

Volume I
No. 3



Saturday
5th December, 1959

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Administration of Oath [Col. 35].

**Speech of His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan
Agong in Parliament on 25th November, 1959 [Col. 35].**

Message from the House of Representatives [Col. 49].

Adjournment to a later day motion [Col. 50].

Business of the Senate [Col. 50].

FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)
Official Report

First Session of the First Dewan Negara

Saturday, 5th December, 1959

The Senate met at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. President (DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S.).
- „ 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' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).
- „ ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- „ MR. CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).
- „ MR. CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- „ DATO' DR. CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., Dato Maha Kurnia (Appointed).
- „ MR. CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).
- „ MR. J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL (Trengganu).
- „ MR. KOH KIM LENG (Malacca).
- „ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).
- „ MR. 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).
- „ MR. ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).
- „ MR. 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).
- „ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ 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).
- „ TUAN SYED BAHALDIN BIN SYED NOH, J.P. (Perlis).
- „ MR. T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ MR. S. O. K. UBAILULLA (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).
- „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., J.P., Orang Kaya Indera Maharajah Purba Jelai (Pahang)
- „ MR. YAP KHEN VAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang)
- „ MR. YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable ENCHE' A. M. ABU BAKAR, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' HASHIM BIN AWANG, J.P. (Penang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah).

ADMINISTRATION OF
OATH

The following Senator took and subscribed the Oath required by law:

Mr. Athi Nahappan

SPEECH OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE TIMBALAN YANG
DI-PERTUAN AGONG IN
PARLIAMENT ON 25TH
NOVEMBER, 1959

The President (*Translated from Malay*): Honourable Members, I wish to acquaint the Senate that His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong has been pleased to address Parliament on the 25th November, 1959. I have obtained a copy of His Highness' Speech, which I now direct formally to be laid on the table of the Senate. I further direct that the Speech be printed in the Parliamentary Debates.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament,

It gives me great personal pleasure, and I deem it an honour, to address you to-day on this notable occasion of the first Budget Meeting of the Parliament of the Federation of Malaya. You are about to enter for the first time on one of the most important functions of

the legislature under the system of parliamentary government which we have adopted, that is to say, the voting of supply for the administration of the country in the ensuing year; for it is one of our fundamental principles that no funds may legally be raised or spent without the authority of Parliament and especially of the elected representatives of the people assembled in the Lower House. It is my confident hope that your debates will be conducted with composure and dignity in the knowledge that, for all their differences of approach, all the parties have one common aim, to secure the best government for the people of this country so that they may live and prosper in harmony. Whatever is good for the people should have the support of all parties irrespective of where the idea has originated. All parties alike have a duty to the people as a whole, but on the majority party in any Parliament lies the special responsibility of listening with receptive minds to constructive criticism of their policies, ever ready to accept sincere contributions to the common weal.

All Honourable Members of both Houses will, I know, be always mindful that the eyes not only of the people of this country whose interests they represent; but also of the friends and foes of parliamentary democracy everywhere.

will be on the deliberations of this Parliament. It is because of the pre-eminent position which you occupy that importance is attached to the observance at all times of due decorum within the precincts of your Houses. These outward forms are not an end in themselves but they are of real value because they are conducive to a proper sense of respect for this great institution and to that atmosphere of dignity and solemnity which the people have a right to expect in the conduct of their affairs. They are the outward signs of the high aims and serious intent of this Parliament.

The considerations on which I have been dwelling are of such weight for the future of democracy here and elsewhere that I make no apology for thus echoing the eloquent words used by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong when he was present in this Chamber for the opening of Parliament only two months ago. My personal pleasure in addressing you to-day is tempered by deep regret, which I know is shared by all present and by the whole country, that His Majesty is not able to be present on this occasion. It was with feelings of distress that we heard of the sudden illness which struck him almost on the eve of his visit to our great neighbours India and Pakistan, an event to which he was looking forward so much. It has been with deep concern and sympathy, and also with growing confidence, that we have watched his slow but steady recovery, to which the devotion of Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong has contributed so much. The position which both Their Majesties occupy in the hearts of the people is such that I know that I will be voicing the sentiments and feelings of our people everywhere when I express my confident wish that, after a suitable period of rest, he will be restored to sufficient strength to resume in full his responsibilities as the Supreme Head of our nation. It is with this hope in mind that I address to you to-day the solemn words which would in happier circumstances have been spoken by His Majesty.

