister of Rural Development (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Sir, the Government is not prepared to accept the amendment.

Raja Rastam Shahrome: I think the remedy lies in the Court.

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal ini ada di-terangkan dalam Fasal 37 menyatakan bahawa kalau taksiran dari *Collector* itu kurang daripada \$500 maka mestilah dia tidak boleh membuat *objection* di-dalam Court.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar: Mr. President, Sir, on a point of order, nampak-nya pindaan yang di-bawa oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tak ada sokongan.

Mr. President: Not necessary. We are in committee.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I have nothing further to add.

Mr. President: Ada-lah masa'alah di-hadapan Jawatan-Kuasa ini ia-lah satu pindaan yang di-datangkan oleh Enche' Da Abdul Jalil berhubung dengan satu pindaan Fasal tambahan (4)—

"At every Inquiry the Collector shall be assisted by two Assessors who shall be appointed by the Mentri Besar, in assessing the amount of compensation to be paid to the interested persons."

Raja Rastam Shahrome: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali yang di-sebutkan itu ia-lah section 6, under "Payment for damage", sub-clause (3) "... may appeal to the State Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final."

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil: Tentang decision Collector itu boleh di-rayukan pada State Authority, tetapi section 37 (2)—

"Where the total amount claimed in compensation in respect of any interest in any scheduled land does not exceed five hundred dollars the written award of the Collector shall be final"

Enche' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr. President, Sir, I think Clause 6 (3) does cover this. We know that under

land acquisition any person who is not satisfied could appeal to the Ruler in Council. There have been many cases which I, myself, have observed where persons have appealed to the Ruler in Council against the decision of the Collector and a Committee has been appointed and the awards have been varied. I think, Sir, the point is covered in this Bill.

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa patut ada jaminan sabagaimana pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh sahabat saya tadi, oleh kerana kejadian² yang telah pernah berlaku selalu membuktikan kepada kita bahawa tanah² yang dinilai oleh pihak yang berkuasa itu jauh lebih rendah daripada sepatutnya. Mithal-nya, pernah kejadian sa-keping tanah yang boleh di-jual dengan senang tidak ada tawar menawar lagi dengan harga \$5,000, tetapi telah dinilai dengan harga \$350.00 sahaja, dan telah di-bayar kepada tuan-nya sabanyak nilai itu dengan tidak ada timbangan kepada rayuan tuan-nya terhadap harga tanah itu yang sa-benar-nya.

Katakan-lah, sa-keping tanah telah di-nilai \$1,000, yang sa-benar-nya harga tanah itu kira² \$10,000 atau \$12,000, apa-kah akan terjadi kepada tuan tanah itu? Sunggoh pun dia berhak membawa perkara itu ka-dalam court, jika sa-saorang yang punya tanah itu kaya, mempunyai wang, tak mengapa-lah dia dapat mengambil lawyer, tetapi sebak-nya jika dia orang biasa yang miskin, bagaimanakah dia akan dapat menchari wang kerana mengambil lawyer untuk berbichara dengan Kerajaan dan membawa perkara itu ka-dalam court? Maka kerana itu, jika ada satu jawatan kuasa pembantu yang di-maksudkan itu boleh-lah menolong dan dapat-lah membuat satu pertimbangan yang 'adil bagi menolong ra'ayat yang miskin dalam perkara hak milek mereka,

supaya jangan-lah hendak-nya sekali-pun untuk kepentingan kebangsaan dan negara mereka merasa terlalu rugi sangat dalam perkara ini. Maka dengan sebab itu, saya perchaya Dewan ini boleh menerima pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh sahabat saya tadi untuk memberi jaminan bahawa ke'adilan ada-lah tetap di-perhatikan, supaya tidak terjadi jalan yang tak 'adil pada masa hadapan.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, with all due respect to the Honourable Members opposite me, I do not think that the appointment of two assessors will remove their fears. It does not mean that the two assessors appointed by their own Mentri Besar would give the ra'ayat a fairer deal. There is already a provision in the Bill which makes it possible for that person to appeal to the State Authority, and under 'definitions' the State Authority means the Ruler or Governor of the State—and this means that there is sufficient safeguard to take care of the case mentioned by the two speakers.

Amendment put, and negatived.

Clause 12 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 70 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Second Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Adjourned sine die at 3.05 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR

Jalan Kereta Api

1. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji

Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu oleh sebab Dasar Kemajuan Bandar ia-lah mengutamakan jalanraya², api, dan ayer bagi kawasan² di-luar bandar, maka tidak-kah pembukaan jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu sa-buah negeri Melayu yang belum lagi mempunyai jalan kereta api, dapat di-masokkan kedalam Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar.

Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar (Tun Abdul Razak): Pada sa-takat ini pembukaan jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu tidak di-masokkan ka-dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar, oleh sebab pembukaan jalan kereta api itu ia-lah suatu rancangan yang besar yang tidak di-anggap akan menambahkan dengan sa-chara langsung taraf hidup penduduk² Negeri itu.

2. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji

Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu oleh sebab Dasar Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu bukan-nya untuk mencari keuntungan kewangan semata² tetapi ia-lah untuk membaiki nasib ra'ayat yang sa-lama ini terbiar dan meninggikan taraf hidupnya, maka tidak-lah pembukaan jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu ini menepati kehendak² dan tujuan² Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Perkhidmatan Kereta Api ada-lah di-jalankan berdasarkan kepada dasar perniagaan. Menyambungkan jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu itu tidak akan memberi fa'edah yang menepati kepada ra'ayat mahu pun kepada Pentadbiran Kereta Api (ada-lah di-taksirkan membuka jalan kereta api akan memakan belanja \$250,000 bagi tiap² satu batu). Dengan sebab itu pembukaan jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu tidak menepati kehendak² dan tujuan² Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar.

3. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji

Awang bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu bila-kah Kerajaan akan membuka jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu ini, jika tidak, tolong nyatakan sebab²-nya maka jalan kereta api ini tak perlu di-buka untuk membaiki nasib ra'ayat yang terbiar itu.

Tun Abdul Razak: Kerajaan belum ada apa² chadangan untuk membuka jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu, kerana di-dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu Perkhidmatan Kereta Api telah menanggung kerugian. Kerajaan sudah pun mempersetujui untuk mengadakan satu Surohanjaya untuk mengkaji kedudukan kewangan dan ekonomi Perkhidmatan Kereta Api. Sehingga pendapat² Surohanjaya itu di-ketahui, tidak-lah di-fikirkan perlu untuk menimbangkan pembukaan jalan kereta api ka-Negeri Trengganu.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL LUAR NEGERI

Rumah Perubatan Di-Mekah

4. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji

Awang bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwai Luar Negeri ia-itu betul-kah Rumah Perubatan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-Mekah, Saudi Arabia, tidak ada di-sediakan apa² makanan untuk orang² sakit yang di-rawat di-sana.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak menyediakan sa-buah rumah perubatan (Hospital) yang tertentu di-Mekah akan tetapi mengadakan satu bilek khas (Sick Bay) yang ada alat menyejokkan hawa (air-conditioner) di-dalam bangunan yang di-duduki oleh Pesuruhjaya Haji dan ahli² Rombongan Perubatan. Bilek khas itu di-maksudkan bagi kedudukan yang lebeh rehat dan senang di-bawah jagaan doctor kepada Juma'ah Haji yang sakit daripada yang boleh di-dapati di-luar. Kebanyakan yang datang untuk di-rawat ia-lah orang² tua yang penyakit-nya tidak begitu terok atau mereka² yang penyakit-nya berkehendakkan layanan serta merta. Perkara² yang berkehendakkan belah membelah dan potong memotong atau sakit terok semua-nya di-hantar ka-Rumah Sakit Kerajaan

Saudi Arabia. Bagi mereka² yang di-rawat-nya di-bilek khas yang di-sediakan itu maka di-atorkan supaya makanan mereka di-bawa dan di-layan oleh rakan² atau saudara² Juma'ah Haji yang sakit dan hal ini tertanggung-lah di-atas tiap² Sheikh Haji yang berkenaan menyempurnakan layanan makanan dan sabagai-nya. Bahawa ada juga kadang² makanan yang di-bawakan ka-bilek sakit khas ini ter-lewat sedikit sampai-nya. Kejadian yang sedemikian ini sangat jarang berlaku dan apabila berlaku demikian maka Persurohjaaya Haji atau ahli² Rombongan Perubatan selalu melayan-kan orang² sakit itu daripada makanan² yang telah di-sediakan untuk mereka sendiri dan sa-telah itu Sheikh Haji yang berkenaan itu di-beri amaran keras supaya tidak berlaku lagi kelewatan yang sedemikian.

5. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ia-itu ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri tahu bahawa akibat dari tidak ada-nya persediaan makanan di-rumah Perubatan itu maka ada orang² sakit yang datang merawat kesana telah mati kerana tidak dapat makan di-sebabkan tidak ada warith atau keluarga mereka untuk menghantar makanan kepada mereka sama-masa dalam rawatan itu.

Perdana Menteri: Tudohan yang di-kemukakan itu tidak benar dan tiada berasas sama sekali.

6. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan akan membiarkan keadaan saperti ini berkekalan dan tidak-kah Kerajaan bertanggung jawab di-atas jiwa beribu² orang Jema'ah Haji dari Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang menunaikan Rukun Haji-nya dengan menyediakan makanan di-rumah Perubatan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-Tanah Suchr—Mekah itu.

Perdana Menteri: Soalan ini tidak berbangkit mengikut jawapan 4 dan 5.

7. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri ia-itu boleh-kah Kerajaan mengadakan makanan bagi

orang² sakit di-rumah Perubatan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-Mekah itu pada tahun hadapan ini. Jika tidak, tolong nyatakan sebab²-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Sabagai yang telah di-terangkan di-dalam jawapan kepada pertanyaan yang ke-empat maka Kerajaan Persekutuan chuma menyedia-kan satu bilek khas (Sick Bay) bagi merawat orang² sakit dan Kerajaan tidak boleh mengadakan sa-buah rumah perubatan (Hospital) yang lengkap yang boleh memberi layanan serba makanan yang khas yang sesuai dengan kehendak orang² sakit di-situ. Sakira-nya hendak membuat demikian maka terpaksa-lah menggajikan sa-orang pakar di-dalam ilmu dzat² makanan dan lagi tukang² masak yang khas, membuat dapur² yang tertentu, mengadakan peti² sejok dan lain² lagi yang kesemua-nya itu boleh di-dapati di-rumah sakit Kerajaan Saudi Arabia yang sedia menerima orang² sakit dengan perchuma.

Jawatan Pegawai Daerah

8. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu siapa-kah yang bertanggung jawab di-atas penghantaran Pegawai² Daerah bagi Negeri² dalam Persekutuan ini.

Perdana Menteri: Yang bertanggung jawab di-atas penghantaran Pegawai² Daerah bagi Negeri² dalam Persekutuan ia-lah Setia-Usaha Kerajaan Negeri². Ada kala-nya dengan permintaan Setia-Usaha Kerajaan Negeri², Ketua Pegawai Perjawatan akan menghantar Pegawai² Perkhidmatan 'Awam (Malayan Civil Service) untuk mengisi jawatan² Pegawai Daerah.

9. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu kenapa-kah Pegawai Daerah, Kuala Trengganu, yang telah kosong sejak 4 bulan yang lalu belum di-isi lagi hingga ka-hari ini. Apa-kah yang menyebabkan kelambatan ini?

Perdana Menteri: Jawatan Pegawai Daerah, Kuala Trengganu, yang telah kosong semenjak 4 bulan yang lalu itu belum dapat di-isi lagi hingga ka-hari ini kerana Kerajaan Persekutuan sedang menchari sa-orang Pegawai

Malayan Civil Service yang dapat diterima oleh Kerajaan Trengganu untuk mengisi jawatan itu.

10. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu tahu-kah yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri bahawa akibat dari kechuaihan ini banyak kerja² yang mustahak menjadi tergendala, dan ra'ayat jelata banyak menempoh kesusahan dalam hal² tanah? Siapa-kah yang bertanggung jawab di-atas hal ini?

Perdana Menteri: Saya mendapat tahu bahawa Kerajaan Trengganu ada memerintahkan sa-orang pegawai Malayan Civil Service menjalankan kerja² Pegawai Daerah, Kuala Trengganu bagi sementara.

Siapa-kah yang bertanggung jawab dalam perkara ini sudah saya jawab di-dalam jawapan kepada soal 8 di-atas.

11. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu kenapa-kah sa-tengah² Pegawai² Daerah terdiri dari Pegawai² Malayan Civil Service manakala yang lain² di-pegang oleh Pegawai² State Civil Service? Ada-kah apa² perbezaan dalam tugas dan kewajipan di-antara Pegawai² Daerah ini dan jika ada apa-kah dia-nya?

Perdana Menteri: Sebab-nya sa-tengah² Pegawai Daerah terdiri dari-pada pegawai² Malayan Civil Service

manakala yang lain² itu terdiri dari-pada pegawai² State Civil Service, ia-lah mengikut perjanjian yang telah di-persetujui oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan di-dalam Perjanjian Perjawatan Persekutuan (Federation Establishment Agreement). Mithal-nya pada daerah yang penting di-tetapkan jawatan Malayan Civil Service dan yang kurang penting jawatan State Civil Service. Terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Negeri² memberi penilaian perbezaan di-antara satu daerah dengan daerah yang lain.

12. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu boleh-kah Pegawai Daerah, Kuala Trengganu, itu di-isi dengan Pegawai State Civil Service? Jika tidak boleh, tolong nyatakan sebab²-nya, dan bila-kah pula sa-orang pegawai Malayan Civil Service akan di-hantar untuk memegang jawatan itu?

Perdana Menteri: Sa-kira-nya Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam Persekutuan bersetuju boleh-lah di-lantek sa-orang pegawai State Civil Service bagi memangku jawatan Pegawai Daerah, Kuala Trengganu, bagi sementara sa-hingga dapat di-hantarkan sa-orang pegawai M.C.S. Saya akan mengingatkan Ketua Pegawai Perjawatan supaya menhadangkan lagi kepada Kerajaan Trengganu sa-orang pegawai M.C.S. untuk mengisi jawatan yang kosong itu.