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Monday
8th January, 1962

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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1962

Harga: \$1

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Monday, 8th January, 1962

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADUJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu
Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak
Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor
Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN
IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE 'CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).

- The Honourable ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
 .. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
 .. PUAN HAJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
 .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
 .. ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Minister without Portfolio) (Muar Selatan) (*On leave*).
 .. the Minister of Transport, DATO' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
 .. the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
 .. the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
 .. ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
 .. ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
 .. DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
 .. ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY

Mr. SPEAKER

The Honourable Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar, D.K., D.P.M.J.—Leave

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak memberitahu Majlis ini ia-itu mengikut kuat-kuasa yang di-berikan kepada saya dalam satu ketetapan Majlis pada 25hb April, 1961 saya telah membenarkan chuti di-bawah fasal 52 dalam Undang² Tuboh kepada Yang Berhormat Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar sa-lama 3 bulan daripada 11hb January, 1962.

Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Resolution of the House of the

25th April, 1961, I have given leave of absence under Article 52 of the Constitution to the Honourable Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar for three months from 1st January, 1962.

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSEMERGENCY REGULATIONS—
INTERNAL SECURITY ACTNumber of Persons under Detention
and Released

1. **Enche' Lim Kean Siew** asks the Minister of Internal Security to state the number of persons who have been detained under the Emergency Regulations and the Internal Security Act, and the number of persons who have been released, with and without conditions limiting their political activity, since Merdeka Day, 1957.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr. Ismail): The number of persons who have been detained on Orders of Detention since 31st August, 1957, is 985. Of these 711 were surrendered enemy personnel, 52 were persons detained for assisting the terrorists and 222 were persons detained for subversive activities.

The number of persons who have been released since 31st August, 1957, is 911. Of these 92 have been released with conditions limiting political activities and 819 have been released without conditions limiting their political activities.

Malayan Special Force in Congo

2. **Enche' Lim Kean Siew** asks the Minister of Defence to state, in view of the outbreak of open warfare in Katanga, the steps, if any, the Government intends to take with regard to the withdrawal of or addition to the Malayan troops now serving in the Congo.

The Minister of Defence (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malayan Special Force in the Congo has been sent to assist the United Nations to restore and preserve peace in that country. It is, therefore, not intended to withdraw that force so long as they are required to carry out the task for which they were sent.

SEREMBAN PRISON

(Continued Detention of Prisoners after Serving Sentence)

3. **Enche' K. Karam Singh** asks the Minister of the Interior to state:

- (a) the number of prisoners who are being kept in the Seremban Special Prison although they have served their prison terms;
- (b) their names, their respective terms of imprisonment and dates of the commencement of their terms;

(c) whether Government will give an assurance to release immediately these prisoners who have served their terms of imprisonment.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 104 prisoners kept in Seremban prison although they have served their respective terms of imprisonment. I have with me here a list of the prisoners concerned, but I think, as the number is so large, that if any Member is interested I will be willing to disclose it to the Member. This question, if I may suggest, is a question very suitable for a written answer because it is so long for me to read and it will take a lot of the time of the Honourable Members.

All these prisoners under discussion are persons under sentence of banishment who are detained in prison awaiting shipment. The Government, therefore, will not release them in view of the fact that they are held under Orders of Banishment.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Could the Honourable Minister let me have a list of the names and respective terms of imprisonment and the dates of commencement of their terms.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: If he wants a list, he may have to put in a written question. But I have the names here for him to come and have a look at it, or for that matter any Member of Parliament.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the detention of these prisoners, although they have served their terms of imprisonment, is causing them very great hardship and some of them even had to go to lunatic asylum because of their extreme degree of suffering.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I have said that these people are held under Orders of Detention. I as Minister will have, unlike the Members of the Opposition, to implement the laws passed by Parliament. Whatever my personal feelings, I will not reveal to this House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the means or whatever the end in view, when will the unjust imprisonment of these 104 prisoners be ended, whether by banishment or by leaving them free?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Sir, Honourable Members being members of this House can always alter the laws of this country if they wish to do so, provided they have a sufficient majority in this House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: That is not answering my questions. When will these people be released, whether by banishment or otherwise, because every day they are kept in prison is an injustice done to them.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: It is a matter of opinion.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister in a position to give us an indication as to when it is likely that these Banishment Orders will be executed?

Dato' Dr. Ismail, Sir, I would like to banish them as quickly as possible but circumstances sometimes are beyond our control.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Is the Honourable Minister in possession of any information from which an approximate date as to when they will be executed can be given to this House?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: I have already answered that circumstances sometimes are beyond our control.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance of this matter, would the Minister explain to this House what are the difficulties which he faces in getting rid of these people?

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Well, Sir, I would suggest that Members study the Orders of Banishment which were passed by this House.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: In view of what the Minister has said that there are circumstances beyond his control, are we going to understand that these 104 prisoners will have to spend the rest of their lives in prison?

Enche' V. David: May we know what are the things which are beyond his control?

Chadangan Meminda Peratoran² Pelajaran (Gaji dan Jawatan) 1961
Peratoran 26

4. **Enche' V. Veerappen** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah beliau akan meminda Peratoran 26 dalam Peratoran² Pelajaran (Gaji dan Jawatan), 1961, supaya membolehkan Lembaga Pentadbir atau Lembaga Pengurus mengadakan rumah² tempat kediaman bagi guru² mengikut fikirannya masing², oleh sebab Kerajaan menapikan yang ia-nya majikan guru².

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Peratoran 26 dalam Peratoran² Pelajaran (Gaji dan Jawatan) tahun 1961 sudah pun membenarkan supaya Lembaga Pentadbir atau Pengurus menguntokkan kepada sa-saorang guru rumah kediaman yang di-punyaï oleh sekolah di-mana ia bekerja.

Peratoran 27

5. **Enche' V. Veerappen** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah beliau akan menimbangkan supaya dipinda Peratoran 27 dalam Peratoran² Pelajaran (Gaji dan Jawatan), 1961 untuk membolehkan Lembaga Pentadbir/Lembaga Pengurus memberi guru² kemudahan/layanannya perubatan perchuma.

Enche' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Peratoran 27 dalam Peratoran² (Gaji dan Jawatan) tahun 1961 tidak-lah menegah supaya Lembaga Pentadbir atau Pengurus daripada memberi kemudahan perubatan kepada pekerja²-nya. Tetapi tidak-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan yang kemudahan² sa-umpama itu dibelanja daripada wang Kerajaan.

Mengadakan Sistem Pilihan untuk Jawatan Tinggi dan Jawatan Bergaji Tetap di-Sekolah²

6. Enche' V. Veerappen bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu memandag kepada ketidak-tentuan dan perbezaan atoran atau chara antara satu Lembaga Pentadbir/ Lembaga Pengurus dengan Lembaga Pentadbir/ Lembaga Pengurus yang lain dalam menjalankan pilihan untuk menyandang jawatan pangkat tinggi atau menyandang jawatan yang bergaji tetap di-sekolah², ada-kah beliau berchadag hendak mengadakan, dalam Peratoran² Pelajaran (Gaji dan Jawatan), 1961, satu sistem pilihan yang sa-kata untuk menyandang jawatan² itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jawatan-Kuasa Penyemak Pelajaran telah menimbangkan perkara ini dan segala pendapat ada-lah di-laporkan dalam susunan 231 hingga 237 dalam Penyata itu. Rengkas-nya ada-lah di-chadangkan semua pelan-tekana² naik pangkat hendak-lah memelihara kepentingan guru² terta-alok kepada persetujuan saya.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in what way would the confirmation by the Minister safeguard the position of the teachers?

Enche' Abdul Rahman: Ada peratoran² yang tetap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Pasokan Askar Persekutuan di-Congo (Kedudukan Tentang Peralatan² dan Kekuatan)

7. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan:

(a) ada-kah kedudukan Pasokan Askar Persekutuan yang bertugas di-Kongo pada masa ini tentang peralatan² dan kekuatan mereka menjaga diri mereka dan menjalankan tugas mereka memuaskan;

(b) betul-kah senjata² mereka itu ta' chukup memuaskan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peralatan² dan juga kekuatan Askar Persekutuan di-Kongo untuk menjaga diri mereka itu dan juga menjalankan tugas-nya ada-lah memuaskan hati. Bagitu juga senjata² yang di-pakai oleh mereka itu ada-lah memuaskan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Soalan tambahan. Ada-kah alat² itu alat modern saperti alat dari tentera² yang lain yang di-kirimkan ka-Kongo oleh bangsa² lain?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Alat² yang ada pada Askar² kita itu ada-lah alat² yang di-fikirkan berpatutan pada masa ini.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not a fact that Malayan troops in the Congo were not asked to take part in the fighting in Katanga because their equipment was out-dated?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: No, Sir, That is not true.

Wang Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat

8. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri benar-kah ada wang Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat di-masokkan ka-dalam Kumpulan Wang Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan di-untokkan bagi membena dan memperbaiki masjid² dan surau? Jika benar, bila-kah chara itu di-mulakan dan dengan Undang² apa-kah wang itu di-masokkan dan di-keluarkan bagi maksud itu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wang² daripada Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat ada-lah di-berikan kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Luar Bandar mulai 8 hari bulan July, 1961 dan wang itu di-simpan oleh Juru Kira Negara. Dan juga wang ini di-gunakan untuk fa'edah kampung² di-kawasan luar bandar saperti membuat balai raya, padang² permainan, surau dan sa-umpama-nya, apabila di-fikirkan mustahak.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Soalan tambahan. Di-atas Undang² apa melalui wang keluar masok mana?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak begitu mustahak di-adakan Undang² kerana Lembaga ini berkuasa penoh menguntokkan wang kepada siapa yang di-sukai-nya.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Juru Kira Negara itu mempunyai kuasa penoh memegang amanah menurut Undang².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya perchaya tentu-lah dia berkuasa penoh, kalau tidak Juru Kira itu tidak menerima simpanan wang itu.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keperchayaan itu hanya dengan keperchayaan sahaja?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Juru Kira Negara ada-lah pegawai yang bertanggung-jawab tentu-lah dia membuat pekerjaan itu dengan betul menurut Undang² Negara.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah saya fahamkan Yang Berhormat tidak tahu berkenaan dengan hal ini.

Penchegahan Rashwah di-Jabatan Kehutanan

9. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat² Kerjasama bagaimana-kah sa-benar-nya kedudukan masa'aloh rashwah yang di-katakan ada di-dalam lingkungan kaki-tangan² dan pegawai² Jabatan Kehutanan yang berchanggih di-dalam-nya kenyataan Menteri Pertanian dan kenyataan Perdana Menteri, dan apa-kah langkah² yang berkesan yang sudah dan yang akan di-ambil oleh Menteri Pertanian bagi memper-baiki keadaan itu.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada hari ini saya sendiri terus menguasai

supaya penyelidekan rapi di-jalankan dalam bahagian kaki-tangan dalam Kementerian ini. Arahan berkenaan dengan hal ini telah di-beri kepada pegawai² yang berkenaan dan kerjasama ada-lah di-jalankan dengan Jabatan Anti-Corruption.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal tambahan. Yang Berhormat Menteri telah melenchong sedikit. Bagaimana-kah sa-benar-nya kedudukan masa'aloh rashwah itu ada. Pengakuan ada ini saya hendak tahu di-sini?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kawalan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Ada atau ta' ada?

Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak: Ada.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE (S.O. 18)

(MOTION)

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move under Standing Order 18 (2) the adjournment of the House under S.O. 18 (1) for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the House to adjourn for the following purpose. In the past few days, since the passing of legislation on insurance companies, we have heard of complaints from thousands of policy-holders with regard to their plight in failing to recover premiums from insurance companies. It is rather regrettable that it requires a Member of the Opposition to draw the attention of the House to such a matter of urgent importance (*Laughter*) and one would have expected that a responsible Government would have known of it. If we read the speeches of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, we are aware that he is aware of such plight—and yet what has he done? He has done practically nothing. It is a matter of regret that we have to bring it up before this House to seek the permis-

sion of this House to discuss this matter as a matter of urgent importance because everyone realises—even the Minister himself—that if things are allowed to slide as they do now, insurance companies are bound to be insolvent eventually; and as a result of that unless immediate steps are taken to freeze their assets, to declare a moratorium on their assets, as the days pass by, the assets of insurance companies will be drifting away, their funds will be depleted. And I maintain that this House should view with great concern the plight of the thousands of policy-holders of mushroom companies who are finding great difficulty in recovering their premiums. I would also like to ask this House to resolve that the interest of policy-holders be safeguarded against eventual insolvency of such companies by the immediate declaration of a moratorium on the assets of such insurance companies until such time when they are declared actuarially sound. I would also ask this House to devise other appropriate measures to safeguard such interests.

Members of this House will realise, and will note with regret, that the cause of the present plight of so many thousands of people is due to the fact that our Ministry of Finance is inept. We must realise that had the Minister of Finance been on his toes, he would have realised, on the very day when such insurance companies applied for registration, that it is his first duty to see to it that there are adequate provisions to safeguard the interests of the general public. One cannot allow the insurance companies to be registered and later on turn round and tell this House and the people of this country that we must legislate against such companies because they are actuarially unsound. Measures should have been taken at the very beginning and not after such insurance companies have commenced business and have collected subscriptions from their policy-holders.

It appears to me that even with the legislation that was put forward some time ago—very recently—not sufficient

has been done to safeguard policy-holders. It appears to me that insurance companies are allowed to get away very easily. There is no provision whatever to see to it that the inadequate assets can no longer be depleted. Those of you.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! At this stage you are only asking my permission to adjourn the House. You will have another chance when that matter is being debated and here your duty is to confine your reasons as to why you wish the House to adjourn to hear a definite matter of urgent public importance. Make your case as short as possible.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am merely trying, firstly, to convince you; and if you think I have already convinced you by my brief argument, I am quite prepared not to proceed further and to speak later at the adjournment. But I must make sure that I have convinced you first. *(Laughter)*.

Mr. Speaker: I am satisfied under S.O. 18 (3) that this is a matter of urgent public importance. So I would like to see if there are more than fifteen members standing in support of this request. Those in favour.....

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I draw your attention to S.O. 18 (3), which says—

“If Mr. Speaker is so satisfied and either

(a) leave of the House is given, no member objecting”;

Mr. Speaker: You read (b).

Enche Tan Phock Kin: I take it that (b) will come into play only after (a) is defeated.

Mr. Speaker: No, I want (b) only. Those who support this, please stand up. *(More than fifteen members stood up)*.

Mr. Speaker: The debate on this motion will be adjourned until 4.30 this afternoon.

**STATEMENT BY THE
HONOURABLE THE MINISTER
OF FINANCE**

“Mushroom” Life Assurance Companies

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of the public spiritedness shown by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, I think there is no harm in my making a public statement on this question of insurance, and I am, of course, in this respect referring.....

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): On a point of order. Apa statement yang di-beri-nya itu?

Mr. Speaker: Kalau tuan² tengok di-bawah Standing Order 14 (1) (i), di-situ ada mengatakan: “Statements by Ministers”. Any Minister can make any statement under S.O. 14 (1) (i). Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish the Honourable Member for Bachok would take the trouble to study the Standing Orders before he rises and wastes the time of this House. (*Laughter*). In view of the public concern regarding the conduct of certain domestic life assurance companies, I welcome, Sir, this opportunity of making a statement on the subject.

The registration of numerous small life assurance companies began in.....

Enche' Tan Phok Kin: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. May I seek a clarification from you, Mr. Speaker, as to whether the Minister can make a statement in anticipation of a debate, because the subject matter is under debate and under our Standing Orders no one can anticipate a debate.

Mr. Speaker: I think the statement is quite in order because I have been informed, long before you gave notice of your request, that the Minister of Finance would like to make a statement to this House. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The registration of numerous small life assurance companies began in the second half of 1960. It is not known how much money

has been collected by way of premiums by these companies but the amount involved is substantial. Approximately 56 companies are concerned. Of these 56, 26 are believed.....

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order—Standing Order 39 (2). Standing Order 39 (2) reads: “It shall be out of order to anticipate the discussion of a motion of which notice has been given by discussion upon an amendment, or by raising the same subject matter upon a motion for the adjournment of the House.” I maintain, Sir, that Section 39 (2) is very specific on this subject and the Honourable Minister of Finance cannot make a statement on a subject matter which is to be debated this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled you out already—this statement is in order. Please proceed.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: I think, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will have to read the whole thing again because of the interruptions.

In view, Sir, of the public concern regarding the conduct of certain domestic life assurance companies, I welcome this opportunity of making a statement on the subject.

The registration of numerous small life assurance companies began in the second half of 1960. It is not known how much money has been collected by way of premiums by these companies but the amount involved is substantial. Approximately 56 companies are concerned. Of these 56, 26 are believed to be contravening the law as they have not deposited \$200,000 with the Accountant-General as security deposit. The 26 companies concerned are as follows:—

- Champion Assurance Co., Ltd.
- Central Assurance Co., Ltd.
- Ever Successful Enterprises Ltd.
- Federal Organisation Ltd.
- Fook Sow Hong Ltd.
- Great Wall Enterprises Ltd.

Gold Ring Corporation Ltd.
 Happiness Corporation Ltd.
 Harmony Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Kam Mah Finance & Enterprise Co.,
 Ltd.
 Kim Wah Enterprise Co., Ltd.
 Kwong Aik Hong
 Kwong Tat
 Lido Corporation Ltd.
 Long Life Corporation Ltd.
 Malayan National Life Insurance
 Co., Ltd.
 Merdeka Enterprises Ltd. (*Laughter*)
 Poh Thye Co., Ltd.
 Public Trading Co., Ltd.
 Remarkable Enterprise Co., Ltd.
 (*Laughter*)
 Sin Hua Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Sze Thoon Corporation Ltd.
 Tong Ah Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Wan Yick Enterprises Ltd.
 Wan Soon Corporation Ltd.
 Wong Seng Enterprises Ltd.

A further 17 companies are not entitled to issue new policies with effect from 4th December, 1961, as they have failed to obtain an actuarial certificate as required by Section 3 (1) of the Life Assurance Act, 1961. The companies concerned are:—

Billion Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Capital Insurance Co. (Malaya) Ltd.
 Cathay Insurance Co. (Malaya) Ltd.
 Chun Cheong Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Continental Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Fair Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Golden Wall Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Great Southern Life Assurance Co.,
 Ltd.
 Kinta Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Kong Wah Corporation Ltd.
 Mah Pong Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Min San Assurance Co., Ltd.
 Northern Malaya Insurance Co., Ltd.

Peace Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Popular Enterprises Ltd.
 Sinmah Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Venhen Assurance Co., Ltd.

The Government has recently instituted vigorous action against companies which failed to comply with the law and the following 4 companies have recently been convicted for failing to deposit accounts and documents with the Registrar of Companies:—

Ban Chuan Pak Leng Ltd.—fined
 \$14,000 on 4.12.61.
 Metro Enterprises Ltd.—fined \$1,600
 on 12.12.61.
 Peng Min Insurance Co., Ltd.—fined
 \$2,450 on 29.11.61.
 Poh Sin Assurance Co., Ltd.—fined
 \$1,000 on 13.12.61.

In addition, the Long Life Corporation Ltd. was convicted for failure to deposit \$200,000 with the Accountant-General as security deposit and numerous prosecutions are pending against other companies for the same offence.

The Government has been aware for some time that the business of these newly-formed life assurance companies was being conducted on unsound lines and it was for this reason that the Life Assurance Act, 1961, was introduced. Recent developments have shown that the legislation was timely as it has checked the unhealthy growth of this type of business and has alerted the public to the fact that in many cases the companies are financially unsound. The Government has already issued a Press statement advising policy-holders as to how they can best protect their interests. I should like to emphasise again that policy-holders can best protect their interests by following the advice given therein carefully. Nevertheless, where a company has been badly or dishonestly run, losses are unavoidable.

I do not propose to repeat the advice which the Government has given to policy-holders as this has already received full publicity in the Press and

elsewhere. I should, however, like to deal with certain points of importance which have been raised by members of the public and others.

In several instances claims have been repudiated. I wish to emphasise that the Life Assurance Act, 1961, does not entitle companies to repudiate claims even though premiums in respect of the policy under which the claim is made are in arrears provided that the policy has not lapsed before the date of the death of the insured person on account of the policy-holder's failure to pay premiums as provided in the policy.

Section 6 of the Life Assurance Act, 1961, enables a policy-holder to cancel his policy and demand a refund of the premiums paid, if the premiums charged are inadequate. It is, of course, correct that the ordinary policy-holder is unlikely to know whether or not the premiums he pays are adequate, but clear indication of their inadequacy will be the inability of the company concerned to produce an actuarial certificate, or alternatively, a demand by the company concerned for an increased rate of premium to be paid in respect of that policy. I have already given the names of those companies which have been unable to obtain an actuarial certificate in accordance with Section 3 (1) of the Life Assurance Act, 1961, and this should be of some assistance to policy-holders.

It has also been represented to me that if a company refuses to refund premiums paid by a policy-holder and the case goes to court it will be difficult for the average policy-holder to produce the necessary actuarial certificate to prove the inadequacy of the premiums paid. I appreciate this difficulty and the Government is, therefore, considering in what manner it can best assist policy-holders in this respect.

In several cases agents of insurance companies have complained that they have been unable to make payment of premiums received from policy-holders as the office of the company concerned has been closed. Any agent who is

unable to make payment of premiums received from policy-holders should deposit the money received in a bank in a separate account in his own name and should pay it over to the company as soon as he can or to the liquidator, if it is wound up. I should also like to emphasise that, generally speaking, payment of premiums by a policy-holder to a company's authorised agent constitutes a valid payment to the company concerned, which will not therefore be able to invalidate the policy on the ground that it has not received the premium from its agent.