A new era has begun with the full flowering of our Constitution and with

the birth of our own parliamentary institutions; the Dewan Negara (Senate), representative of the interests of the States and adorned by wisdom and experience drawn from many fields; and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives), fully elected and inclusive of the talents of all the main parties, but with the stability that comes from an effective majority. My address will deal with the demands of the new era and the three main tasks which my Government regards as of first importance.

The first is to lead the people of this country towards the sense and reality of true nationhood.

The second is to marshall all available resources and deploy them decisively to develop the country and increase prosperity in the rural areas; to this end my Government intends to apply all that spirit of determination, skill in planning and energy in execution which are now inexorably crushing the last efforts of the Malayan Communist Party to overthrow by violence the lawful government of the Federation.

The third is to take the initiative and play a full part in fostering among the countries of South-East Asia a new sense of cohesion and of the benefits to be derived from free association and co-operation, particularly in the economic, social and scientific fields.

The supreme need to build a Malayan Nation calls for the constructive efforts of all who hold this land dear and the co-ordination of all the activities and influences which will serve to banish differences and promote that sense of unity in diversity which is necessary for the well-being of our country. Our position is in many ways unique. No other country presents such a varied pattern of races each with its own proud tradition and religious and cultural background. Now, as the races begin to be conscious of their new common heritage, it is vital that nothing should be done, either in the cause of

political creeds or in the name of religion or under the guise of any communal interest, to disturb the harmony which we have hitherto maintained to such a remarkable degree and which must continue if the constructive influences of education in its widest sense are to take full effect.

By education I do not mean only the teaching of our children in the schools and our young people in the university. The tremendous importance of this teaching has long been recognised and will always be in the forefront of our minds. My Government intends to set up a special committee to review the education policy adopted in 1956, and in particular its implementation, and in the meantime will continue its efforts to improve school facilities, particularly at primary level in the rural areas, to expand the training of teachers, and to increase the number of scholarships and bursaries, basing the whole system on common-content syllabuses, the purpose of which is to ensure that children will learn the same subjects in the same Malayan way in all schools.

Important though teaching in schools and universities is, education for nationhood means more than this. It means also the raising of standards of the adult population so that they can read and write and thus be receptive to new ideas and be able to form balanced judgments. My Government will pay particular attention to this subject and a Committee will be appointed to study it and make recommendations to the Government on the best means of achieving this aim. Education in this sense means the spread of knowledge of national and world affairs and the encouragement of a national point of view through the media of the Information and Broadcasting Services, whose work will be specially directed to this end.

By all these means, and by taking full advantage of the beneficial effects of sporting and cultural activities in building up a feeling of unity, my Government will spare no endeavour to lead the races of the Federation toward the sense of being one people, united by many common ties which

firmly span the differences between them without eliminating their individual and characteristic values. This cardinal policy would have seemed at one time a distant ideal, perhaps hardly attainable in the foreseeable future, but with the experience of two peaceful and fruitful years of independence the ideal has come much nearer and it is my Government's aim to make it a reality. My Government believes that it has no more important task than this in the next five years, and sees it moreover as a national task, transcending political differences, in which it can count on the co-operation of all political parties and all loyal sections of the population. In particular it counts on the members of Parliament, and all other persons who wield decisive influence, to lose no opportunity of furthering this vital policy.

