



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

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MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 1st March, 1965

The House met at 10 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Youth, Culture and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

- The Honourable the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence,
DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines,
ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI
ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development,
ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K.,
(Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW,
A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI ALMARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH,
A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

The Honourable ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
(Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' JOE MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K.
(Pasir Puteh).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasar Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASIL, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).

The Honourable DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).

- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).

- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T. J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

**HONOURABLE ENCHE' ABDUL
RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB—
LEAVE**

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, ada-lah saya menyatakan bahawa dengan kuasa yang telah di-beri kepada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat oleh

Majlis ini, saya telah memberi kebenaran tidak hadir di-Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat kepada Yang Berhormat Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Taib, Ahli dari Kuantan, mula' daripada 1 haribulan Mach, 1965 hingga 31 haribulan Disember, 1965. Demikian-lah saya ma'alumkan.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 9 haribulan Disember, 1964

dan 31 haribulan Disember, 1964, daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara berkenaan dengan perkara² yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya minta Setiausaha Majlis supaya membachakan perutusan² itu kepada Majlis ini.

(The Clerk reads the following Message):

“(1) Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives dated 9th December, 1964

Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills—

- (1) A Bill to repeal the Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance, 1959, to dispose of such of the German enemy property as is now held in a trust fund formed by virtue of that Ordinance, and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
- (2) A Bill to provide for the transfer of certain functions from the Registrar of the High Court in Borneo to the Registrar-General of Sarawak.
- (3) A Bill to provide for the execution of magistrates' warrants, and the service of magistrates' summonses, throughout Malaysia.
- (4) A Bill to amend the Education Act, 1961.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Elections Ordinance, 1958.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960.
- (7) A Bill to amend the Customs Ordinance, 1952.
- (8) A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund towards expenditure during the financial year 1965 in connection with the defence of the Federation, the maintenance of internal security and public order and related matters.
- (9) A Bill to provide for the payment of tolls for the use of certain roads and bridges.

(10) A Bill to provide for the registration of estate hospital assistants and probationer estate hospital assistants and for matters connected therewith.

(11) A Bill to incorporate the Federal Industrial Development Authority to be charged with responsibility for the promotion and co-ordination of industrial development in the Federation.

(12) A Bill to amend the Railway Ordinance, 1948.

(13) A Bill to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1959,

without amendment.

(Sgd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President”

“(2) Message from the Senate to the House of Representatives dated 31st December, 1964

Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills—

- (1) A Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the year 1965 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year.
- (2) A Bill to amend the Central Bank of Malaysia Ordinance, 1958, and to extend the operation of that Ordinance, as amended, to all parts of the Federation.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Banking Ordinance, 1958, and to extend the operation of that Ordinance, as amended, to all parts of the Federation.
- (4) A Bill to amend the Port Authorities Act, 1963.
- (5) A Bill to provide for the care and rehabilitation of the destitute and for the control of vagrancy.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Local Government Elections Act, 1960.
- (7) A Bill to amend the laws relating to Income Tax, to make provision with respect to payroll tax and to

tax forms and to provide for matters connected therewith and ancillary thereto.

- (8) A Bill to amend the Electricity Ordinance, 1949,

without amendment.

(Sgd.) DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
President"

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both House of Parliament:

- (1) The Finance Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Distribution of German Enemy Property (Repeal) Bill, 1965.
- (3) The Education (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (4) The Transfer of Functions (Registrar-General of Sarawak) Bill, 1965.
- (5) The Warrants and Summonses (Special Provisions) Bill, 1965.
- (6) The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (7) The Parliament (Members' Remuneration) (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (8) The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (9) The Consolidated Fund (National Security Expenditure) Bill, 1965.
- (10) The Tolls (Roads and Bridges) Bill, 1965.
- (11) The Estate Hospital Assistants (Registration) Bill, 1965.
- (12) The Federal Industrial Development Authority (Incorporation) Bill, 1965.
- (13) The Railway (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (14) The Immigration (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (15) The Central Bank of Malaysia (Amendment and Extension) Bill, 1965.
- (16) The Banking (Amendment and Extension) Bill, 1965.
- (17) The Port Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (18) The Vagrants Bill, 1965.
- (19) The Local Government Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (20) The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (21) The Supply Bill, 1965.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER—AUTHORITY TO ISSUE STATEMENT TO PRESS

1. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Prime Minister to state (a) whether his Political Secretary had ever been authorized to issue statements in the Prime Minister's name and without reference to him; (b) the nature of the alleged misunderstanding which resulted in the kind of blunder which was headlined in the *Malayan Times* recently when the Political Secretary's views were reported in the Prime Minister's name and as coming from his person in an exclusive interview with the said newspaper; and (c) whether he would give an assurance to the House and to the nation at large that his Political Secretary has been suitably chastened and will be effectively restrained in future from committing acts which reflect the Prime Minister in a poor light and tend to alarm and confuse the people of Malaysia.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, this question is divided into three parts. With regard to (a), I would say that the answer is definitely "no". That means that he has not been given authority to make statements on my behalf. With regard to (b), in respect of the nature of the alleged misunderstanding, I have attempted to explain it in the newspaper concerned, and I reiterated here that there had been a bad mistake and that the Political Secretary had expressed his own views which he believed represented mine because, according to him, I had made these statements at one time or another, and he had collected them

and had put them together thinking that they represented my view, hence my statements. He has no authority, as I have said just now, to represent them as my statement. I have taken steps to put it right so that in future such things will not happen again. With regard to (c), as to whether I would give the assurance to this House and to the nation at large that my Political Secretary has been suitably chastened and will be effectively restrained, I think that his misconduct, or in whatever way we like to view it, is entirely within my authority to deal with him; and I do not think that that has anything to do with this House or the nation at large. However, as I have said, I will see that such a thing will not happen in future. Admittedly, there has been a lapse on his part through over-enthusiasm over what he thinks is in defence of his party against what he considers as an unwarranted attack made on his party and his party leaders by the Singapore Prime Minister. As I said, the views expressed were his own and not mine. I can assure the Honourable Member who put this question to me that such a thing will not happen again. That is all I am prepared to say here.

THE PENSIONS ORDINANCE—AMENDMENT FOR ADDITIONAL BENEFITS IN VIEW OF RAISING OF RETIRING AGE FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

2. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state in view of the fact that the retiring age for Government servants has been raised to 60 years, whether the Government would consider amending the Pensions Ordinance with a view to introducing additional benefits to cover the additional five years.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government does not consider it necessary to amend the Pensions Ordinance with a view to providing additional benefits to Government employees to retire at the age of sixty years, the reason being that there has been actually no change in the age of Government officers who can opt to retire. In other words, the optional age

is still fifty years although the compulsory age of retirement has been raised to sixty.

NATIONAL SERVICE—REMUNERATION FOR EMPLOYEES CALLED UP

3. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister to state (a) whether he is aware that in spite of the appeal made by the Deputy Prime Minister at the last Budget session of Parliament to employers to make up the loss of earnings suffered by their employees who are called up for National Service, several employers in all parts of Malaysia still decline to do so; and (b) whether in the circumstances, Government will consider introducing legislation to protect such persons and their families, who have patriotically responded to the call of National Service, against loss of earnings by obliging all employers to make up the difference between the allowances granted to those of their employees who undergo National Service training and the normal salaries they receive.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the answer to question No. 3, as to whether I am aware that, in spite of the appeal made by the Deputy Prime Minister at the last Budget Meeting, there are still employers who refuse to give any concession to those of their employees who have to answer the call of the nation, is that according to my understanding most employers have responded well. But there are some who, by reason of the fact that they have only one or two in their employ, are not able to allow time off to serve the nation. Under the Ordinance, relief is granted to a person in respect of financial hardship suffered by him or his wife, children or other dependants because of his services to the Government. But the Government cannot force employers to make up for the loss of earnings suffered by the employees because, by doing so, employers will be put to great strain and hardship.

As regards (b), the National Service Ordinance, 1952, also provides for the re-instatement in civil employments of

those who are called upon for full time national service.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Can I take it, Sir, that the Government is sympathetic to the proposition that those who respond, as a matter of patriotic duty, to the call of National Service, are not allowed to suffer loss of earnings, and will the Government reiterate the appeal which was made earlier in the House at the Budget session by the Deputy Prime Minister?

The Prime Minister: Yes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ART INSTITUTE IN SARAWAK

4. Enche' Chia Chin Shin (Sarawak) asks the Prime Minister to state whether Government intends to establish an Art Institute or College in Sarawak to train Artists for the study and preservation of Malaysian Culture.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, at the moment there is no plan for establishing an Art Institute in Sarawak. The Government is, however, giving this matter every consideration possible, and is thinking, perhaps in due course, to set up a school which would give the young artists in Sarawak training in arts and culture.

CONSTRUCTION OF MIRI/KUALA BELAIT ROAD—BORNEO

5. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether there is any provision for the construction of Miri/Kuala Belait Road in the Development Plan and whether steps were being taken to negotiate with Brunei Government in joining this Road at its own territory in view of the heavy traffic and trade on vegetable produce and poultry supply to the State of Brunei.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is at present no provision in the Development Estimates for this road. This is, in the first instance, a matter for the State Government. If it is intended to construct the road, then negotiations will obviously have to be carried out with the Brunei Government.

CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF SARAWAK TEMPORARILY ABSENT

6. Enche' Chia Chin Shin asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether special consideration could be given to those people who are permanent residents of Sarawak, but have to work with B.S.P. Co., at Seria or trade in the State of Brunei, in order that they may apply for citizenship registration even though they are unable to be in Sarawak for 12 months immediately before Malaysia Day due to their work and business.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is provision in sub-section 1 (e) of section 20 of part III of the Second Schedule to the Constitution for a period of absence from the Federation for any cause prescribed generally or specially by the Minister to be treated as residence in the Federation. However, each case will have to be considered on its merits and those people who are permanent residents of Sarawak and have returned to reside permanently in the Federation outside Singapore, may submit their applications direct to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Kuala Lumpur, for consideration.

POLITICAL DETAINEES—VISITS BY RELATIVES, FRIENDS, ETC.

7. Enche' Chia Thye Poh (Singapore) asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he is aware that although under the present regulations political detainees are entitled to have weekly visits from relatives, friends and legal advisers, the Singapore Special Branch in practice prevents political detainees from seeing their fiancées, girl friends and even relatives.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I am aware that detained persons may receive visits at the rate of one per week from either one of the following categories of persons:

- (a) relatives,
- (b) friends, and
- (c) legal advisers.

However, because of the fact that of late visitors have often been found to have abused the privilege of such visits by making allegations in respect of the conditions in the detention camps which, on investigation, were found to be absolutely untrue, I have decided that only close relatives and legal advisers may be permitted to visit the detainees. Other intended visitors must ask my permission before they are allowed to visit the detention camps.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Will the Minister of Home Affairs tell us whether there will be any restriction on the visits of legal advisers to these detainees, or is he aware that there has been such restriction?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I am not aware of such restriction, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is he aware that a lawyer in Kuala Lumpur has already written to his Ministry asking for permission to see the detainees in Kuala Lumpur and, despite the fact that the application has been made for more than two weeks, he has not received permission to visit the detainees?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, two weeks is a short time for me to consider the matter, especially when I have so many of these people who try to subvert the country.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): On the question of legal advisers visiting detainees, should it not be a matter of hours and not weeks? Surely, such a legal adviser, on application to the Superintendent of the Detention Camp, should be permitted to visit the detainee?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, there are lawyers and lawyers in this country. (Laughter).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, not being a lawyer, pardon me if I interrupt a little further. Will the Minister enlighten this House of this so-called abuse—the Minister just now said that the visitors has abused their privileges in making allegations about detention camps and the like? Can he tell us specifically who have abused

these privileges, and what has been abused?

Mr Speaker: I am afraid the Honourable Member is making that a subject for debate!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: No, Mr Speaker, Sir. The Minister just now said that the visitors had abused their privilege. Can he then please tell this House who have abused these privileges and what is the sort of abuse?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I would suggest that if the cap fits any of the Honourable Members, or any of the members of the public, or any of the sympathisers of those who are detained, let them put the cap on. I have said that I have made investigations and I have found that these allegations were purposely done to discredit the Government, to discredit the Camps, not because they are looking after the welfare of the detainees but purely for political reasons.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF YONG CHOO SHIN, YIP YAM CHOON AND TENG SAI KOW AT THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION, SINGAPORE

8. Enche' Chia Thye Poh asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state whether he had received letters from three political detainees in Singapore (viz. Mr Yong Choo Shin, Mr Yip Yam Choon and Mr Teng Sai Kow) alleging mental and physical ill-treatment while in the Central Police Station, and if so, whether he had investigated their complaints.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Yes, I had received letters from three political detainees alleging mental and physical ill-treatment in the Central Police Station and had directed that an investigation be carried out. I am now satisfied that there has been no maltreatment of the detainees concerned or other detainees by Special Branch officers. However, my Ministry is now looking into the question of amending the rules governing detained persons to enable detainees to wear their own clothes and to be provided with reading material while being held up at a lock-up.

ALLEGATION OF ILL-TREATMENT OF POLITICAL DETAINEES IN THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION, SINGAPORE—INQUIRY

9. Enche' Chia Thye Poh asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state with reference to the promise made publicly by the Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 17th December, 1964, that the Ministry would investigate the allegations of ill-treatment of political detainees in the Central Police Station Interrogation Centre, the outcome of the inquiry.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, I believe this question is almost identical to the one raised earlier, i.e., the previous question, by the same Honourable Member on the allegation of maltreatment of three political detainees in the Central Police Station. I wish to reiterate that an investigation has been carried out into the allegation and that I am now satisfied that there has been no ill-treatment by Special Branch officers. I have nothing more to add.

KELAS² DEWASA LUAR BANDAR DI-SARAWAK

10. Enche' Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili (Sarawak) bertanya kepada Menteri Kemajuan Negara dan Luar Bandar bila-kah Kelas² Pelajaran Dewasa bagi Luar Bandar akan dilaksanakan di-Sarawak.

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berikutan dengan lawatan Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri merangkap Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ka-Kuching baharu² ini, maka rancangan ini sedang di-selenggarakan dan di-susun dan di-harap pelajaran ini di-mulakan pada tahun ini juga dengan sa-berapa chepat yang mungkin.

PELAJARAN SAIN RUMAH TANGGA BAGI WANITA² SARAWAK DAN SABAH

11. Enche' Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Menteri Kemajuan Negara dan Luar Bandar bila-kah hendak di-berikan kemu-

dahan² untuk melateh wanita² dari Sarawak dan Sabah dalam pelajaran Sains Rumah Tangga, di-Taman Asohan RIDA di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan.

Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kaum ibu dari Sarawak dan Sabah yang bakal menjadi guru² Urusan Rumah Tangga di-dalam Kelas² Pelajaran Dewasa di-kedua² buah negeri itu akan di-lateh di-dalam perkara Urusan Rumah Tangga di-Taman Asohan RIDA, Kuala Lumpur, mula² dari bulan Mei tahun ini.

PELAJARAN PERCHUMA DI-SARAWAK

12. Enche' Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran sa-jauh mana-kah telah di-jalankan perundingan² di-antara Kerajaan Negeri dengan Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi melaksanakan pelajaran permulaan perchuma di-Sarawak, dan bila-kah akan di-jalankan pelajaran seperti itu.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini adalah sekarang sedang di-kajikan dengan teliti-nya oleh pegawai² Kementerian Pelajaran dan juga pegawai² Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-umumkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran di-Kuching baharu² ini sa-belum beliau bertolak daripada Kuching pada 19 haribulan Februari, Menteri yang berkenaan akan dapat menyampaikan keputusan Kementerian ya'ani keputusan Kerajaan dalam perkara ini dalam bulan April yang akan datang.

Enche' Abang Othman bin Haji Moasili: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dapat-kah kira-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri memberi jaminan di-dalam Dewan yang berbahagia ini bahawa dasar pelajaran di-Sarawak bukan-lah untuk perkauman bahkan mesti-lah berdasarkan kebangsaan.

Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini memang telah di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran apabila beliau berchakap menerusi Radio

Malaysia di-Sarawak dalam lawatan-nya yang lalu tadi. Pelajaran, baik di-Sarawak mahu pun di-Sabah, adalah tanggung-jawab Kerajaan Pusat dan Menteri yang berkenaan telah pun menerangkan dengan jelas-nya apabila beliau berkata dalam soal ini kita hendak-lah mengkaji daripada segi kepentingan negara seluroh-nya.

THE "VANGUARD"—THREAT TO CLOSE DOWN—THE CHIEF MINISTER OF SARAWAK

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister (a) whether he is aware that the Chief Minister of Sarawak has threatened to close down a Sarawak newspaper "Vanguard" and, if so, what steps he proposes to take to prevent such threats being made in the future; (b) whether a Chief Minister or a Menteri Besar or the Prime Minister has power to close down a newspaper.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am aware that the Chief Minister of Sarawak has threatened to close down the newspaper called "Vanguard", because on the 23rd of January the *Vanguard* had made certain speculation which is considered injurious to the welfare of the Sarawak Government. Naturally, he was very annoyed. But to be quite correct, he has not got the power to close any newspaper. The only authority with the power to close any newspaper vests in the Minister of Home Affairs and it is up to him to decide whether this paper has abused its privileges, because according to the Ordinance—under Section 4 of the Printing Presses Ordinance of Sarawak, 1962—licences under the Ordinance are granted on condition that the licensee will not print or cause or allow to be printed any matter which is contrary to the public interest—and this particular publication is, according to the opinion of the Chief Minister, contrary to public interest. Now, "public interest" under Section 2 of the Ordinance means the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health. So, had he reported the matter, which he should have done, then the Minister of Home Affairs would have given consideration whether to close it

or to allow it to continue to operate. But this matter was never brought to the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs and nothing was done beyond the utterance, as the Honourable Member mentioned just now, of a threat by a very much aggrieved Chief Minister to the effect that he would close down the paper. As far as I know, nothing has been done; no report has been lodged; and I think that particular newspaper is allowed to operate for so long as it observes this particular Ordinance.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that such a threat has caused grave concern to the newspapers in Malaysia, in particular the *Malayan Times*, who—it is certainly no friend of the Opposition Parties—has come out with an editorial condemning such threats from whatsoever quarters?

The Prime Minister: Well, the *Malayan Times* has every right to express its opinion. (*Laughter*).

REFUSAL TO ALLOW ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH TO SPEAK AT THE SOCIALIST FRONT RALLY AT KLANG ON 17-1-65

14. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state why the Police refused to allow Enche' Chia Thye Poh to speak at the Socialist Front Rally at Klang on 17-1-65 and why the Police at the same rally asked the Socialist Front to take down the banner with the words: "Oppose neo-colonialism in Congo; Support Congolese Liberation".

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, one of the conditions attached to the licence issued by the Police to Mr Too Boon Chin, the organiser of this Socialist Front rally, confined the speakers thereat to full members of the Socialist Front party only. Hence, the Police had acted rightly in disallowing Mr Chia Thye Poh of the Barisan Sosialis to address the meeting.

Another condition that was imposed on the licence stipulated that no slogan, banners, posters and publications other than those which have been

examined and approved by the Controller of Publications could be displayed or distributed. Such approval for the display of the banner in question was not obtained and the Police, therefore, was right in asking that it be taken down.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is it the intention of the Minister of Home Affairs to confine speakers at a particular rally of a particular party to members of that particular party? Or, will the Ministry allow members of other parties to participate in such a rally as well?

Dato' Dr Ismail: Sir, the Honourable Member is aware that licensing is done by the Police and not by me and the Police acts according to the law, and in this case the conditions laid down by the Police were not complied with and so the Honourable Member's party had to take the full consequences of the law. What he has asked me is entirely a different question and is not a supplementary question to this one at all.

DEATH OF MANJI RANA AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MALACCA

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health whether the enquiry into the allegation that a patient named Manji Rana died at the General Hospital, Malacca, because he was neglected and not even examined from 6.30 a.m. when he was brought to the hospital in a serious condition till 2.40 p.m. when he died, has been completed; if so, whether the Minister can state the result of the enquiry.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the enquiry has been completed. The recommendations have just been received by my Ministry and they are being studied with a view to taking appropriate action in the matter.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, that is the most outrageous reply. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that in the November session of this House he practically gave us the same reply and I did not press him for an

answer. Mr Speaker, Sir, when will the Minister either give us a reply in this House or convey his investigation to me in writing?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: As soon as possible. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in terms of "days," "weeks" and "months", what does "as soon as possible" mean?

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: As soon as practicable. (*Laughter*).

STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER

(A) "A PLOT EXPOSED"

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make two statements to this House: first, on the White Paper laid on the Table of this House, and the other one is in respect of Postponement of Local Council Elections.

I would like to begin on the White Paper as laid before this House and which explains in detail the charges preferred against those persons now detained under the Internal Security Act, 1960. It sets out in detail the offences for which they are alleged to have committed in support of the enemy. There is in fact no need for me to speak at length on this, because the White Paper has set out, as I said, all the details. But I would like to briefly touch on the more important aspects of the Paper.

Any Honourable Member reading the White Paper meticulously will readily understand the reason why the Government has had to take action against these people or these persons under the Internal Security Act. In fact, reading the various things which are alleged to have been committed, they should today have been brought to court and charged with treason. In most foreign countries the sentence for people charged with treason varies from death to a term of imprisonment or to other terms of imprisonment. Where a person commits an offence against his own country in time of war there is only one charge that can be

preferred against him and that is treason. This is defined as any violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or to his State.

I would like to quote a case which happened not very long ago and which I am sure most Honourable Members of this House are aware of and that is the case of the King vs. Joyce in the year 1946, which is better known as the "Lord Haw Haw case". As you know, Lord Haw Haw made certain radio broadcasts from enemy territory attacking his own country and his King, but his excuse when he was apprehended was that he was not committing any act of treason because he was not a British subject, because he was an Irishman. This fact was sufficient proof, according to him, that he has not committed any treason. However, the fact that he was in possession of a British passport was a proof that he was, in fact, a subject of Britain and a subject of the British King, and as a result of that he was sentenced to death and sent, of course, to be executed. In the case of these people who have been taken in by the Police for these acts of subversion, acts of disloyalty against the Government, there is quite a lot of dissimilarity—in fact, it is far worse than what we knew in Lord Haw Haw's time.

Now, in the case of Abdul Aziz bin Ishak and Hasnul Hadi, these two people consorted with the enemy and then they made an abortive attempt to attend the Second Conference of Non-aligned Countries as observers in Cairo, although they knew fully well that Malaysia was not invited. So, they invited themselves as quislings to represent this country. Their main purpose was to try and put Malaysia to contempt and ridicule in the eyes of the other Afro-Asian countries and in the eyes of the world. As all of us know, they were not permitted to attend the Conference—and quite rightly so—although they employed every possible tactic to gain admission. Had they managed to join the Conference, one can just imagine what damage they would have done this country. They were in conference,

however, while in Cairo, with that arch enemy of Malaysia, that master spy, General Djatikusumo, who was once Indonesian Ambassador in this country stationed in Kuala Lumpur. We all know about the activities of this particular person and his exploits when he was here. They were disclosed in the newspapers, discussed in street corners and coffee shops and was also mentioned in this House of Parliament.

Finally, when they were arrested they were on the point of going to a foreign country to set up a rebel Government of Malaya, to be joined by another rebel Government of Kalimantan, i.e. Sabah and Sarawak. But fortunately for us, our intelligence men stepped ahead of them and their plan was "nipped in the bud". Any person with a sense of loyalty to his country and to his King would not have offered his services to the enemy, which has caused so much loss in lives and property to this country and created so much havoc within this country of ours. In fact, the bodies of those soldiers of ours who were killed at Kalabakang and that of our allies who are fighting in Sabah and Sarawak have not rotted before they have started to do all this. These people, as I have said, are planning with the enemy to kill more of our own people here and those of our Allies. If they had escaped the police dragnet and had left the country to set up this rebel Government, they would have caused untold harm to this country. They would have given so much help to the enemy in their psychological warfare against Malaysia and also in their fight to destroy this country. But I have no doubt that had the Pakistan Government—the country in which they had hoped to set up their base of operation—come to know of their intention, the Pakistan Government would not have allowed that country to be used for this purpose against a friendly country such as Malaysia which is, in fact, not only a friendly country but it is also a country which is in the Commonwealth, like Pakistan is. If these people had been able to set up the so-called independent

Government of Malaya and independent Government of Kalimantan, they would be helped by Indonesia and other countries unfriendly to us to make as much trouble as possible for us here. It follows, therefore, that if people like these are allowed to carry out their nefarious crimes against this country in support of an enemy, then this Government might as well surrender this country to that Government and pack up.

For the information of Honourable Members, we know of the pattern of Indonesian foreign policy with regard to us. According to reports, the pattern of Indonesian foreign policy will involve sharper Indonesian involvement in the affairs of the region with the aim of counterbalancing the United States/British axis—Tokyo, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore. By this policy Indonesia hopes to weaken Malaysia and to force Britain to a compromise agreement. Indonesia believes that internal dissension within Malaysia will eventually bring about commitments in Malaysia which will prove too heavy an economic burden so that the British public opinion will come to demand the withdrawal of British forces from here. And again, it is reported that Indonesia will continue her confrontation against Malaysia by subversion, political agitation, sabotage, and the fostering of dissident political elements within Malaysia. Indonesia does not intend to mount direct military action against Malaysia, but Indonesia will do all it can to create trouble within the country through the agents they have here so that it will be easier for them later on when things are ready for them to come and attack us directly. This is the policy of Indonesia with regard to Malaysia. And these people hope that with the help of Indonesia they might set up later on a government here headed by them. If they manage to succeed in doing that, then I say it will be a sad day indeed for the people of this country. These people would have no respect for law and order or for democracy but what they think will serve their own end and that is exactly what they will do either by

force or by hook or crook. If we do not take action against these people and allow them to practice their nefarious crimes against this Government, then I say not only are we doing the wrong thing but we ourselves should be taken in for doing a criminal act against this country.

I have only quoted these two, but there are others who are implicated and who have also been taken in. There are people mentioned in the White Paper, such as, Dato' Hanifah, Ishak bin Haji Mohamed, Dr Burhanuddin, Nazar Nong—these are to mention a few. There are quite a number of these people. They are all closely connected with the enemy and have been receiving large sums of money to help them to carry out subversion in this country. You all would also have heard statements some of these people—especially Ishak bin Haji Mohamed and Dato' Hanifah—have made over Radio Malaya admitting their crimes and you have also heard that they had come of their own accord, voluntarily, to make the statements. Dr Burhanuddin, mentioned in the White Paper too as being connected with Indonesia, for very many years is a person who believed in Indonesia Raya and hoped that one day Malaysia would join Indonesia. His activity connected with this movement is known to all, but he had been clever enough to hide it and had not come out quite so openly to profess his leanings. But as a result of the capture of the few people I have mentioned just now, his crime has come out into the open and he also has been taken in; and so has others with him which I do not have to mention here as it is already mentioned in the White Paper. But the activities of one (Hussain Yaacob) were pretty bad. He has been actively working for Indonesia and at the same time working in one of the leading newspapers here; and it is through him that Indonesia has managed to recruit a large number of what we consider as the good citizens of this country; and he has also passed money to the various people concerned. Nazar Nong, for instance, one of the men taken in, had

taken no less than \$145,000 from the enemy. This he himself admitted. This is a colossal amount when you come to think of it, and surely he was not given the money because Indonesia loves him. He was given the money because Indonesia wants him to break up this Government and to cause havoc and chaos in this country. This is a thing which all these gentlemen mentioned in the White Paper have set their mind to do.