Various proposals have been made regarding further measures which should be taken to protect the interests of policy-holders. Government is fully aware of the need to protect the interests of policy-holders but it is also essential to avoid measures which will interfere with the conduct of legitimate insurance business. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that many policy-holders took out policies not with a genuine and creditable desire to protect their families against hardship after the death of their breadwinner but rather as a speculation on the early death of the old and infirm—and, in many cases, the insured was a complete stranger to the policy-holder! The speculative nature of these policies has made it inevitable that losses will be incurred and that is why the Government introduced legislation to check the growth of this type of business. Nevertheless, in order to protect the interests of *bona fide* small policy-holders the Government is giving consideration to the introduction of legislation which will provide an expeditious means of winding up insolvent life assurance companies and which will provide for their available assets to be distributed *pro rata* to policy-holders as quickly as possible.

It has been suggested that the assets of such insurance companies and their directors should be frozen. I am not sure that such measures are practicable nor are they, in my opinion, likely to ensure that policy-holders obtain payment of their claims or repayment of

their premiums, as the case may be. In the first place, it will be necessary for the companies concerned to have been convicted in court for being in default and where there is a dishonest intention amongst the directors, steps will have been taken to forestall the seizure. Secondly, the practical difficulties of identifying, seizing and administering the assets in question have been grossly under-estimated, for instance, large numbers of experienced staff would be required and are not available. Furthermore, the information available to me indicates that in many cases the nominal directors of these companies are not their real directors and are not men of substance. And lastly, when a company has been run on the basis of inadequate premiums over a period of time, it is unlikely that it could have built up reserves and, consequently, there would be no assets available for seizure. Honourable Members may, however, rest assured that in every case where a company is found to have committed an offence that company and its directors will be vigorously prosecuted.

Bearing all these circumstances in mind, Sir, I repeat that it is inevitable that losses, and perhaps serious losses, should occur. Many so-called policy-holders went into this form of gambling, for it is no more than that, with their eyes open. By no flight of imagination can this unsavoury business be called insurance, because one normally takes out a life insurance policy on a family breadwinner whose death would otherwise result in the family being in financial difficulties. No one in his senses would say that the majority of policies taken out come within this category. It was hence a combination of gullibility and greed which has led to this sorry state of affairs. Most of the victims wanted to make easy money quickly, forgetting that the other side had precisely the same intentions. In such circumstances, it is inevitable that somebody would get his fingers burnt, and burnt badly. I hope that this unhappy episode will be a lesson to all in the future, and that is that you should never entrust your money to

nonentities who are more likely than not to be men of straw. (*Applause*).

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this statement just made by the Honourable Minister, I think I require one or two points of clarification. Can I ask for clarification from the Honourable Minister on the statement?

Mr. Speaker: You will have your chance when the time comes for debating the motion of the Honourable Member from Tanjong.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Arms Act, 1960; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Internal Security Act, 1960; presented by the Minister of Internal Security; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY (REPLANTING) FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE LAND DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Land Development Ordinance, 1956; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

MOTION

WAKTU PERSIDANGAN MESHUARAT

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menhadangkan:

Ia-itu menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini

memerentahkan ia-itu tiap² sidangan dalam meshuarat sekarang akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10 pagi dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi dan jika meshuarat tidak ditanggohkan terdahulu daripada itu, akan dijalankan sa-hingga pukul 1 tengah hari, dan daripada pukul 4.30 petang hingga pukul 6 petang atau pada bila² hari di-keluarkan usul menanggohkan meshuarat menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 17, sa-hingga pukul 7 malam, dan untuk maksud² peratoran demikian sharat²—

- (a) perenggan (1) dan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 16 dan perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 4.30 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 6.30 petang;
- (b) perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 17 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 5 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 7 malam; dan
- (c) perenggan (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 2.30 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 4.30 petang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya telah pun mengemukakan usul yang sa-umpama ini dalam sidangan Dewan ini pada kali yang lalu. Peratoran yang di-chadangkan ini, saperti yang saya telah terangkan dahulu, ada-lah bagi per-chubaaan, dan mana² satu peratoran yang di-fikirkan menasabah dan di-setujui oleh Dewan ini; itu-lah yang akan di-jadikan peratoran tetap bagi persidangan Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dengan sukachita-nya mengemukakan usul ini.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Ia-itu menurut sharat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini memerentahkan ia-itu tiap² sidangan dalam meshuarat sekarang akan di-mulakan pada pukul 10 pagi dan hari Juma'at pada pukul 9.30 pagi dan jika meshuarat tidak ditanggohkan terdahulu daripada itu, akan dijalankan sa-hingga pukul 1 tengah hari, dan daripada pukul 4.30 petang hingga pukul 6 petang atau pada bila² hari di-keluarkan usul menanggohkan meshuarat menurut Peratoran Meshuarat 17, sa-hingga pukul

7 malam, dan untuk maksud² peratoran demikian sharat²—

- (a) perenggan (1) dan (2) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 16 dan perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 4.30 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 6.30 petang;
- (b) perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 17 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 5 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 7 malam; dan
- (c) perenggan (3) dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 18 hendak-lah di-fahamkan sa-olah² kalimah “pukul 2.30 petang” itu ma'ana-nya pukul 4.30 petang.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, “That the Bill be now read a second time”. (21st December, 1961).

Question again proposed.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita di-dalam Dewan ini telah mendengar beberapa hari yang lalu ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-dalam mengemukakan sa-buah Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi tahun 1962. Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1962 ini ada-lah pada fikiran saya satu Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang muna-sabah yang tidak ada mendapat halangan daripada Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu di-rumah ini. Walau bagaimana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak perkara² yang patut kita mengemukakan di-dalam melayani ucapan Menteri Yang Berhormat itu sebab perkara² yang di-bangkitkan di-dalam ucapan-nya itu ada-lah perkara² yang tidak boleh kita pandang kechil dari segi kedudukan kewangan bagi negara kita ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perhatikan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini ada beberapa perkara yang patut di-ambil perhatian oleh Kerajaan.

Sa-belum saya berchakap berkenaan dengan perkara² itu saya suka menarek perhatian kapada apa yang di-lakukan

oleh Kementerian ini ia-itu mengemukakan Anggaran Perbelanjaan pada bulan December dan menjalankan perbahathan-nya dalam bulan January tahun 1962. Sunggoh pun telah ada keada'an² maka yang menyebabkan perkara ini terjadi tetapi hendak-lah Kerajaan pada masa yang akan datang mengadakan peratoran meluluskan Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini di-lakukan dalam bulan December juga. Walau pun ia-nya telah di-luluskan terdahulu daripada ini tetapi peruntukan bagi membolehkan Kerajaan menjalankan belanja² bagi bulan January atau sa-bagai-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan telah menyebutkan soal susunan dan peratoran mata wang yang pada fikiran-nya ada-lah di-dalam keada'an yang baik sa-kira-nya rancangan Melayu Raya yang hendak di-jalankan itu dapat di-jalankan. Saya memandang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah mustahak-nya bahawa soal mata wang di-selesaikan dan kalau dapat di-selesaikan terdahulu daripada itu dan lebeh chepat. Sebab bagi sa-buah negeri yang saperti ini kita tidak-lah dapat lagi menghubungkan kedudukan kewangan dengan negeri² yang lain sa-kira-nya hal ini berpanjangan. Dan peranan saperti yang di-tunjokkan di-dalam ucapan-nya itu telah di-lakukan oleh Menteri Kewangan pada tahun yang lalu atau peranan Bank Negara bagi menjadi sa-buah Bank Negara yang benar² hingga kapada erti kata mengeluarkan mata wang hendak-lah di-penohi dengan segera-nya. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah berhubong besar kapada kedaulatan oleh sa-buah negara yang sudah merdeka saperti Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam kedudukan kewangan kita telah mengetahui bahawa satu daripada keada'an yang ada di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini ia-itu kita maseh membolehkan wang² yang hendak di-belanjakan bagi memajukan negara ini dan daripada wang yang lain daripada pendapatan hasil negeri. Sa-hingga di-dalam tahun 1962 sumbangan telah di-berikan kapada kemajuan negeri—

pembangunan negara di-jalankan dalam negeri ini hanya lima puluh million ringgit di-ambil daripada wang pendapatan negeri. Tahun yang lalu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Kewangan telah menyebutkan betapa penting-nya supaya soal kemajuan ini di-belanjakan sa-kurang²-nya di-dalam faktor² yang tertentu daripada kewangan negeri ini sendiri tidak dari sumbar yang lain. Saya merasa, walau pun pada tahun ini kita ada mempunyai surplus sadikit sa-banyak di-dalam perbelanjaan biasa tetapi oleh kerana kita hendak memikul kemajuan yang lain maka kita terpaksa mengambil daripada kewangan khas. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini akan menyebabkan perjalanan kita agak susah sadikit. Pada fikiran saya sa-kira-nya dapat di-buat oleh Kerajaan satu chara membolehkan ia-nya di-kurangkan walau pun sadikit sa-banyak Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini, ini ada-lah lebeh baik. Munasabah-nya Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini tidak-lah dengan peranan daripada apa yang saya kata bahawa usaha² untok mengurangkan perbelanjaan maseh belum dapat di-buat, hal ini dapat di-buat pada tahun yang lalu.