I come now to the second great task. In the next five years my Government will concentrate its attention on the development of the country, proposals for which will be embodied in a new five-year plan for the years 1961 to 1965. The greatest emphasis in this plan, which is now under preparation and will be laid before Parliament next year, will be on rural economic development. The aim of my Government is to give the rural community the proud place which is its due but which it has not been accorded in the past, to provide a sound economic foundation for peasant agriculture, to ensure that the man on the land receives the full reward for his work and enjoys the amenities of Malayan life in the same measure as his brother in the town. With the steady growth of the population and the expansion of industry that can be foreseen in the present favourable investment climate, a rapid improvement in rural conditions is necessary if a proper balance is to be maintained in our national life and economy.

It is fortunate that the end of the fight against the remnants of the Malayan Communist Party, with which there can be no compromise, appears at last to be in sight. This situation has been brought about not only by determination, courage and skill of a very,

high order, for which the credit is shared by the Armed Forces—Malayan and Commonwealth—the Police, the Special Constabulary, the Home Guard, Government Officials and members of the civil population, but also by a remarkable co-ordination of the efforts of many authorities towards a common goal. Those who have borne the brunt of the struggle will not be forgotten. Special efforts will be made to help ex-members of the Security Forces to take their place in civil life. The equipment of the Army, which is to be consolidated at approximately its present strength, will be modernised; the Navy and Air Force will be expanded; and living conditions will be improved for all three Services. Living conditions will also be improved for the rank and file of the Police Force, the post-Emergency establishment of which is now under consideration.

With victory in the Emergency campaign within our grasp, my Government intends that the efforts and resources of the whole country should be directed to the new and now more important campaign of rural development. Here many Ministries, Departments and Authorities are concerned. The Ministry of Agriculture, which has already done much to improve the lot of farmers and fishermen, has an important part to play; in modernising agricultural methods and spreading knowledge; in increasing padi production by improved techniques, cheap fertilisers and irrigation; in encouraging the diversification of crops; in developing the fishing industry; and in building up the co-operative movement as a means to better credit and marketing facilities. The Ministries of Works and Transport will be engaged in the improvement of rural communications, and the former, in conjunction with the State Governments, will continue to extend piped water supplies. The Ministry of Transport will continue its present policy of providing greater facilities for Malays to participate in the Road Transport Industry. RIDA's credit facilities and training programmes and the assistance of the Small Industries Services Institute will be in increasing demand. The

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will also play its part with the expansion of rural health services and its campaign against malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and filariasis; welfare services will be taken more and more to rural areas and increasing attention will be given to the needs of rural youth. It will be the concern of the Ministry of Education that the children of the rural areas have opportunities to continue their education at secondary and higher levels alongside those of the towns.

The most important part of the whole programme depends on co-operation between the Federal and State Governments in tackling arrears of land applications and strengthening and improving the land administration so that land may be made available and developed at a rate commensurate with the growing demand. The plan is to establish, through the agency of the Federal and State Land Development Authorities, as many areas as possible where smallholdings and estates may be developed intensively around modern villages offering the services and amenities appropriate for a settled, well-organised and prosperous community. The smallholdings will be economic holdings large enough to occupy the owner and his family and to reward them. Processing and marketing facilities will be an integral part of the development, for my Government is determined that a full share of the value of the produce shall go back to those who do the work. These economic holdings will not be broken up or allowed to go untended. My Government intends to set and maintain a high standard and to see that land owners play their part. My Government believes that in independent Malaya there should be no reason for the smallholder to be poor.

For the purpose of co-ordinating all these activities my Government is establishing a new Ministry of Rural Development which will be the responsibility of both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. My Government feels that a constructive countryside programme of such importance, complexity and urgency calls for methods of planning and execution

comparable to those which have been successfully developed to handle Emergency Operations throughout the country. It is therefore the intention to adopt a somewhat similar organisation and to prosecute the campaign for peaceful development of rural areas with as much energy and imagination as was directed to freeing these areas from the menace of communist terrorism.