It is clear that these people want to take over this Government with the help of the enemy, and their desire naturally was greater when they found that they had no place in the Government of this country through the democratic elections. After the Alliance Government had won the elections by that astounding majority, they found that they had no place in this Government at all except by imposing by force a change of the Government of this country. They can only do that with the help of the enemies from outside. But the Alliance Government will never allow that to happen, for we have pledged to the people of this country to protect them and to protect this country from enemies whatever may be its cost. It would be extreme weakness on our part and, in fact, a criminal act on our part, if we had not taken action against them as we had done. The people's reward for returning the Alliance Government is the ability of the Alliance Government to safeguard and to take all action that will guarantee the security and peace of this country, so that the people in this country can live without fear and with peace of mind.

Many of the political parties, under the guise of loyal opposition, have shown by their acts, utterances and writings, to be working with the enemy and against this Government. They are either working with the communists or with Indonesia or, if it suits them, with both. The intelligence briefing which I receive from time to time shows their contempt for the lawful authority of this Government. Some of the parties' headquarters have issued circulars, papers and newsletters containing so much treacherous

and treasonable statements that by right all of them should have been banned and those responsible should have been taken, but we have allowed them a little laxity in their thinking. So long as they do not go too far, we have more or less tolerated them. Newsletters like "Combat News" issued by the Singapore People's Revolutionary Front and the "Barisan Express" issued by that party, contain highly inflammatory statements and articles and, in fact, propagate communist ideology. There are other organisations, under the disguise of cultural bodies, which hold variety concerts and songs and dances. All these are communist inspired and all their songs and dances depict communist aspirations for world domination. Some even run kindergarten classes and school students are made to collect money for the benefit of all these associations to further the work of these anti-Government and pro-communist organisations. They have also penetrated the trade unions to some extent and asked the members of the trade unions to help distribute these newsletters written in simple languages addressed to the workers in order to help get across to the workers these communist doctrines. On the top of all these, members of some political parties made house-to-house visits and harangued the householders on their policy and how much they wanted those people to support them for better life, for better kingdom.

Now, the communists and Indonesian helpers seemed to have built nests in fact all over Malaysia. Adherents usually come from those frustrated politicians, the never-do-well and the anti-social elements and, of course, the communist sympathisers and the Indonesian sympathisers.

There are so many of these organisations today that have been formed from time to time that it is not possible for me, in introducing this White Paper, to mention all in detail, because by doing so I will be giving away the secrets to those people. But one thing I can say is that unless the Government takes heed of these activities, takes action against them, there

is no way of keeping them under control. This country, as I said, if I may use the phrase, would be "Hell let loose". When one comes to think of all these, there is no rhyme, there is no reason, for all this nuisance, for all these anti-Government activities because I think, and I do know that many people share my view, this is one of the happiest countries in this region of Asia. It has been called the land of peace and plenty; and there is room for everyone in this country to pursue his own way of life, to make himself happy and to enjoy himself. But, as I have said, man is never satisfied with what he gets, and he wants some more. Little does he appreciate how lucky he is to be living in Malaysia, and unless the Government, as I said, takes steps to control the activities of these anti-Malaysian elements, the people of Malaysia will never be free to lead this present way of life. I am sure what we have done has been done for the good of the country and its people. In most of the other countries, these leaders would have been taken and would have been shot on sight.

Now that this country is put in a state of danger as a result of the activities of these people, of enemy action, of enemy agents and sympathisers, the Government must act and the acts of Government must be positive and for the good of this country. When the Socialist Front recently wanted to hold a rally in Kuala Lumpur and elsewhere, they were advised by the Government not to hold the rally because it was known that the Communists were behind all this and they would get mixed up with all sorts of activities. The Socialist Front leaders refused to listen to the warning but insisted on holding the rally. However, some right type of leaders, like our friend across there—the Member for Batu—refused to get mixed up with all this (*Applause*). Where we get more leaders like our Opposition Member across there, I will be quite a happy man to have as many Opposition Members in this House as possible but, unfortunately, they are not all the same. When

trouble started, our friend across the floor tried to stop them, but afterwards he had to flee for his life (*Laughter*), I was told—at least he was heard to have said: "They are not my people. You can arrest them if you like."

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. I did not say that, and I did not flee from the crowd. It was the imagination of senior Government officers (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: Well, according to reports, the Police spent a lot of time trying to look for our friend, but they could not find him. Therefore, they come to the conclusion that he had to flee for his life (*Laughter*), and I am happy that he is alive today, really (*Laughter*). However, that was what happened then. You have seen for yourself that when the rally first broke out into a riotous one, the thing the people concerned did was to damage the American building of USIS and also the building that is next door to it, which they mistook for the USIS building. All these prove my point, and that is that behind all these rallies the Communists are fanning trouble and working for trouble, as after all the Americans had nothing to do with the arrests of the Socialist Front leaders—all the Americans did was to take retaliatory action against Vietcong and for that the Communists wreaked vengeance on them. Nothing else was damaged here and no harm was caused to life or property except the USIS. On the other hand, you heard what Indonesia had to say about this incident: they said that there had been a severe clash between Government forces in which 10 people were killed and many hundreds were injured. All this nonsense came out from the foreign press and, of course, the Communists had also made headlines elsewhere, but, in fact, nobody was harmed, nobody was hurt, except for the damage to the American building of USIS. Nothing was done and by the afternoon order was restored. This shows the danger that any little excitement here would be taken advantage of by the enemy. Sir, I think I have mentioned at some length the reason for laying before you

the White Paper. You can appreciate the reason for it. I would ask all Honourable Members to read through this White Paper carefully and understand the reasons why the persons named therein were arrested. The integrity and sovereignty of this nation of ours must be protected and preserved at all costs, come what may. We cannot sit back and allow a set of disloyal elements to ruin this country and ruin the happiness of the people here. And so I call upon all loyal citizens in this country, and Members of Parliament in particular, to give the Government every support for the action which Government has taken. (*Applause*).

(B) SUSPENSION OF LOCAL ELECTIONS IN STATES OF MALAYA

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, the other statement which I propose to make to this House is connected with what we have in mind, that is the suspension of the holding of local elections in the States of Malaya, which are due to be held very soon—in fact it should be held on or about May or June of this year. As in all elections, the Government will have to commandeer all its forces, and also all its officers and men, and the Police Force, to help run the elections and to maintain law and order during these elections. Besides this, large sums of money will have to be used or will have to be expended by the Government for the setting up of the election machinery. The participating parties too, apart from having to spend a lot of money to prepare for the elections, or to fight the elections, have to use quite a lot of time and labour in order to ensure success for their candidates. The campaigns will be set and in the fight when it begins in earnest many things follow. During the election time parties are prone to unrestricted use of epithets, which are not complimentary, of course, to the other parties but which can also be highly dangerous to a country which is now at war. Some of the things that are likely to be said are fair but most are not and will be used by the enemy to their advantage. In putting across

their case, each party will do so without regard to the feelings of the others. However, the danger is that they will say things without regard to the security of their own country. In normal conditions, this would have been all right. Elections had been held here from year to year from the time we had independence. So, I say, in normal circumstances, the Government would never have dreamt of taking such action, but in the present circumstances, when the country is virtually at war, we must exercise calm and we must set the right atmosphere to enable us to have peace, to have quietness in the country, so that we can be in a better position to defend this country against our enemies, which as I have explained just now in my other statement are quite numerous within this country itself. Therefore, there is a demand really for us to co-operate to the best of our ability and to forget party politics, and for everybody really in this country to rally, in this hour of the country's need, to help her fight the enemies. The enemies from without are the Indonesians and the Communists, and the enemies from within are the Communist terrorists and Indonesian agents. And so, it is up to us to try and pool all our strength to deal with all these forces that have set their mind to overthrow this Government by force of arms—and according to the message which I read just now, they are set in their mind to create chaos, trouble, and all kinds of trouble in this country. These people, these enemies, are ever watchful for the opportunity to create all sorts of trouble, and so let us try and help to keep down these people. No country in this world can allow these enemies to work against itself, when it knows that the enemies exist in such large numbers. If it does that, when there is trouble, it is not possible for it to rally all its forces to fight the enemies. We can see what is happening in Vietnam today. Because of trouble from within, Vietnam finds it difficult to defend itself. You have read here that the enemy has come right into the heart of the city to deal the Government a very demoralising and destructive blow. We know all

this and, therefore, I feel that if elections were held in this country, the Communists and the other enemies of State would do everything they can to create mischief, to create trouble, to create disturbances and every other thing. We want to try to avoid such things from happening.

There has been a considerable build-up of Indonesian armed forces along the Sarawak and Sabah border, and there had been landings in this country too, in the Malay Peninsula itself. All available men, all our available money and material are now being mobilised to keep back the enemy or to fight them at every point of entry. We have had a measure of success in fighting them, and that is because we have peace and we are in control of the administration of the country. If we do not have those, I think it will be very hard to beat back the enemy or to fight them at all.

Again, before coming to this conclusion, I have had the fortune to seek the opinions of all peaceful citizens of this country, responsible citizens of this country, and they share with me the view that where it is possible not to hold elections until peace and quietness has returned to this country. As soon as this peace and quietness has returned we would make haste with all proper preparations for the local council elections, because we realise that these elections may generate heat and passion, and advantage will be taken by evil forces to make the fullest use of the situation. Accordingly, the Government has decided to introduce regulations under the Emergency (Essential Powers) Act, 1964, to suspend local council elections during this period of the emergency. These regulations will be known as the Emergency (Suspension of Local Government Elections) Regulations, 1965, and shall be immediately promulgated and shall come into force throughout the States of Malaya.

Now, the effect of this will be that elected members will continue to retain their seats unless they are otherwise declared incapacitated or have voluntarily relinquished their seats.

Members who have died or who have resigned their seats, or who have been dismissed for misconduct, will be replaced by appointees made by the Ruler or the Governor-in-Council from candidates submitted by the political party to which the original member belongs. In the case of Independents replacement will be made at the discretion of the Ruler or the Governor-in-Council.

This step which the Government is taking is absolutely necessary, as I have explained to you just now, in view of our present state of emergency, and the threat which this country now faces from within and from without. It is the aim of this Government to bring this state of emergency to an end as soon as and as quickly as possible, and no effort will be spared to bring this emergency to an end. So, it is my hope that members of all political parties will appreciate the need for the introduction of these new Regulations, i.e. the Emergency (Suspension of Local Government Elections) Regulations, 1965. The very moment peace is declared I can assure this House that the elections will be held. I ask Honourable Members and the people of this country to bear with the Government and to support the Government in this new move. *(Applause)*.

Dr Toh Chin Chye: Sir, I ask on a point of clarification: Will the Honourable Prime Minister clarify to the House whether what he has stated so far with regard to the suspension of local and municipal elections will also refer to elections to the Federal Parliament and to State Assemblies if confrontation lasts?

The Prime Minister: I have not worked on that yet, Mr Speaker, Sir, but as far as I know, they will not take place for another three or four years, and it is my prayer and my wish and my hope that this Indonesian confrontation will not last that long. However, this only deals with local council elections which we are going to hold, or which has to be held, in May or June of this year, and so let us confine to that, and when we come

to the bridge we will have to try and cross it then.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: Sir, on a point of clarification—does not the Honourable Prime Minister think it advisable that Members of this Parliament should be left in no doubts that they have no vested interest in confrontation. If Members harbour any hopes that, perhaps, with confrontation they need never face the electorate for a very long time to come we might get Members of this august Chamber actively trying to keep up confrontation rather than have to face the electorate? (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: If any Member of this House wants to keep up this confrontation he will be asked to deal with the Minister of Home Affairs who will ask him to join with the other Members as His Majesty's guest. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Satu pertanyaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan soal pilihan raya tadi, bagaimana jika sa-kira-nya berlaku kematian salah sa-orang anggota Parliamen dalam tempoh sa-bulan dua ini atau pun ahli mana² Dewan Negeri, apa-kah pilihan raya kechil atau by-election itu perlu di-tunda juga oleh kerana terlibat dalam perkara ini?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pilihan raya, saya ingat tidak ada larangan atau tegahan untok memenohi kerusi dalam Dewan Negeri atau Dewan Ra'ayat, kerana ini ada-lah berkenaan dengan pilihan raya kechil. Larangan di-tegah ia-lah berkenaan dengan pilihan raya yang akan di-jalankan sama serentak dalam negeri, semua States dan semua bandar² akan mengambil bahagian itu-lah yang menjadi larangan.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES (REMUNERATION) BILL

Bill to provide for the remuneration of Parliamentary Secretaries; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting of the House.

THE CONSTITUTION AND MALAYSIA ACTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation and the Malaysia Act; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent meeting of the House.

THE MUSLIM COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION) BILL

Bill to confer the jurisdiction upon Courts constituted under any State law for the purpose of dealing with offences under Muslim law; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent meeting of the House.

THE PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Penal Code; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (SINGAPORE) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code of Singapore; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE REPRINT OF FEDERAL LAWS BILL

Bill to provide for the reprinting of certain federal legislation and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto; presented by the Minister of Home Affairs and Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE PIONEER INDUSTRIES (RELIEF FROM TAX) (VARIATION) BILL

Bill to vary the laws in force in Malaysia relating to Pioneer Industries; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE FINANCE (ESTATE DUTY) BILL

Bill to vary the laws in force in Malaysia relating to Estate Duty; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1964) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1964 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE LOAN (LOCAL) (AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION) BILL

Bill to amend and extend the Loan (Local) Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

THE EXTERNAL LOANS (SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT AND BODIES CORPORATE) BILL

Bill to authorise the Government of the Federation to guarantee any loan raised by the Government of the State of Singapore or by certain bodies corporate and to provide for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of the House.

MOTIONS

THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1960 (AMENDMENT TO SECOND SCHEDULE—THE ARMS ACT, 1960)

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 83 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, hereby resolves that there be substituted for paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to that Act the following new paragraph:

"2. The Arms Act, 1960 (No. 21 of 1960)—any offence under Section 9."

Sir, Section 83 of the Internal Security Act provides that the Schedules to the Act may only be added to, varied or amended by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament. The purpose of the amendment is to include the offence of illegal possession and carrying of arms and ammunition within the ambit of Sections 75 and 76 of the Internal Security Act in view of the current security situation throughout the country.

Section 75 relates to admission of statements in evidence and Section 76 to inspection of bankers' books. As it stands, paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule read—I quote—

"2. The Firearms and Ammunition (Unlawful Possession) Ordinance, 1946 (M.U. No. 28 of 1946—Any offence under the Ordinance."

The said Ordinance has been repealed by virtue of Section 52 of the Arms Act, 1962. To obtain the purpose intended, therefore, it is necessary that the second paragraph to the Second Schedule be amended as I have said earlier.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, are we not allowed to debate this motion?

Mr Speaker: You are, but I waited and as no Honourable Member got up to speak I thought nobody wanted to debate on it.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Perhaps, Members of this House may wish to speak!

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, just on a matter of procedure, I do not know when the other Members got this Order Paper, but some of us who come from Sarawak only received this Order Paper this morning. Particularly with reference to the Motion now under debate, it refers to Section 83 of the Internal Security Act and paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to the same Act and then to the Arms Act and so on, which one would have to make references in library in order to refresh memory. So in view

of the importance of this Motion—there is provision for both Houses to agree to any addition to the Schedule—I just want to ask whether time should not be given for members to have a look at these Acts and Schedules referred to.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I must confess that I had received this about three or four days ago, but due to various reasons I was unable to acquaint myself with the real effects of this proposed addition. But from what the Honourable Minister has said, I take it that the effect of it is to enable statements made to the Police to become admissible in evidence if a person is charged for illegal possession of firearms. If that is so, then I would ask the Honourable Minister what action has been taken on the speech which I made in Parliament on the last occasion regarding the manner in which these statements are recorded.

I pointed out then that these statements are recorded but are not required to be signed by the person who makes them and suggested certain safeguards—that copies of the statement should forthwith be supplied to the person alleged to have made a voluntary statement so that he can hand it over to his Legal Adviser, or he can retract it at the earliest possible moment. I also pointed out that there was no safeguard against substitution of statements which are not signed by the person who makes them. According to the law, as at present, it is sufficient for a typewritten copy to be produced in Court and for the Inspector to say, "I sat down with a typewriter, the man stood in front of me, and this is what he told me." These are matters concerning the life of a person—a person can be hanged on a typewritten sheet—and I would urge the Honourable Minister to take adequate steps to ensure that there could be no abuse of this procedure.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dan rakan² saya semua-nya tidaklah menerima apa² juga yang bersangkutan dengan motion yang di-kemuka-

kan pada hari ini. Jadi daripada pehak saya belum dapat mengkaji sa-takat mana-kah perubahan yang akan dibuat atau akan di-datangkan oleh motion yang tersebut, saya rasa kesal di-atas perkara ini kerana tidak dihantar apa² juga kenyataan sama ada motion dan lain² lagi, chuma pada hari ini sahaja sa-telah kami datang di-sini baharu-lah kami dapat melihat kertas² ini semua. Oleh sebab yang demikian itu tidak akan memberi peluang kepada kami membahathkan Bill yang akan di-kemukakan oleh Kerajaan.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, I will not answer to the observation made by the Honourable Member from Sarawak and the Honourable Member for Kelantan Hilir because that is outside the scope of my purview. I am the Minister of Home Affairs, and the matter they raised concerns the parliamentary procedure of sending out papers to Honourable Members.

As regards the observation made by the Honourable Member for Menglembu, I can assure him, Sir, that whatever procedure, especially coming from him, in order to facilitate the administration of the Internal Security Act, without defeating the Act, will be considered by the Government very seriously. In fact, I have passed the suggestions made by him to the Attorney-General to see whether they can be implemented without prejudicing the intentions of the Act.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 83 of the Internal Security Act, 1960, hereby resolves that there be substituted for paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to that Act the following new paragraph:

"2. The Arms Act, 1960 (No. 21 of 1960)—any offence under Section 9."

THE DEVELOPMENT (SUPPLEMENTARY) (No. 3) ESTIMATES, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the following motion standing in my name on the

Order Paper be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$11,933,402 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the Financial Year, 1964, and that, to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 7 of 1965, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

Hon'ble Members will recall that the original Development Estimates for 1964 amounted to \$721.6 million and with the two previous supplements already approved in 1964, the total has been increased to \$776.8 million. For various reasons which I will explain shortly, it is necessary to increase the approved provision in the Development Estimates by a further sum of \$11,933,402 as shown in the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964. This will bring the total appropriation in respect of all expenditure from the Development Fund for the year 1964 to \$788.7 million. As the 1964 accounts have not yet been finalised, it is not possible, at this stage, to say precisely what the actual expenditure for 1964 will be, but from present indications, it is likely to be in the region of \$550 million which is roughly 23% below the original Estimates. Out of the amount of \$11,933,402 now sought, a sum of \$11,254,572 has been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve appearing under Head 153 of the main Development Estimates.

It will be observed that the largest item of additional expenditure is in respect of Head 126—Minister of National and Rural Development, for which a sum of \$3,729,661 is required for the purpose of making additional loans to the States to open up new areas under the Fringe Alienation Schemes, and an initial sum of \$100,000 is provided for Emergency Resettlement and Regrouping Schemes in the Borneo States. The second largest item is for Head 183—Commerce and Industry—Sarawak. A loan of \$5 million has been approved to the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation in order to finance the development and expansion

of its undertakings. To this end, a sum of \$3 million has been entered in the 1965 Development Estimates, but owing to an urgent plea from the Corporation for the release of funds in 1964 to meet its immediate commitments, a sum of \$3 million has been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve in 1964. The sum entered for this purpose in the 1965 Development Estimates will therefore be frozen.

The third largest item is under Head 101—Prime Minister, for which a sum of \$2 million, being an additional contribution towards the cost of the National Mosque, has been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve to meet contractual commitments arising before the end of 1964. With this amount, the Federal Government's contribution towards the cost of the project now stands at \$4 million. The National Mosque committee had in fact requested an additional contribution of \$2.5 million last year, and since the Mosque is now estimated to cost \$10 million, there was no choice but to accede to the request leaving the balance of \$5.5 million to be raised by the Committee. Since the total Government contribution that has been paid out to date amounts to \$4 million, it is proposed that the balance of \$0.5 million will be made available this year.

Another large item arises under Head 144—Telecommunications, for which \$1,387,000 has been advanced from the Contingencies Reserve to meet the urgent need to expand telecommunication facilities, necessitated by the present Emergency. A further sum of \$100,000 is required for the purpose of providing rural call boxes needed by the Vigilante Corps in coastal and remote areas.

The other items are relatively small. The sum of \$550,000 required under Head 181—Broadcasting—Sarawak, is mainly for acquiring land in connection with the extension of Broadcasting House in Kuching and also for the Broadcasting Station at Limbang. Under Head 155—Information and Broadcasting—Sabah, a sum of \$866,000 was made available in the

main 1964 Development Estimates for completing stage I of the expansion of Radio Sabah Transmission but this sum has proved to be inadequate and a further sum of \$395,000 is required to enable the work to be completed. Additional funds to augment other Heads amount to \$671,521, and in addition there are two token votes of \$10 each in respect of Head 185—Medical and Health and Head 200—Marine—Sarawak, for the purpose of revising the total estimated costs of the projects concerned.

Further details of the expenditure for which approval is sought will be given by the Ministers concerned when the Estimates are discussed under their respective Heads in the Committee stage.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, this House today is being asked to approve of these Supplementary Estimates of nearly \$12 million by the Minister of Finance. Sir, despite the clarifications by the Minister of Finance, I wish to ask why the Government has thought it fit to depart from the normal practice in not giving us the Treasury Memorandum on these Estimates. I see, for example, that in respect of the Supplementary Supply (1964) Bill there is a Treasury Memorandum—Command Paper No. 103 of 1965. Unfortunately, the Minister of Finance has thought it not fit to give us such an explanatory paper, with the result that all of us had been groping in the dark until we heard the Minister speaking.

Mr Speaker, Sir, most of us will not groups on this expenditure *per se*. However, Sir, may I just sound a word of warning? This year is the last year of the Second (Malaya) Five-Year Plan, and it is natural that both the Government and the civil servants who are connected with implementing the Second Five-Year Plan will think it fit to try and spend all the money that has been voted for irrespective of whether the plans are practical and

expenditure was justified or not. This is a serious thing, Mr Speaker, Sir, if it does happen, because none other than the Minister of Finance himself has stated that he has already launched an economy drive to see that not a single cent of Government money is being wasted and thrown down the drain. I say this because if the contractors know that Government is bent on completing these schemes—and it is not too difficult for the contractors to know such information—then naturally they will jack up their prices to the detriment of the taxpayer. Mr Speaker, Sir, in that note, I do hope that the Minister will see to it that every cent that is voted here and that has been voted in December during the Budget Session for development purposes will be carefully spent.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the points made by the Honourable Member for Batu, but in regard to his first point, I should say that it is not the usual practice to issue a Treasury Memorandum in respect of Supplementary Development Estimates. I believe it has been done in the case of the Annual Development Estimates but, as far as I can recall, we have never yet issued a Treasury Memorandum in respect of any Supplementary Development Estimates. If Honourable Members, however, feel that this should be done, we can consider it, but I am not sure that it is necessary, because they are of a rather different category from the usual run of the Ordinary Estimates.

The Honourable Member, I think, made a good point when he suggested that the Government should see to it that contractors do not get wind of what the Government is prepared to spend in respect of specific projects. This, of course, is not a new problem. We have been aware of it for a very long time and we do everything we can to get round this difficulty; but I think the Honourable Member will appreciate that it is not in the public interest for us to say publicly what safeguards we adopt to get round the difficulty envisaged by him.

Question put, and agreed to.

House immediately resolved itself into Committee.

The Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964, considered in Committee.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Head 101—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 101 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain: Tuan Pengerusi, saya mohon meniadakan supaya perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$2 juta di-bawah Head 101 di-persetujukan. Saperti yang telah diterangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan, wang \$2 juta ini ia-lah di-kehendaki untok memenohi pemberian daripada Kerajaan Pusat bagi membena Masjid Negara ini. Kerajaan Pusat ada-lah di-kehendaki menguntokkan wang \$4,500,000 bagi pembenaan Masjid Negara ini, dan pada tahun 1964 peruntokan sa-banyak \$2 juta ia-lah daripada Kerajaan Pusat bagi bayaran pembenaan Masjid Negara itu.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, there is a proposal afoot in Sarawak of renovating the State Mosque in Kuching, but I want to ask whether the Government will consider also making contribution for the cost of the renovation. The other matter is, would it be a matter of policy for the Government, if any religious body, for example the Christians, were to build a Church, to make suitable contribution to such a body?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Federal Government only makes contribution from the Government fund to the construction of a National Mosque for the whole country. For other mosques or churches—State mosques in the States, in the country and in villages and churches—contributions are generally made from Social Welfare Lotteries Fund. When I was on a visit to Sarawak recently, I have had discussion with the State Government and had requested the State

Government to agree to the extension of the sale of lottery tickets to Sarawak, so that the funds from that Board could be made available for assistance towards the construction of mosques, towards the construction of churches and such other projects as has been done in the States of Malaya.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$2,000,000 for Head 101 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Head 106—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 106 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh): Sir, I rise and take Sub-heads 17 and 20 of Head 106 in respect of my Ministry and move that the sum appearing thereunder be approved.

Sub-head 17: Recreational facilities in Kuala Lumpur: Honourable Members will recall that the development of this project had been explained previously in this House. The sum of \$200,000 was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve later in the year to commence planning and development of the land which had been acquired.

Sub-head 20: Extension of Istana, Arau, \$30,000: Honourable Members will recall that during the last Budget session this House approved a total provision of \$500,000 to be made to the State of Perlis as an interest-free loan, repayable in 30 annual annuities. It was explained that this sum of money was required for the purpose of extension, improvement and renovation of Istana, Arau. A sum of \$30,000 was advanced from the Contingencies Reserve to meet urgent land acquisition expenses in connection with the proposed extension.

Enche' Ong Kee Hui (Sarawak): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to Sub-head 17, Recreational facilities in Kuala Lumpur area, and to ask the Minister whether any approach has

been made to his Ministry concerning a scheme which the State Government of Sarawak has in mind for the building of a sports complex at Kuching, which would include an indoor stadium, and whether, if such an approach is made, his Ministry would give it favourable consideration.

Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh: Sir, as far as I am aware of, I have not received any approach in connection with this sports complex as mentioned by the Honourable Member. With regard to his second question, I cannot say at this juncture to the Honourable Member as to my reception of any approach of that nature, as it all depends on the merits of the case.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$200,000 under column 8 and \$30,000 under column 9 for Head 106 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Head 120—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 120 be approved.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Chairman, Sir, the Treasury is concerned with only one Head of Expenditure, namely Head 120—Royal Customs and Excise.

Provision is sought under Sub-head 9 for the purpose of building and furnishing a warehouse-cum-office at the Jurong Industrial Complex, Singapore. This is necessitated by the decision of the Malayan Railway to extend its facilities to Jurong and a Customs station is, therefore, necessary for the purpose of examining and imposing customs duties on goods that enter and leave the Principal Customs Area via Jurong for import and export respectively. Malayan Railway has also undertaken to construct the building on behalf of Customs and for this purpose a sum of \$150,000 is required.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$150,000 for Head 120 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Head 126—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 126 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development (Enche' Sulaiman bin Bulon): Tuan Pengerusi, berchakap di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 15 dalam Kepala 126 Ahli² Yang Berhormat harus maseh ingat lagi bahawa dalam tahun 1964 Dewan ini telah meluluskan wang sa-banyak \$2,900,000 sa-bagai wang pinjaman kepada Kerajaan² Negeri supaya Kerajaan² Negeri dapat menjalankan Ranchangan² Pinggir. Perkiraan jumlah \$2,900,000 adalah berdasarkan kepada perbelanjaan² yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan² Negeri yang berkenaan dalam tahun 1960, 1961, 1962 dan 1963. Sunggoh pun demikian, dalam tahun 1963 pelaksanaan Ranchangan Pinggir didalam Negeri² yang berkenaan telah memunchak dan ini telah menyebabkan peruntukan yang di-sediakan tidak menchukupi. Oleh yang demikian, wang tambahan sa-banyak \$3,729,861 ada-lah di-kehendaki dengan sa-beberapa segera pada waktu itu bagi memenohi permintaan wang pinjaman daripada Kerajaan² Negeri supaya Kerajaan² Negeri dapat membayar perbelanjaan² tambahan yang berasal daripada bertambah banyak-nya Ranchangan² Pinggir yang di-jalankan oleh mereka.

Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan ini sedia ma'alum, wang tersebut ada-lah di-gunakan bagi membayar upah menebas, menebang, membakar dan memerun kawasan² yang di-pileh bagi di-jadikan Ranchangan Pinggir.

Berkaitan dengan Pechahan-kepala 20, wang sa-banyak \$100,000 itu adalah di-kehendaki untuk perbelanjaan permulaan mengumpul atau menem-patkan sa-mula beberapa orang yang tinggal di-kawasan sempadan Sarawak. Kerja perkumpulan dan penempatan sa-mula ini ada-lah di-tentukan mengikut kehendak² keselamatan. Perkara penempatan sa-mula dan perkumpulan kepada satu kawasan yang lebeh selamat itu ada-lah di-buat untuk faedah mereka. Tidak-lah dapat saya

hendak memberi butir² yang lebih lanjut berkenaan dengan ranchangan² perkumpulan dan penempatan sa-mula dengan sebab kehendak² keselamatan. Saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat puas hati dengan keterangan yang saya telah berikan ini. Peruntukan wang ini tidak-lah di-sangka dalam tahun 1963 masa menyediakan Estimates Pembangunan untuk tahun 1964. Maka dengan sebab itu-lah di-adakan wang sa-banyak \$100,000 kerana keperluan ini dalam tahun 1964. Tuan Pengerusi, saya menhadangkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$3,729,861 under column (9) and \$100,000 under column (8) for Head 126 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Heads 144, 172 and 195—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Heads 144, 172 and 195 be approved.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to propose that Head 144—Telecommunications (Malaya)—totalling a sum of \$1,487,000, Head 172—Roads and Bridges (Sabah)—totalling a sum of \$243,810 and Head 195—Government Buildings (other than housing) (Sarawak)—totalling a sum of \$1,770,810 be approved.

These sums relate, in the first instance, to telephone call offices in rural areas—for which a sum of \$100,000 is required—emergency services for telephone requirement in the country, roads and bridges in Sabah and conversion of Central Government Store to office in Sarawak.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I seek some clarification from the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications on Head 172, Sub-head 2, Feeder Road Programme—\$7,682. May I ask the Honourable Minister what can be done with this sum of money although it is for Sabah? Presumably, if you want to build a mile of road, we are told it is in the region of nearly \$2

million. Presumably, with this sum of money you can do, perhaps, only a few inches of road.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: If the Honourable Member would look carefully into the estimates, he would find that the original estimated amount was \$750,000—and this amount of \$7,682 is just the balance of the total amount.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$1,487,000 for Head 144, the sum of \$243,810 for Head 172 and the sum of \$40,000 for Head 195 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Head 155 and Head 181—

Mr Chairman: I will pass over these Heads for the time being as the Minister of Information and Broadcasting does not seem to be present here now.

Head 183—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 183 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Mr Chairman, Sir, I propose that the sum of \$3 million under Head 183 be approved. The sum of \$3 million asked for is in respect of the first loan instalment of the loan of \$5 million to the Government of the State of Sarawak in accordance with the loan agreement made between the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the State of Sarawak on 18th December, 1964. The Sarawak Government then lends the same amount to the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation for the development of electricity supplies in that State. The balance of \$2 million would be made out by stages to the Government of Sarawak in accordance with the estimated progress of the project. The Sarawak State Legislature has already passed a legislation to enable the State Government to borrow this sum from the Federal Government.

The sum of \$3 million approved by Parliament in the Development Estimates, 1965, for the same purpose will be frozen.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$3 million for Head 183 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Head 185—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 185 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Minister of Health (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan ia-itu peruntokan tambahan sa-banyak \$10 di-bawah Kepala 185, Butiran (8)—Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Sarawak, dipersetujui. Wang sa-banyak \$50,000 telah di-utangkan di-dalam tahun 1964 di-bawah Kepala 185 di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan Tahun 1964 bagi membesarkan Rumah Sakit Limbang, Sarawak. Peruntokan sa-banyak ini telah di-dapati tidak menchukupi apabila tender² atas pekerjaan itu di-terima. Peruntokan Tambahan di-kehendaki ia-lah \$10 dan wang ini di-dapati dari peruntokan yang lain di-bawah Kepala perbelanjaan ini juga. Dengan sebab itu, peruntokan \$10 di-sini ia-lah token vote sahaja.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$10 for Head 185 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Head 200—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Head 200 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Dato' Pengerusi, saya mohon supaya di-luluskan peruntokan di-bawah Kepala 200, Pechahan-kepala 1 ia-itu peruntokan ini di-sharatkan \$10, bagitu

juga Pechahan-kepala 3, kedua-nya berjumlah \$7,711 supaya di-luluskan. Wang peruntokan sa-banyak \$225,000 untuk membeli sa-buah kapal pen- darat yang akan di-gunakan bagi membawa alat² perkakas Jabatan Kerja Raya, untuk menyelenggarakan ranchangan bangunan di-Sarawak itu, di-dapati tidak menchukupi, kerana kenaikan harga barang² itu. Yang demikian wang peruntokan yang di-sharatkan \$10 ini sa-bagaimana yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 1 itu, di-pohon supaya di-luluskan.

Di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 3 wang tambahan berjumlah \$7,711 ada-lah di-kehendaki bagi menyediakan ranchangan² yang di-peruntokkan di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan Negeri Sarawak sa-belum tertuboh-nya Malaysia. Sa-lepas Malaysia, urusan Jabatan Laut itu telah menjadi tanggong- jawab Kerajaan Persekutuan dan yang demikian sudah tepat yang wang tambahan perbelanjaan yang di-kehendaki itu di-keluarkan daripada peruntokan, atau Contingency Reserve, seperti di-bawah Warrant Perang 52/64. Sa-benar-nya, wang tambahan itu ia-lah untuk menjelaskan berbagai² bayaran, seperti upah mengangkut dan memasang alat² perkakas yang di-kehendaki.

Saya mohon di-luluskan peruntokan di-bawah Kepala 200.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sum of \$7,721 for Head 200 agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Heads 155 and 181—

Mr Chairman: I propose that the expenditure shown under Heads 155 and 181 of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964 be approved.

The Minister of Lands and Mines (Enche' Abdul-Rahman bin Ya'kub): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan kebenaran Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta izin supaya perbelanjaan di-bawah Kepala 155 dan 181 peruntokan sa-banyak \$395,000 dan \$550,000 di-benarkan.

Untuk Kepala ini ada-lah di-kehendaki supaya melebarkan lagi, membesarkan lagi, Radio Sabah di-bawah Kepala 181, Pechahan 2, ini ada-lah untuk membesarkan lagi Broadcasting di-Kuching.

Di-bawah Pechahan-kepala 3 untuk mengadakan satu Broadcasting Station di-Limbang. Nyata sunggoh kapada kita ia-itu di-dalam keadaan yang ada pada masa ini di-dua² buah wilayah² itu, ya'ani Sabah dan Sarawak, hendak-lah kita perkuatkan broadcast-ing kita, dan di-Limbang sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui di-tempat itu dahulu ada satu pemberontakan dalam tahun 1962 dan di-sana menghendaki di-dalam fahaman Kerajaan Broadcasting Station untuk memperkuatkan lagi alat² kita. Demikian saya pohonkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of \$395,000 and \$550,000 for Heads 155 and 181 respectively agreed to stand part of the Development (Supplementary) (No. 3) Estimates, 1964.

Question put, and resolved,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$11,933,402 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the Financial Year, 1964, and that, to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 7 of 1965, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

House resumed.

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

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$11,933,402 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the Financial Year, 1964, and that, to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 7 of 1965, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that an additional sum not exceeding \$11,933,402 be expended out of the Development Fund in respect of the Financial Year, 1964, and that, to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the Statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 7 of 1965, there be appropriated the sums specified opposite such Heads and Sub-heads in the eighth and ninth columns thereof.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

The Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1965

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name which reads as follows:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 16 of 1965 be confirmed.

The purpose of this Order is to provide adequate protection for a domestic industry which is producing zip fasteners under difficult conditions. In addition to having to pay import duty on zipper parts, the home manufacturer has to compete against cheap imports of zip fasteners from Hong Kong and Japan. As a result of this competition, large stocks of home manufactured zips have accumulated in the factory and the manufacturer has since been operating at below peak capacity and at a loss. The Government is satisfied that the factory has made out a case for Government assistance and is convinced that such protection is necessary in order to encourage the growth of this industry.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 16 of 1965 be confirmed.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following motion standing in my name on the Order Paper:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 17 of 1965 be confirmed.

It has been represented to the Government that protection for domestic breweries is inadequate. Competing imported products have consequently been able to capture an increasingly bigger proportion of the domestic market. Domestic breweries have the capacity to increase their output and it is desirable that every encouragement should be given to them to do so. The additional duty imposed is expected to boost the sales of domestic breweries in the States of Malaya and Singapore by about 900,000 gallons a year. This represents a substantial saving in foreign exchange to the extent that competing imported products have been replaced.

The Government has obtained an undertaking from domestic breweries that the prices of their products would not be increased. In the States of Malaya, for instance, the price increase in the present and immediate future of beer brewed here should not exceed 60 cents per dozen, i.e. the amount equivalent to the duty payable on crown corks. Beer and stout brewed in Singapore must, however, until the common market comes into being, continue to pay the enhanced duty.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the Minister of Finance has thought it fit to come to this House to increase this duty on beer and the like. Sir, at the Budget Session, I asked the Minister why the Government did not think it fit to impose a heavier duty on liquor, and

the answer given was that the law of diminishing return has been reached; and the Minister quoted figures to prove that. No doubt, Mr Speaker, Sir, he probably will be able to quote further figures to show that in the case of beer, the law of diminishing return has not been reached and as such the beer drinkers in this country should be penalised. Mr Speaker, Sir, in view of the need for greater revenue in this country, I think the Government should have another look at the duty on liquor and impose a heavier duty on liquor. As I have stated before, the hardened drinker, the capitalist, will drink whether the duty is at this present rate or another 10% is heaped on it.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I still maintain that there is a difference between increasing the import duties on beer, stout and cidar and increasing the import duties on hard liquor like whisky, brandy, and so on. The difference is this: whereas the drinks, which are the subject of this Order, are produced in both the States of Malaya and Singapore, the hard liquors like whisky and brandy are not produced here, and we have found out that the law of diminishing returns does operate in the sense that if you increase a duty beyond a certain point, the total consumption drops. I entirely agree with the Honourable Member for Batu that an increase of a few dollars per gallon on hard liquors will not diminish the consumption of the affluent, that increase is really insignificant to them. But I think the Honourable Member for Batu will also agree with me that the capacity, or the shipping space of the affluent, bears no relation to the size of his bank balance, and in total what we get from the affluent is really only a very small proportion of the total yield. In any country, whether it is a developing country or a highly industrialised country, the bulk of the revenue is paid by the general mass of the population and not a few rich people, and therefore the drinking habits of the few will not really affect the total yield of the duty. I think that is the point which he has probably missed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir. If it is not the affluent in this country who spends on drinks, then who does? Is the Minister suggesting that the poor worker, who draws a salary of \$76.80 per month, spending money on drinks?

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I think the Honourable Member for Batu will probably be interested to know that Malaysia has a higher *per-capita* consumption of brandy in the whole wide world. (*Laughter*). This fact, in fact, was told to me by Mr Hennessy himself, or Monsieur Hennessy, I think, whom Honourable Members have heard of, because he is one of the biggest manufacturers of brandy; and that fact must imply that the brandy is drunk by a very large proportion of the population. I think the Honourable Member will also accept that millionaires do not form the majority of the population even of Malaysia.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 17 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE SARAWAK CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 26)

The Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sarawak Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26), the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 18 of 1965 be confirmed.

The object of this amendment is to facilitate the collection of Customs Statistical Data and also to conform with the practice adopted in the States of Malaya in respect of Customs Code Classification. As such, this move will also facilitate the objective of harmonising the tariff structure of the various

components of Malaysia. It is to be noted that this Order does not involve any change in the rates of duty payable.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sarawak Customs Ordinance (Cap. 26), the Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 18 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1952

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 10) Order, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 10) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 19 of 1965 be confirmed.

Honourable Members will recall that when I presented the 1965 Budget, I stated that it was proposed to introduce a new system of taxation on imported films. The change involves the taxation of imported films based on the rental payable for its use rather than on the footage. It is, therefore, necessary to remove the footage tax on imported films. The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 10) Order, 1964, has the effect of removing such a tax with effect from 1st January, 1965. Legislation on the new system of film rental taxation is now being prepared and when it is introduced, it will come into effect as from 1st January, 1965.

There is also one minor change which is effected by this Order. This is in respect of the definition of Tariff Code No. 073 000.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 10) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 19 of 1965 be confirmed.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 11) Order, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name—

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 11) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 20 of 1965 be confirmed.

The purpose of this Order is to amend the Customs Duties Order, 1961, in order to conform with present day requirements. The pace of industrial development with the resulting tariff protection and tariff concessions given to pioneer and non-pioneer industries has necessitated the reclassification or sub-classification of various items in the original Duties Order. Temporary measures were taken in the course of the year to have items in the Customs Duties Order sub-divided into various sub-codes. As each of these sub-codes is an item in itself it is desirable that it should be given its proper code number. This Order achieves this objective. It has also been found that there are loose ends to be tied up in regard to the descriptions of the various items in the Customs Duties Order. These have also been modified as a result of the Order. This Order does not involve any change in the rates of duty payable.

Sir, I beg to move.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Customs Ordinance, 1952, the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 11) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 20 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE SABAH CUSTOMS ORDINANCE (CAP. 33)

The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sabah Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 21 of 1965 be confirmed.

This Order serves the same purpose as Customs (Import and Export) Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1964, which amended the Customs Duties Order of Sarawak in that it amends the Customs Duties Order of Sabah along the same lines. These amendments are necessary in that they will facilitate the harmonisation of the tariff structure of the various regions of Malaysia. This Order does not, as in the other case, effect any change in the rates of duty payable.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Sabah Customs Ordinance (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 8) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 21 of 1965 be confirmed.

The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1964

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Sabah) (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 22 of 1965 be confirmed.

Timber revenue in Sabah is State revenue and is derived either from royalty or from export duty. The rates of royalty are subject to quarterly

review between the State Government and the timber industry. As there has been a small change in the rates of royalty applicable for the first quarter of 1965, the export duty rates have also to be changed and this is the purpose of the Order now before the House for confirmation. The rates of export duty imposed are those recommended by the State Government and it will be noted that new export duty rates apply for classes "A", "D" and "Other Timber".

The procedure has been for timber revenue Orders to be published simultaneously at the beginning of each quarter prescribing the same rates for royalty under the Forest Rules of Sabah and for export duty under the Customs Ordinance of Sabah.

Paragraph 3 of the Modification of Laws (Customs) Order, 1964, transferred the power of fixing Customs duties in Sabah under section 8 (1) of the Customs Ordinance of Sabah to the Federal Minister responsible for finance. The Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1964 was made by the Federal Minister of Finance and requires confirmation by resolution of this House.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of section 8 of the Customs Ordinance (Sabah) (Cap. 33), the Customs Duties (Sabah) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order, 1964, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 22 of 1965 be confirmed.

THE SINGAPORE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1960

The Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1965 (Singapore)

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name, viz:

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (5) of section 11 of the Singapore Customs Ordinance, 1960, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 23 of 1965 be confirmed.

This Order provides for a similar increase in the import duties on beer, stout and cider in Singapore to the same extent as in the States of Malaya. As in the case of the States of Malaya, the main reason for the increase is a protective one. Singapore consumers have been assured that there will be no increase in the price of Singapore-brewed beer, and stout. There is no reason to increase the price, as in the case of the States of Malaya, by 60 cents a dozen, as the crown cork tax is not applicable in Singapore. Beer and stout brewed in the States of Malaya will have to pay the enhanced duty in Singapore until the common market comes into being.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Resolved,

That this House resolves that in accordance with the powers vested in it by virtue of sub-section (5) of section 11 of the Singapore Customs Ordinance, 1960, the Customs Duties (Amendment) Order, 1965, which has been laid before the House as Statute Paper No. 23 of 1965 be confirmed.

REFUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HONOUR THE TRADITIONAL OBLIGATIONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE NATIONAL WHITLEY COUNCIL

(Motion)

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in rising to move the motion standing in my name, I am mindful of the fact that I am not a trade unionist but as *amicus labor*, i.e., a friend of labour, I need no apology for bringing this motion before the House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that in a parliamentary democracy the civil service plays a vital part in the machinery of the government. An efficient and contented civil service is vital for the survival and progress of any nation. Politicians, Mr Speaker, Sir, come and go, governments rise and fall, but the civil servants are in the government with us forever. Hence, it is the paramount duty of the party in power to do nothing to damage and impair the efficiency of the civil service.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if we look at the history of Alliance rule in this country we will see that the Alliance Government has treated the Civil Service here shabbily.

In 1958 soon after Merdeka the Alliance Government brought in a "wage freeze" for the Civil Service. After much protests from the Civil Service Trade Unions the Alliance Government lifted the "wage freeze" in 1959.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government has never intended to meet the demands of the Civil Service Trade Unions for a just and fair wage. The Government has maintained this attitude right up to January 1965. The Alliance Government is capitalistic and reactionary and hence has no sympathy for the workers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it was in 1950 that the Civil servants had their last pay rise from the Benham Commission. Since then the wages in private industry has gone up. The wages in the plantation, mining, banking, commercial houses and building industries have gone up by 30 per cent to 100 per cent in the last 15 years. But the Civil servants have had no general pay rise since 1950. Is this fair of the Government which is supposed to be a model employer?

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a Joint Consultative Machinery appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to negotiate wages and conditions of service. The Government has its representatives on this Council. The Civil Service Trade Unions are on this Council. Agreements have been made between the Government and the Civil Service Trade Unions in the Whitley Council. Both sides are pledged to honour these agreements.

Mr Speaker, Sir, one of these agreements relates to referring disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations to the Civil Services Arbitration Tribunal. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong has appointed a world renowned economist, Professor Ungku Aziz as the Chairman of this Arbitration Tribunal. He is a fair-minded and impartial

person and enjoys the trust of workers and employers alike.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the civil servants cannot take their salary claims to arbitration whenever they like. The agreements are so made that the Prime Minister can reject the trade union request to go to arbitration. He can do so whenever the national interest may be involved. In any case, our system of arbitration, unlike that of Singapore, is a voluntary one. Hence both sides must agree to go to arbitration. Thus, if one side balks at it, then obviously there can be no arbitration. And it is of paramount importance when both sides agree to go to arbitration that they should agree to abide by the award. It follows that if the Government should reject any arbitration award "in toto" the repercussions on the civil servants will be disastrous. It also follows that if the Government should fail to implement any award, the entire civil service will lose faith in arbitration as the last resort for peaceful settlement for staff claims.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the traffic clerks and postmasters in the Postal Department made a case for higher salaries several years ago. These clerks work 10% longer hours than other clerks. They work during week-ends and public holidays. They have heavier duties and responsibilities than other clerks. They had a good case for a wage rise.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the negotiations in the Whitley Council reached a deadlock. The Minister of Labour tried to settle the dispute but failed. In May, 1964 the postal clerks went on strike. Mr Speaker, Sir, on the third day of the strike, the Minister of Labour persuaded the postal clerks to call off the strike and take the dispute to arbitration under Professor Ungku Aziz. Enche' Manickavasagam solemnly promised the postal workers that the Government would abide by the award of the Arbitration Tribunal. The postal clerks trusted the Minister, but, alas, they did not know what was in store for them! Following this, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet gave

permission for the dispute to go to arbitration. The postal clerks trusted the Government implicitly and went to arbitration not knowing that the Government would renege on its promise.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the postal clerks made a good case. The result was that the Arbitration Tribunal raised their allowances from \$20 per mensem to about \$30 to \$70 per mensem. The postal clerks wanted the Government to implement this award, but were told that the Cabinet was studying the recommendations of the Arbitration Tribunal.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the meantime the other clerks in the Government Service had received their increases in salaries. The postal clerks were also entitled to draw these increases. By December, 1964 the postal clerks did not receive the general salary increases, nor did they receive the increases in allowances awarded by the Arbitration Tribunal. Alas, they did not know that even then the Government was trying to go back on its promise. Mr Speaker, Sir, the postal clerks became restive and, as a last resort, decided to "work to rule". The Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications together with the Minister of Labour met the staff side of the Whitley Council, but the negotiations failed. The reason was simple. Like a bolt from the blue the Government announced that it could not accept the Ungku Aziz Award and therefore decided to reject this award "in toto".

On the 16th February, 1965, the Prime Minister acting as mediator on behalf of the Cabinet met the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council. He offered the postal clerks roughly two-thirds of the award made by the Arbitration Tribunal. For Division IV Government servants he offered a five per cent increase with a minimum of \$10 per month.

The Staff Side leaders said, "We feel that the Government is morally bound to accept the Tribunal's award." On the 5% increase for Division IV Government workers the delegation

also made it clear that any offer made to Division IV staff must be extended to the industrial and manual group of workers, these being the lowest paid workers in the Government Service.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this very brief résumé of the postal clerks' claim shows clearly that the Government is anti-labour and despite the lip service paid to the organised labour the Government has no intention to give its own employees a fair and just wage. To make matters worse, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government tried to deceive the public by false propaganda. Mr Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time the Alliance Government has tried to cheat its employees. The relations between the Government and the Trade Unions have deteriorated because—

- (a) Government has delayed settling Civil Service pay claims;
- (b) there were delays in implementing awards made by the Arbitration Tribunal;
- (c) the Government had tried to implement only a part of the Ungku Aziz Arbitration Award;
- (d) the Government has delayed claims going to arbitration.

This shows clearly that the Government is anti-labour.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have stated before, the Alliance Government has resorted to false propaganda in order to cover up its deceit. This is indeed unworthy of a democratic government. What is the truth of the financial implication of the Ungku Aziz Award? The truth of the matter is that the award for the postal workers will cost the Treasury \$700,000 more per year. But the Government maintains that it will cost \$1.5 millions. And the Government goes further to say that the repercussions in the entire civil service will cost the exchequer another \$133 millions a year and so this increase will swallow up all the increase in revenue garnered in by the new taxes introduced last year. If that is so that certainly is an untenable position that no government will tolerate. But what is the truth? The

truth has been divulged by none other than by the Chairman of the Arbitration Tribunal, Professor Ungku Aziz himself. In a statement headlined by the *Straits Times* of 5th February, 1965, as "Ridiculous for Others to Base Claims on Award"—"End juggling with figures", "Allowances were based on nature and volume of special duties, responsibilities undertaken" Professor Ungku Aziz said—

"It is a matter of common sense that if within the postal clerical service itself there were categories of clerks who were not eligible for this allowance, it would be utterly unreasonable for clerical officers outside the postal service to ask for an increase in pay on the basis of this allowance.

Summing up, he said that only one award involved an increase in basic salary, and this involved a single officer, namely, the Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur.

One award confirmed the Government's offer to the clerical services as a whole and thereby rejected the claim by the postal clerks for a special salary scale different from the clerical service as a whole.

Two awards provided allowances for special tasks and responsibilities. These two awards did not increase the salary scales.

Ungku Aziz strongly urged that there should not be any 'juggling' with percentages of average increases, or attempts at broad generalizations about the number of dollars per month of basic salary that were involved in such awards."

And in the meantime, Mr Speaker, Sir, the CUEPACS has assured the Government that there will be no repercussions in the civil service if the Ungku Aziz award were implemented. Despite this assurance, the Government has refused to give the postal clerks their just due. This shows that the Alliance Government does not respect truth or morality.

The Alliance Government has broken its solemn promise to the postal clerks. The whole world now knows about this. Trade Unions in other countries of the world know that the Malaysian Government has broken its pledge to the postal workers. And there have been numerous telegrams sent to the Malaysian Government protesting against this broken pledge.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before the Elections both in 1959 and in 1964, the Alliance Party promised to support the

workers and trade unions. It also promised to . . .

Wan Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, S.O. 35 (6). Sa-sorang Ahli tidak boleh membaca ucapan-nya. Dan sa-panjang masa dari mula-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu telah membaca ucapan-nya sa-bagai "Burong Kakak Tua".

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, I was merely referring to the extensive notes. I was quoting Professor Ungku Aziz and so on, and I will quote from facts and figures from other sources. It is not expected that I should carry these in my head!

Mr Speaker, Sir, the workers in this country are now disappointed by the pledges of the Alliance Government. The Alliance Government refuses to give these workers their just due. They go to Arbitration and, even after the Arbitration Tribunal has found in their favour, the Government has dishonoured their pledge to the workers.

To add insult to the injury, the Prime Minister, on the 31st January 1965, threatened to cut the salaries of all civil servants. He is reported to have stated that the civil servants were lucky to have their salaries not cut. Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Alliance Party if it did speak about the salary cut during the last two Elections? As I have stated before, the salaries in industry have risen by 30% to 100% in the last fifteen years. But the salaries of the civil servants have generally not been increased. And yet, the Prime Minister has said that the salaries of civil servants should be cut. This, Mr Speaker, Sir, coming from the Head of the Government, is the unkindest cut of all.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the avowed aim of the UMNO is to improve the living conditions of the Malays wherever they may be. That being so, it is surprising that the Alliance Government should be anti-labour and anti-union. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not generally known that 80% of the workers in the civil service are Malays. A small percentage occupy the top

echelons in the service. These workers are well off and no doubt they will be able to take care of themselves. But the vast majority of the 100,000-plus Malay workers in the civil service are in the lower echelons and they are paid less than \$100 per month, and they have had no pay increase since 1950. The Prime Minister has threatened to cut their salaries as well. I have yet to see any protest from UMNO against this suggested pay cut of Malay civil servants who literally have to eke out an existence. What does UMNO intend to do about this threat to cut the salaries of the lower brackets of the Malay workers in the Government service?

Mr Speaker, Sir, in October, 1963 the Government announced its intention to establish a Special Commission to review the salaries in the civil service in Malaysia. It has taken many months for the Commission to be set up. It was not until late in 1964 that some members of the Commission were appointed. But the Chairman was still missing. Meanwhile, the industrial unrest in the civil service has been getting worse. With the rejection of the Ungku Aziz Arbitration award, the situation at the end of January, 1965 was explosive. But the Government even then was taking its own sweet time to appoint the Chairman. The Government has shown no enthusiasm to get on with this job. It was not until Wednesday, 10th February, 1965, that the Chairman was appointed in the person of Mr Justice Suffian.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has a ready-made excuse to evade its responsibilities when it suits them. It has refused to pay just wages to Government workers because of the cost of confrontation. The Government may well use the same excuse to reject the recommendations of the Salaries Commission. Mr Speaker, Sir, confrontation is going to be with us for a long time, probably, for as long as the Alliance Government is in power and for so long as the Alliance Government refuses to change its foreign policy towards its neighbours. If confrontation is going to be used as an excuse to keep the salaries of civil

servants and even to cut their salaries, then I must say that the future for the workers of this country is very bleak indeed.

Mr Speaker, Sir, what guarantee is there that the Alliance Government will implement the recommendations of the Salaries Commission? These recommendations may well increase the emoluments of the civil servants by millions. Will the Alliance Government honour and implement these salaries? It is significant that todate the Government has made no public announcement that it will abide by the recommendations of the Salaries Commission. Such a declaration at this stage in this House will go a long way towards assuaging the fears and doubts of the civil servants in the Government service.