Tahun yang lalu kita menetapkan Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang tertentu tetapi perbelanjaan yang di-buat telah kurang daripada yang kita anggarkan. Ini menunjukkan kemungkinan-nya dan boleh di-lakukan di-dalam susunan pentadbiran kewangan negeri ini supaya dapat berjimat di-dalam hal ini. Dahulu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, waktu mengemukakan kapada Dewan ini bahawa hendak-lah di-kurangkan perkara Anggaran Perbelanjaan pendapatan ini. Menteri kita telah mengatakan bahawa tidak siapa dapat tahu tahun hadapan apa yang akan berlaku, kita ingat supaya perbelanjaan di-belanjakan lebeh banyak. Dan tidak dapat di-berikan sumbangan kapada kemajuan lain sebab keada'an² kewangan kita tidak tetap. Tetapi, apabila di-lihat Revised Estimates tahun 1961 menyatakan bahawa benda itu maseh boleh di-lakukan saperti yang dinyatakan oleh ucapan Menteri Kewangan itu sendiri yang telah di-sebutkan di-hadapan Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah dinyatakan oleh Menteri Kewangan tentang kedudukan kewangan negeri ini bergantung kepada kedudukan ekonomi negeri Inggeris yang kata-nya kemungkinan masok-nya negeri Inggeris kepada satu susunan ekonomi bagi Negara² Eropah ada-lah satu perkara yang patut kita perhatikan dan mungkin di-buatkan sa-suatu yang ada hakikat burok di-dalam kedudukan kewangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sudah kena-lah pada tempat-nya supaya tidak terlalu bergantung kepada kedudukan ekonomi negeri² yang lain. Dan sa-kira-nya langkah ini di-ambil maka mustahak-lah bagi negeri kita membuat kedudukan kita sendiri atau dengan chara² yang membolehkan ganti-mengganti dari sumbangan ekonomi yang ada di-dalam negeri ini tidak bergantung kepada sa-suatu keada'an. Saya takuti, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan apa yang di-takuti oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam ucapan-nya ia-lah kejadian² yang tidak di-ingini. Walau pun kepada Kerajaan kata-nya ada mempunyai satu usaha dan siapan² untuk menghadapi keada'an ini terutama untuk menghadapi segala layanan² yang berlainan di-dalam hubungan-nya dengan negara Inggeris tentang kewangan. Walau pun benda itu ada, saya maseh meminta kepada Kerajaan supaya jangan di-kechilkan keada'an ini dan daripada segala perhatian hingga boleh dapat terjamin kedudukan kita pada masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri Kewangan telah menyebut berkenaan dengan kedudukan kekayaan hasil dan perkarongan negeri ini. Saya perhatikan daripada ucapan² yang telah diberikan oleh Menteri Yang Berhormat itu banyak mewujudkan berlainan sumber² hasil negara yang bererti bahawa kita tidak mahu pada masa yang akan datang bergantung kepada getah, dan kita tidak mahu lagi samata² bergantung kepada getah dan bijeh timah atau sa-barang bijeh yang di-keluarkan di-dalam negeri ini.

Memandang kepada turun-naik dan tinggi-rendah-nya hasil kita bahawa kita tidak mahu bergantung kepada getah, tetapi yang menghairankan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam hal tidak mahu bergantung kepada getah itu, Kerajaan maseh banyak kenya-taan²-nya kalau di-perhatikan seperti rancangan replanting ia-itu penanaman sa-mula dan sa-bagai-nya. Berhobong dengan ucapan Menteri Kewangan itu, ia telah berchakap berkenaan dengan hal² yang bersangkutan dengan kemajuan hasil itu dan bagaimana hendak membanyakkan ragam² kemasakan wang bergantung dengan ekonomi yang lain daripada getah dan bijeh timah dan berkenaan dengan perkara² yang boleh mendatangkan hasil rasa saya kelapa bali-lah satu hasil yang patut di-perkembangkan dalam negeri kita ini.

Saya hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerajinan Menteri Kewangan dalam sumber² kewangan itu tidak pula nampak-nya sama dengan kerajinan-nya untuk bertanggung-jawab. Saya tidak tahu bagaimana-kah chara yang sa-benar-nya dalam susunan kerja sa-saorang Menteri itu, sama ada dapat-kah benar² memberikan satu pandangan dalam keseluruhan Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam hal ini.

Menteri Pertanian umpama-nya, sudah sa-patut-nya menunjukkan kebolehan-nya dalam hal ini supaya dapat-lah di-renong dengan tepat-nya apa-kah yang di-tujukan oleh Kerajaan di-dalam kemajuan membanyakkan ragam² hasil pertanian dalam negeri kita ini. Walau pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada apa yang telah kita perhatikan dalam gambar estimate yang di-buat oleh Menteri Kewangan itu berkenaan dengan getah dan sa-bagai-nya, tidak ada badan yang dapat menapikan bahawa kemajuan estimate pada tahun yang lalu itu banyak di-tanggung-jawabkan oleh keada'an di-luar negeri, tetapi oleh kerana memandang ugutan² yang akan mengurangkan, umpama-nya yang di-nyatakan oleh Menteri Kewangan itu walau pun sedikit kejatohan harga-nya, saya rasa Kerajaan Persekutuan pada masa ini

boleh menjalankan ikhtiar yang lebeh berkesan daripada anggaran² sa-saorang Menteri itu, ia-itu hendak-lah mengadakan satu research yang benar² terator, bagaimana-kah chara-nya untuk menunjukkan pengeluaran hasil² yang lain daripada getah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita menginsafi apa yang di-ranchangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam hal ini dan saya rasa apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Menteri itu sa-patut-nya negeri yang lain saperti negeri² yang mengeluarkan getah² yang tidak asal dan juga negeri² yang mengambil hasil getah akan mengembalikan hasil² getah itu didalam barang² yang telah di-buat daripada negeri² itu supaya mengambil berat kepada keada'an negeri ini juga, dan ini ada-lah satu chabaran negeri luar yang menggunakan hasil getah itu supaya menginsafi kedudukan kewangan negeri ini tidak boleh hanya hendak menyedut hasil² negeri ini dengan tidak memandang kepada akibat² ekonomi negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam usaha² untuk mendapat hasil ada-lah bergantung kepada puncha² yang tertentu dalam Persekutuan ini. Saya merasa bahawa di-dalam puncha ini dahulu telah ada benda² yang di-kemukakan oleh Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu supaya dalam layanan² menyukai kepada negeri² yang lain di-luar Persekutuan ini di-atas barang² yang di-masokkan dalam Persekutuan hendak-lah di-perhatikan tentang soal keutamaan menchukai dengan negeri² yang lain daripada Persekutuan. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah di-sebutkan oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam ucapan-nya apa akibat daripada layanan-nya dengan keutamaan yang di-berikan oleh negeri Inggeris kepada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu benar pada hakikat-nya ia-itu ada-lah satu perkara yang menguntongkan Persekutuan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan-lah di-dalam melateh ini sa-hingga kita nampak anggaran itu sahaja yang menjadi soal, tetapi soal import dengan pendapatan chukai yang lebeh

banyak daripada kemasokan barang² daripada negeri² Inggeris itu hendak-lah di-luaskan. Membeza²kan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, layanan² ini meng-akibatkan sadikit sa-banyak-nya keada'an² menyusahkan negeri dan mengurangkan hasil. Ini-lah satu perkara yang telah di-aku² oleh Menteri Kewangan, tetapi saya tidak nampak apa yang di-buat-nya dari sa-tahun ka-satahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam tahun yang lalu kita telah mendapat hasil daripada Persekutuan dan saya tidak tahu ada-kah hasil itu oleh kerana kurang angka sahaja atau pun oleh kerana keada'an² yang luar biasa itu. Tetapi pada tahun ini hasil² yang di-nyatakan itu akan masok ka-dalam kantong Kerajaan Persekutuan. Juga nampak-nya tidak berlebeh, saya takut² kerana gambaran kewangan negeri ini akan sa-mula Kerajaan Persekutuan ini tidak mahu menggunakan kewangan-nya daripada hasil pendapatannya sendiri bagi kemajuan-nya dan ini akan menambahkan hutang Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kita tahu Menteri Kewangan telah membuat pengakuan tidak menjadi kesanggupan bagi negeri ini sa-kira-nya dia akan terus-menerus meletakkan perbelanjaan wang negara lebeh banyak tiap² tahun.

Pada tahun 1962 ini kita ada lebeh kurang akan berbelanja sa-banyak sa-ratus sa-belas million ringgit, lebeh daripada lima million yang merupakan 11% daripada tuntutan keseluruhan perbelanjaan 1962. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, 11% itu tentu-lah banyak dan ini tidak-lah dapat di-akhiri kira-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan sekarang ini tidak mengubah dasar-nya memerhatikan dan mengurangkan perbelanjaannya maka akan menyebabkan negeri ini menghadapi kesusahan. Kita tahu apa yang akan terjadi pada tahun 1965 saperti yang telah di-gambarkan oleh Menteri Kewangan ada-lah satu soal yang tidak boleh Kerajaan memikirkan sa-tahun dua sahaja, tetapi hendak-lah di-fikirkan lebeh lama daripada tahun ini. Ini saya perchaya akan dapat di-perbetulkan oleh Kerajaan dengan bersungguh hati dengan

niat meringankan tanggongannya dan dapat di-habiskan dengan sa-chepat²-nya.

Di-sini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini telah disebutkan oleh Menteri Kewangan bahawa hendak-lah di-fahamkan ia-itu pada tahun ini kita hendak-lah menjalankan himat² ada-lah satu chita² pada tiap² tahun yang kita ulangkan dalam Dewan ini. Saya fikir perkhidmatan hendak-lah di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini hendak-lah sungguh² dan benar dan di-dalam perkhidmatan inilah yang akan kita dapat juga pada tahun ini mengurangkan perbelanjaan bukan sa-mata² oleh kerana bertambahnya hasil kita, maka perbelanjaan kita ada berlebihan kurang, tetapi juga dengan berjaga² chara mengeluarkan perbelanjaan dengan menjaga chara mengeluarkan projek dengan chara tidak ekonomik yang di-sebutkan ini. Dan tidak-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya nampak walau bagaimana pun Menteri Kewangan menyatakan bahawa dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini sudah pun soal pelajaran dan soal kesihatan ada-lah soal² yang mendapat layanan kewangan yang lebeh banyak. Kata-nya kita hendak-lah berjimat-chermat dalam perkara ini dan memerhatikan bahagian² ini. Ini saya memikirkkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau apa yang di-katakan kedua² soalan ini hendak-lah terlebih dahulu di-lebuhkan daripada yang ada sekarang ini dan di-tambah perbelanjaannya, sebab walau apa pun ini-lah sahaja peluang yang akan di-dapati oleh ra'ayat dengan melebuhkan pelajaran kapada mereka itu serta juga perkhidmatan kesihatan. Dengan yang demikian kita akan dapat ra'ayat yang lebeh baik dalam negeri ini dan juga yang lebeh berguna.

Sa-barang perhitongan yang hendak di-buat hanya perhitongan yang wajar sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak terlalu memandangkan dari segi kalau hendak belanja kapada pelajaran pun kita hendak jaga, tetapi dalam perkara lain kita tidak jaga. Dalam perkara ini saya memandangkan ketakutan yang di-tunjokkan oleh

Menteri Kewangan dalam dua perkara perkhidmatan dan social yang ada ini hendak di-kurangkan sedikit, sebab kedua² ini ada-lah menjadi tonggak bagi kemajuan negeri ini dalam hal pelajaran dan kesihatan.