It will be remembered, though, that the success of the Emergency Operations depended on the co-operation of the people in ridding themselves of the terrorists. So, too, the success of this new campaign will depend on the co-operation of the rural people and it is for this reason that Community Development has been included among the subjects for which the new Ministry will be responsible. The extent to which my Government can help the rural people will vary according to the extent to which they are able to take the initiative and help themselves. There is an immense programme to be undertaken, calling for enthusiasm, hard work and determination to overcome difficulties. My Government's plans will be unfolded next year, during the course of which my Government intends to gear the machinery of administration, supported by the will of the people themselves, to a programme of intensive work to achieve the new objective, which will be accorded the highest priority.

Hitherto I have been speaking of our internal affairs. The third major aim which my Government has set itself is in the realm of external affairs. Its basic policy will always be to uphold the Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations and to develop and maintain close relations with all friendly and sympathetic countries. My Government values particularly its free association with other members of the Commonwealth and the Treaty of Friendship recently concluded with Indonesia. Now, however, it feels that the time has come to press forward in addition with its proposals for closer relations between the countries of South-East Asia. These proposals are based on the belief that in

this rapidly contracting world these countries, with their similarities of race and economy and their many common interests, could achieve much by drawing closer together in a free association to promote, by mutual discussion and agreement, a better understanding of each other's problems and the exploration of ways in which they can help one another, particularly in economic, social and scientific fields.

For historical reasons, the cultural and economic development of most countries of South-East Asia has been principally influenced in the present century by the relations which they have had with other countries outside South-East Asia. As a consequence, the growth of any sense of South-East Asian consciousness, or of a common heritage in the great achievements and possibilities of this part of Asia, has been retarded. Through force of habit and historical circumstances these countries have tended to look for help and inspiration outwards instead of inwards to their own resources.

Yet in truth South-East Asia has rich resources of its own, not merely in the cultural and historical sphere, but also in human skills, in land, in water and in minerals. My Government believes that by drawing more closely together these countries can exploit these skills and resources more effectively to their mutual benefit, and enrich themselves and each other by mutual help in many ways.

Membership of the association would not derogate in any way from the independence and sovereignty of the participating countries, and it would of course function within the framework of the United Nations. The formation of a regional association of this type is not a new concept; there are precedents both in Scandinavia and in South America. My Government envisages that the Association might grow up round conferences and intimate discussions to be held from time to time between the Heads of Government of South-East Asian States. There would be a permanent Secretariat to attend to the work of the Association. These ideas have not yet been formally propounded to the other countries of

South-East Asia, but informal exchanges of views which have taken place as opportunity has offered indicate sufficient support in some of the countries of the area for my Government to conclude that the time is ripe for more formal approaches to be made. My Government feels that in a matter of this kind the longer the delay the more difficult it will be for any country to take the initiative. The Prime Minister has accordingly written to the other Heads of Government in South-East Asia to seek their views on the proposal.

My Government's concern with the main themes of this address will not mean the neglect of other vital aspects of policy. The urban population will not suffer because of the efforts to be made on behalf of those who live in the rural areas. It is intended that house construction for the lower income groups should be speeded up considerably through the agency of the Housing Trust. My Government has a programme for modernising hospitals throughout the Federation, and in Kuala Lumpur in particular a much-needed new General Hospital will be built in stages starting with a maternity unit. My Government's attitude to labour will be unchanged. It will continue to encourage the growth of a strong, free, democratic and responsible trade union movement for both workers and employers as the basis for mutual understanding and co-operation. It will be ready to set up Wages Councils where workers and employers show themselves unable to establish adequate negotiating machinery of their own. It will continue to pay close attention to living conditions of workers of all types and will use every endeavour to ensure that there are adequate opportunities for the employment of our rapidly growing population.