Mr Speaker, Sir, at long last, the Government has awakened to the need of an economy drive. The Government should put its own house in order before asking the workers in this country and the taxpayers to tighten their belts and make sacrifices. The Government has already spent half a million dollars on a bungalow in Cameron Highlands for very, very important persons. Another prestige project is the \$1.75 million—or is it \$2 million?—building for the Ministry of External Affairs. Yet, another prestige project (or what I call a wasteful expenditure) is what the papers call a \$25,000—car for the Prime Minister although, in the Supplementary Supply Estimates, I notice that a sum of \$14,500 has been spent on it. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Government continues with these prestige projects, then the taxpayer, the worker, is well entitled to ask, "What is the meaning of all these?" The Government asks the worker and the taxpayer to make sacrifices, but goes on in spending such sums as the half a million dollars which must, of necessity, only benefit the select-few, i.e., the Ministers in this country, the "heaven-born" in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Secretary of the M.T.U.C. has come out with a forthright statement that if the Government

unions are to exercise restraint in making pay claims to save the Government money, to meet defence expenses, then the Ministers should set an example by voluntarily reducing their salaries by half. Mr Zaidi said:

"Workers have been footing the bill all the time. What sacrifices are the Ministers making? I have yet to see any Minister give up anything for the benefit of the country. Appeals have always been directed to workers and the public who have already borne much of the burden. For a start, Ministers should voluntarily reduce their salaries by half. This reduction would, I am sure, not affect their lives significantly."

Mr Speaker, Sir, year in and year out, large sums of money are voted in this House for the comfort of Ministers. I shall speak more on this when we come to the Supplementary Supply Estimates. There are perks such as large cars, drivers, gardeners, furniture, fittings, etc. Let the Ministers give up all these before asking the taxpayers to make sacrifices.

Finally, Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has already talked of wage freeze and wage restraint. As I have stated before, if there is to be any sacrifice, if there is to be any tightening of the belt, let this be done all the way down the line. Let there be no wage restraint without a corresponding restraint on profits. It is absurd to ask the workers in industry to exercise wage restraint when capital keeps on making unbridled profits. One has only to look at the Balance Sheets of foreign firms in this country to see that dividends of 40 to 50 per cent have been declared annually, and some tin mining firms have gone to the extent of declaring dividends of as high as 800%. Surely, Mr Speaker, Sir, there should be a restraint on such profits, and there should be a curb on the outflow of capital from this country.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, Sir, I ask that even at this late stage, the Government should implement the Ungku Aziz award to the postal clerks and always give its workers, particularly those in the lower grades, a fair and just wage.

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended until 4.30 p.m. today.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

REFUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HONOUR THE TRADITIONAL OBLIGATIONS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE NATIONAL WHITLEY COUNCIL

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, the tragedy of the Government's repudiation of the Arbitration's Award made by Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz in the postal dispute lies in this, that the relations of basic trust and confidence which had existed between the Government on the one hand and its employees on the other have been, in my view, irreparably damaged.

Sir, when the plighted word is broken and the basic moral obligation goes unfulfilled, a traumatic effect is produced in the minds of the aggrieved party, and a trauma, as medical books will tell us, is seldom or ever erased. It continues, Sir, to produce and perpetuate harmful effects for a long period of time. Things would have been quite different, Sir, if it had been merely a straightforward industrial dispute, with both parties slogging it out and, ultimately, matters are resolved but without leaving any bitterness behind. But once the basic trust and confidence between the parties is destroyed, then things are never the same again.

To take an illustration, Sir, even the most felicitous of marriage relations are marked by occasional squabbles and disagreements, but such events do not injure the otherwise smooth course of a happy married life. But let either husband or wife indulge, Sir, in a fundamental betrayal of the very basis of married life, then relations can never be the same again; something is broken in the soul and a soul breakage, Sir, is generally irreparable. In the same way, my contention is, and I believe events will prove me right, Sir, that something is broken in the soul of

public servants, and this will have a deleterious and deadening effect for all of us.

My question, Sir, is to ask, with all respects: Was it really necessary for the Government to inflict this very grievous hurt? Do the reasons given by the Government, in order to justify the repudiation of an award, bear fair, impartial and objective scrutiny? Let us examine these reasons. The implementation of the postal award, says the Government, will cause a chain reaction in the public service. That is the reason. Other grades of employees, we are told, will make similar claims; and obedient to this thesis, some Treasury wizard has concocted some fantastic figures to show that the consequent increases of emoluments for public servants would swallow up all the increases in revenue which will accrue from the recent taxes introduced by the Government. But this contention, Sir, has been rendered completely baseless by the sober and balanced explanation given by Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz of the basis of his award. And to this date, Sir, there has been no adequate or effective rejoinder from the Government to the highly qualified views of the Professor. All that I can remember, Sir, is that a highly unqualified but rather pretentious gentleman by the name of Mr Yap Chin Kwee attempted an inadequate and insolent reply to the learned Professor. Sir, this gentleman would have been capable of questioning the great Einstein himself on the validity of the theory of relativity purely on the strength of his Political Secretaryship.

However, apart from this gentleman's comic turn in public, Sir, there has been no attempt from any more qualified source in the Government to controvert or upset what in my view was a balanced and sober explanation of the basis of the award as given by the arbitrator, Professor Ungku Aziz. I submit, Sir, that if this cannot be done—and I believe it cannot be done with any conviction—then the only right thing to do would be for the Government to accept the award in the spirit in which it was made. In any case, Sir, all public relations in a

democratic society become impossible, become unworkable, if either party to a dispute decides not to respect the findings of a mutually-agreed and a mutually-accepted arbitrator.

Sir, I would advise the Government, with all respect, that the shame of this repudiation will linger long with the Government to plague them for a very long time to come unless amends are made now—and it is still not too late to make amends.

Sir, if it is economy in the expenditure of public funds that the Government seeks, then it can be achieved in countless ways other than the repudiation of the award of an arbitrator. Let the Government, Sir, start, as has already been suggested, by axing expenditure on some of its extravagant and prestigious projects and if the Government did that, Sir, the whole public would be with them.

But, again Sir, what on earth is the point of having an arbitrator if you have no intention of respecting his findings? Unfortunately, Sir, as a trade unionist who operates in Singapore, the findings of the arbitration court there cannot be repudiated. The law gives me the power to send Mr Lee Kuan Yew to jail if he did the same thing in Singapore.

Sir, the second part of the Honourable Member's motion deals with the Salaries Commission and here, too, Sir, I have some very pertinent observation to make because there are several public servants in Singapore, Malaya and other parts of Malaysia who have expressed very grave fears about the Salaries Commission.

Sir, in view of the Government's behaviour, public servants tend to look upon the Salaries Commission with a great deal of trepidation. The Postal Arbitration award has been repudiated. There have been threats of possible pay cuts, and the unions have also been told that claims made prior to 1963 will not be entertained by the Salaries Commission; and this last one, Sir, is truly ironic because, to my knowledge, the major portion of the claims of the public service unions are dated back before 1963. It is easy,

therefore, to appreciate why public servants have apprehensions that, if the Salaries Commission has been appointed, it will not be in order to resolve their claims but to sanction further repressions and depressions of the Public Service.

I will, therefore, Sir, with all respect, call upon the Government to make every effort to satisfy public servants that the Salaries Commission will, in fact, dispense with fair play and justice and that it will not be an attempt, as some people would crudely put it, to fix the public servants for another decade and to have their hands tied. This the Government can do only if it recasts in its entirety the terms of reference of the Salaries Commission, and these terms of reference should be recast, in my submission, after consultations with the Public Service Trade Unions, and if the Government is not prepared to do this, Sir, then the kindest thing to do would be to shelve the whole Commission. Instead of torturing civil servants and public servants with apprehensions of their future. I sincerely hope, Sir, that steps will be taken by the Government to heal the wounds which have been inflicted not so much on the material basis of the livelihood of civil servants but wounds which have damaged the basic trust and confidence and, as a citizen, I am worried because, if this basic trust and confidence is not restored, and if these wounds are not healed, then, Sir, all of us in Malaysia stand to suffer the consequences. Thank you, Sir.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like, on behalf of the Government to reply to the motion put up by the Honourable Member for Batu. I must say, Sir, that there has been a lot of misunderstanding over this whole issue of the claim by the Union of Post Office Workers.

At the outset, Sir, I would like to make it quite clear that it is not correct to say that the Government has rejected or repudiated *in toto* the award made by the Government Services Arbitration Tribunal in respect of the claim by the Union of Post Office Workers. Now, Honourable

Members of this House may have learnt from the numerous Press reports and releases which have been published on this claim by the Union of Post Office Workers that the Union's claim was for a separate and higher salary scale for the clerks in the Postal Department and a higher rate of allowance for those clerks who are in charge of Post Offices. The Arbitration Tribunal which considered this claim made an award which may be divided into three parts, namely, (i) Salary Scale, (ii) In-charge Allowance and (iii) Operational Allowances.

In respect of salary scale, the Tribunal awarded that the salary scale, which had been offered by the Government to the clerks of the General Clerical Service and accepted by the Staff Side, should be applied to the clerks of the Postal Department. The Tribunal also awarded an increase in the salary of the Head Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur. Now, except for the award on the salary of the Head Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur, the Government accepted the award on the salary scales for the postal clerical officers.

Sir, it is true that the Government is not able to implement the award of the Tribunal in respect of In-charge and Operational allowances. I would like to make it quite clear, as we have done to the Staff Side on more than one occasion, that the Government had always abided by and had always accepted the award of the Arbitration Tribunal. However, in this particular case, we know this is a serious matter; that is why before we made our decision on this—and it took us some time to make this decision because we considered this a very serious matter—we took the trouble to invite the whole of the Staff Side and explained to them in clear terms that, although we had always abided by the decision of the Arbitration Tribunal, in this particular instance the Arbitration Tribunal had made an award which was in excess of what the Union itself had asked which, if accepted by the Government, would have extremely serious consequences on the finances of the country. We made this quite clear to the Staff Side. We appealed to them that in the

circumstances they would appreciate that the Government was not in a position to implement the award in the national interest. We are now facing an emergency, a threat to our security, and our Government is short of money; hence the repercussions of accepting this award would be extremely serious. It is not true to say that the Government has not explained the whole position to the Staff Side. As I have said, there have been meetings with the Staff Side on a number of occasions. First, four Ministers—the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, the Minister of Labour and myself—had a meeting with the Staff Side. Then the Prime Minister himself had a meeting with the Staff Side. We appealed to them that in view of the position of the country at present they should consider in the interests of the country as a whole and would accept an award which, although was not completely in accordance with that made by the Arbitration Tribunal, had gone a long way to meet their claim on the increase of salary as well as allowances.

Sir, perhaps it is relevant for me to mention briefly so that the House will fully understand the background leading to the award of the Arbitration Tribunal. The claim of the Union was not only for an upward revision of salaries for the Postal Clerical Service, but also for a separate scale from that approved for the General Clerical Service. The Union also claimed for increases in the In-charge allowances and the extension of the scope for the payment of these allowances to particular grades in the Postal Service. The claim was submitted through the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council and was duly considered by Government. On 18th March, 1964, the Staff Side was informed that there was no case for a separate salary scale to be established but that consideration would be given to the possibility of introducing a special postal allowance to those postal clerks in the Traffic or Operational branch of the Service. On 22nd March, the Union withdrew its claim from the National Whitley Council and issued strike ballot papers to all its members. However, negotia-

tions continued between officials of the Government and representatives of the Union, which ended in a deadlock. On 8th April, 1964, the Union issued a strike notice, such strike to take effect on 22nd April. The Union deferred its strike to 10th May and again to 16th May as negotiations with Government were continuing in the meantime. On 14th May, the Government made an offer as follows:

(a) Salary scale according to the scale for clerks in the General Clerical Service which had been accepted by the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council;

(b) The salary of Head Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur, at \$875 per month;

(c) In-charge allowance as follows:

for Class VII Post Office \$20 p.m.

for Class VI Post Office \$25 p.m.

for Class V Post Office \$30 p.m.

(d) A special allowance of \$20 per month to all Timescale and Special Grade Clerks in the Traffic or Operational Arm of the Postal Service.

Without stating officially whether or not this was acceptable, the Union went on strike with effect from midnight on 16th May, 1964. Then the Union called off the strike with effect from midnight on 19th May and the claim was then referred to the Government Services Arbitration Tribunal. The Tribunal made an award on 6th November, 1964, as follows:

(i) Salary scale as for the General Clerical Service;

(ii) The basic salary payable to the Head Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur, should be \$990 per month;

(iii) Postmaster's In-charge allowance should be payable to all postal clerical officers at the following rates:

Class of Post Office	In-Charge Allowance per month
VII ...	\$30.00
VI ...	37.50
V ...	45.00
IV ...	52.50
III ...	60.00
II ...	67.50
I ...	75.00

(iv) Operational Allowance:

Range of Basic Monthly Salary Division III			Operational Allowance per month
\$140-156	...	...	\$ 30.00
230-260	...	...	50.00
300-420	...	...	70.00
445-535	...	...	90.00
Special Grade, \$560-620			120.00
Assistant Superintendent			130.00

Therefore, this House will no doubt note that the Tribunal agreed with the Government that there should be no distinction or there should be no separate salary scale for the Postal Clerical Service. In respect of the In-charge allowances payable to clerks who are in charge of post offices, the Tribunal extended the scope for the payment of this allowance to all classes of post offices whilst Government agreed to pay the allowances only to classes VII, VI and V. With regard to the Operational Allowance, the Tribunal also extended the scope for the payment of this allowance to include Assistant Superintendents in Division III of the Postal Services and at the same time awarded a variable rate instead of a fixed rate as offered by the Government.

In effect, the award made by the Tribunal gives an overall increase in the take-home pay of a postal clerk in the Operational or Traffic arm of the Postal Service by approximately 30 per cent more than his colleague in the administrative arm. The high increases proposed for this category of employees will inevitably create an imbalance within the Postal Service itself. This is quite clear, Sir, because if one arm of the Service gets an increase of 30 per cent in the take-home pay—after all, what counts to these people is the take-home pay—then quite obviously this will have a repercussion on the other arm of the Service and it would create an imbalance in the Service itself. Now, although the Union and the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council have given an undertaking that the officers in the administrative arm in the Postal Department will not claim for similar increases if the award of the Tribunal were to be accepted by Government, it

cannot be denied that an imbalance within the Postal Service will take place and this is not a desirable feature in any Service. If one section of clerical workers, whatever their specialised duties may be, are awarded overall emoluments that will make them very much better off than their colleagues in other comparable services, repercussions are bound to follow, as the structure of the Public Service is based on certain key scales and the maintenance of relativities between them. Because of all this, the Government has estimated that if the Government were to implement the award of the Tribunal *in toto*, it will mean that this particular grade of employees will be given increases averaging approximately 27 per cent of their overall emoluments. Such a percentage increase in emoluments given to one grade of employees will obviously generate dissatisfaction and have wide spread repercussions. The cost of applying a similar percentage increase in pay to the other sectors of the Public Service will, as has been explained by Government, be intolerable. This is clear when it is noted that personal emoluments provided in the 1965 Federal Estimates total \$492 million. This does not include the emoluments payable to teachers under the Unified Teaching Service and to employees in the Industrial and Manual Group. A 27 per cent increase applied even to the \$492 million provision means an additional Federal Government commitment of \$133 million per annum. It is obvious that if the Government is to meet these enormous additional increases in personal emoluments, then drastic taxation measures will have to be imposed, and the Government considers that the country cannot bear further taxation up to this amount. The House, Sir, should note that the yield in 1965 which will be derived from all the tax changes in the recent Budget is estimated at \$110 million and the House is fully aware of the criticism levelled at the Government on these tax changes and if we were to impose further taxes to raise another \$133 million, I do not know what will happen to the country. Now, Sir, as I have already explained clearly to the Staff Side, the Government at

present is in no position to bear this additional increase of roughly \$133 million. These figures are not the figures as have been put up have been worked out, although not accurately, fairly accurately, because, as I have said, the salary structure of the whole of public service has been worked out in relative grades and if one grade were to be increased at such enormous rate of 27% or 30%, then there will be obvious repercussions in the other grades of the public service.

I should like, Sir, to assure the House that the Government has considered the implications of not implementing in *toto* the award of the tribunal. However, the fact that the Government has not been able to implement the award, should not be implied that the Government has ignored its responsibilities to its employees but should, in my view, be taken as an indication, as an evidence of its high sense of duty and responsibility to the nation as a whole. I would like, Sir, here, as we have done to the Staff Side of the Whitley Council, to reaffirm once again the Government's confidence in the National Whitley Council machinery and its faith in the principle of arbitration as a means of settling differences between Government and its employees. In accordance with this belief, the Government has agreed to accept the award in so far as the structure is concerned but, for reasons I have stated, it cannot accept the quantum awarded by the Tribunal. However, the Government is prepared to honour the award in so far as the structure is concerned, and an offer was accordingly made to the Union on 16th February, 1965, as follows:

SALARY SCALES—

Division III—

Probationers ...	\$140 with increment at \$8 per year up to \$156
Timescale ...	\$230 with increment at \$15 per year up to \$535 with two Bars in between
Special Grade ...	\$560 with increment at \$20 per year up to \$620
Assistant Superintendent	\$650 with increment at \$20 per year up to \$690

Division II—

Superintendent ...	\$720 with increment at \$25 per year up to \$770
Chief Superintendent	\$820
Head Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur	\$875

In-Charge Allowance—

Class VII ...	\$20 per month
Class VI ...	25 "
Class V ...	30 "
Class IV ...	35 "
Class III ...	40 "
Class II ...	45 "
Class I ...	50 "
Head Postmaster ...	55 "

Operational Allowance—

(For those in the operational arm of the Department only) ...	\$30 per month
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The Government considers that the latest offer is fair and reasonable under the circumstances. After all, the in-charge allowance, ranging between \$20 to \$55 per month, and operational allowance of \$30 per month are considered by Government as fair and reasonable rates; and we have appealed to the Staff Side to accept these as a mark of their loyalty to the country and appreciation that the Government is at present facing an Emergency and Financial difficulty.

The Government, as we have always stated, is always desirous to preserve the good name of Malaysia and its people. The Government is not unmindful of its duties, and it desires even more keenly than the Members of the Opposition to maintain the good name of Malaysia. It is for this very reason that the Government took the step it has taken on the award of the Tribunal. The Government wishes to ensure that the finances of the country are maintained at a good state. In the final analysis, as I have said, the national interest of the country must be the overriding consideration in deciding whether the Government can or cannot implement any recommendation or award made for the increase in the salary scales of the public services.

Now, the Government has done everything possible to try and meet the

claim of the Union of Postal Workers. It has gone a long way to meet their claims. As I have explained, the Government cannot afford to implement the award by the Tribunal, because the award has gone beyond even what the Union had claimed. The circumstances in this particular case are indeed peculiar, Sir, and I do not know in what spirit the award was made, but certainly it is very unusual, and it has never happened, that the Arbitration Tribunal made an award higher than what the Union itself has claimed. The circumstances are completely without precedent, and the Tribunal alone knows under what spirit it decided to give this award.

I have, therefore, Sir, explained at length the position of the Government on this claim by Postal Workers Union. Perhaps, the business houses, in contrast with the Government, can afford to give increased pay for their employees because their concern is merely the prosperity of their business. But the Government has many things to consider, and particularly in the present juncture when we are facing the Emergency, the Government has need for every dollar and cent that it has for the defence of the country. Therefore, in the circumstances that the Government faces at the moment, the Government hopes that the Government employees will see the whole position in the light that the Government see sit today, because we have got to fight the enemy and save the country. Under the circumstances, it is not possible for the Government—I say it again—to accept *in toto* the award by the Tribunal, and this award, if implemented, will have serious repercussions not only in the administrative sector of the postal service but also in the public service as a whole. Therefore, I appeal to the Staff Side as well as to the employees of the postal service that in the interest of the country, which is now facing the Emergency, they should accept the latest award made by the Government. I say once again that the Government is prepared to stand on its past record in the way that it has looked after the interest and the welfare of its employees. The Government is prepared to do

anything possible within the limits of its finances and bearing in mind the overall interest of the country at the present juncture.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu also in his motion made allegation to Government on the question of the appointment of the Special Commission on Salaries. Well, the Government, Sir, is very anxious to appoint this Commission and to have this Commission commence its work as soon as possible, but the delay has been due to the fact that it has not been possible to obtain a suitable Chairman from overseas for some time, and also its members. The Government realises that a general review of salaries in the Public Service has not taken place since 1950 and the Government thought it would be a good idea to appoint a Special Commission. The Government would like to get the benefit of experience of persons from overseas who have had experience in the same work, but it has taken a long time to obtain a suitable person as Chairman and also as members. Now, in view of the time taken and the delay, the Government has decided now to appoint a Judge, a local Judge of the High Court, as Chairman—and we are pleased to say that this particular Judge has agreed to accept the appointment and he will take office on the 4th of March, in a few days time, and it is hoped that the other members will be appointed shortly, and the Commission will start work before the end of April.

I would like to say, Sir, that there would not be much delay in carrying out the work of this Commission. Before the Commission could start its work the Commission has to study the representations made by the Staff Side, and at the request of the Staff unions the closing date for representation for the States of Malaya and Singapore has been extended to the 31st March. So, even if the Commission were to start work today, there will be no work for the Commission to do until the representations had been submitted to the Commission.

There is, Sir, allegation made by the Honourable Member for Batu and, I

think, by the Honourable Member for Bungsar that the term of reference of this Commission is not in accordance with the view of the Staff Side. Well, Sir, as I have said, the Government is sincerely desirous of having a proper review of the salary scales of the Public Service throughout the country. Quite obviously, in whatever recommendations made by the Commission, the Commission will have to take into consideration the finances of the country and the economic position of the country. But, as I say, the Government intends to be fair and just to its employees and within its financial capability the Government will implement whatever recommendations that Commission may consider fair and just. So, in the term of reference for a Commission like this, obviously it will have to be comprehensive so that there will be no argument later on. That is why the Commission has to take into consideration the views of the Staff Side, the views of the Government, the financial position of the country and the economic position of the country. If recommendations were made which will be beyond capacity of the country to meet, the recommendations could not be implemented. That is why it is necessary that the term of reference of the Salaries Commission should be comprehensive so that the Salaries Commission, which consists some people from overseas, should know exactly what its task is. As I have said, there should not be any argument later on. This Arbitration Tribunal is an obvious example, where you have a tribunal which did not bear in mind the finances of the country, you have a recommendation made which goes even beyond what the Union itself claimed. So, in a situation like that, obviously the Government—I think this House will agree—will be in some difficulty.

Sir, in view of the explanation that I have made, both on the first part of the motion and the second part of the motion, I would ask the House to reject this motion. (*Applause*).

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, before saying anything, I would like to remind this House that I stand here as the

representative of a constituency in which the majority of the people are rural folks, whose average income per month is roughly \$30. To these people, any increase in salary for Government servants will have a direct bearing on their livelihood. Government, unlike business firms, has its only source of income—almost its only source of income—from taxation levied on the people and all taxation, whether it is payroll tax or income tax or any tax at all, will eventually be borne by the ordinary people in the street; and in my particular constituency it will mean the rural folks. They are, therefore, very interested in all this row about increases in salary scales for Government servants. As a matter of fact, I have spoken to them and not one of them could think of any good reason why there should be any increase to people who earn a minimum of twice of what they get in one month.

Before going further, I would also like to remind this House that the Honourable Member for Bungsar, who speaks so righteously in defence of the workers, belongs to a party whose first act on getting into power in Singapore was to reduce the allowances to Government servants. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear! hear!) (*Applause*) So all this shedding of crocodile tears should not be done too often in this House because they get a bit bored. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear! hear!)

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): On a point of information, if the Member will give way. Just to get his history correct, Sir, I was one of the trade unionists in Singapore who objected to the pay cuts. (*Laughter*).

Dr Ng Kam Poh (Teluk Anson): On a point of explanation, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the Honourable Member will allow me. He objected very softly, Sir. We did not hear about it. (*Laughter*).

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Member for Bungsar is quite famous for escaping himself from any situation softly. (*Laughter*).

Now, I would like to speak on this matter of workers' salaries in this Country. I feel, for a long time, that

there has been a need to re-evaluate our thinking on salary demands not only from Government workers but from workers of all types. Now, the term "worker", when it was first used in the context of salary demands, used to be applied only to people like manual workers and all that, but nowadays a man who is drawing about \$2,000 a month is also termed as a worker; and because he so associates himself with the workers of the lower salaried group that he gives the impression that he is about to starve if his salary is not raised from \$2,000 to \$2,100. So, I feel that this association should be broken up, because in this country we have, for example, unions in which people who earn salaries which are many, many times those in the lower level are also formed into one single union and they keep on asking for increases in salaries, and when they are asked whether they can justify these salary increases they invariably pick on those in the lower incomes as examples. For example, when we say we should cut their salaries so as to aid defence, they do not talk about those who earn more than a thousand dollars but they talk about people who earn about \$70 a month, and they ask you whether it is fair to cut the salaries of people who are getting \$70 a month. I am quite sure that when the Honourable the Prime Minister spoke about cutting salaries, he never even thought about those who are getting \$70 a month; he must have been thinking of people who are getting well over a thousand dollars a month; and there are quite a number of people who should, in fact, have their salaries cut. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear! hear!)

In this matter of re-evaluating our thinking regarding salaries, I think there has been a swing in our sets of values for the past twenty years, in other words since the war terminated. There was a time when an employer could do no wrong. He employed people and paid them what he felt he should pay them. This led to abuses; and mainly in the interest of the lower income group, unions were formed, which had the idea of righting wrongs, but now we have institutions in which

unions no longer care about righting wrongs but were bent on pursuing their own ends in justifying their existence, by asking for increases in pay *ad infinitum*.

The increase asked for this year would not be enough, say, in three years' time; in three years time we will have another demand for increase in pay for another set of reasons, probably because taxation has gone up, and, therefore, they should ask for an increase in pay and also because the thinking of the people is such that workers can do no wrong: therefore, such demands for increases in pay are accepted as justifiable. I think most of these demands for increases in pay are not justifiable, because we should not think of people who earn more than \$300 a month as people who are starving, who need very badly this increase in pay.

Then, of course, they begin to compare between Government Service and business houses, and every time they compare, they always say that business houses pay their workers much better than the Government. Now, we forget one thing. Business houses pay out of the profits they earn. If they make less profits and the workers still insist on getting higher salaries, then they have to close down their business, but the Government does not close down. If Government servants have any claim for increases in salaries and if these are accepted, the Government will have to find the money to pay for these increases in salaries, and the way that the Government can find the money is to increase taxation; and when the Government increases taxation, the first person to cry will be the Honourable Member for Bungsar. (*Laughter*) How the Government is ever going to get any money without increasing taxation, I would not know. So, when we think about the Government's increasing salaries, we must always think of a Government which represents the people, and the term "people" does not simply mean "Government servants"—there are lots of people who are not Government servants. These people must also have their voices heard in this Chamber, and if their voices are

heard in this Chamber, I am sure the first thing they will say is that there should be no increase in salaries for Government servants, because it is the people who will pay in the end.