Ra'ayat negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak banyak mendapat nekmata yang direct dari perkhidmatan Kerajaan sa-kira-nya soal pelajaran ini tidak di-lebuhkan. Menambahkan hasil dengan menaikkan chukai ada-lah satu perkara yang biasa dan saya berasa sukachita kerana dengan adanya penambahan daripada sepuluh persen kapada lima belas persen dalam chukai bijeh di-negeri ini. Memang benar-lah apa yang di-katakan oleh Menteri Kewangan itu dan kita nampak bahawa ini ada-lah perusahaan yang banyak untong dan telah lama perkara itu terbiar dan kena chukai yang banyak. Saya rasa kalau di-rasakan bahawa kita berhajat menanggung kewangan kemajuan negeri dengan kewangan kita sendiri maka satu daripada jalan-nya ia-lah supaya di-kenakan chukai kapada pehak² yang mendapat banyak untong dan oleh kerana Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan mengumpulkan hasil yang ada di-dalam perbelanjaan biasa dan perbelanjaan pembangunan yang akan merupakan kekurangan belanja yang tertentu. Maka dengan itu tidak-lah menjadi keraguan pada kita dalam hal yang telah kita mulakan dengan persen yang di-tentukan pada tahun ini. Ini akan di-fikirkan kemudian hari bagaimana perkara itu dapat di-lebuhkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah saya ketahuí sangat apa-kah yang di-tujukan dengan mengurangkan chukai jam kecil yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri ini. Yang ada dapat di-sebutkan di-sini ia-lah kerana takut penyeludupan di-lakukan, kerana jam ini ada-lah satu barang yang kecil dan boleh di-taroh chelah poket atau di-chelah tangan. Ini ada-lah satu keada'an bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-kurang²-nya Menteri Kewangan juga memandangkan tidak berapa chekap sangat Jabatan Kastam ini untok menjaga dan mengawal-nya.

Saya fikir oleh kerana benda ini benda yang boleh mendapatkan hasil pada negeri ini boleh di-ikhitiarkan juga, maka katakan-lah pada tahun ini kita kurang chukai, tetapi banyak pula penyeludupan, oleh kerana perkara kecil dan makin lama makin kecil, maka elok-lah saya rasa Kerajaan ber-balek pada asal dan daripada menguankan chukai sebab orang yang melarikan barang² daripada chukai itu tidak-lah kira-nya sedikit banyaknya chukai sebab memang ia hendak menchuri pada asal-nya. Ubat orang yang hendak menchuri bukan-lah dengan mengurangkan-nya, tetapi menguatkan di-jaga daripada dapat di-lari chukai daripada barang ini dan kalau ini-lah yang menjadi ubat-nya maka ubat yang besar sa-kali ia-lah punga-nya Menteri Kewangan memikirkan ia-itu mengokohkan Jabatan Kastam ini supaya dapat perkara ini di-kawal. Tidak-lah saya fikir dapat di-ubat dengan mengurangkan chukai kepada sepuluh persen. Saya tentu-lah setuju dengan pengurangan itu betul² akan mendapat hasil daripada kekurangan itu, tetapi saya shak apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan akan betul² membawa hasil yang di-sebutkan itu. Sunggoh pun Kerajaan melayan dengan menggunakan chukai kepada hasil bijeh seperti yang saya sebutkan tadi dimana ada pula layanan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan seperti yang di-ucapkan oleh Menteri di-sini ia-itu dengan mengechualikan dan memberi perkechualian dalam alat² dan benda² yang bersangkutan dengan hal perlombongan daripada dua puluh persen sampai 60 persen daripada chukai ini apa-kah yang di-tujukan kepada Kerajaan yang sa-benar-nya. Benda yang hendak di-buat dalam perkara ini tentu-lah satu benda yang merupakan satu bantuan Kerajaan kepada orang² yang menjalankan perniagaan yang Kerajaan sendiri mengakui bahawa perniagaan itu untung dan saya menambah bahawa untung-nya banyak, maka apa salah-nya di-biarkan mereka ini kepada keada'an seperti biasa sebab belum-lah ada rungutan daripada pehak² itu. Saya rasa dengan keada'an daripada dua puluh persen yang di-jadikan

allowance atau di-kechualikan dalam alat barang yang bersangkutan dengan perlombongan itu belum lagi merupakan rungutan daripada mereka. Dan ini tentu-lah Kerajaan boleh membiarkan dalam perkara ini, jangan-lah oleh kerana kita hendak menchukaikan kepada mereka itu dengan sekian² persen tambah maka Kerajaan menokokkan kepada mereka itu—ta' apa-lah—sunggoh pun kami sukai dan di-tambah perkechualian yang di-bolehkan kepada tuan² dalam alat lebeh dari 20 sampai 60 persen. Dalam hal ini menyebabkan kita tidak tahu chara yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan. Saya rasa lebeh baik Kerajaan menegaskan perkara ini kepada mereka, oleh kerana perkara ini ada-lah perkara yang terang²—sa-suatu perniagaan untung mithal-nya maka apa salah-nya mereka itu memikul beban yang seperti ini dan perkechualian ini bukan-lah satu perkechualian yang berlaku pada tiap² tahun, tetapi satu perkechualian yang berlaku hanya sa-kali permulaan perusahaan itu di-jalankan. Maka hal ini tentu tidak berat kepada pekerja lombong yang menjalankan itu dan bukan ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-akui oleh Kerajaan akan meng-untongkan banyak chukai yang kurang daripada mereka itu.

Dalam membahatkan sa-suatu anggaran kewangan atau dasar kewangan Kerajaan, kita tentu-lah nampak bahawa mustahak-nya dalam memerhatikan perkara² yang membawa hasil kepada Keranjaan itu dengan kemas dan saya suka menarek perhatian Menteri Kewangan kepada soal yang bersangkutan dengan usaha yang di-jalankan bagi menahan atau menchegeh perlarian daripada membayar chukai. Saya rasa apa yang telah di-buat pada tahun yang lalu itu ada-lah satu usaha yang baik dan saya berharap pada tahun hadapan ini akan bertambah lagi seperti yang di-janjikan di-sini bahawa ia tidak akan meninggalkan sa-suatu tempat atau sa-suatu perkara sa-lagi perkara ini tidak dapat di-betulkan dengan baik dan kemas. Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah satu harapan bagi negeri ini bukan sa-mata² daripada segi kewangan

tetapi kepercayaan ra'ayat yang dijalankan kepada Kerajaan, sebab tidak akan dapat di-laksanakan ke'adilan pemerintah kalau sa-kira-nya maseh ada orang yang dapat melarikan dirinya daripada membayar sa-suatu kewajipan yang di-letakkan oleh Kerajaan yang orang lain melakukannya dengan sebab mereka berada dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam menjalankan perbahathan berkenaan dengan Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini tentu-lah dasar Kerajaan menjadi perkara yang besar kepada kita. Saya berharap walau pun Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah menambah perbelanjaan dalam "education" saperti yang di-sebutkan di-sini, dan penambahan ini hingga menimbulkan beberapa keraguan dan kesusahan fikiran dari segi kewangan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, saya maseh berharap bahawa soal ini hendak-lah di-lebuhkan. Dan satu daripada perkara yang penting bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah bahawa kita jangan-lah lagi mendengar segala kekarutan yang hendak di-kemukakan oleh orang² di-dalam menjalankan dasar bahasa kebangsaan dan dasar pelajaran yang sah yang di-tetapkan dalam negeri ini. Kita tidak mahu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam dasar Kerajaan ini Kerajaan dapat di-lemah²kan.

Saya sebutkan apabila sa-kian melion telah di-sebutkan dalam pelajaran bagi pelajaran menengah dan pelajaran rendah walau pun tambahan bagi pelajaran menengah itu tidak begitu banyak yang di-sebutkan dalam Budget ini, saya berharap bahawa tumpuan hendak-lah di-berikan benar² kepada pelajaran yang bersangkutan negeri ini yang dalam bahasa kebangsaan sendiri. Dan sa-barang usaha yang dengan bahasa kebangsaan dalam hendak menimbulkan dalam negeri ini chara² yang akan merugikan perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan hendak-lah di-ketepikan oleh Kerajaan dalam perbelanjaan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah dapat di-lupakan di-dalam perbelanjaan

yang telah di-tulis oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sa-banyak \$26 juta berkenaan dengan Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang hendak di-belanjakan bagi tahun 1962. Hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kemajuan yang di-kehendaki ia-lah satu kemajuan yang sa-suai dengan chara lebeh banyak memberi usaha² (initiative) kepada ra'ayat itu sendiri. Dalam Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar ini saya suka mengatakan perkara yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah membolehkan ra'ayat itu berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri, dan bukan sahaja khidmatan itu merupakan kebajikan (service) sa-mata², sebab walau berapa lama pun kita hendak menchurahkan kewangan kita itu kepada service memberi khidmat yang tidak berbalek dari segi ekonomi ra'ayat itu tidak puas hati. Saya percaya dalam menjalankan tugas Kerajaan pada masa ini, apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan bagi kemajuan orang Melayu tidak-lah luas. Kita maseh berhajat supaya Kerajaan lebuhkan lagi melakukan usaha² bagi membolehkan kewangan yang di-kemukakan dalam Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar atau sa-bagainya, lebeh banyak di-berikan kepada orang Melayu, terutama dalam perniagaan dan sa-bagainya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, melaong²kan hal ini sa-kian lama, tetapi tidak dapat memenohi dengan sa-penoh, sa-hingga terlalu laju perkembangan industry dalam negeri ini menyebabkan kita tidak dapat menyekat kemajuan yang lain yang ada sekarang ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha² (industrialisation) mengambil dasar supaya menjadikan negeri ini negeri perusahaan jangan-lah sa-kali di-lakukan dan di-benarkan berlaku dalam negeri ini sa-kira-nya ia-itu akan merugikan kemajuan² orang ramai, yang bererti kata sa-mata² kerana kita hendak mengambil chukai yang lebeh banyak, kerana kita hendak barang lebeh banyak, tetapi orang² tidak dapat menjual hasil-nya, barang² pertukangan-nya sa-mata² kerana terlalu banyak perkembangan industry.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam (Setapak):

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini, Yang

Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengatakan, di-antara lain², sebab-nya Rang Undang² ini lambat di-kemukakan ia-lah kerana di-dalam bulan November beliau harus berada di-London, kerana merundingkan soal Malaysia dengan Kerajaan Inggeris. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan soal Malaysia ini saya hairan sa-kali kenapa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagitu tergopoh² sahinggakannya sa-boleh²-nya akan dilaksanakannya besok! Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang pernah saya katakan, soal Malaysia ad-lah soal yang meliputi seluroh ra'ayat di-kelima buah negeri tersebut. Soal Malaysia bukan-lah soal beberapa orang di-tiap² negeri itu, soal Malaysia ada-lah soal yang akan menentukan nasib ra'ayat di-tiap² buah negeri itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memutuskan soal Malaysia pada perengkat atasan sahaja tidak-lah membaikkan. Dan kalau di-tinjau, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasil perundingan di-London, meski pun perundingan itu berhasil dengan segera, tetapi beberapa hari, beberapa minit sahaja sa-sudah itu maka timbul-lah pertelengkahan perbezaan tafsiran di-antara Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Kerajaan Inggeris di-dalam soal menggunakan Pengkalan Perang di-Singapura.

Mr. Speaker: Di-bawah Standing Order 66 (2)—66 (2) mengatakan: Perkara² yang hendak di-bahathkan bagi bacaan kali yang kedua Rang Undang² itu hendak-lah di-hadkan: yang pertama kapada asas, yang kedua kapada dasar, dan yang ketiga kapada pentadbiran Kerajaan mengikut Rang Undang² ini.