In the field of Local Government it has been found necessary, in the light of experience, to defer, generally, elections for a period of one year. The present system has progressively revealed over the years since its introduction in 1950 certain unsatisfactory features, particularly the difficulty of maintaining the electoral rolls at a

high level of accuracy and the unsettling effect of the annual elections of one-third of the membership of the various Councils. During the period of suspension, it is the intention of my Government to investigate along with the State Governments the desirability of simplifying the qualifications for Local Authority electors with a view to preparing electoral rolls which can be maintained at a high level of accuracy without excessive annual expenditure on revision; the desirability of altering the arrangements for Local Authority elections will also be investigated as it is considered that the present system is not the most suitable for conditions in the Federation. It is the intention of the Federation and State Governments to lose no time in carrying out these investigations so that Local Authority elections may be resumed on a sounder basis in 1960 after the period of suspension ends. My Government is convinced that Local Government in the Federation, which it is pledged to expand, will develop more effectively in the years ahead after this review of the defects in the present system has been completed.

It is not my intention to trespass on what is this day the preserve of the Minister of Finance, but it is impossible to conclude this address without referring to the Government's financial and economic policy. The principal question facing the Government can be posed much more easily than it can be answered. The question is how to secure the ordered development of the country's economy by measures that will stimulate employment and increase productivity while avoiding the pitfalls of inflation. In seeking the answer to this question it will always be the aim of my Government to maintain confidence in the financial standing of the Federation. To this end, while every effort will be made to increase revenue to whatever extent is judged desirable and practicable, my Government is determined that its expenditure shall outrun neither the needs of development nor the resources of the country. All recurrent expenditure will be closely scrutinised annually and it is the

Government's general aim to contain the cost of the Public Service within the existing limits, and possibly reduce it, without loss of efficiency, save when the needs of development or other very special reasons dictate otherwise. Taking one year with another only thus can a balanced budget on current expenditure be achieved which will encourage the constant flow of funds, both through local savings and through capital investment from abroad, which is essential for the success of the second five-year plan to develop the economy of the country and raise the general standard of living.

Whilst my Government's policy must always be to take all possible steps to strengthen the competitive position of the rubber and tin industries on which the economic prosperity of the Federation largely depends, every encouragement will be given to the creation and fostering of local industries to diversify the economy of the country and provide increasing and more varied opportunities for employment. Suitable adjustments to the tariff rates will be made towards this end. Similarly aviation, port and general transport facilities will be developed to keep pace with modern requirements.

My Government will promote the growth of a local money market to fill a long-felt need. A short term loan has been introduced as a first step and my Government is prepared to consider the issue of further loans adapted to meet the needs of the market and will take such other measures as may be found necessary to stimulate the investment of money even for short periods. Taxation machinery will be overhauled and measures taken to prevent income tax evasion to the greatest extent possible so that the necessary burden of taxation may be fairly shared. Fresh agreements for relief from double taxation will be negotiated with a number of countries. Finally, negotiations will begin on the revision of the present Currency Agreement to the end that further capital may be made available for local development.

The extent to which my Government's policies can be effectively carried out must always depend on the

efficiency of its Public Service. My Government is in the main satisfied that the Malayanisation policy formulated before Merdeka is sound, and that the pace of Malayanisation is satisfactory. In 1956 Malayan officers occupied 32% of the Division I posts filled and the policy provided for the Malayanisation of the Service to be completed to all intents and purposes, excepting a limited number of specialist posts, by a gradual process over the five-year period from 1957 to 1962. By the middle of this year, two-fifths of the way through the period, the percentage of Malayan officers in Division I posts had risen to over 67% in the Public Service as a whole, whilst in the Malayan Civil Service expatriate officers now number no more than 23%. Progress has always been kept constantly and closely under review by Ministers and this practice will continue.

This will probably be the last time that an address of this kind is delivered at a Budget Meeting. My Government has for some time felt that it is not entirely satisfactory that two such important speeches as the Royal Address and the speech by the Minister of Finance on the second reading of the Supply Bill should follow closely one upon the other on the same day. It has felt, moreover, that as the Royal Address is now an outline of future policy rather than a review of past achievements, it will be more appropriate for it to be delivered and debated by both Houses at a sufficient interval before the introduction of the Supply Bill for the views of Parliament to be taken into consideration in framing the policy for the Estimates. My Government therefore proposes that the present session should be a short one and that a new session should be opened in April next year with a Royal Address which should form the subject of debate in the Senate and House of Representatives. My Government will then have had the advantage of hearing the views of Honourable Members of both Houses when it determines the shape of the Budget.