The other point I wish to talk about is on the salaries for Government servants. Every time we talked about salaries we forgot what we term as "fringe benefits". When you are in the Government service, you do not only get your salary, you also get a whole lot of other things as well, whether you are in the lowest income group or in the highest income group. You get facilities which are denied to the ordinary people in the street, people who are not Government servants. You get, for example, a house. You live in this house and you only pay nominal rent; and not only you just pay for nominal rent, you do not have to pay any assessment to local authorities. This is a considerable sum of money indeed that the Government pays for the Government servants. The Government pays money in lieu of rates to local authorities. Now, if the Government servants are made to pay this assessment, it will make a big dent in their salaries. If they do not pay for this, it amounts to that this sum, or this assessment which they do not have to pay, is in fact their salaries. They get free furniture, and then for those in the higher income group, there will be travelling allowances which are not taxed. There will also be day allowances, subsistence allowances. If they do get sick, they go to a hospital for free treatment, or they just pay a very nominal sum.

Now, I am not a Government servant, but I have a relative who had to go to the hospital and, quite naturally, she felt she should be admitted to a first-class ward, and I found that it was too costly, and I discovered how much Government servants are benefiting because the Government pays for first-class treatment for even people who during the pre-war period would not be admitted into the first-class ward. Before the war, unless you are in Division I, you cannot enter a first class ward in the hospital. After the war, it is not whether you are in

Division I or in Division II that counts, but it is whether you receive a certain minimum salary per month. If you will examine the privileges given to Government servants, you will find that there are lots of other benefits which we always forget, or rather those who demand for salary increases always forget, when asking for any revision in salary schemes. I feel it is about time that every time somebody asks for an increase in salary scheme we should start working on how much extra benefits he will get while he is in the Government service, and having taken all these into account then we should think about the increase in salary; but for the time being, while there is confrontation, there should be a freeze in all salary demands, so that we can concentrate all our efforts and all the money that we have, the money which we so badly need, in an effort to face Indonesian confrontation. We talk a lot about our national pride, but if we are not prepared to forego these minor increases, which will not kill us if we do without, we cannot ask other people to help us. I think it is about time that we should set new sets of values in regard to increases in salary scales for Government servants. Thank you, Sir. *(Applause)*.

Dr Toh Chin Chye (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with the member for Kota Star Selatan that there ought to be a reorientation of attitudes among Government servants towards their responsibility in the administration and to the country. But at the same time it must also be remembered that if we wish to have an administrative machine that is going to work and function effectively, then it is necessary that we must also be able to be in a position to obtain men whose services are also sought for by business and industry outside. It will be a sad day indeed, Mr Speaker, Sir, if we find that the best talents, the best skills and the best brains do not join the Civil Service but prefer to embark on their own in private practice or to join up with industrial firms; and as long as there is a free society like ours where we believe in competition for brains and talents and therefore one has got

to pay according to the worth of the man, the Government must surely itself adopt a position where it can also to some extent acquire the necessary skills to run its administrative machinery.

The member for Kota Star Selatan may be interested to know—and in fact the backbenchers on the Government side may be interested to know—that all this clamour for increase or revision of wages might probably not have arisen were it not for the fact that precedents had already been created and the Government had yielded to salary change demands elsewhere. He suggested a freeze, and it would have been proper for him indeed if he had suggested this freeze on salary revisions to his Government, but members would know that very recently the Government agreed to a revision of salary scales to the teaching staff of the University of Malaya and apart from an increase in the salary scales themselves, inducement allowances ranging from \$0 to \$1,000 were being offered. What we are creating here is a class of people whose income far exceeds those in the lower levels—those working at Division III or Division IV levels—and, as the member for Kota Star Selatan himself has pointed out, even his own relative who is a civil servant was acquiring special privileges in addition to his income. I think it is this discontent, this disgruntle at the widening difference in incomes between the lower levels and the upper levels, that has led to this agitation for revision of salary scales.

But what this House is more concerned with is not so much the details of whether a man is getting \$1,000 or \$1,100, whether he is getting a subsistence allowance or travelling allowance for that is none of our business; that is the business of those who plead before an Arbitration Court and it is the business of the trade unionists and the employers to present their case before the President of the Court. The principle that the House is asked to debate is this: once having agreed that a case should be presented before a Tribunal, do we or do we not accept findings of the Tribunal? That is what

the House is asked to decide upon. In this particular instance, it is the question of an arbitration on salary scales, but it may well be that in the future we will have other Tribunals also set up, not related to revision of salary scales but tribunals which have been asked to make recommendations or to pass judgment on other matters outside the field of labour or wages, and, therefore, it is necessary that the Government should show its good faith to the country that once it has agreed that a matter should be set up before a quasi-judicial body or an arbitrating body, it is also prepared to accept its conclusions. Otherwise there would be little faith and confidence left in the goodwill of the administration and in future if any other Tribunal or Commission were to be set up by the Government a lot of cynicism will be directed at the Tribunal itself. Hence it is necessary that the Government should not itself create precedents that on the one hand it should show favouritism to a certain class of people either working in the Civil Service itself or in quasi-statutory bodies; neither should the Government show its lack faith in an arbitrating body to which it itself has agreed that it would submit its own case.

Here may I plead that if the Government or the labour unions might find the Terms of Reference inadequate, then these Terms of Reference should first be properly drawn up. I notice that a Salaries Revision Commission has been proposed by the Government and one of the Terms of Reference given to the Salaries Revision Commission was that it had also to take into consideration the financial position of the country in arriving at a judgment on the revision of salary scales. That is fair and proper, Sir, and I think we should not put the onus upon any particular body who sits on a Tribunal that it should make a decision unless its Terms of Reference are properly laid out, and also whoever is asked to sit on this body should also be made aware of the limitations of its responsibility. In this particular instance, where the Salaries Revision Commission is concerned, it has already

been told where its limitations are; it should also take into consideration the financial position of the country at this time, and, therefore, any adjustments which have to be made must be done according to the economy of the country.

I regret to say, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the Government itself has not made out a case why it has not accepted the recommendation of this particular Tribunal which has been referred to by the Honourable Member for Batu; and if the Deputy Prime Minister had clearly stated in his speech just now the reasons why he was not satisfied with the grounds on which the recommendation was made by the President of the Court, Ungku Aziz, then we would be in a clearer position to understand the basic grounds for rejection.

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad (Pontian Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu sa-bentar tadi Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri Singapura telah berchakap, ia-itu menyokong soal kenaikan gaji pegawai² Kerajaan di-tanah besar Malaysia ini, tegas dan kuat sokongan yang di-berikan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri Singapura, tetapi kita tidak tahu-lah bagaimana pendirian Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada P.A.P. sendiri, kalau di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini yang mengenai Kerajaan Pusat, maka Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada P.A.P. menyokong apa juga yang di-fikirkan-nya dapat mendatangkan modal politik bagi parti-nya.

Saya maseh terkenang ia-itu kepada soal gaji pekerja² harian Kerajaan Singapura—Government Daily-Rated Workers in Singapore, sampai pada satu masa sa-orang ahli Trade Union yang juga menjadi Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada kawasan Bungsar terpaksa menghentam-nya, terpaksa mengkeritik pegawai² Kerajaan Singapura, kerana tidak menaikkan gaji pekerja² gaji harian dalam Kerajaan Singapura. Kalau kita tengok ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu Timbalan Perdana Menteri Singapura itu, tentu-lah kita menyangka bahawa di-Singapura ta' akan timbul masalaah ini, sebab Kerajaan yang memerintah, Kerajaan P.A.P.

yang di-dalam ini juga, memperjuangkan konon-nya kepentingan pekerja². Jadi, apa yang saya nampak, sokongan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Parti P.A.P. di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini bertentangan dengan apa yang di-buat-nya di-Singapura sa-bagaimana yang terbukti daripada chontoh yang saya telah kemukakan tadi, ya'ani sa-hingga Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-bagai sa-orang Trade Union di-Singapura terpaksa menghentam, tetapi tidak mengkeritik Kerajaan Singapura, tetapi yang di-keritik-nya ia-lah pegawai² Kerajaan, pada hal pegawai² Kerajaan ini ada-lah menjalankan pentadbiran di-bawah Kerajaan P.A.P. di-Singapura. Jadi, yang saya nampak daripada hujah Parti P.A.P. di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini ia-lah menchari politik, atau to steal on any issue that will benefit the P.A.P. politics. Jadi, di-sini menimbulkan kesangsian kapada saya, apa-kah kejujuran hujah² yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada P.A.P. apabila membela kepentingan pekerja².

Perkara yang kedua ia-lah kita selalu sangat berfikir menaikkan gaji kaum pekerja² dengan anggapan menaikkan gaji pekerja², maka kema'moran ra'ayat daripada kaum pekerja itu akan naik dengan sendiri-nya. Hujah yang pertama kita harus menimbangkan ia-itu kalau-lah gaji pekerja² naik, wang di-dalam negeri akan banyak. Kita timbangkan saudara² kita yang di-kampong². Penoreh getah, penangkap ikan, penanam padi yang di-kawasan saya sahaja merupai ka-arah 99% daripada pengundi² yang terdiri daripada ra'ayat. Kita tidak dapat menaikkan harga getah sa-suka hati kita, kerana hendak memberi pendapatan wang yang lebeh kapada penoreh getah, sebab hasil getah terpaksa bergantung kapada keadaan pasaran dunia. Jadi, bagitu juga dengan hal-nya dengan penanam padi yang bergantung kapada penghasilan padi, dan masalaah harga padi pun merupakan satu soal yang penting bagi kehidupan ra'ayat. Kalau gaji pekerja² di-naikkan tanpa perhitongan yang lain dan wang banyak di-dalam negeri, harga barang² akan berikot naik, maka ra'ayat yang

di-kampong²-lah yang akan lebeh menderita.

Jadi erti-nya menaikkan gaji satu gulungan ra'ayat yang konon-nya kita bela tetapi kita menyebabkan kesusahan yang lebeh besar kapada gulungan ra'ayat yang lebeh besar. Patut di-ingat bahawa negara kita ia-lah negara pertanian. Perusahaan dalam negara kita maseh belum merupakan lagi sa-jumlah yang besar kehidupan negara. Jadi, erti-nya dengan menaikkan gaji, kita akan menyusahkan kehidupan sabahagian besar daripada ra'ayat negeri ini. Erti-nya apabila harga barang² mengikut naik dengan kenaikan gaji dan harga getah, harga hasil daripada kampong² itu tidak dapat mengikut naik. Maka yang akan menderita ia-lah ra'ayat, ra'ayat yang merupakan sabahagian besar terutama-nya di-kampong².

Soal yang kedua, ia-lah menaikkan gaji atau nominal wages—dalam erti kata wang ringgit, ada-kah ini bererti bahawa real wages atau gaji sa-benar akan naik. Sebab kalau kita timbangan naik-nya jumlah mata wang ya'ani gaji yang di-terima apabila berikutan pula dengan harga barang² naik, maka mungkin the real wages akan tetap begitu juga atau pun lebeh merosot. Jadi, saya tidak nampak pehak parti² Pembangkang mengemukakan fikiran² sa-umpama ini—*increase in nominal wages*, ada-kah membawa *increase in real wages*, itu satu.

Yang kedua-nya, ada-kah menaikkan gaji pekerja² ini akan melibatkan atau lebeh memburokkan kehidupan ra'ayat kita—kehidupan petani² dan kehidupan nelayan² kita. Jadi, sa-bagai Wakil Ra'ayat kita harus-lah memperimbangkan (implication) seluroh apa yang kita tuntutan. Kita tidak hanya memerhatikan masaalah pekerja² begitu sahaja, harus-lah kita memerhatikan masaalah petani², nelayan² dan lain² lagi. Petani² dan nelayan² ini-lah merupakan ra'ayat yang terbesar didalam negara kita ini. Kalau sa-kiranya dengan menaikkan gaji pekerja² ini akan memberikan kenaikan real wages dan juga akan dapat turut membawa sama kema'moran ra'ayat seluroh-nya sama ada petani, nelayan

dan lain², maka saya akan menyokonglah langkah² ini. Tetapi kalau kita berfikir sa-chara sa-pintas lalu untuk mendapatkan modal politik atau political capital, maka ini yang sa-benar-nya tidak akan mendatangkan keuntungan kapada negara dan bangsa. Dan di-sini-lah letak-nya kejujoran parti² Pembangkang apabila mengemukakan sa-barang tuntutan.

Dalam hal ini kejujoran pehak parti P.A.P. sendiri bila di-Singapura lain suara-nya—lain nada-nya, kalau hendak mengeritik lain keretik-nya, tetapi di-sini lain nada-nya, sa-olah² *all out for the workers*, tetapi di-Singapura, sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, masaalah *Government daily-rated workers* itu sampai Ahli Bungsar yang merangkap Unionist di-Singapura itu terpaksa menghentam. Jadi, di-sini sulit-lah kita memahami betapa kejujoran kita di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini apabila kita berbichara tentang membela kepentingan ra'ayat, dan saya harap-lah kita sama² menimbangkan. Dan apabila kita menuntut kenaikan gaji itu bukan-lah sa-mata² untuk kepentingan parti politik kita, kepentingan modal politik kita tetapi ia-lah soal lebeh utama—kepentingan ra'ayat jelata seluroh-nya dan bukan-lah kapada sa-suatu gulungan sa-mata² apa lagi hanya untuk kepentingan parti politik.

Dr Ng Kam Poh (Teluk Anson): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words concerning the motion moved by the Honourable Member for Batu and so strongly supported by the Member for Bungsar.

As pointed out by the previous speaker from Kota Star Selatan, the Honourable Member for Bungsar had said that he had voiced his objection towards the pay cuts which the PAP Government in Singapore did when they took over power in Singapore. He said he did voice his opinion. But nothing happened! The first thing the PAP did was to slash the pay of the civil servants. Here, today, he has come to fight for the civil servants and for the postal workers, in particular. I cannot see the cohesion between the two stands which he has taken before

and now. He says now that he could put Lee Kuan Yew in jail. Why did not he do it then? He should have put Lee Kuan Yew in jail then if he was so strong a unionist in Singapore. But, then, you see, he is a P.A.P. man!

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification

Dr Ng Kam Poh: You will have to have my permission please!

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Would the Honourable Member give way?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Thank you very much.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, generally, the Honourable Member gets the wrong end of the stick. When I said that I could put Lee Kuan Yew in jail, there is a legislation in Singapore to provide that there is no appeal against the decision by the Arbitration Court, and it is final; and if Lee Kuan Yew or anybody else for that matter repudiate that award, then the trade union would have the right of legal redress in a Court of Law. When the pay cuts were introduced in Singapore, there was no Industrial Relations Ordinance. This is just to enable the Honourable Member to catch hold of the right end of the stick. *(Laughter)*.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr Speaker, Sir, he could have done it, he could have asked for industrial arbitration. Why did not he? It is just obvious—is not it? *(Laughter)*. The P.A.P. Member said, "We object it softly, we object it in such a way that we do not hurt Lee Kuan Yew." Then the pay cuts, and the Member for Hong Lim said that the pay cuts were justified because they have had no money in Singapore. Four months later the same Member—correct me if I am wrong—asked for \$400 million for low-cost housing. Where is the pay cut then justified? That is the answer to the Member for Bungsar.

Now, let us come to the Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore. Well, he says there is an inducement pay, a precedent set by the University of Malaya from zero to \$1,000. Am I

correct? Correct me if I am wrong. Now, this inducement pay is for professorial level. In other words, we want to attract the best brains to our University.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): On a point of clarification, Mr Speaker, Sir, if I can enlighten the Honourable Member for Teluk Anson. The inducement pay is for

Dr Ng Kam Poh: I haven't given you permission yet; please sit down. *(Laughter)*. I have given you every opportunity. During the last debate, all the P.A.P. Members have asked me for clarification and I have given them all the chances. Now you also want chances. You had your long, big speech and I hadn't interrupted you. Now, for Heaven's sake, sit down. *(Laughter)*.

The inducement pay, Sir, is for professorial level and not for the lecturers. We want the best brains for our University, and that is why we give \$1,000 inducement pay for the professors. This is in lieu of expatriate pay. The expatriate pay is abolished, that is why this inducement pay comes into being. So, Sir, this is not a new thing but a move to abolish the expatriate pay and give inducement pay, which is agreed by the Staff Side even though they were very reluctant.

Now, coming to the speech given by our Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, I would like to say a few words. As the Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore has said, the question before the House is: Do we or do we not accept the findings of the Tribunal? We never said we did not accept. We never said that. We did accept, but we find it very difficult to implement—correct me if I am wrong. I think these words were said by the Deputy Prime Minister "in face of confrontation, in face of increased taxation, this thing could have wider repercussions". We accept but we cannot implement. At the same time, if you will look at what was said by the Deputy Prime Minister—I won't go into details—"certain things that were not asked for even by the Staff Side of the Whitley Council were given by the Tribunal". It is all

right if we are a rich and developed country, if we have no confrontation, if we at the present moment do not have to face the enemy, if we do not have to build an army, if we do not have to depend on anybody, or if we do not have to raise loans. But at the present moment, I contend, we will have to, in a certain extent, ask the postal workers to accept what is now still under negotiation. What the Government is still offering them now are new terms. We must ask them to accept them in the light of the danger faced by the Government of this country. We do not talk in terms of the capitalists as mentioned by the Member for Batu, who is a capitalist himself; (*Laughter*) we do not talk of workers like myself; (*Laughter*) but we talk on a broad basis of the masses. We have no class warfare like in Singapore. We talk in terms of working people earning a fair living wage.

Now, this In-Charge allowance which was so abundantly given to the postal workers was not even asked for, I have come to believe, by the Staff Side of the Whitley Council. But since the Tribunal has given these recommendations, this Government will accept the recommendations of the Tribunal subject, of course, Sir, to the economy of this country. If the Tribunal in the terms of reference has made reference to the economy of this country, I am sure perhaps the Tribunal would have made a different recommendation. But as it is, we accept, but we find it difficult to implement. That is a fact. We have not failed to accept any award given by any Tribunal in this country, and I challenge the Member for Batu to say so, except in this case where we are facing the enemy and we have no money.

Aside from that, Singapore, a Government by itself, has their pay cuts too, in this sense not because they had no money because, as I had pointed out, the Member for Hong Lim said that they had \$400 million for low-cost housing, but they cut their pay to instil fear, to instil a sense to the effect "that you now are under our Government and if you do not toe our line, there might be future pay cuts".

However, they were smart enough to increase their pay bit by bit until they came back to the normal level, otherwise, I am sure, Mr Speaker, Sir, the P.A.P. benchers would not be only 13, perhaps one or two.

In this light, Sir, I would close by saying that we should not support the motion from the Member for Batu without knowing the whole situation as it is and just pointing out to the Arbitration Tribunal concerning the postal workers themselves. Thank you.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, petang ini kita sudah mendengar bermacam² bahathan untuk menyokong dan juga untuk membangkang permintaan ditinggikan tingkat gaji dari satu bahagian daripada pekerja² yang ada dalam gulungan Kerajaan ia-itu Postal Workers. Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan sakalian Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum ia-itu ada-lah di-aku¹ oleh Kerajaan Perikatan ia-itu satu daripada tujuan²-nya ia-lah membawa kema'amoran kesemua ra'ayat negeri ini yang berma'ana-lah ra'ayat jelata itu termasuk kaki-tangan Kerajaan dan juga orang kampung walau pun nelayan, penanam padi atau pun orang bekerja lain. Akan tetapi, sunggoh pun tujuan Kerajaan itu ada-lah berjalan dengan beransor dari sa-masa ka-masa, tidak-lah dapat kita menchapai kema'amoran dengan chepat yang kita kehendaki, maka pada kaki-tangan Kerajaan menchapai kema'amoran ia-lah minta gaji lebeh, tetapi kepada pehak penduduk² di-kampung dan juga ra'ayat jelata yang lebeh ramai daripada kaki-tangan Kerajaan, getah mereka itu, sa-bagaimana yang dikatakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Pontian Selatan tadi, tidak mendapat harga yang baik, padi-nya pun tidak boleh dapat pasaran yang lebeh baik dan ikan-nya pun bergantung kepada angin ribut, boleh tidak-nya pergi ka-laut. Maka kalau sa-kira-nya-lah satu gulungan daripada penduduk² dalam negeri ini, kata-lah, kaki-tangan Kerajaan, mendapat tingkatan gaji yang lebeh tinggi dan dengan yang demikian menchapai satu taraf kema'amoran, lapangan yang lain itu tinggal ka-belakang. Jadi, lebeh-lah jauh-nya

tertinggal orang yang banyak daripada orang yang mendapat tingkatan gaji yang lebih itu yang bilangan-nya lebih sedikit.

Dan di-sini juga saya suka hendak mengatakan bagaimana yang telah berlaku dalam negeri² yang lain dan di-masa² yang lain ia-itu apabila kakitangan Kerajaan mendapat wang yang lebih dan kema'amoran yang lebih tinggi, demikian juga-lah orang² berniaga pun menaikkan harga-nya. Jadi, dengan sebab itu sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat dari Pontian Selatan tadi ada-kah sa-benarnya tingkatan gaji yang lebih itu ber-ma'ana dapat gaji yang lebih. Kalau mithal-nya, gula dahulu 20 sen sa-kati sekarang berharga 40 sen sa-kati, kalau dia mendapat dahulu \$100 dan hari ini dapat \$200 bila di-timbangkan jadi sama. Tetapi malang-nya orang² kampung yang tidak dapat apa², kalau gula naik dua kali ganda daripada harga yang dahulu, dia kena chari duit double baharu boleh dapat gula sa-banyak itu juga. Jadi, ini-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan dalam bahasa Inggeris *vicious circle*—naikkan gaji, harga barang naik. *Vicious circle* ini kalau sa-kira-nya tidak di-pecahkan tentu-lah membawa kapada satu perkara yang lain pula yang di-namakan *inflation*, harga mata-wang itu nanti kurang, sa-bagaimana yang berlaku dalam negeri² yang lain daripada negeri kita ini yang telah menchapai kemerdekaan dalam lepas Perang Dunia Kedua.

Jadi, apabila kita ingat perkara yang sa-macam ini, tentu-lah kita berasa ia-itu memberi tingkatan gaji yang lebih kapada mana² juga lapangan, atau pun golongan pekerja² dalam Kerajaan, tentu-lah akan membawa akibat yang tidak baik kapada orang² yang bukan dudok di-dalam golongan Kerajaan, kerana mereka itu juga akan menderita, dan lama-kelamaan harga mata-wang kita akan turun pada anggapan dunia luar. Dan dengan sebab pada masa ini kita ada-lah menghadapi satu masa yang bergelora yang di-sebabkan oleh confrontation daripada Indonesia, satu masa yang perkara yang tidak tentu—baik atau tidak, elok atau burok, selamat-kah

atau tidak selamat, berperang atau tidak berperang, dan dengan sebab itu juga kita sekarang hendak-lah bersedia, wal hal pendapatan negara ada-lah berkurangan daripada yang di-anggap dan berkehendakkan, meletakkan, atau menumpukan lagi, melebihi lagi, segala chukai² kapada ra'ayat negeri ini.

Saya maseh ingat, kerana barangkali kalau sa-kira-nya pada ukoran umur, saya barangkali satu daripada orang yang tua juga-lah di-dalam Dewan ini pada hari ini. Saya berasa hairan ia-itu di-dalam tahun 1931-1932 ya'ani masa itu di-katakan masa depression—Kerajaan juga tidak cukup wang negara pada masa itu. Apa dia buat? Maseh tuan² barangkali tahu ia-itu pada masa itu kalau di-gunakan 100 orang di-potong di-jadikan 50—retrenchment. Kalau sa-kira-nya di-kehendaki begitu, itu-lah yang sa-baik²-nya, kerana bak kata pepatah orang Melayu: "Kita membuat baju itu, ukor dengan kain-nya". Sekarang kita tidak menchukupi wang negara, tetapi kita berkehendakkan belanja lebih. Jadi, ini-lah satu jalan yang boleh membawa negara kita kapada jalan bankruptcy. Dengan sebab itu saya harap ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu akan mengambil ingatan di-dalam perkara² yang saya sebutkan di-sini, kerana kalau sa-kira-nya-lah perkara ini di-panjangkan tentu sa-kali kami di-sini akan berchakap juga lebih panjang lagi dan akan menindas kapada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dan penyokong²-nya. Terima kaseh.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, when I first looked at this motion by the Honourable Member for Batu, I was rather taken aback by the kindness in the framing of the motion, because the Honourable Member for Batu only moves that "This House views with grave concern . . ." Now, coming from a Socialist Front member I felt that the phrase "grave concern" indicated the ameliorations of the leadership of the Honourable Member himself, in view of the fact that the Government benches have referred to him as "one of the better leaders of the Socialist Front". I expected the word "condemnation" to

appear. However, looking further, I thought maybe the words "grave concern" were a bit too harsh; but listening to this debate, Sir, I felt that it was mandatory almost for me to stand up and support this motion, because we really have to be greatly concerned over this issue. There are, to my mind, three important aspects of this issue which we have to consider.

The first has been touched upon directly by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, i.e., whether or not this House accepts the fact that the Government or any employing body in an industrial dispute where its employees submit their case to an arbitration board or to a panel of arbitration or to a court of arbitration under our system of free labour, and under our system of relationship between employers and employees then it should, and must, abide and accept that decision. Sir, I feel on this first point that if the Government had seriously considered the difficulties of this country and the serious consequences of any increase in salary to any section of its employees at all, then it should never have submitted this dispute to an Arbitration Tribunal, because what has happened now is that having submitted this dispute to an Arbitration Tribunal the Government now begs a fundamental principle by rejecting the decision of this Tribunal. On top of that, I was taken aback further by the speech of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister when he implied that the Arbitration Tribunal had acted beyond its terms of reference—was softer to the employees rather than to the Government. I feel that in actual fact there have been instances in the past where Arbitration Tribunals have made awards which favoured one side more than the other over and above what was demanded. Sir, it is this slight insinuation that the Tribunal was not just and this further attempt to make the Government itself the overriding deciding body in industrial disputes which I think we have to consider seriously.

The Honourable Member from Kota Star Selatan mentioned that in the past employers were always right and now

it seems employees are always right. It is because of this difficulty as to whether employers are right or employees are right that we have established this institution of arbitration. Having instituted this system of arbitration, today we have destroyed it. Sir, that I feel is a matter for concern.

The second point which I think we have to view very seriously is the fact that we have this constant reference by the Government to the fact that if we accept the decision of the Tribunal and meet the demands of the Postal Union workers, a demand which will come up to \$700,000 per year—and mind you we should not be taken aside by the red herring that this will have repercussions, because the CUEPACS have already indicated that they on their part will abide by Government's plea of its difficulties because of confrontation and will not make demands for further increases in other areas in the Civil Service—so if \$700,000 a year is the amount of money which can topple this Government and destroy this country, then I say our concern must be very grave indeed, because this country is in a serious position and the Government had better start thinking hard as to how it is going to get out of this mess of confrontation. If \$700,000 a year is going to break us and destroy us, then we are in a bad way indeed and, therefore, it is correct for us to express grave concern.

The other aspect, Sir, which I think is important is this: the constant references to our difficulties due to confrontation. Sir, we in the Opposition have always maintained that the psychological unhappiness in this country and the tensions in this country were induced by the Alliance Party and by the Government themselves, because when they created Malaysia they went about telling the people that "Malaysia will mean greater prosperity and greater happiness". But in actual fact it has not been so and each time there is a legitimate presentation of views the Government comes forward with the idea that because of confrontation, because of internal enemies and because of reaction to the Government's tax

structure, we must not do this and we must not do that. In this particular case the grave concern we have to express is due to the fact that obviously confrontation has meant that our nation has been forced to give up one of the pillars of our democratic way of life—the principle of submission of industrial disputes to arbitration. That principle has had to be put aside and that is because of confrontation. Earlier this morning we heard from a statement from the Honourable Prime Minister further indication that because of confrontation we had to give away part of our democratic system of this country. So confrontation under the present circumstances is creating an impact upon our country whereby although we present a unified and steady opposition to confrontation as a physical fact, we are slowly and steadily slipping in as far as the principles of dignity and what this country means by its honour.