Jadi berkenaan dengan Malaysia ini tidak-lah masok dalam perbahathan, dan tidak ada peruntokan-nya di-dalam tahun 1962 ini. Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan menyebutkan fasal Malaysia-lah Rang Undang² ini lambat di-bahathkan. Jadi jangan-lah panjangkan kesah Malaysia ini. Kalau tuan panjangkan terkeluar-lah daripada perbahathan mengikut Peratoran Meshuarat 66 yang hanya di-hadkan kapada asas² 'am berkenaan

dengan dasar dan pentadbiran Kerajaan.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terlebih dahulu saya ingin meminta ruling, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Di-sini kata-nya:

"shall be confined to general principle of Government policy and administration as has been stated by the Bill and Estimates."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa di-dalam soal estimates ini tentu termasuk dalam soal Kementerian² dan saya tidak tahu apa-kah soal Malaysia ini meliputi dalam soal.....

Mr. Speaker: Not stated in the Bill.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Jadi, wang yang di-gunakan itu—untuk pergi ka-London dan untuk memanggil wakil² Brunei, Sabah datang ka-mari wang itu di-keluarkan dari pokit masing².

Mr. Speaker: Ia-nya ada peruntokan tahun 1962 ini. Sentoh-lah perkara² lain.

Enche' Ahmad Boestamam: Baik-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya mengambil Kementerian Luar Negeri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita selalu ditegaskan oleh Kerajaan bahawa dasar luar negeri Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ia-lah bebas. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita ikuti sikap dan pendirian Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam soal luar negeri ini maka kebebasan yang di-katakan-nya itu terlalu sempit dan kadang² terbabas. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang di-nyatakan kedudukan dasar luar negeri yang bebas kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hanya-lah dasar bebas anti-komunis, tidak dasar bebas anti-colonial—anti-penjajahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya teringat Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan tegas dan terang² menyatakan sokongan-nya kapada India di-dalam persingkitaan sempadan di-antara India dengan negeri China. Kerajaan Persekutuan menyatakan sikap yang demikian kerana terbabit dalam

persingkataan sempadan ini ia-lah India dan Komunis China. Tetapi bila timbul suatu soal—soal dalam India sendiri membabit anti-penjajahan, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu membisu seribu bahasa berbunyi batu berbunyi-lah dia. Bukti-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, baharu² ini Kerajaan India di-dalam melaksanakan dasar anti-penjajahan-nya telah melakukan tindakan membebaskan Goa. Saya tidak ingat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pernah mengikuti kenyataan daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam sikap-nya menghadapi pembebasan Goa pada hari ini. Apa-kah sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menyokong Kerajaan India itu atau menentang-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah bekas tanah jajahan. Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah mengalami perit dan pedeh di-dalam penjajahan. Dan sa-bagai satu bangsa yang baharu merdeka maka pada tempat-nya-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam menjalankan dasar bebas-nya tidak melupakan semangat anti-penjajahan dan harus menyokong sa-tiap usaha dan sa-tiap tindakan di-mana juga dalam dunia ini yang ingin menghapuskan penjajahan itu. Tegas menyatakan sokongan-nya, tegas menyatakan bantuan-nya dan jangan-lah hanya bersandar asal berbangkit komunis di-sana maka di-tentang sahaja.

Bagitu juga dasar luar negeri Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam soal Algiria, kita pernah menyambut pemimpin² dari Algiria yang melawat ka-negeri kita sadikit masa yang lalu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sambutan ini bukan-lah sambutan yang rasmi. Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu chuba berselindong di-sabalek party-nya dengan menyambut pemimpin² dari Algiria itu. Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak mahu tegas di-dalam sikap-nya tentang perjuangan ra'ayat Algiria membebaskan tanah ayer-nya dari chengkaman Pranchis. Soal Algiria, Tuan Yang di-

Pertua, sudah berlanjutan, sudah memakan korban bukan sadikit. Dan ra'ayat Algiria dalam perjuangan-nya itu menjadi mangsa penindasan dari satu Kerajaan penjajahan. Sudah bertahun², sudah bertalu², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai sekarang Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu maseh membisu, maseh takut² untuk menentukan sikap menyokong 100 peratus perjuangan ra'ayat Algiria di-dalam perjuangan membebaskan diri-nya dari penjajahan Pranchis.

Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal Irian Barat. Soal Irian Barat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah soal anti-penjajahan juga. Kerajaan Indonesia menuntut supaya Irian Barat itu di-serahkan di-bawah kekuasaan Republic Indonesia. Kerajaan Indonesia menuntut sa-bahagian wilayah negeri-nya—wilayah tanah ayer-nya. Kerajaan Indonesia tidak menuntut sa-bahagian dari negeri Belanda di-jadikan tanah jajahan-nya, tidak. Tetapi dia menuntut daerah tanah ayer-nya yang maseh di-chokoli oleh penjajahan Belanda. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pembebasan Irian Barat dari penjajahan Belanda bukan tuntutan pemimpin² Indonesia, bukan tuntutan President Soekarno, bukan tuntutan Menteri Dr. Juanda tetapi tuntutan diseluruh ra'ayat Indonesia. Malah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya President Soekarno mengatakan jangan membebaskan Irian Barat itu barangkali ra'ayat Indonesia akan melawan President Soekarno. Ini satu bukti, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hasrat ra'ayat Indonesia dahulu hendak membebaskan tanah ayer-nya. Tetapi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sampai sekarang belum lagi bersikap tegas di-dalam soal pembebasan Irian Barat ini, menyokong 100 peratus atau tidak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau sa-kira-nya timbul atau berlaku pertentangan kekuatan senjata di-antara Kerajaan Indonesia dengan Kerajaan Belanda, dan ada kemungkinan pertentangan ini akan timbul, sa-buah Kerajaan lain yang berhampiran dengan Irian Barat itu akan champor tangan. Dan

Kerajaan lain yang saya katakan itu ada-lah salah satu anggota SEATO. Bagaimana sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu jika hal yang demikian ini berlaku. Apa-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini akan membenarkan Pengkalan² Perang-nya yang ada sekarang di-duduki oleh tentera² Commonwealth yang juga menjadi anggota SEATO, kalau ini di-pergunakan untuk kepentingan penjajahan di-Irian Barat itu? Sampai sekarang Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu belum menentukan sikap-nya yang tegas dan saya mengharapkan supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bulat² berdiri menyokong perjuangan ra'ayat Indonesia di-dalam membebaskan Irian Barat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya masuk kepada Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dan sudah tentu di-dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menyentoh soal tahanan. Sebab soal ini selalu juga di-bangkit²kan bahkan baharu² ini telah di-bangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri sa-waktu persidangan Setia Kawan Melayu Raya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beberapa orang dari anggota² party saya telah di-tangkap, di-tahan dan alasan di-berikan untuk penahanan ini ia-lah menjalankan tindakan² subversive komunis. Bukan kerana activities politik mereka itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya di-sini tidak akan menuntut kerana ini sudah beberapa kali di-suarakan tetapi tidak ada hasil-nya; menuntut supaya orang² ini di-bawa ka-Mahkamah yang terbuka dan di-bicarakan. Tetapi saya ingin menarek perhatian pemerintah, orang² ini di-tahan, di-tangkap kerana menjalankan usaha² subversive komunis—menjadi alat komunis.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dapat membuktikan ini kepada kami, kami tidak akan berkata apa². Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah kian ratus orang² kami sudah di-tangkap kerana membuat perhubungan dengan komunis. Saya mengatakan orang² komunis yang di-hubongi itu tentu-lah bukan batu, bukan kayu, bukan rumah tetapi tentu-lah manusia². Kalau saya

mempunyai hubungan subversive dengan komunis saya tidak dapat bichara dengan batu, dengan kayu, dengan pokok dengan komunis.

Tentu ada orang kominis yang saya hubongi yang memerentahkan saya supaya menjalankan usaha² subversive itu. Tetapi sampai sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta pemerintah membuktikan satu pun sudah chukup orang² yang di-hubongi itu yang sudah di-tangkap oleh pemerintah. Sa-tahu saya, tidak ada, melainkan orang² kami yang di-tangkap itu yang di-katakan berhubung dengan kominis itu di-tangkap bukan sedang berjalan hendak pergi ka-rumah kominis, tetapi mereka sedang tidor nyak di-rumah masing². (*Ketawa*). Sa-patut-nya, pemerintah mesti-lah dapat membuktikan orang ini berhubung dengan kominis kerana pandai-nya C.I.D.-nya atau bagus menjalankan tugas-nya tentu mengetahui siapa orang yang di-hubongi-nya itu. Saya tidak mahu mengajar, tetapi saya ingin mengharap pehak Kerajaan, supaya berlaku bagini, saya di-shaki berhubung dengan kominis akan menjalankan anasir kominis, tidak-kah lebeh baik kalau alat² pemerintah mengentip saya atau mengentip talipon saya ikuti dan bila saya berjalan hendak pergi menghubungi orang kominis itu di-serbu dan di-tangkap dua² sa-kali, ini orang yang di-hubongi dan ini subversive kominis. Barangkali kalau bagini di-lakukan oleh pemerintah saya tidak berkata apa². Tetapi sampai sekarang ini tidak sa-orang pun yang di-tangkap dapat di-buktikan oleh pemerintah. Yang aneh-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya satu parti sahaja yang di-hubong oleh kominis, tapi dalam perentah Kominis Parti dahulu, di-keluarkan oleh pemerintah dalam buku-nya yang istimewa, kata-nya: seludupi-lah semua parti yang ada berhubung dengan kominis, barangkali dalam orang Perikatan pun ada. Barang kali orang yang di-hubongi oleh anasir² itu orang² Perikatan sendiri, kita tidak tahu. (*Ketawa*).

Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami meminta kepada pemerintah dalam menjalankan tindakan² juga mengusahakan dapat di-tangkap orang

yang di-hubongi itu, kalau dapat orang² Perikatan, lagi bagus. (Ketawa). Dua² orang tangkap sa-kali. Satu lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang² yang di-tahan itu kemudian di-bebas-kan. Sa-sudah 6 bulan atau 7 bulan di-bebas-kan dengan bersyarat dan salah satu daripada syarat-nya ia-lah orang² itu tidak boleh mengambil bahagian yang aktif dalam politik. Tadi kita telah di-beritahukan bahawa orang² yang di-tangkap itu bukan-nya kerana gerak²an dalam parti politik-nya, kerana mereka ini ada berhubung dengan kominis. Orang² ini sudah di-tangkap dan di-dapati sa-telah di-siasat tidak sabit dan di-bebas-kan. Kenapa orang² ini harus di-kenakan syarat tidak boleh mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam parti politik yang halal. Kalau di-tangkap bukan kerana politik-nya, bukan kerana masok Socialist Front di-tangkap, tetapi manakala di-bebas-kan di-kenakan syarat bahawa dia tidak boleh champor dalam Socialist Front. Tidak-kah ini bertentang dengan alasan² pemerintah itu sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu soal lagi yang di-sentuh oleh Menteri Kewangan, dalam ucapan-nya itu muka 2, bahagian 4:

Sir, Hon'ble Members will perhaps agree with me that the year 1961 has been an extremely eventful and memorable one. It has seen the fulfilment of an idea, earlier mooted by our Prime Minister, of a closer economic and cultural association between the countries of Southeast Asia, and which has culminated in the formal launching of what has since become known as ASA or the Association of Southeast Asia, consisting at the moment of Thailand, the Philippines and ourselves.