In concluding this address I would draw attention once again to the three

major tasks to which my Government intends to give priority; first and foremost, building the Malayan Nation by all the means at its disposal; second, conducting the campaign for rural development with all the determination, energy and resource that has characterised the successful Emergency campaign; and third, seeking to draw together the States of South-East Asia in an atmosphere of greater understanding and co-operation. There are many other great tasks and major policies which will be explained to you by Ministers during the course of the ensuing Budget Meeting, but it is these three, together with its fundamental duty of maintaining financial and economic stability, which my Government sees as pre-eminently important for the well-being of the future of this country and its neighbours in South-East Asia. I pray for God's blessing on the Government of the Federation and on both Houses of this Parliament in all that they seek to do for the good of our beloved country, and I pray that under your guidance its people may attain true nationhood, prosperity and honour among nations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The President (*Translated from Malay*): Honourable Members, a message has been received from the House of Representatives regarding certain Bills which have been passed by that House. The Clerk will read the said message.

Whereupon, the Clerk read the following message dated 30th November, 1959:

"Mr. President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills—

- (1) Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1959, to appropriate such a sum for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund.
- (2) Bill to amend the Housing Trust Ordinance, 1950.

- (3) Bill to amend the Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952.
 - (4) Bill to amend the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1957.
 - (5) Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951.
 - (6) Bill to provide for the administration of oaths and the levy of fees by diplomatic and consular officers.
 - (7) Bill to provide for the raising of loans from the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom by the Federation of Malaya.
 - (8) Bill to amend the Petroleum Ordinance, 1949.
 - (9) Bill to amend the Common Gaming Houses Ordinance, 1953.
 - (10) Bill to amend the Oaths and Affirmations Ordinance, 1949.
 - (11) Bill to amend the Betting Ordinance, 1953.
 - (12) Bill to provide for the registration of persons in the Federation, for the issue of identity cards and for purposes connected therewith.
 - (13) Bill to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947,
- and transmit them to the Senate for its concurrence.

Speaker"

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY MOTION

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

That this House, after adjourning at the close of business this day, shall reconvene pursuant to Standing Order 12 (2) at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 9th day of December, 1959.

Mr. T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House, after adjourning at the close of business this day, shall reconvene pursuant to Standing Order 12 (2) at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 9th day of December, 1959.

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 67 (2), I beg to give notice of the future business of this House.

On Wednesday, 9th December, 1959, the following Bills, which have been passed by the House of Representatives, to be taken through all stages:

- The Supplementary Supply (1959) (No. 4) Bill.
- The Treasury Deposit Receipts (Amendment) Bill.
- The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill.
- The Loan (Export Credit Guarantees Department) Bill.
- The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill.
- The Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Bill.
- The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill.
- The Diplomatic and Consular Offices (Oaths Fees) Bill.
- The National Registration Bill.

These have all been certified by Mr. Speaker to be "money" Bills, and I think we shall be able to consider them all on that day.

I anticipate that the whole of the following day, Thursday, 10th December, will be taken up with the Supply (1960) Bill (assuming that by then we receive the requisite Message from the House of Representatives).

I also give notice of the following "non-money" Bills, as certified by Mr. Speaker, which will be taken through all stages on Friday, 11th December:

- The Common Gaming Houses (Amendment) Bill.
- The Betting (Amendment) Bill.
- The Housing Trust (Amendment) Bill.
- The Oaths and Affirmations (Amendment) Bill.

These four Bills will commence our business on that day. If the Supply (1960) Bill has not passed through all stages on the previous day, the debate can be resumed after consideration of the Oaths and Affirmations (Amendment) Bill.

ADJOURNMENT

The President (*Translated from Malay*): Honourable Members, the Senate is adjourned to 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th December, 1959.

Senate adjourned at 10.14 a.m.