Sir, in view of the fact that the Government has to make the type of statements it has on this particular question of the award to the Union of Post Office Workers, I feel it justified that this House must express grave concern over the manner in which the Government has solved this problem. Could the Government have solved the problem in another way? I believe it could have. Many members have referred to the fact that if the Government were to meet this award, then it would mean increased taxation. Sir, I feel that if we realise that the sum amounts to only \$700,000 per year and if we understand from our Budget allocations the amount of money which the Government can safely cut and save in other sectors in order to meet this demand, the Government can easily have accepted this principle of the settlement of industrial disputes by Arbitration Tribunal without really trying to frighten the general public into fear that confrontation has already led us into this precarious state. Under these circumstances, Sir, I feel that this House must in all honesty express grave concern. If we do not do so, it will mean, first, that we are prepared to slide further in the face of confrontation to the stage that eventually

the type of nation that we are trying to preserve will be something which is entirely different from what we set off in the battle of confrontation, and, second, that it may not be worth our while trying to give up all our liberties and all our democratic institutions in this battle. Under these circumstances for members of this House to oppose this motion will be a clearcut indication to the rest of this country that the members of this House are unaware of the need of this country for spiritual leadership against Indonesian confrontation.

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain (Jerai): rises.

Mr Speaker: I have to remind the Honourable Member that at 6.30 p.m. we have to stop.

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: Mr Speaker, Sir, I won't take many minutes. This motion revolves round a moral principle, and that is, once an award is made the award should be accepted by both parties to the dispute. Mr Speaker, Sir, in this particular case, the award has been accepted by the Government in principle, as has been stated again and again by the Deputy Prime Minister. But, then, because of the impossibility of implementing the award, the Government decided not to accept the scale. The Government is prepared to stand by its past record, and I for one would not question the sincerity of the Government. Otherwise the Government would not have agreed in the first place to refer the whole dispute to the Tribunal. But then the Government, in fact the whole nation, had not expected that the Tribunal would have made an award beyond its terms of reference. The Tribunal like any other Tribunal has a duty to the two parties of the dispute. It has a duty also to the nation and, when considering any particular issue, it should take into account facts otherwise than those directly related or pertaining to the claims. In particular, the Tribunal should take into account the capability of the Government or the employer to implement any particular award. Now, this is the moral duty of the Tribunal

to the parties of the dispute as well as to the nation.

In the very difficult days we are in, Mr Speaker, Sir, a Tribunal would have to be mighty careful so as to make its award to appear to the nation to be fair, to be reasonable and to be within the capacity and capability of the Government or the employer to implement.

I, for one, in fact, both parties to the dispute, would not be able to talk much more than what we have been talking today, because the whole nation is deprived of the benefit of any detailed report made by the Chairman which, I believe, in which report, would embody the reasons and premises of the award it has made, hence the difficulty of the Government to implement that award.

The Government's fear is justified because of the repercussions from the unions for comparable increase. Of course, we have read in the papers and even from one of the speakers from the other side that the CUEPACS has given an assurance to the Government that there will be no repercussions from other unions as a result of the implementation of the award. But then we have heard lately that quite a number of unions have broken away from the CUEPACS, and they will not be bound by any assurance now given by the CUEPACS for not having new claims put up based on the award made to the postal workers.

Under the circumstances Mr Speaker, Sir, and to show its sincerity, the Government is currently negotiating for better terms of salary scales; the Government is not running away from its determination to assist the lowly paid workers, and I have no doubt what whatever award or decision the Government is making would be very beneficial to the postal workers themselves; and the fact that the Union is now willing to sit down again with the Government, is a proof that the Union has accepted and recognised the Government's contention as to the difficulty of implementing the first award.

I, therefore, suggest, Sir, that this motion is tendentious, and I would recommend to this House that it should be rejected *in toto*. Thank you.

Enche' Stephen Yong (Sarawak): rises.

Mr Speaker: We have only seven minutes more!

Enche' Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): I will be very short, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Sir, I think we ought to feel concern about this matter, because it is a dispute between the Government and its employees. When we talk of Government, we always forget it is not the Cabinet that is really the Government, because they are the policy makers. The Government organisation must comprise of its employees, and we must feel concern if there is a dispute between the Government and its one of the component parts, one of the parts which make up the machinery of the Government.

Here, Sir, there was a dispute, and then the Government could not resolve it by offers, counter-offers, and therefore one must come to the conclusion that the claim of the Union was not all that groundless, because the Government thought fit to refer the matter to the arbitration.

Sir, we have heard Members from the other side mentioning about the lowly paid farmers and the poor income of the rural people and so on. To my mind, Sir, that is quite irrelevant to this motion. It may well be that the rural people are miserably poor and, therefore, their income ought to be increased. But that does not mean that, because they are poor, we must not entertain the claims for higher salaries by members in the Public Service. I think the argument that there ought to be a wage freeze at this time because of the national emergency and of the financial difficulties the country is facing, would merit a different consideration altogether. But what this motion really means is this: whether or not it is conducive to a good government that, after having referred

the matter to arbitration, the Government does not feel bound to abide by it. Although we have heard the Members say that the Government is accepting the recommendation but has found it impossible to implement it, the sum total of it, in fact, is a rejection of the recommendation.

The principle here involved is that—and that must concern us—if the Government can adopt the attitude, because an arbitration award is not acceptable for any reason whatsoever it can ignore the recommendations, then we are creating a precedent the trade unions can equally follow when arbitration should not go their way. They can do so now morally speaking. What good then is this machinery for arbitration which, as the Honourable Member for Tanjong said, is the institution that has been nurtured in the democratic society? If we allow that precedent to be there in this particular case, then there would be no more meaning in referring any dispute to arbitration.

I think a further concern must be felt by all of us, particularly, having heard opinions expressed by members on the other side, and that is on questioning of the integrity of this arbitration tribunal. Sir, a further point may be made here, and that is if the Government can take this step of not implementing the decision of the arbitration tribunal, then equally private organisations could also adopt the attitude and that, of course, will not be to the good at all.

Sir, we have heard the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister mentioning that this award amounts to 27% increase of the wages of this sector and, therefore, there is a fear of repercussions in the other comparable branches of the service. Well, Sir, I am not in a position to say that that is so, but then we may question that because the tribunal might have found that these postal workers in this particular branch had been underpaid and therefore an increase of 27% was justifiable in this case. It does not mean that because that particular branch has been increased by 27%, all other branches

must therefore be increased by that percentage. Therefore, I would say that the argument by some of the Members that some of the Government employees have been receiving \$1,000 or \$2,000 and therefore they should also be clamouring for more, cannot hold water.

Sir, the fears and the suggestions that there should be a wage freeze and that there should not be any increase whatsoever, of course, will fall within the province of the proposed Special Commission to review the Civil Service salaries.

In this connection, Sir, may I touch on one point very quickly? We have a peculiar situation whereby the Federal officers serving in the Borneo States are paid inducement pay in very much the same way as the expatriate officers were paid. Therefore, it leads one to ask whether Borneo officers serving in the Federal Departments here would also get inducement pay.

Mr Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, masa sekarang ia-lah pukul 6.30 petang. Pemberitahuan Adjournment Speeches (Uchapan² Penanggohan) telah dikeluarkan yang akan di-buat pada petang ini. Dengan yang demikian saya minta sa-orang daripada Menteri mengemukakan usul menanggohkan Majlis ini.

ADJOURNMENT

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

ADJOURNMENT SPEECHES

(A) COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the mess the Alliance Government is making in the schools. Just before the elections in 1964 the Alliance Government, in order to catch votes, announced the

introduction of the "Comprehensive School System". The previous Education policies of the Alliance had become so unpopular that the Alliance Party dared not face the electorate with such educational blunders fresh in the minds of the electorate.

The Comprehensive School System has been described as an Election Gimick in this House and I myself, Mr Speaker, Sir, have asked many questions about it. But both the present Minister and his predecessor have parried all questions with a bland "*semua bersedia*". These assurances, Mr Speaker, Sir, soon evaporated when the schools reopened on 11th January, 1965.

What do we get in the schools in January 1965? Fresh confusion, fresh blunders and fresh injustices to our children. Mr Speaker, Sir, when the schools reopened on 11th January there were insufficient teachers. What happened to the 4,500 teachers promised to this House by the Minister of Education? The schools had insufficient desks and chairs, the schools had no classrooms for some children and some children were sent home early. Others idled in the schools. The Nation has had to put up with a lot of inefficiency in the Ministry of Education, but what took place in January 1965 takes the cake.

The "Comprehensive School Education System" today means children being taught by other children a little more qualified than they themselves. The children who are teachers have had no training whatsoever to teach. The standard of education in this country is bound to go downhill.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance Government was advised by experts to introduce the "Comprehensive School System" many months ago. But the Alliance procrastinated. The system was rushed. What do we have now? The children's education suffers. There are insufficient laboratories, workshops and equipment to teach. The teachers in the field of teaching technical skills are not yet recruited in sufficient numbers nor are they available in sufficient numbers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in reply to a question for written reply, the Minister has stated that the number of teachers required was 4,230; the number who assumed duty by 31st January, 1965, was 2,551. So much for the bland assurance of "*semua bersedia*" by the present Minister and his predecessor.

Mr Speaker, Sir, then again there is the question of the syllabus, the teaching of Industrial Art put in the curriculum. But most schools have, as I pointed out before, inadequate teachers and inadequate tools, apparatus, workshops and most serious of all, I repeat again, teachers.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as late as Saturday, 16th January, 1965, the Ministry of Education announced: "Selection of teacher-trainees for these classes has been completed and successful candidates are now being informed as to when and where they should report for duty. It is expected that these teachers will have reported to their respective posts in the next ten days".

Mr Speaker, Sir it is now quite clear that probably until the end of January, 1965, a large number of classes had no teachers. Well, if the need is 4,200 plus and the teachers who assumed duty by the 31st January, 1965, were only 2,500, then it is safe to assume that a lot of classes have no teachers at all.

Mr Speaker, Sir, commenting on the shortage of equipment the same statement stated: "The full range of equipment needs for the three-year Comprehensive Course is not vitally needed in the first year, when pupils will have to be introduced to subjects which they have never learnt. Of course, minimum basic equipment is essential. Schools have been informed of this and should be in the process of acquiring this".

Mr Speaker, Sir, even as late as January 16th 1965 the Schools were in the process of acquiring equipment, and this despite the repeated warnings by those of us on this side of the House.

Shortage of teachers and equipment are bad enough. What is worse is that the Ministry of Education does not

know what is the demand for various technical skills in the years to come. It is likely that thousands of children in the schools today are in the wrong stream of education. Now, that is a very wild and terrifying thought of a child being put in the wrong stream of education, and this again despite the warnings of those of us on this side of the House.

It is important that the Ministry of Education should start planning for next year's intake if we are to avoid the chaos that prevailed this year. It is imperative that the Government should get on with the job of immediate planning to the last detail in order to ensure that the Comprehensive School system works efficiently as it is intended to be.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time that the introduction of comprehensive education in the lower secondary schools has been described as an election stunt—it is for no other reason than that the announcement was made a little while just before the election. The logic behind such criticism is, to my mind, very difficult to find. In fact, it is not logic at all, but it is an unwarranted assumption based purely on the accident of time. Only a little imagination is needed to make one realise that the scheme, such as this, needs a long period of careful thought and consideration, and the work that culminated in the announcement was started more than a year before the actual announcement, even before the election itself. This work was dictated by the need to implement the policy of the school-leaving age more adequately and satisfactorily, especially the urgent need to tap the resources hitherto untapped because of the strictures imposed by the primary to the secondary school examination. Once the broad detail and the methods have been worked out, it was necessary to introduce comprehensive education as early as possible, in spite of our realisation that certain initial temporary difficulties were inevitable because of the inability to group accurately the response to the pupils'

opportunities for continued education up to the ninth school year.

Every year delays in implementing this comprehensive education would have meant that more than 100,000 children would have ended their education abruptly and thus being left without a chance in life. Was it right then to postpone the announcement just because the elections happened to be around the corner? Now the public have always, even from the very beginning, been put in the picture regarding the probability or the possibility of there being initial temporary difficulties. To describe these difficulties as confusion and blunders is to forget the considerable amount of work that went on at all levels before the implementation of the scheme.

It is also not appreciated that the number of classrooms required depended on the number of pupils from Standard VI who would decide to go to Form I, although every pupil who wishes to had the right to do so. If the classrooms built were enough to accommodate all the pupils in Standard VI, it was feared that in case the number electing to go to Form I was far short of the estimate then there would be a large number of classrooms and schools left entirely unoccupied and it is, therefore, a waste of public money. Every child who has now gone up has a place in the classroom though some of these classrooms are in existing schools. It is also true that double session has been introduced in existing schools to make accommodation possible. Now, it is possible to take stock of the situation, and in the 1965 building programme we intend to put up new classrooms where they have been proved to be necessary.

The same consideration has also to be observed in regard to the supply of equipment. There was no use ordering equipment in bulk to find it lying idle because of the number of pupils going to Form I was smaller than expected.

Again the syllabuses and others of that nature had to be taken into consideration. We are now in a position

to be definite about the exact quantities. There were teacher shortages in the first week of the school term in January. This was due to the selection exercise being completed just about the time when the schools started. New teachers took some time to report to schools, but this was because they took some time to make up their minds about accepting the offers that were made to them by the Government. This was pointed out to the public in a Press release issued by the Ministry of Education. In any case, the first week of the term for the new teachers was spent mainly in organising the vast number of pupils in their schools, and the fact that many teachers had not reported at that time did not really matter. Teachers are now reporting; and if there are now still teacher shortages, temporary teachers are necessary. This will affect the non-comprehensive forms in Forms II, III, etc., because it is the policy of the Government that Form I classes should be taught by teachers-in-training, who will be guided and supervised in their work at every stage.

Sir, finally, I would like to say that this is a challenge and we accept this challenge, and I would like to end my speech here by quoting the words of one James Russel, who says:

"Greatly begin, though you have time
But for the time, be that sublime
Not failure, but low aim is crime."

(Applause).

(B) RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE AS SECOND LANGUAGE FOR ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITIES

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to touch upon a matter of concern to every parent who has children in our schools today, and no matter what the status of the parent may be this is a problem which will affect the lowest to the highest citizen in our country.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Prime Minister to the use of the National language as a secondary language for qualification into other universities within the Commonwealth. As we all know,

the Honourable Prime Minister is scheduled once again to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London some time in the middle of this year. I do not know what the items of agenda will be for this meeting, but I would seriously urge the Honourable Prime Minister to consider taking up at this Conference the question of the acceptance of our National language as a secondary language for entrance into universities within the Commonwealth. Our country has been independent as the Federation of Malaya since 1957 and now as Malaysia since 1963, and in all these years from Merdeka we have steadily developed the Bahasa Kebangsaan as the National language of our country. Today our schools have made it a compulsory subject for all levels of examinations.

We know also that although our young nation has made creditable progress in the field of university education, there is still an acute shortage of places in our own University, especially for those of our children who have completed their full five-year secondary education. In consequence, many of our children are either denied the benefits of undergraduate university education, or they have had to go abroad to seek entrance into universities in other countries. Those parents who are privileged, or who are fortunate enough to be able to think ahead, have also on occasions sent their children away into secondary schools long before they reach the university level with the hope that their preparation at these secondary schools abroad will enable them to have a better chance later on to get into universities elsewhere. I am quite sure that when I make these statements no one in this House will try to misinterpret this commentary on my part as being undue criticism of our educational policy and our educational system. This is not the occasion for me to deal with that aspect of our nation's progress at all. I wish, however, to refer to the difficulties which our students have to face to gain admission under competitive standards into universities within Commonwealth

countries. These difficulties are due to the fact that many of our students who have already achieved high standards in other subjects however do not possess the necessary qualification of having a second language which is acceptable to those universities for entrance into them. In the past certain universities have made it mandatory for a second language, such as, Latin, French, German, Chinese, Spanish or an equivalent subject, such as modern history, as necessary for qualification for entry into those universities. In view of the growth of our nation and the development of our national language, and furthermore in view of the growing importance of Malaysia as a partner within the Commonwealth, I hope that the Honourable Prime Minister will be able to take the opportunity of the forthcoming Prime Ministers' Conference to persuade his colleagues to interest their respective universities to accept our own national language and the standards established by our national educational policy for the Higher School Certificate examinations as an acceptable equivalent academic qualification as a second language for admission.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I realise that in many of these Commonwealth countries, particularly in so far as the older and more famous centres of university education are concerned, there is absolute autonomy and independence for the university authorities to make such a decision. However, I hope that with the growing importance of Malaysia as a member of the Commonwealth countries the Honourable Prime Minister will be able to use his influence to prevail upon these academic bodies to recognise our own standards of our national language, or at the very least, to make them aware of Bahasa Kebangsaan and what it means academically. Certainly if such a step were accomplished it will not only add to the further improvement of our national language but it will also help towards further cementing the already close bonds of friendship we have with the other Commonwealth nations. Furthermore, as I have already said, the recognition by other

Commonwealth countries of our national language as an acceptable language for qualification for entrance into the universities will considerably increase the opportunities for further undergraduate university education which all our children in schools and their parents look for. Then perhaps in the future our parents, whether from the lowest or the highest status in this country, will be more fully able to conform with our educational policy without undue anxiety about the future university level education of their children. This, I am quite sure, will further help to advance and stabilise our educational policy.

However, in concluding, I feel it necessary to add that the suggestion which I have made does not in any way detract from my previous statements that there should be further review of our educational policy as a whole in order to make it a truly national one in the context of our new Malaysian nation.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari): Mr Speaker, Sir, I can assure the Honourable Member from Tanjong that the matter raised by him is very close to the mind of the Government. The Ministry of Education has, in fact, asked the Malaysian Students Department in London to approach the various universities in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to recognise the National Language of Malaysia as one of the second languages for the purposes of admission to those universities. Some of the universities in the Commonwealth, such as those in Australia, have already accepted our National Language as a second language for the purposes of admission. It is the intention of the Government to approach other Commonwealth universities through the Commonwealth Relations Office to grant similar recognition to the National Language, but since Commonwealth universities are autonomous institutions it must be appreciated that such recognition will have to take some time.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.55 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Bank Ra'ayat

1. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state if the Government has completed its study on the reports and recommendations of the overseas experts on the Bank Ra'ayat, and if so, when will the Bank Ra'ayat be established.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Tuan Haji Mohd. Gazali bin Haji Jawi): The reports and recommendations of the overseas experts on the setting up of a Bank Ra'ayat have been the subject of careful study by the officials of the Ministry, and as certain recommendations made in the report, raise major policy issues which require inter-Departmental consultations and negotiations, it has not yet been possible to implement the recommendations made in the report. The Bank Ra'ayat will be established as soon as these policy issues have been resolved.

Sugar-cane Industry

2. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives if the Government has completed its study of the report drawn up by Formosan experts on the growing of sugar-cane on large commercial scale and will this report be made public.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Gazali bin Haji Jawi: The Taiwan team of sugar-cane experts was specifically charged with looking into and recommending possible sites for large scale sugar-cane cultivation which would serve as a guide to the establishment of suitable trial plots in the country to determine both the agronomic factors influencing sugar-cane cultivation and the economics of sugar-cane growing. As such it is only a technical report for the use of the Division of Agriculture of my Ministry.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Overseas Scholarships for Electrical Engineering

3. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state why the C.E.B. has offered a large number of scholarships for electrical engineering in the United Kingdom when such training can be obtained in the Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya and whether he will give an assurance that in future undergraduate training for electrical engineering will be done locally and that only post-graduate training will be done abroad.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): The University of Malaya started its Faculty of Engineering in the session 1958/59 with a general course in Engineering. Separate courses for Civil and Mechanical Engineering were established in the session 1960/61 and it was not until the session 1962/63 that a separate course of Electrical Engineering was started, and entry was limited.

The Central Electricity Board has, however, since 1957 been sending students to United Kingdom on scholarship to qualify as Electrical or Mechanical Engineers in pursuance of the Government's policy on Malayani- sation. From 1957 until 1962 when the University of Malaya first started a separate course in Electrical Engineering the Board has managed to obtain places reserved yearly in a number of Colleges in U.K. for its scholars. These Colleges will accept CEB students with the minimum qualification required for admission and one of them even runs a pre-diploma course to prepare the students for admission later to the full diploma course.

The Board is however already considering sending as many of its scholars as can find admission into the University of Malaya, but in order that

the Board will have sufficient engineers in the coming years, in view of its rapid expansion and its policy of Malayisation, it will be necessary for the Board to continue to send those scholars who could not find places in the University of Malaya overseas for accepted professional qualifications.

Profiteering

4. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan berapa bilangan pengaduan yang telah diterima sa-takat ini sa-telah Kementerian ini merayu kepada orang ramai supaya membuat pengaduan² jika di-dapati ahli² perniagaan menaikkan harga barang² dengan tidak berpatutan.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: 79 pengaduan telah di-terima hingga 16hb Februari, 1965.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan, Sungei Tua

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware that the Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua has inadequate space for the present school population, and if so, what steps he proposes to take to remedy this inadequacy.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari): There is no Sekolah Rendah Jenis Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua. There is, however, a Sekolah Kebangsaan in Sungei Tua, which has sufficient classrooms to accommodate the 210 pupils in the school at the moment. The building is sub-standard in structure and its replacement has been included in the First Malaysia Development Plan.

Pupils in Form One

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of pupils in Form One in the four language streams, namely National

Language, Chinese, Tamil and English as at 8th January, 1965, and the relative figures in Form One as at 8th January, 1964.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: It is the practice of the Ministry of Education to collect these figures as at the end of January of each year. The figures as at 31st January, 1964, are as follows:

	Assisted Schools	Private Schools
Malay Medium ...	10,841	84
Chinese Medium ...	—	10,998
Tamil Medium ...	—	—
English Medium ...	33,445	10,603
	<hr/> 44,286	<hr/> 21,685

The figures as at 31st January, 1965, are being compiled and are not yet ready.

Teachers for Form One

7. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state:

- (a) the number of teachers required for Form One in all the four language streams separately;
- (b) of these the number that had been selected by 8th January, 1965;
- (c) of those selected, the number that had assumed duty by 31st January, 1965.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The position is as follows:

Particulars	Malay Medium	English Medium	Total
1. Number required	1,956	2,274	4,230
2. Number selected by 8-1-65 ...	933	2,153	3,086
3. Number assumed duty by 31-1-65	813	1,738	2,551

The figures given above are for schools of 2 language streams only, i.e. national secondary schools (Malay Medium) and national-type secondary schools (English Medium), as these are the only types of secondary schools which are assisted.

Sekolah Lanjutan vis-a-vis Comprehensive School System

8. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state what is to become of the Sekolah Lanjutan that have been established before the advent of Comprehensive School System and whether will the students in the second year of the Sekolah Lanjutan be absorbed into the new Comprehensive School System.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: In line with the implementation of the Comprehensive Education System, intake into the Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan (and for that matter that of the Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong also) has been discontinued as from January last. All pupils who would ordinarily have gone into such schools in 1965 have been admitted into the Lower Secondary Form I.

Pupils in the Sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan at the advent of the reorganised Lower Secondary School are not fully absorbed into the Comprehensive Education System. However, every opportunity and assistance will be given to enable them to complete three years secondary education and to sit for the Lower Certificate of Education Examination.

As regards the Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong which hitherto has an intake at Lower Secondary level, it is the intention to raise this school to Upper Secondary Trade/Vocational School providing education to those who will have completed the Lower Certificate of Education under the Comprehensive Education System.

Higher Education Planning Committee

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state (a) when the Higher Education Planning Committee will complete its report, (b) whether the report will be made public, (c) whether the views of the interested parties, e.g. teachers, parents, etc., will be sought and considered before the report is implemented by the Government.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari:

(a) It is hoped that it would be possible to complete the Report

of the Higher Education Planning Committee by the middle of this year.

(b) The Report will be tabled, together with a Government White Paper thereon, in Parliament as soon as it has been considered and accepted by Government.

(c) The views of all interested parties have already been obtained mainly through the means of papers, memoranda and articles submitted by the public in response to an appeal made by the Chairman of the Committee in Parliament and during a subsequent Press Conference.

Kg. Pasir Raja Malay School, Dungun

10. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is aware that the Malay School at Kg. Pasir Raja in Dungun has not reopened even as late as the end of January 1965 and that the Board of Managers had resigned in disgust, and if so, what steps have been taken to reopen the school.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: I am aware that this school reopened on 19th January, 1965, instead of on 10th January, 1965. This school is more than 30 miles from Kuala Dungun by river and is only accessible by boat during the rainy period in December and January. The Headmaster of the school was in fact already in the school when the news about the delay in the opening of the school appeared in the papers. As a result of this delay in reopening the school, the Ministry has sent another Headmaster to this school. The Hon'ble the Menteri Besar and the Chief Education Officer, Trengganu visited this school recently. So far there is nothing official about the reported resignation of the School Board of Managers.

Medical aid and Housing facilities for Teachers

11. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state if he is

aware of the mass signature petition organised by the N.U.T. calling on the Government to give medical aid and housing facilities to all categories of teachers, and if so, what action has been taken by Government to settle this matter.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: My Ministry is aware of the mass signature petition organised by the National Union of Teachers as an individual union, and the Teachers' Panel of the National Joint Council for Teachers as a teacher group calling upon the Government to give medical and housing benefits to all categories of teachers. In accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1961 these issues have been discussed in the National Joint Council for Teachers and the Government is at present considering the recommendations of the Council.

Kota Bharu Teachers' College—Boycott by Students

12. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the reason for the boycott by the students at the Teachers Training College at Pengkalan Chepa in February, 1965.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The students at the Kota Bharu Teachers' College did not attend lectures on the 6th February, 1965, as they wanted time off to discuss with the Principal and staff to reach an agreement on certain internal problems such as College holidays, societies, etc. Full agreement was reached and the students resumed attendance at lectures since 7th February, 1965.

Tamil Teachers

13. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state whether the request of the All-Malaya Association of the Passed Students of Tamil Teachers Preparatory Examination has been settled; if not, why.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The request is still under consideration. While desirous to extend sympathy and assistance to the individuals concerned,

I am not able to do so as any injudicious decision on my part will not only be contrary to our teacher recruitment policy which since 1956 has fixed the Lower Certificate of Education as the minimum qualification for a teacher but will also be detrimental to the standard of Tamil education. I have a duty to ensure raising the standard of education in this country. Hon'ble Member will certainly be the first person who will protest against any omission, let alone purposeful action, on my part to lower our standard of education including that of Tamil education. In the light of this contradiction, the matter, as the Hon'ble Member will no doubt be aware, is a complex one to solve. Therefore, I am giving it a very careful consideration.

Number of Students entering Standard One and Form One

14. Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students entering Standard One and Form One (first years of primary and secondary education) in the different language media for the years 1956 to 1965 (inclusive).