Saya menyentuh soal ASA bukan sahaja kerana Kementerian Kewangan kita ada menyentuh-nya, saya rasa ini juga ada membabit soal Kementerian Luar Negeri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya lihat dan saya meragukan ASA ini kerana di-anggotai oleh 3 negeri sahaja ia-itu Siam, Philippines dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya meragukan kerana Thailand dan Philippines ada-lah anggota² SEATO dan salah satu tujuan SEATO ia-lah Economic Co-operation.

Saya meragukan ASA mungkin tidak sa-chara langsung menjadi satalite SEATO. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan kita ada mengatakan sakan banyak wang harus di-gunakan oleh Secretariat ASA sa-banyak \$12,000 lebeh. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasakan, lebeh baik daripada mengadakan Association of Southeast Asia in Kerajaan Persekutuan mengadakan Bilateral Agreement ia-itu perjanjian dua kuasa di-antara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Siam, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Philippines, sa-bagaimana Kerajaan Persekutuan membuat perjanjian dengan Indonesia, perjanjian Kebudayaan dengan mengadakan syarat² yang tertentu, dan kita dalam menjalankan Economic Co-operation Persekutuan dengan Siam dan dengan Philippines itu tidak usah mengadakan Secretariat yang akan membelanjakan banyak wang. Maka ini-lah yang saya harapkan supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menjalankan-nya.

Sitting suspended at 11.50 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.10 noon.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chadangan Belanjawan pada tahun 1962 ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan di-dalam ucapan Menteri Kewangan, saya berasa gumbira dan berasa puas hati. Sa-belum mendengar ucapan ini saya berasa chemas kerana kedudukan kewangan kita pada tahun 1962 dengan memandang perbelanjaan yang sangat besar yang akan kita belanjakan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, sa-belum-nya saya mendengar ucapan ini sentiasa-lah saya dan juga sa-bilangan orang ramai memikirkan tentu-lah chara mendapatkan wang dengan chara menaikkan chukai dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi, sa-telah kita dengar ucapan ini dan menatap perkara² yang ada di-hadapan kita ini,

kita merasa lega dan berbesar hati yang kita tidak di-kenakan apa² chukai yang menyusahkan kepada ra'ayat.

Daripada itu juga kita telah di-beri amaran atau telah di-ingatkan kedudukan kewangan kita pada masa hadapan dengan merusot-nya pasaran getah kita dan juga kedudukan² bangsa barat mengadakan pasaran terkhas kepada mereka² itu yang mana mengakibatkan negeri kita tidak tegap kewangan-nya. Amaran² ini ada-lah amaran berdasar dan berasas untuk kita memikirkan chara²-nya kita mendapatkan kewangan untuk membena negara kita. Maka dalam chara² yang telah di-buat ia-itu saperti chara persahabatan negeri kita dengan negeri Philippines dan dengan negeri Thailand yang telah di-ranchangkan—di-jalankan itu maka ini ada-lah satu chara yang saya fikir munasabah dan mengelakkan lagi kedudukan kewangan kita. Dan juga chadangan Malaysia yang baharu berjalan sekarang itu juga saya harap ia-itu satu perkara yang saya pandang penting, dari segi kita menchari wang untuk negara kita.

Ada-lah sumber daripada hasil negeri kita ia-lah terutama sa-kali dalam hasil tanaman². Pada masa ini dasar Kerajaan kita dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan memberi tanah perchuma kepada ra'ayat jelata dengan tidak di-kenakan apa² bayaran sa-belum tanaman² mereka itu saperti getah boleh mendapatkan hasil-nya. Jadi, sa-lama 7 tahun negeri kita tidak dapat apa² hasil pun daripada tanam'an itu dan sa-bagai-nya. Pada masa ini dasar Kerajaan tidak membenarkan ia-itu bagi pehak mereka² yang ada wang untuk mengadakan kebun² yang besar maka dalam ini-lah saya memikirkan patut Kerajaan membolehkan pada mereka² yang ada wang untuk membuka kebun² yang besar atau pun kepada kompeni² membuka kebun² yang besar supaya kita dapat wang daripada hasil kebun yang di-buka oleh kompeni² itu. Sungguh pun hasil tanah yang di-buka oleh kompeni² itu perkara Negeri tetapi saya perchaya Kerajaan boleh menchadangkan atau memberi apa² nasehat kepada Kerajaan Negeri

membukakan peluang kepada pekebun² besar itu. Ini saya rasa satu sumbar yang boleh melebehkan kewangan negara kita.

Dari segi perbelanjaan juga saya berharap-lah, Kerajaan sentiasa memandangkan kepada turun naik-nya perbelanjaan yang di-jalankan oleh tiap² jabatan. Jadi, saya memberi satu dua chontoh akan menunjokkan supaya kita boleh menjimatkan perbelanjaan negara kita ini. Satu perkara yang saya pandang ia-lah sungguh pun perkara ini kecil hemat-nya kepada Kerajaan tetapi akibat-nya menggunakan wang lebeh ia-itu jawatan² saperti jawatan² yang tinggi dalam pejabat² Kerajaan—Executive Officer dan sa-bagai-nya hendak-lah di-perchepatkan mengisi jawatan² tersebut. Oleh sebab pada tahun 1961 beberapa jawatan yang tinggi—yang penting patut di-isikan pada penengahan tahun 1961 tidak dapat di-isikan—tidak dapat di-jalankan sampai sekarang. Jadi, apa yang telah di-buat ia-lah di-gantikan dengan sa-orang sa-bagai acting dengan di-bayar allowance acting ini. Sa-telah mereka di-pilih menduduki jawatan ini, mereka ini mendapat juga bayaran kebelakangan daripada tarikh jawatan itu di-kosongkan. Jadi, saya rasa ini perbelanjaan dua kali, satu kita bagi acting allowance dan satu lagi kita bagi dia bayaran kebelakangan sa-bagai jawatan yang telah di-kosongkan itu. Saya rasa kita patut-lah berchermat supaya kita tidak kena membelanjakan sa-suatu perkara itu dengan melipat kali ganda. Dalam hal ini terjadi dalam beberapa pejabat dan di-harap dapat di-awasi supaya wang kita terselamat.

Saya perchaya Kerajaan sedar atas kedudukan ini tetapi oleh sebab kita baharu meranchangkan beberapa perkara yang besar tentu-lah tidak chukup kaki tangan atau sa-bagai-nya tetapi ini untuk panduan pada kita pada masa yang akan datang.

Yang ketiga, saya memandangkan, kita dalam Tanah Melayu pada masa ini mengadakan perusahaan² yang besar tetapi dalam perusahaan² ini sadikit sangat menggunakan bahan² yang ada dalam negeri ini. Kebanyakan per-

usaha di-Petaling Jaya mengadakan barang² mentah dari luar negeri yang di-masokkan ka-dalam negeri ini. Pada hal negeri kita banyak bahan² tanah galian yang boleh kita gunakan. Tidak mustahak kita datangkan bahan² tersebut dari luar negeri dimana kita boleh buat dalam negeri ini. Bagitu juga perusahaan² ini pada masa ini nampak-nya tertumpu sahaja di-Kuala Lumpur. Saya berharap juga dapat perusahaan² ini di-galakkan mereka mendirikan di-tempat² yang jauh, seperti negeri² pantai timur Pahang, Kelantan dan Trengganu. Jadi, dalam hal ini saya rasa, ini ada-lah kali yang ketiga-nya saya merayu kapada Kerajaan supaya dapat diperhatikan.

Dalam perkara menjimatkan wang negara kita, tidak silap saya pada tahun belanjawan yang lalu, kita telah dapat jaminan ia-itu beberapa jawatan² yang penting di-dalam Jabatan Kerajaan patut di-usaha oleh anak negeri kita sendiri. Tetapi pada tahun 1961 ini saya memandangkan patut-nya jawatan² itu di-usahakan oleh anak negeri kita tetapi belum lagi dapat di-jalankan dengan kejayaan yang penoh dan memuaskan hati. Saya suka memberi satu pandangan berkenaan dengan satu jabatan dan sa-patut-nya sudah bolehlah di-uruskan oleh anak negeri ini ia-itu Jabatan Orang Asli. Jabatan ini patut di-Malayanisekan sa-telah ketua-nya itu bersara. Akan tetapi saya tidak faham mengapa-kah di-gantikan lagi sa-orang expatriate, sungguh pun orang itu dengan berselindung dan mengaku beragama Islam dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi, saya perchaya-lah Malayanisation dapat di-perchepatkan lagi mengelakkan perkara² yang tersebut tadi pada masa yang akan datang. Dalam perbelanjaan² yang di-chadangkan oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam hal ini rasa saya satu perbelanjaan yang munasabah, tetapi sa-baik²-nya yang saya katakan tadi hendak-lah memandang meter perbelanjaan itu untok keselamatan negeri ini.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Honourable the Minister of Finance

for his speech when he moved the Second Reading of the Supply Bill for 1962. There is no doubt that he had done a lot of home work and one cannot but agree with his note of caution on the country's financial ability to carry out its capital investment programme under the Second Five-Year Plan. In building up his case, he has given the House an economic review of the industrialised countries and how economic trends in these countries directly and indirectly affect us, a primary producing country. We cannot disagree with him that "an economic upsurge on a world scale is not likely to occur within the near future." He has shown that a fall in the price of rubber by five cents would mean a drop of our export earnings by \$82 million per annum and that the Government would lose in import duty \$14 million. Just imagine, just think of it, a differential in the price of five cents per lb. of rubber can mean \$82 million in export earnings. How important is \$82 million to us? \$82 million is equal to almost one-tenth of the Government's revenue per year, and that certainly is a lot for a fall in the price of rubber of five cents per pound.

Sir, when I was in the United States, I found great difficulty in convincing the average American that a fall in the price of rubber would affect the lower income group more than the capitalists. They held the view that any fall in price would only affect the British companies who own the large estates. They failed to realise that there are very large numbers of smallholders who are greatly dependent upon the price of rubber for their livelihood. They failed to see that the rubber tappers would be the first people to have a smaller pay packet if there was a fall in rubber price. When the price of rubber falls, the rural people cannot earn the same amount of money necessary for adequate survival, because the rubber trees cannot produce more latex. The answer, of course, is to replant with high yielding trees, and no doubt the Government is doing all it can to replant. However, in the

meantime, how are these smallholders going to live? Government is doing all it can in its development schemes to open up new land under fringe development to help out such smallholders, but the important thing is still time, because it takes five to six years before the trees can mature.