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The statistics are as follows:

Year	No. of students entering Std. One in Assisted Schools by medium of instruction				
	Malay Medium	Chinese Medium	Tamil Medium	English Medium	Total
Sept., 1956	98,172	68,561	19,205	20,938	206,876
Jan., 1957	98,715	83,730	13,119	35,265	230,829
" 1958	90,307	62,153	11,045	22,575	186,080
" 1959	92,629	59,998	11,908	26,030	190,565
" 1960	93,348	58,833	13,030	29,569	194,780
" 1961	98,138	58,600	14,181	34,227	205,146
" 1962	97,332	59,112	14,538	41,035	212,017
" 1963	105,569	60,976	14,420	46,175	227,140
" 1964	97,461	61,941	14,463	47,775	221,640
" 1965	Not yet available				

(ii)

Year	No. of students entering Form One in Assisted Schools by medium of instruction				
	Malay Medium	Chinese Medium	Tamil Medium	English Medium	Total
Sept., 1956	Nil	8,725	Nil	12,637	21,362
Jan., 1957	Nil	10,711	Nil	12,456	23,167
" 1958	Nil	9,116	Nil	15,315	24,431
" 1959	Nil	10,038	Nil	16,246	26,284
" 1960	2,399	9,182	Nil	18,885	30,466
" 1961	3,376	11,147	Nil	21,568	36,091
" 1962	5,406	Nil	Nil	29,340	34,746
" 1963	9,121	Nil	Nil	36,677	45,798
" 1964	10,841	Nil	Nil	33,445	44,286
" 1965	Not yet available				

(iii)

No. of students entering Std. One in Private Schools by medium of instruction

Year	Malay Medium	Chinese Medium	Tamil Medium	English Medium	Total
Sept., 1956	356	12,460	403	7,427	20,646
Jan., 1957	542	19,549	224	3,384	23,699
.. 1958	96	5,690	258	2,174	8,218
.. 1959	154	4,496	187	1,905	6,742
.. 1960	318	3,911	171	1,613	6,013
.. 1961	350	3,563	170	1,629	5,712
.. 1962	185	1,432	161	1,386	3,164
.. 1963	29	2,007	149	1,072	3,257
.. 1964	—	1,500	131	976	2,607
.. 1965	Not yet available				

(iv)

No. of students entering Form One in Private Schools by medium of instruction

Year	Malay Medium	Chinese Medium	Tamil Medium	English Medium	Total
Sept., 1956	—	1,691	—	5,410	7,101
Jan., 1957	—	2,391	—	5,301	7,692
.. 1958	—	3,279	—	6,022	9,301
.. 1959	—	3,738	—	6,549	10,287
.. 1960	—	7,092	—	7,266	14,358
.. 1961	—	7,777	—	8,336	16,113
.. 1962	—	13,089	—	11,916	25,005
.. 1963	66	13,532	—	11,450	25,048
.. 1964	84	10,998	—	10,603	21,685
.. 1965	Not yet available				

School Certificate Examination

15. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students taking and passing the School Certificate Examination respectively from the different language media streams for the years 1956 to 1965 (inclusive).

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The statistics are as follows:

Analysis of School Certificate from Entries for School Certificate and School Certificate/Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education Examinations

Year	School Candidates		Private Candidates	
	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Sat	No. Passed
1956 ..	5,059	3,627	No analysis	No analysis
1957 ..	6,672	4,601	1,965	706
1958 ..	6,682	4,575	No analysis	No analysis
1959 ..	8,299	4,587	2,665	832
1960 ..	8,219	5,209	3,699	1,076
1961 ..	8,826	5,417	3,938	1,044
1962 ..	11,455	6,394	3,848	1,128
1963 ..	11,120	6,620	4,308	1,445
1964 ..	12,234	Pending	6,929	Pending
1965 ..	Not yet available			

(ii)

Analysis of Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education Examination from Entries for F.M.C. and S.C./F.M.C. Examinations (English Medium)

Year	School Candidates		Private Candidates	
	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Sat	No. Passed
1956 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957 ..	2,037	1,006	266	127
1958 ..	2,409	1,500	No analysis	No analysis
1959 ..	4,361	1,648	640	272
1960 ..	6,650	2,822	1,483	499
1961 ..	8,316	4,008	1,777	632
1962 ..	11,262	4,849	2,591	889
1963 ..	11,699	5,379	3,647	1,083
1964 ..	13,371	Pending	5,980	Pending
1965 ..	Not yet available			

(iii)

Malaysian Certificate of Education Examinations formerly Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education (Malay Medium)

Year	School Candidates		Private Candidates	
	No. Sat	No. Passed	No. Sat	No. Passed
1956 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1958 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1959 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1961 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1962 ..	287	212	897	547
1963 ..	946	602	1,598	712
1964 ..	913	Pending	2,933	Pending
1965 ..	Not yet available			

Enrolment in Schools

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Minister of Education to state the number as on 31st January, 1964 and 31st January, 1965 of:

- enrolment in Malay, Chinese, English and Tamil media respectively for primary and secondary schools;
- students in various media in assisted schools;
- students in English medium assisted schools by race.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The statistics are as follows:

(i)

Enrolment as at 31-1-64 in Assisted Schools

Medium		Primary	Secondary
Malay	...	530,439	28,067
Chinese	...	340,845	Nil
Tamil	...	69,362	Nil
English	...	233,672	151,386
Total	...	1,174,318	179,453

		<i>Enrolment as at 31-1-64 in Private Schools</i>	
<i>Medium</i>		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Malay		Nil	314
Chinese		7,990	35,507
Tamil		306	Nil
English		17,902	45,045
Total		26,198	80,866

		<i>Enrolment as at 31-1-65 in Assisted and Private Schools</i>	
<i>Medium</i>		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Malay	}	Not yet available	
Chinese			
Tamil			
English			

(ii)

<i>Medium</i>	<i>No of students as at 31-1-64 in Assisted Schools</i>	<i>No. of students as at 31-1-65 in Assisted Schools</i>	
Malay	558,506	}	Not yet available
Chinese	340,845		
Tamil	69,362		
English	385,058		
Total	1,353,771		

(iii) It is not the Government's policy to give the figures by race.

Education for Children in places of Employment

17. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education to state the measures which have been taken to provide education for children on estates, mines and other places of employment.

Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari: The provision of education for children in places of employment of their parents depends much on whether or not it is economically reasonable and educationally desirable to provide so. In effecting this policy the estate schools, for example, which before the introduction of the present national educational policy in 1957 were, under the Labour Code, made the responsibility of estate owners—the employers—to provide, have since been fully maintained and assisted by Government. Also in accordance with this policy my Ministry has always agreed to the establishment of a school in or near places of employment where the number of pupils and the distance of the nearest school justify its establishment in the said locality without incurring unreasonable public expenditure and without adversely

affecting teaching standards. In cases where the establishment of such a school was not agreed to, the children were offered places in the nearest school which normally is within daily travelling distance from the children's homes. Such measures will continue to be taken by my Ministry with the object of providing equal opportunity for education to all children irrespective of whether they are in the towns, in the villages, in the estates or mines, or other places of employment.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Midwife Centre

18. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state if he is aware of the need for a midwife centre in Kampong Sungei Tua, Selangor, and if so, whether he will build one in that place.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware of the need. A midwife clinic for Kampong Sungei Tua is being considered under the First Malaysia Plan.

Cholera

19. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state whether he would consider setting up a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the outbreak of cholera on the East Coast.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No. It is considered that the setting up of such a Commission of Enquiry is not necessary.

Industrial Health Service

20. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state if he is aware that with the establishment of industries there is an urgent need of an Industrial Health Service, and if so, whether he proposes to set up such Service and when.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Yes. The setting up of an Industrial Health Service in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour is under consideration.

Medical Registration Ordinance

21. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state:

- (a) when he proposes to bring the Medical Registration Ordinance up to date;

- (b) whether the various Medical Registration Ordinances for the different States of Malaysia will be consolidated in one Act.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) The drafting of the Medical Registration Ordinance is being undertaken with the assistance of the Legal Department;
- (b) Medical and Health is on the concurrent list. It is the ultimate aim to have one consolidated Act for the various Medical Registration Ordinances for all the States of Malaysia.

Rural Health

22. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state what action has been taken on the recommendations contained in the memorandum on Rural Health Work submitted by the Malayan Medical Association about three years ago.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: The recommendations in the memorandum are still being studied by my Ministry. One of the recommendations, i.e., the question of payment of Rural Inducement Allowance is being actively considered by a Committee.

Dispensers and Radiographers

23. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state what steps have been taken by him to end the "go-slow" staged by dispensers and radiographers.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: With regard to the case of dispensers, the Government has agreed to accede to their claim for overtime and medical benefits and it is hoped that they will call off the "go-slow" action very soon. With regard to the case of radiographers Government is still considering the claim.

Malaria

24. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state if he is aware that there was a large outbreak of malaria in Carey Island off Port Swettenham, in the middle of 1964 and if so, whether he can state the number of cases uncovered and the remedial

measures taken by the estate management to combat the disease.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware that there was an increased incidence of malaria in Carey Island since March 1964. The incidence of malaria from March 1964 to January 1965 totals 373 cases. Remedial measures taken by the estate management were:

- (i) Hospitalization of cases and full course of treatment;
- (ii) Residual insecticide spraying of labourers' quarters;
- (iii) Suppressive treatment to the population of the area affected was carried out as from 15th June, 1964;
- (iv) Surveys carried out by the Institute of Medical Research, the U.S.A. Medical Research team and the estate itself to determine the nature of the vector and the breeding place.

Eye-Banks

25. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Health to state if he is aware that there is a need for "Eye Banks" on a regional basis of three or four in this country and if so, whether he will undertake to introduce legislation to this effect.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: I am aware that there is a need for "Eye Banks" in Malaya and that legislation on this subject is now under preparation.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL,
KUALA LUMPUR**

Admissions to wards

26. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state for the second half-year 1964:

- (a) Number of applications for admission made to the VIP., 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class wards of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.
- (b) Number of applications for admission rejected on the ground of inadequacy of beds.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Admissions are not made on applications by patients. Any patient who seeks treatment at the Out-patient Department and who is considered by the Medical Officer in question to require admission is admitted. Patients who attend Specialist Clinics referred to by the Out-patient Department of the General Hospital or by Private Practitioners are also admitted when considered necessary. If a bed is not available in the class of accommodation they desire they are admitted to another class of ward and transferred to the class of their choice as soon as a bed is available. This varies from about 24 hours to two or three days. I should like to add that some cases needing operative treatment are booked for admission on a date suitable to the unit concerned. These cases include herniae, removal of fibroids, cataracts, etc. Such cases do not need immediate admission.

- (b) No patient is refused admission on the ground of inadequacy of beds and as stated above the criterion for admission is solely based on the medical need for it.

Supplies of Drugs

27. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Health to state whether adequate supplies of drugs prescribed by physicians are held at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Adequate supplies of drugs prescribed by physicians and surgeons are always held at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. Should any other drug be considered necessary by the specialist, this is bought by local purchase and supplied.

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES**Aid to Fishermen**

28. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state the number of fishermen who have received aid from the Ministry since

16th September, 1963, as a result of Indonesian confrontation and the amount of aid given to them to date.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): To-date 5,711 fishermen have been assisted to the extent of \$248,662.

29. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state whether he is aware that the fishermen in Muar and Tanjong Sepat have not received aid although representations have been made to the Ministry of Welfare Services on this matter.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Three hundred and forty-six (346) fishermen in Muar who have been affected by Indonesian confrontation have already been given assistance in the sum of \$16,300. Another 264 applications are now being investigated and assistance will be given to those found eligible, on completion of the investigations.

In the case of fishermen from Tanjong Sepat, investigations have already been completed and those eligible have been given financial assistance.

Creches

30. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Welfare Services to state if he is aware of the need for creches in large towns and if so whether he will consider building them and when.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Consideration has already been given in the First Malaysia Plan for the establishment of creches.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR**Estate Hospitals**

31. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state

- (i) the number and names of all estate hospitals in Selangor;
- (ii) the bed capacity of each estate hospital in Selangor;
- (iii) the number of patients admitted to each estate hospital in Selangor for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964—give the figures for each year separately;
- (iv) the money spent on each estate hospital in Selangor for the years

1962, 1963 and 1964—give the figures for each year separately;

(v) the money spent on drugs for each estate hospital in Selangor for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964—give the figures for each year separately;

(vi) the name of the visiting medical officer or the medical officers in charge of each estate hospital in Selangor.

The Minister of Labour (Enche' V. Manickavasagam): As this question requires a certain amount of time for collection and collation of the information required, Hon'ble Member would be given the particulars when ready.

Unemployed Persons

32. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of unemployed, in the different States of Malaya, by race for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 respectively.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: It is difficult to state the number of persons really unemployed. Those registered in the various Employment Exchanges need not all be necessarily unemployed. Some may be unemployed, others may be under-employed while still others may have registered with a view for bettering their prospects.

Labour Exchange

33. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of people by race, registered in the Labour Exchange in the different States of Malaya, for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 respectively.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: No records on the racial breakdown are maintained. The number of persons registered for employment in the various States through the Employment Exchanges are as follows:

States	31-12-60	31-12-61	31-12-62	31-12-63	31-12-64
Penang	6,765	7,680	9,500	10,837	13,472
Kedah/	1,349	3,952	4,577	9,282	9,590
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Perak	7,642	9,883	11,453	15,370	21,058
Selangor	7,072	8,873	11,108	15,432	16,976
N. Sembilan	1,354	3,290	2,015	3,483	3,475
Malacca	2,654	3,818	4,356	5,755	5,446
Johore	1,488	4,783	7,108	9,274	11,310
Kelantan	1,760	2,012	3,621	8,527	4,187
Pahang	—	718	2,252	2,520	1,731
Trengganu	—	—	—	3,469	3,493
	<u>30,074</u>	<u>45,009</u>	<u>55,990</u>	<u>79,979</u>	<u>90,798</u>

Strikes

34. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state the number of strikes and the number of man-days lost in Malaya for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 respectively.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam:

NO. OF STRIKES AND NO. OF MAN-DAYS LOST IN MALAYA

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of Strikes	37	58	95	72	85
No. of Man-days Lost	41,947	59,730	458,720	305,168	508,439

Arbitration award to Postal Workers

35. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if he is aware that the repudiation by the Central Government of his solemn promise to the postal workers in November, 1964 regarding the implementation of the Ungku Aziz award has caused the workers in the country to lose faith in him and the whole government and has resulted in the MTUC Secretary calling for his resignation and if so, whether Government will reconsider the award.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: I am aware of the dissatisfaction expressed by the workers concerned following the announcement by Government of its position concerning the implementation of the Arbitration award in respect of the Postal clerks. While affirming its faith in the principle of arbitration, Government feels it cannot disregard the repercussion this award would have on the other services and a consequential rise in public expenses at a time when Government cannot afford to have such increases, as well as the fact that the award in some cases went beyond even the claims of the Union.

Nevertheless, Government has made a further offer which is considered to be fair. The matter is being pursued with the Staff Side.

Social Security Scheme Mr Ambo

36. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Labour to state if Mr Ambo has arrived in this country to help prepare legislation for the introduction of a social security scheme; if not when will he arrive in this country.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Arrangements for the early arrival of Mr Ambo

are being made and he is expected to arrive in due course.

37. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state the progress made towards the implementation of a Social Security Insurance Scheme.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The I.L.O. Expert who examined actuarially the cost of the Sickness Insurance Scheme has submitted a preliminary assessment of contributions to the Scheme and this is being studied.

Regarding the Scheme for Permanently Incapacitated Persons, action is in hand to get an expert from India to assist in the implementation of the Scheme.

Labour Lines

38. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state whether the Government is aware of the conditions of overcrowding and filth which obtain in the Kuala Lumpur labour lines and whether he will institute remedial measures.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: Government is aware of the conditions of workers' housing in Kuala Lumpur and measures are being taken to improve the conditions.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

39. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state the reasons for the delay in presenting to Parliament the promised Bill on Extension of Collective Bargaining Agreements.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: The Bill on Extension of Collective Agreements has been cleared by the Legal Draftsman but certain aspects of the Bill are now being considered by Government.

Contract Labour

40. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Labour to state whether contract labour is employed to undertake projects sponsored by any Ministry, and if so, to name the Ministries and project concerned, and to state whether regular labour could not in future be employed to undertake such projects.

Enche' V. Manickavasagam: As this question concerns various other Minis-

tries, action will be taken to collect and collate such information. As soon as such information is ready it would be conveyed to the Hon'ble Member.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Wandering Cattle

41. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if he is aware that nuisance from wandering cattle still exists in Kuala Lumpur, and if so, what steps have been and will be taken to overcome this nuisance.

The Minister for Local Government and Housing (Enche' Khaw Kai Boh): The Minister is aware that stray cattle nuisance still exists in Kuala Lumpur, but it is on a much reduced scale at present. Steps have been taken and are still being taken to prosecute all cattle owners who keep cattle in the central area of the town, and as a result, 12 cattle owners have already stopped keeping cattle. There is still a number of cattle owners who keep cattle in the peripheral parts of Kuala Lumpur. Court action against them has been temporarily stayed until suitable alternative sites outside Kuala Lumpur become available. The State Veterinary Officer and the Commissioner of the Federal Capital are jointly looking into this problem.

It is realised that fines do not appear to be a deterrent to cattle owners and active consideration is now being given to the provision of more power for the Commissioner to confiscate and dispose of straying cattle.

Survey of the administration of the Federal Capital

42. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if he is aware of the statement by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital on 29th October, 1964, that an independent survey would be made of the whole organization of the administration of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, and if so, when the survey will be completed.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: The Minister for Local Government and Housing is aware of the statement made by the

Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. Investigations are being made as to the most appropriate method of survey. However, a partial re-organisations survey was recently made in respect of the Town Planning Advisory Service of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, resulting in the amalgamation of the Town Planning Section of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital with the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning. This re-organisation has been completed.

Hawkers in Kuala Lumpur

43. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state what plans the Commissioner of Federal Capital has to solve the problem of hawkers in Kuala Lumpur.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: The Commissioner of the Federal Capital has carried out a detailed survey of the hawkers' problem in the Federal Capital. The problem is that hawkers tend to ply their trade mainly in the central area of the town where movement of people and traffic congestion pose an acute problem to the authorities concerned. Attempts have been made to persuade the hawkers to move to less congested areas, but invariably they return to the original sites of trading. Usually, sites which are considered suitable by the Municipality are considered unsuitable by the hawkers.

The Commissioner of the Federal Capital, in trying to solve the hawker problem, has considered the following measures, and is implementing those which can be implemented immediately:

- (i) Restricting the issue of new hawkers' licences in the central part of the town;
- (ii) Locating suitable backlanes and other less congested places in the town as sites for hawker pitches;
- (iii) Encouraging hawkers to take up vacant places in the markets. (Unfortunately this plan has not met with any success);
- (iv) Forming a special committee comprising of officials from the Police, the Traffic Advisory Com-

mittee and the Municipal Health Department to deal with the day-to-day problem of hawker control.

As for long-term measures, the Commissioner proposes the following measures:

- (i) Development of certain car parks in such a manner as to use the ground floor as parking places, and the upper floor or floors to house hawkers' emporium; it is, however, feared that such a hawkers' emporium may not prove to be popular as has been the experience elsewhere;
- (ii) Conversion of certain suitable backlanes into hawker pitches;
- (iii) Utilisation of suitable open spaces within the Municipal area as open air bazaars following a system of rotation from one place to another each day of the week. (This rotation is necessary to enable the Municipal authorities to clean up the place which has been used the previous day.)

44. Enche' Tan Toh Hong asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state:

- (1) in the Federal Capital, as at 1st January, 1965—
 - (a) the total number of licensed hawkers and licensed petty traders (stall-holders), classified according to the types of goods sold;
 - (b) the number of vacant stalls in each of the municipal markets, classified according to the types of goods licensed for sale;
- (2) in the Federal Capital, for the year 1964—
 - (a) the total number of cancellation of hawker licences and petty trader licences, classified according to types of goods sold;
 - (b) the total number of rejected applications for hawker licences and petty trader licences;
 - (c) the total number of rejected applications for market stalls, classified according to the types of goods for sale.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: (1) (a) In the Federal Capital as at 1st January, 1965, total number of licensed hawkers is 1,862.

The breakdown is as follows:

		Number licensed
(A) Food Hawkers—		
(1) Fish, Prawns, Beef and Vegetables	231	
(2) Laksa	25	
(3) Fresh Fruits and Preserved Fruits, Sweets and Cigarettes	150	
(4) Sauce, Edible Oil, Coffee Powder and Curry Powder	35	
(5) Coffee, Tea and Cakes	80	
(6) Towfoo, Noodles, Mee, Porridge and Kuayteow	346	
(7) Chendol, Sugar Cane Water and Fruits	164	
(8) Medicated Tea	10	
(9) Roast Meat	16	
(10) Fresh Pork	48	
(11) Mee Rojak, Mee Goreng and Mee Rebus	20	
(12) Poultry and Eggs	31	
(13) Curry Rice	1	
(14) Chicken and Mutton Soup	11	
(15) Herbs and Chinese Medicine	8	
(16) Poh-Piah	5	
(17) Crabs, Cockles and Sea-weeds	2	
(18) Kachang Puteh, Ground-nuts, Cakes and Betel Leaves	35	
(19) Blachan	1	
(20) Bottled Drinks	1	
(21) Satay	4	
(22) Goreng Pisang	3	
(23) Nasi Lemak	1	
(24) Salted Fish and Dried Vegetables	7	
(25) Curry-Puff	1	
(26) Sundries and Kropok Udang	3	
(27) Fish	3	
	1,242	
(B) Non-Food Hawkers—		
(1) Textiles	109	
(2) Readymade Clothes	15	
(3) Textiles and Readymade Clothes	66	
(4) Fancy Goods and Readymade Clothes	4	
(5) Face Powder, Toothbrush, Toothpaste, Brooms, etc.	5	
(6) Shoes	2	
(7) Spectacles	3	
(8) Earthenware and Crockery	3	
(9) Herbs and Chinese Medicine	8	
(10) Cloth and Toys	5	
(11) Hardware	1	
(12) General Merchandise	19	
(13) Textiles and Fancy Goods	1	
	241	

(C) Ice Cream Hawkers	111
(D) Bread Vendors	197
(E) Milk Vendors	71
Grand Total	1,862

In the Federal Capital as at 1st January, 1965, the total number of licensed petty traders is 1,226.

The breakdown is as follows:

		Number licensed
(A) Lock-up Stalls—		
Cooked Food	22	
Sundries	42	
Crockery	2	
Textiles	3	
Chinese Medicine	3	
	72	
(B) Shopstalls, i.e., stalls exceeding 6'×3'—		
Cooked Food	422	
Sundries	20	
Tailoring	3	
Barber	2	
Coconuts	2	
General Merchandise	25	
	474	
(C) Street Stalls of 6'×3'—		
Cooked Food	288	
Sundries	20	
Textiles	24	
General Merchandise	25	
Fruits and Ice-Water	30	
Flowers	14	
Fresh Provision (Vegetables/Fish/Pork/Eggs, etc.)	70	
	471	
(D) Pitches—		
Cooked Food	132	
Sundries	9	
Textiles	27	
General Merchandise	21	
Crockery	4	
Fruits and Ice-Water	10	
Flowers	2	
Fresh Provisions (Fruits/Eggs, etc.)	4	
	209	
Grand Total	1,226	

(1) (b) The number of vacant stalls in each of the Municipal markets, classified according to the types of goods licensed for sale as on 1st January, 1965, is as follows:

Type of Stalls	Central Market	Pasar Road Market	Jalan Raja Bot Market	Sentul Market	Bukit Bintang Market	Sentul Pasar Market	Setapak Market	Ulu Klang Market	Hot Spring Market	Sungei Besi Market	Kepong Market	Jalan Menteri Market	Jalan Kenanga Market
Fish	—	17	1	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—
Fruits	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Wet Vegetables ..	—	24	7	2	27	7	1	—	3	6	5	—	—
Eggs	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pork	—	10	—	6	11	4	1	—	—	2	4	—	—
Roast Pork	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Towfoo	—	1	1	6	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dry Vegetables ..	—	9	8	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Beef	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	2	3	2	—	—
Mutton	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poultry	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Boar	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Crabs and Cockles ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lock-up stalls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
TOTAL ..	—	69	20	49	49	37	2	—	5	15	31	10	—

(2) (a) In the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur for the year 1964, the number of hawker licences cancelled is three (3).

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (i) type of trade ... | Chendol |
| (ii) " " ... | Coffee & Cakes |
| (iii) " " ... | Soup |

The number of petty trader licences cancelled is twenty-three (23).

- | | |
|---------------------------|----|
| (i) Cooked Food ... | 19 |
| (ii) Fruits/Ice Water ... | 4 |

23

(2) (b) The total number of rejected applications for hawker licences is (113).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| (i) Cooked Food ... | 24 |
| (ii) Coffee, Tea and Cakes... | 39 |
| (iii) Sundries ... | 11 |
| (iv) Newspaper ... | 2 |
| (v) Ice Water ... | 17 |
| (vi) Vegetables and Fish ... | 9 |
| (vii) Fruits and Ice Water ... | 11 |

113

The total number of rejected applications for petty trader licences is ninety-eight (98).

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| (i) Cooked food ... | 48 |
| (ii) General merchandise ... | 25 |
| (iii) Sundries ... | 23 |
| (iv) Fruits ... | 2 |

98

(2) (c) The total number of rejected applications for Market Stalls classified according to the type of goods for sale is as follows:

Type of Stalls	Jln. Raja Bot Market	Pasar Rd. Market	Bukit B. Market	Jln. Kenanga Market	Central Market	Jln. Menteri Market
Fruits	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	2	—	—	10	—
Wet Vegetables ..	—	4	—	—	2	—
Pork	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dry Vegetables ..	1	7	—	—	—	—
Poultry	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mutton	—	1	—	—	66	—
Lock-up Stalls ..	—	10	—	—	—	—
Pitch (Cooked Food)	2	10	2	2	—	2
Pitch (Wet Vegetables)	1	1	—	2	1	8
Pitch (Textiles) ..	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total	5	39	3	4	79	10

Kepong Market

45. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state if the new market at Kepong had been handed over to the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur and if so, when and why it has not been opened for use.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: The market at Kepong has been handed over to the Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, but at the time of handing over, it was found that certain work had to be done before the market was ready for occupation. This work has now been completed, and the Commissioner is awaiting the connection of water and electricity before the market can be opened.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Bus Service to Kampong Ulu, Segambut Dalam

46. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state whether he is aware that there is a need for a bus service right up to Kampong Ulu in Segambut Dalam and if so, whether he would consider extending the present bus service right up to Kampong Ulu in Segambut Dalam.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): There is a regular bus service operating between Kuala Lumpur and Segambut Dalam and there is also a taxi based at Segambut Dalam. The Road Transport Department has not received any request for the extension of the bus service to Kampong Ulu which is about 1½ miles from Segambut Dalam. If there is a traffic need and if the road is suitable for bus traffic, consideration will be given for the extension of the existing bus service up to Kampong Ulu.

Traffic Accidents

47. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state if he is aware of the alarming rate of increase in traffic accident, especially in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and if so, what steps have been taken to curb this increase.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: I am aware of the increase in traffic accidents and, with the exception of Kuala Lumpur, there is a negligible increase in accident rate. Neither has there been much increase in rate of fatalities. Among the factors which have to be considered in order to cut down road accidents are construction of better roads, enforcement and safety education and steps have been taken by the Government in these fields.

More than 80% of accidents are due to human errors, that is carelessness of road-users themselves. If they are more considerate and obey the traffic rules and the high-way code, road accidents can be greatly reduced.

My Ministry has, with the co-operation of the State Government, established Road Safety Councils in the various States and action is being taken from time to time to step up activities for the safety of traffic.

Industrial unrest in Port Swettenham

48. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the reason for the industrial unrest in Port Swettenham and the steps that have been taken to settle it.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: During the last two years the Port Swettenham Branch of the Railwaymen's Union of Malaya had submitted several claims for higher salaries and improvement in working conditions. Some of these claims were followed by recourses to "work-to-rule" and "go-slow".

All the claims, with the exception of two which are under negotiation now, were settled amicably.

The Port Authority is fully aware of the need of maintaining industrial peace in the Port and has recently appointed an experienced Industrial Relations Officer to deal with the future situations.

Malaysian Airways Ltd

49. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Transport to state the names of shareholders of Malaysian Airways Ltd and the percentage of shares held by them in the company.

Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir: Malaysian Airways Ltd is a public limited company and as such details of the shareholdings are available to the public. The principal shareholders of Malaysian Airways Ltd and the percentages of shares held by them in the company are as follows:

<i>Name of Shareholders</i>	<i>No. of Shares</i>	<i>% Holding</i>
Government of Malaya	50,000	6.25
Government of Singapore	50,000	6.25
Government of Sarawak	20,000	2.50
Government of Brunei	10,000	1.25
Government of Sabah	20,000	2.50
B.O.A.C.	257,100	32.1375
Qantas	257,100	32.1375
Straits Steamship ...	50,000	6.25
Ocean Steamship ...	50,000	6.25
General Public ...	35,800	4.475
	<hr/> 800,000	<hr/> 100.00%

I am aware of the large foreign holdings in the Company, the reasons for which are historical. I would state, however, that with the imminent merging of Malaysian Airways Ltd and Borneo Airways Ltd, steps are being taken to reorganise the capital structure of the enlarged company in accordance with agreed Government policy so as to achieve a majority Malaysian holding in the immediate future.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Consultant Engineers

50. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- the names of all consultant engineering firms in Malaya registered with the P.W.D. since 1958;
- the names of the engineers in such firms and their qualifications;
- the qualifications required of a consultant by the P.W.D.;
- the rate of fees charged by each of the consultant engineering firms registered with the P.W.D.,

the number of contracts each valued at \$½ million and over, given to each of these firms for each of the years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964, and the value of each contract.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): The information sought by the Hon'ble Member will entail considerable research work and reference to previous records and with the limited time available I regret that I am unable to provide the information in time. However, the Hon'ble Member may be assured that I would give my answer as soon as I have obtained the details required.

Delivery of Mails

51. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications if he is aware that at present the postman delivers the mail for Segambut Dalam at a shop at Kg. Tengah and this has often caused the mail to go astray, if so, would he consider asking the postman to deliver the mail up to Kg. Ulu and Kg. Masjid in Segambut Dalam.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Postmen have been finding difficulty in delivering all mails to the houses and shops in this area for the reason that the numbering of the houses and shops has not been systematically arranged. The position is also made difficult due to the fact that certain of the houses are still without numbers. The attention of the office of the Commissioner for Federal Capital has been drawn to this state of affairs and their engineer has promised to take steps to remedy the situation. Some progress has been made and it is hoped that before very long, numbering will be completed, when delivery of mails will certainly improve.

The present arrangement of delivery at shophouses has been made at the request of residents in the area and the Ketua Kampong, Dato' Mohd. Jirim has asked that this be continued. The Dato' has, in fact, named five shops to serve the different localities. Normally,

correspondence that cannot be delivered is brought back to the Post Office, but in view of the inconvenience that may be caused to the addressees, it is proposed to continue the present arrangement. Where addressees can be located, the letters must be handed over direct and only in cases where the address is insufficient should they be left at the points agreed to. This facility will, however, be withdrawn as soon as all houses are numbered in some sort of order.

Deputy Prime Minister's Residence

52. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the date of completion of the official residence of the Deputy Prime Minister, the cost of the building, the area and the cost of the land.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The Building was completed on 28th September, 1962, and the total cost is \$334,000. The land covers 3.4 acres and was graciously bequeathed by the State Government.

Istana Negara Swimming Pool

53. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state the cost of electrical installations of the swimming pool at the Istana Negara.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The cost of electrical installations and fittings is \$10,078.

Post Offices at Salak South and Cheras

54. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether he will consider, in view of the increasing population in the Salak South and Cheras areas of Kuala Lumpur, the building of Community Halls and Post Offices to cater to the needs of the residents in these areas.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The provision of Community Halls is the responsibility of the Ministry of National and Rural Development. As regards the provision of Post Offices in these two areas, the Hon'ble Member may be

interested to know that projects for Post Offices in both Cheras and Salak South have been provisionally entered in the First Malaysian Five-Year Development Plan of the Postal Department and sites have been earmarked at both places.

The nearest Post Office to Cheras is Pudu, about 1½ miles away. Two deliveries of correspondence are made daily, at 9.30 a.m. and at 2.30 p.m. No Posting Box is available yet but it is hoped to erect one this year. As for the Salak South area, the nearest Post Office is either Pudu or Sungei Besi. A Postal Agency run by a Postman has been established since 1956. In addition a Mobile Post Office Van visits the area regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Until such time as the proposed Post Offices are provided it is considered that the present arrangements are adequate.

Postal Workers

55. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state in view of the serious deterioration in relations between management and postal workers following the rejection of the Arbitration Tribunal Award to Postal Clerks, what steps he has taken to improve relations.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: The relationship between management and postal workers continues to remain cordial.

Telephone Booths

56. Enche' C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state whether, having reference to a complaint by a resident in Petaling Jaya published in the *Straits Times* of 23rd January, 1965, that telephone booths at Jalan Othman, Jalan Changai, Jalan Gasing and Jalan Chantek are generally out of order, is he aware that a number of telephone booths in other parts of Kuala Lumpur are also in a state of chronic disrepair, and whether he would consider taking steps to rectify the position.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: I am aware of the situation in regard to the

condition of public telephone booths in Kuala Lumpur. The situation when viewed as a whole is, however, not as bad as the Honourable Member has painted it. Out of a total of approximately 100 telephone booths in the Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya areas only a handful, on the average, are out of order at any one time. Unfortunately, much of the state of "chronic disrepair" of these booths, to quote the words used by the Honourable Member, has been due to the work of vandals who have caused extensive damage and, in some cases, have made daily use of these booths for purposes other than that for which they were provided. In more isolated areas complete telephone mechanisms have been stolen or seriously damaged in order to get the cash in the boxes. Repairs made on some of these booths have proved ineffective because the damage is repeated almost overnight. These mechanisms cost almost \$400 each and because of the financial loss to Government the Telecommunications Department have had to withdraw from service a total of 16 public telephone booths in 1964 because these booths had been repeatedly damaged. Other measures, such as re-siting the booths, are being taken to overcome the problem. All booths are normally inspected at least once a week so as to ensure that faulty booths are attended to. The booths are also redecorated regularly but here again the booths in certain areas get defaced almost as soon as they are redecorated.

I must point out here that there are telephones installed in booths in such places as clubs, coffee shops and other similar privately-owned places. These are really "private" telephones and should not be confused with telephone booths which are installed in public places for the use of the public. These private booths have been provided by the operators of the clubs and coffee shops at their own expense and the provision of lights and decoration of these booths is their responsibility. There are approximately 300 such privately-owned booths in the Kuala Lumpur area.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Smugglers in Penang

57. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the smugglers in Penang are getting bolder and bolder to the extent of challenging the Customs Officers to fight, and if so, what steps he proposes to take to remedy this situation.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): The present threat from smugglers to members of the Anti-Smuggling Division of the Department of Customs and Excise in Penang started in January this year when the Division stepped up its operations against these smugglers in anticipation of Chinese New Year and Hari Raya Puasa which were celebrated during the first week of the following month.

To remedy the situation, steps have been taken to invoke the assistance of the Police who have always been co-operative, and additional firearms were also provided to enable members of the Division to act in self-defence. Reinforcements comprising 1 senior officer and 2 Customs Officers (Preventive) from Port Swettenham, 2 Customs Officers (Preventive) from Seremban and 3 Customs Officers (Preventive) from Kuala Lumpur were promptly sent to Penang. Action has also been taken to post more senior officers and men for duty in the Division. In addition, action has also been taken to buy 3 new speed boats, 4 sets of "SONY" walkie-talkies and 6 shotguns.

Charitable bodies and pay-roll tax

58. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if he is aware that the statement made by the new Comptroller-General L. A. Varty that charitable bodies have to pay pay-roll taxes has caused concern to those bodies and if so, what action has been taken to prevent a recurrence of such premature announcements by civil servants before the policy has been decided upon by the Government.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: It is assumed that the statement referred to was that which appeared in a Malaysian newspaper on 30th January, 1965. To avoid any misunderstanding, the Minister of

Finance issued a press statement for publication in the same newspaper on 31st January, 1965, to clarify the position of charitable bodies *vis-a-vis* the payroll tax. Standing instructions have since been issued for observance in the Treasury to avoid a recurrence of incidents of this nature.

Malaysian Currency

59. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Finance to state if negotiations with Brunei whereby Malaysian currency issued by Bank Negara, Malaysia, would be legal tender there on the liquidation of the present Currency Board have been successful; if not, why.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Negotiations with the Brunei Government on the possibility of Brunei electing to use Malaysian currency to be issued by Bank Negara Malaysia on the liquidation of the Board of Commissioners of Currency have not yet been completed. They are still in progress and I do not at present wish to anticipate the outcome.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Enche' Martin Hutton

60. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) if Enche' Martin Hutton is still employed in London by the Malaysian Government;
- (b) if so, what is the nature of his work;
- (c) whether this work can be performed by a Malaysian, and if so, when will the Government replace him with a Malaysian.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) Enche' Martin Hutton is still in the employment of our High Commission in London as Liaison Officer (Information).
- (b) He works directly under the Information Attache, who is a home-based officer in information work. His main responsibility is to liaise between the High Commission and the Press.
- (c) This post requires a local man with specialised knowledge of the local press. This post is

provided for in the Printed Estimates under Locally Recruited Staff.

61. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) how long has the Central Government negotiated with the Selangor State Government over the compensation for State properties in Kuala Lumpur and how long more will these negotiations last;
- (b) whether the Central Government can give an assurance that it will make every effort to conclude these negotiations as expeditiously as possible.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) It is not very clear what State properties in Kuala Lumpur the Hon'ble Member is referring to, but it is assumed that he is referring to the State properties in Kuala Lumpur which will be taken over by the Federal Government when the State capital is moved to another place. If this assumption is correct, then the answer to the question is that negotiations regarding compensation was begun in 1956. However for various reasons the proposal to move the State capital was postponed and was actively revived only in 1963 when the State Government asked for an advance to carry out its proposal to site the State capital at Sungei Renggam. In view of the public controversy regarding the choice of the new site, a Special Committee has been appointed to look into the matter.
- (b) I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the Federal Government will make every effort to finalise negotiations on the compensation for the State properties in Kuala Lumpur as soon as the site of the new State capital has been decided upon.

Rent Control

62. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister whether the Nine-man

Committee on Rent Control has completed its work and if so, when will its findings be made public.

The Prime Minister: The Committee appointed by Government to make recommendations regarding the abolition of Rent Control has met on several occasions and will conclude its work and submit its report shortly.

Commission of Inquiry on Local Councils

63. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the reason for abolishing the Commission of Inquiry on Local Council set up in September, 1964 and why it took the Government five months to come to this decision;
- (b) when the Royal Commission on Local Councils will be constituted and how soon will it complete its work.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) The first Commission was appointed to make investigations into the working of Local Councils and to submit recommendations as how best they could be administered. This Commission was later dissolved because Government subsequently decided that any investigation into Local Government should also include investigation into the working of all Local Authorities, and not merely confined to Local Councils. This change of decision was made after the matter was fully deliberated at a meeting of the National Council for Local Government on 26th October, 1964. The National Council also decided that the Commission should be appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1950. It is not true, therefore, to say that the change of decision was made five months after September, 1964.
- (b) Action is now being taken for the appointment of a Royal Commission.

Political Secretaries

64. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the educational qualifications and political experience, if any, of the sixteen political secretaries sworn in recently.

The Prime Minister: The Hon'ble member is aware that a political secretary is appointed to assist the Minister in political matters. His suitability depends on his political ability.

Blood Debt Claim

65. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister when Malaysia's "BLOOD DEBT" claim from Japan will be settled, and what government intends to do with the money claimed from Japan.

The Prime Minister: Negotiations are now being carried on between the Governments of Japan and Malaysia to settle the "Blood Debt" question. The Malaysian Government is taking up the matter on behalf of United Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other affected parties. The Japanese Government has already agreed to make a tangible sign of atonement. What is left now is for both Governments to settle the amount and their form of such a contribution to the satisfaction of both parties.

Since the payment is a gesture of atonement to the Malaysian people on the part of the Japanese, the Government proposes that the money be used in a way to benefit the Malaysian public as a whole. This will immortalise the gesture as well as be a reminder of the friendship now existing between the Japanese and the Malaysian peoples.

Overtime pay for Broadcasting Staff

66. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the reason for the delay in meeting the claim for overtime pay from the Federation Broadcasting Staff Union and whether such claims will be settled as expeditiously as possible in future.

The Prime Minister: The claim has been settled.

National Whitley Council

67. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the number of Federal and State Civil Servants for whom the National Whitley Council Division I to IV is set up as a joint consultative machinery; and the number employed in each (a) Federal Department and (b) State Department.

The Prime Minister: The National Whitley Council (Divisions I-IV) is set up to cater for all Government Officers in these Divisions serving in Federal and State Departments.

According to the latest Civil Service Statistics available, there are 70,211 Federal Officers and 17,297 State Officers in Divisions I-IV of the Civil Service.

68. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the number of civil servants served by the National Whitley Council in each of the Divisions I, II, III and IV of the Government Service in each Federal Department and in each of the State Department.

The Prime Minister: The total number of officers in the Federal and State Services according to the latest Civil Service Statistics compiled by the Statistics Department is as follows:

			<i>Federal</i>	<i>State</i>
Division I	...	...	2,473	385
" II	...	...	3,120	928
" III	...	...	47,884	9,723
" IV	...	...	16,734	6,261
			<u>70,211</u>	<u>17,297</u>

Breakdown figures for each Federal and State Department are not available.

69. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the total cost of Personal Emoluments for all Federal and State Civil Servants served by the National Whitley Council, and the annual recurrent increases in the Personal Emoluments in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963/1964 that can be strictly attributed to pay rises agreed to in the Whitley Council in each of the above years.

The Prime Minister:

1. The National Whitley Council was established in 1953.
2. It is regretted that it is not possible within the time given to obtain statistics asked for in respect of the State expenditure as well as the amount of annual increase attributed to pay rise prior to 1962. However, it has been ascertained that the amount attributed to pay rise prior to 1962 is comparatively small and that the increase in Personal Emoluments attributed to pay rise actually started in 1963. Total cost of Personal Emoluments in respect of Federal and the amount that is attributed to pay rise for both Federal and State for the years 1963 and 1964 are as follows:

**EXPENDITURE ON PERSONAL
EMOLUMENTS (FEDERAL)**

Years	Expenditure on Personal Emoluments (Federal) (in million dollars)	Amount of increase attributed to Pay rise (Federal and State)
1953 ...	\$143 (Actual)	...
1954 ...	131 "	...
1955 ...	137 "	...
1956 ...	149 "	...
1957 ...	161 "	...
1958 ...	201 "	...
1959 ...	210 "	...
1960 ...	223 "	...
1961 ...	256 "	...
1962 ...	268 "	...
1963 ...	299 (Provisional)	\$21 (m)
1964 ...	343 "	25 (m)
1965 ...	388 "	...

70. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state the complete list of all the salary scales in force to-day in the Federal and State Services that have been accepted by the National Whitley Council, and the total number of civil servants emplaced on each of the Salary Scales in each Federal Department and in each State Department.

The Prime Minister: A complete list of all salary scales in force to-day in the Federal Services can be obtained from the Federal Estimates, 1965 (Appendix D—Pages 403-404). Salary scales in respect of the State Services are likewise obtainable from similar appendices in the States Estimates. In addition there are a few uncommon salary scales which are shown in the body of the Estimates against the grades carrying such scales.

The total number of civil servants emplaced on each of the salary scales in each Federal Department and in each State Department can be obtained from the figures shown against each post in the body of the Estimates. Within the short time given it is not possible to compile these figures for the Hon'ble Member.

Since the 1965 Estimates were drafted the salary scales of the grades shown in the list below have been revised and accepted by the National Whitley Council.

**LIST OF SALARY SCALES REVISED AFTER THE PRINTING OF THE
1965 ESTIMATES**

Grade	Code No. and Pre-Revised Scale in 1965 Federal Estimates	Revised Scale
Medical and Dental Officers ..	A4 \$730 × 34-934/982 × 34-1,254	\$832 × 34-934/982 × 34-1,254
Pass Degree Services (Timescale)	B18 \$324 × 14-352/420 × 14-518/538 × 18-700	\$420 × 20-460/504 × 28-812
Pass Degree Services (Promotion Grades)	A3 \$754 × 28-866/891 × 28-1,087 A2	\$863 × 28-1,087
General Clerical Service (Timescales)	C34 \$137.50 × 7.50-152.50/199 × 14-227/254 × 14-394/408 × 14-478	\$140 × 8-156/230 × 15-260/300 × 15-420/445 × 15-535
General Clerical Service (Special Grade)	C4 \$516 × 19-592	\$560 × 20-620
General Clerical Service:		
Superscale "C"	\$616	\$650 × 20-690
Superscale "B"	\$688	\$720 × 25-770
Superscale "A"	\$788	\$820

Grade		Code No. and Pre-Revised Scale in 1965 Federal Estimates	Revised Scale
Supernumerary and State Clerical Services, Higher Division (Timescale)	C36	\$137.50 × 7.50-152.50/ 199 × 14-227/260 × 14-316/331 × 14-429	\$140 × 8-156/230 × 15-260/ 300 × 15-420/445 × 15-535
" " " ..	C41	\$122.50 × 7.50-145/185 × 14-227/260 × 14-316/331 × 14-429	\$140 × 8-156/230 × 15-260/ 300 × 15-420/445 × 15-535
" " " ..	C47	\$107.50 × 7.50-137.50/ 171 × 14-222/260 × 14-316/ 331 × 14-429	\$140 × 8-156/230 × 15-260/ 300 × 15-420/445 × 15-535
Supernumerary and State Clerical Services, Higher Division (Special Grade)	C6	\$474 × 14-544	\$560 × 20-620
Supernumerary and State Clerical Services, Lower Division (Timescale)	C43	\$122.50 × 7.50-137.50/ 167.50 × 7.50-205/235 × 7.50-317.50	\$125 × 8-141/180 × 10-220/ 250 × 10-350
" " " ..	C53	(\$85 × 7.50) \$100 × 7.50- 115/145 × 7.50-205/235 × 7.50-317.50	\$125 × 8-141/180 × 10-220/ 250 × 10-350
Supernumerary and State Clerical Services, Lower Division (Special Grade)	C12	\$345 × 14-401	\$385 × 15-445
Operators Mechanised Accounting	C50	\$100/130 × 7.50-145/160 × 7.50-190/205	\$125/150 × 8-166/180 × 10- 210/240 × 10-280
Supervisors, Mechanised Accounting	C22	\$267 × 14-323/338 × 14-394	\$305 × 15-365/380 × 15-410
Supervisors, Mechanised Accounting:			
Special Grade		\$476	\$480
Superscale		\$528	\$540
Typists	C50	\$100/130 × 7.50-145/160 × 7.50-190/205	\$125/140 × 8-156/170 × 10- 210/230 × 10-250
Stenographers:			
Timescale	C23	\$253 × 14-351/366 × 14-422	\$253 × 14-351/366 × 14-436
Special Grade	C8	\$450 × 20-530	\$450 × 20-570
Superscale "C"		\$580	\$594
Superscale "B"		\$652	\$666
Boarding Officers (Marine Department) Grade II and I		\$122 × 7.50-220/235 × 7.50- 280	\$122.50 × 7.50-137.50/ 167.50 × 7.50-190/205 × 7.50-242.50/264 × 14-320
Boarding Officers:			
Special Grade		\$296 × 14-394	\$340 × 14-424
Superscale		\$408 × 14-450	\$462 × 14-562
Assistant Traffic Officers Telecoms. Department		\$137.50 × 7.50-152.50/ 240 × 14-352/366 × 14-492	\$137.50 × 7.50-152.50/ 254 × 14-352/394 × 18-592
Traffic Officers Telecoms. Department	C2	\$550 × 19-645	\$628 × 24-724
Vehicle Examiners Road Transport		\$222 × 14-278/296 × 14-450	\$250 × 14-278/296 × 14- 366/392 × 14-490
Vernacular School Teachers College-Trained (Men) Timescale	C28	\$160 × 7.50-205/223 × 14- 293/310 × 14-366	\$167.50 × 7.50-205/223 × 14-293/310 × 14-436
Vernacular School Teachers College-Trained and Certificated (Men) Special Grade	C10	\$394 × 14-450	\$470
Vernacular School Teachers Certificated (Men) Timescale		\$130 × 7.50-205/223 × 14- 293/310	137.50 × 7.50-205/223 × 14-293/310 × 14-408
Vernacular School Teachers College-Trained (Women) Timescale		\$145 × 7.50-182.50/ 197.50 × 7.50-242.50/261 × 14-303	\$152 × 7.50-182.50/ 197.50 × 7.50-242.50/261 × 14-359

Grade	Code No. and Pre-Revised Scale in 1965 Federal Estimates	Revised Scale
Vernacular School Teachers College-Trained and Certificated (Women) Special Grade	\$324 × 14-366	\$380
Vernacular School Teachers Certificated (Women) Timescale	\$115 × 7.50-175/190 × 7.50-250	\$122.50-7.50-182.50/ 197.50 × 7.50-242.50/ 261 × 14-331
Junior Laboratory Assistants, Forest Department	C56 \$85 × 7.50-100/122.50 × 7.50-182.50/197.50 × 7.50-280	\$94 × 7.50-124/149 × 7.50-209/230 × 7.50-312.50
Armourers Ministry of Defence Grade II and I	\$110 × 3-122/134 × 7.50-194	\$94 × 7.50-124/149 × 7.50-209/230 × 7.50-312.50
Armourers Special Grade	\$220 × 10-310	\$324 × 14-422
Settlement Officers District and Land Offices (State Estimates) Timescale	\$192 × 14-248/268 × 14-338/352 × 14-422	\$213 × 14-269/302 × 14-372/386 × 14-498
Settlement Officers Special Grade	\$408 × 14-450	\$462 × 20-562

Civil Servants in Federal Departments

71. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Prime Minister the number of Malays, Chinese, Indian, European and other races in the Civil Service in each Federal Department and in each of the Divisions I, II, III and IV of the Government Service as shown in Government records or in the National Whitley Council records.

The Prime Minister: The latest statistics of civil servants available in Government records are as follows:

Division	Federal	State	Total
I ...	2,473	385	2,858
II ...	3,120	928	4,048
III ...	47,884	9,723	57,607
IV ...	16,734	6,261	22,995
	<u>70,211</u>	<u>17,297</u>	<u>87,508</u>

No figures are available to show the breakdown of the above figures by race in each Federal Department.

National Income

72. Dr Tan Chee Khoo asks the Prime Minister to state the national income of the States of Malaya as recorded by the Statistics Department in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 and the percentage of the national income attributed to wages, rents, profits and other incomes in each year.

The Prime Minister: Official and published estimates of national income for the States of Malaya are available only for the period 1955-1962 and are as follows:

(Million \$)							
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
3,808	3,935	4,071	3,932	4,302	4,689	4,800	5,049

Official estimates of the breakdown of national income are only available for 1960-1962 and are as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME

(Million \$)			
	1960 (Revised)	1961 (Revised)	1962
1. Private Income from Labour and Capital	4,591	4,668	4,907
a. Salaries and wages ..	2,143	2,238	2,349
b. Other income ..	2,448	2,430	2,558
2. Saving of Public Corporations	12	17	16
3. General Government Income from Property and Entrepreneurship	136	182	197
a. Profits on government enterprises	19	22	18
b. Rent, interest and dividends	117	160	179
4. Less Interest on the Public Debt	32	47	50
5. Less Interest on Consumers' Debt	18	20	21
National Income ..	<u>4,689</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>5,049</u>

Improvements are progressively being made to the collection and compilation of national income statistics. Every effort will continue to be made to extend the scope of information in this field.

Japanese mediation in Indonesian-Malaysian Dispute

73. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ada-kah benar bahawa Kerajaan Jepun berura² hendak menjadi orang tengah dalam sengketa Indonesia-Malaysia, dan jika benar, ada-kah Kerajaan telah menerima utusan² rasmi atau pun tidak rasmi dari Kerajaan Jepun atas perkara tersebut.

Perdana Menteri: Perdana Menteri Jepun telah di-nyatakan oleh berita² akhbar bahawa negara-nya bersedia menjadi orang tengah di-dalam pertikaian antara Malaysia dan Indonesia dan memberi pertimbangan kepada orang yang ia akan menghantar ka-Malaysia dan Indonesia sebagai wakil kerajaan-nya. Sunggoh pun bagitu, Kerajaan Malaysia maseh menunggu utusan rasmi atau tidak rasmi daripada Kerajaan Jepun di-dalam perkara ini.

74. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan kenyataan yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Indonesia yang ia sedia berunding dengan Malaysia dengan tidak ada apa² syarat pendahuluan, ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia akan bersetuju dengan perundingan demikian itu.

Perdana Menteri: Jika perundingan yang sunggoh-nya tanpa syarat dapat di-adakan atas dasar persamaan, Malaysia menyambut dan sedia mengambil bahagian.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Police Station at Batu Caves

75. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs if he is aware that the removal of the Police Station at the 7½ mile Ipoh Road, has caused hardship to the people living around Batu Caves, and if so whether he will consider building a Police Station at Batu Caves near the main Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh Road to serve the thousands living around that area.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): I am aware that since the closure of the old Police Station in

October, 1952, for reasons then prevailing, circumstances have changed and merited its re-establishment. The need was already felt in 1962, and had it not been for the usual difficulty in obtaining land as site for the station and quarters a Police Station would have already been established in this locality in 1963 or early 1964. However, it is hoped that this difficulty would be overcome soon and the Police Station re-established before the end of the year. Until then, the existing arrangement whereby Jinjang Police Station services the area, will continue.

Enche' Lim Shee Ping

76. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state the reason for the re-detention of Enche' Lim Shee Ping.

Dato Dr Ismail: Enche' Lim Shee Ping was re-arrested and detained on 13th January, 1965, because he was again found to be of security interest for having acted in a manner prejudicial to the security of the country.

N.T.U.C's Rally

77. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state why the application of the NTUC to hold a rally on 15th December, 1964, at the National Theatre, Singapore, was turned down.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The reason for refusing the application of the NTUC to hold a rally on 15th December, 1964, was that the Police considered that in the present circumstances with Indonesian confrontation and the delicate situation any meeting could be exploited by Indonesian agents, communists or pro-communists. The National Theatre was considered to be a public place and, therefore, required a permit for the rally. The State Advocate General, however, ruled that it was not a public place and, therefore, a rally in such a place need not require a permit.

Because of this ruling, the NTUC subsequently held a meeting at the Victoria Memorial Hall on 14th December, 1964, without a Police permit.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam

78. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) if he had received a telegram from Enche' Ahmad Boestamam on 30th December, 1964, asking for permission to attend the funeral of his nephew and adopted son who had been killed in a road accident;
- (b) whether a reply to the telegram was sent, and if not, why.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Enche' Ahmad Boestamam's telegram was delivered at the Ministry at 4.00 p.m. on the day in question but well before this hour, the Ministry had already been intimated of the matter by the Commissioner of Prisons and I had already given my decision.

The intimation was received from the Commissioner on the telephone and due to the time factor my decision was conveyed likewise to the Deputy Commissioner in the absence of the

Commissioner. Believing that my decision was passed on to Enche' Ahmad Boestamam, no reply was sent to his telegram. It is unfortunate that the message was misunderstood and hence it was not passed on to Enche' Ahmad Boestamam.

**Jackpot Machine at Cosmopolitan Club,
Kuala Lumpur**

79. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs to state if the Jackpot Machine at the Cosmopolitan Club of 336-B Lorong Haji Taib, Kuala Lumpur, has been licensed, and if not, why has the Police allowed an unlicensed Jackpot Machine to operate there.

Dato' Dr Ismail: The Fruit Machine at the Cosmopolitan Club, No. 336-B, Lorong Haji Taib, Kuala Lumpur, was not licensed. It has been seized by the Police and the Club's manager has been summoned. The case will come up for mention in Court on 19th March, 1965.