The Minister of Finance has pointed out that the key to a radical solution to this problem is the maintaining of the correct balance between the prices of primary commodities and manufactured goods. What we in Malaya ask for is a fair and stable price for rubber and other primary commodities. However, we must face the fact that we must compete with synthetic rubber. Seventy per cent of the rubber used in America in 1960 was synthetic rubber. Except for tyres of lorries, tractors and heavy moving machines, all motor car tyres consist of a greater part of synthetic rubber. The reason for using synthetic rubber in motor car tyres is not because it is superior to natural rubber but because synthetic rubber is a home product, and the more the synthetic rubber is used, it means the better the balance of payments and the more employment of labour in that country. One cannot discredit this "Do it yourself" policy, but the recent Under-Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Chester Bowles, when he was here in November last year said—

"The United States believe in the clear obligation of industrialised nations to help the newly developing nations in their own efforts to play an even more useful and constructive role in to-day's world. There is no decision more challenging or more worthy than for the peoples of industrialised countries to devote a significant part of their resources to help the lesser developed nations advance towards higher levels of economic competence."

He further gave the assurance that the United States would make every effort to help develop pricing and marketing plans which were fair to the people of Malaya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sincerely hope that these are not mere words, but that the United States will willingly devote

a significant part of their resources to help create an international rubber buffer stock, so that Malaya will be able to sell its rubber at a stable and fair price, as our Minister of Finance has explained why he believes that the International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade scheme now under study by a United Nations Commission is not a cure but only a palliative.

During the Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in London, a British Member of Parliament asked a Nigerian delegate why African States preferred to trade with Russia. He bluntly replied that "when a man is hungry, he will sell his goods to the highest bidder, be he friend or foe." Is it, therefore, any surprise to the Western countries that not only the rubber dealers but also the rubber producers look forward anxiously for the arrival of Russian or Communist China's ships to buy rubber? Admittedly the arrival of these ships are far and few between. But do the Western countries not realise how great the psychological damage to them is? The United States Department of State has released a booklet called "The threat of Soviet economic policy" in October, 1961. In the last paragraph of this pamphlet, it draws the following conclusions—

"Thus economic diplomacy serves as a major instrument for acquiring influence in the less-developed countries. The influence that the U.S.S.R. gains it intends to use immediately in usurping the authority of the West and ultimately in placing Communist Governments in power in all countries in the world.

Soviet economic diplomacy is not directed towards the betterment of the welfare of man nor is it working in the direction of peaceful settlement of international peace."

Having arrived at this conclusion, is it therefore not wise for the Western countries not to wield the synthetic rubber cudgel to drive us, the producers of natural rubber, into the net of Soviet economic diplomacy? In this case prevention is cure. All we ask for is a fair and stable price for our rubber. This can only be achieved if

the industrialised nations of the West are prepared to maintain a correct balance between the prices of primary commodities and those of manufactured goods. The oft-repeated economic dictum of supply and demand should not be made use of by industrialised nations to raise their standard of living at the expense of the less developed countries. The United States officials have recently stated that the United States Government was worried by the possibility that competition with the synthetic rubber could bring down natural rubber prices in the years ahead and hurt producers. They concluded by saying that the obvious thing for us to do is not to start new rubber planting. Mr. Speaker, Sir, "what is the sauce for the goose must surely be the sauce for the gander". Why don't they stop increasing the production of synthetic rubber, why don't they stop opening up new synthetic factories, factories to produce synthetic rubber, if they claim that they have a clear obligation to help less developed countries? Perhaps, a possible solution to this maintaining of a stable and fair price of rubber would be for a United Nations Commission to study the feasibility of getting all countries to agree that primary producing countries should not do new-planting but be permitted to replant rubber on condition that industrialised countries should not produce more synthetic rubber than the amount of natural rubber produced in the same year. Critics may say that this is an economic co-existence between natural and synthetic rubber and that it is not in consonance with the policy of free enterprise. Given goodwill and sincerity on the part of industrialised countries to help the less developed countries, this agreement, I think, can work. If the primary producing countries have undergone voluntary restrictions in the production of both rubber and tin, it is time that industrialised countries themselves voluntarily undergo restrictions in the production of synthetic rubber. Otherwise let them be at least honest and have the courage to withdraw their statements that they have an obligation to help less developed countries and

their deep concern for our economy. Let them be frank and say that business is business; that supply and demand must be the yardstick and in international trade it is the survival of the fittest. Then we will no more be disillusioned of such glorious promises. We know where we stand. In the meantime what are we going to do improve our economy? This is as good a time as any for us to reconsider our capital investments under our Second Five-Year Development Plan. Should we still persist in new-planting of rubber or should we take positive steps now to diversify our agriculture and intensify their diversification as fast as we can? The trend of opinion, both expert and popular, is that we must diversify our agriculture now. The problem is what should we plant and where. I am confident our versatile and energetic Minister of Agriculture, assisted by experts from his Ministry, from the Colombo Plan countries and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, will be able to supply the answers. In a recent talk with the Honourable Minister, he was very enthusiastic about the conversion of mined-out land for agriculture. He has suggested that it would be economical and profitable to start planting soya beans, ground-nuts and *jagong*. Now, in a letter to the *Straits Times* last year Mr. P. A. Delme-Radcliffe of Batu Gajah has stated that many thousands of acres of swampy land which were totally useless for any land use have been mined and converted into eminently suitable agricultural land. He said that rubber, coconut, pineapples and others are going very well on the sand tailings left after mining. He further claimed that in slimed areas oil palm, rubber, durian, rambutan and other local fruits rival those grown on the best agricultural land. Mr. Speaker, Sir, here on our very door-steps we have an expert in the conversion of totally useless land into eminently suitable agricultural land. I would therefore suggest that our Minister of Agriculture consult Mr. P. A. Delme-Radcliffe on how we should diversify our agriculture on mined-out land.

I agree with the Minister of Finance that the eventual key to continued prosperity would probably have to be found in industrialisation. Malaya to-day is on the verge of an industrial revolution, and we are glad that many new pioneer industries have been set up in this country. As we are a primary producing country, it will be to our benefit if the greatest possible use is made of our primary products in the manufacture of finished or unfinished goods for export. Sir, I join with the Honourable Member from Temerloh and I again appeal to the Government that it should not centralise industry, but rather direct industry into areas of the country where suitable industrial sites, power, water and labour are available. Also at the Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in London I said that near and around some towns in Malaya many thousands of acres of agricultural land have been mined and what is left are acres of sand which would be suitable sites for new industries. Petaling Jaya is, of course, the outstanding example. Taiping is another potential. We in Taiping most certainly welcome any industry and I give this undertaking here that we will give them every assistance and possibly even consider reducing the annual value so that they can pay a lesser assessment to the Town Council. However, not all these areas are suitable for industrial sites. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule and the glaring one is that although Ipoh is in the centre of Kinta, world renowned as a tin mining district, it has no alternative but to locate its Tasek Industrial Site on a rubber estate.

A sure way of improving our economy is to promote tourism. Many countries of the world depend heavily on tourist earnings to finance government spending. Some Governments make it their business to run the tourist trade whilst others encourage it to be conducted through private enterprise. There is to-day a tremendous urge to travel all over the world and Malaya can get a fair share of foreign

tourists if we can tell them where we are and what we can offer. Strange as it may seem, although Malaya is on the crossroads between the West and the East, there are many people abroad who do not know where Malaya is. Those who do know something of Malaya through the reading of their local newspapers want to know whether it is safe to travel in Malaya to-day—they want to know whether they will be attacked by terrorists or tigers. The more informed tourists abroad would like to know what we can offer. There is a growing trend in America to-day that flying to Europe has become common place. The American tourist is therefore looking around for new areas to visit. Japan to them has become very popular because in their eyes it represents the East. They take in Hongkong because it is the cheapest shopping centre. Malaya, however, has been bypassed because they do not know what we can offer. Malaya can attract large numbers of foreign tourists only if there is adequate publicity and advertising abroad telling them where we are, how to get here, what tourist attractions there are and what facilities we have. All tourists want to know whether we have good transport facilities, have we external and internal air services, are there good trains and taxis, and can they hire self-hire cars. Secondly they want to know whether we have good, clean hotels with air-conditioned rooms at reasonable prices. They are rather particular about food and sanitation and want to know whether there are clean restaurants where they can eat without fear of catching cholera, typhoid or dysentery. Thirdly, they want to know what we have to show them, and are there conducted tours to these places of interest. Last but still very important they want to know whether their knowledge of English can get them around in Malaya.

As we are trying to look for ways and means of improving our economy, I feel that the Government should take on the full responsibility of attracting foreign visitors through publicity and advertisements abroad. Pamphlets and

articles in popular magazines and newspapers which have wide circulation abroad should be comprehensive and be able to clear any doubts in the minds of prospective tourists in Malaya. Government should open its rest-houses all over the country to tourists, including the government bungalows at hill resorts. Local travel agencies should be encouraged to undertake conducted tours all over the country and should be permitted to use these bungalows and government houses at hill stations because in many places the only decent hotels are these rest-houses.

Government should encourage the holding of international and regional conferences and conventions, and even sports meetings, in Malaya. In conjunction with this, voluntary committees should be formed in the major towns to act as hosts, to entertain and act as guides for official foreign visitors and delegates. This will give the visitors an opportunity to talk to the average Malayan, thus fostering better understanding between nations; and these foreign delegates and visitors can be our best publicity agents when they return home. The public too have a useful and important part to play in promoting the tourist trade. All tourists want to feel that they are welcomed, and nothing can capture their hearts more than the friendliness of the people. It is reasonable for all tourists to expect good service, and nothing hurts them more than to feel that they have been cheated. This is where members of the public, who come into direct contact with foreign tourists, like hoteliers, restaurateurs, waiters, shopkeepers, traders, taxi drivers and the rest—it is they who can either build or destroy the tourist trade. Because of the importance of this service, in certain States of America, which depend upon the tourist trade for their economy, the Chambers of Commerce run special courses on tourism—on how to handle the tourists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance has explained in detail why under present conditions he feels that

there should be no complacency, as the possibility of increasing Government revenue in the next few years is remote. However, if we start to diversify our agriculture now, encourage rapid industrialisation and promote tourism, it is yet possible that the Second Five-Year Plan can be financed out of Government revenue, provided, of course, that there is continued strict economy in all branches of the Government. I congratulate the Minister of Finance for declaring in his speech that whilst higher rates of taxation might be desirable for a national economy under certain circumstances, it might in other cases either diminish the inclination to save or lead to an increase in prices and eventually wages, and thus upset the equilibrium of what has so far been a very stable economy. In a newly developing country like ours, where we want the maximum investment of capital funds in the diversification of agriculture, rapid industrialisation and the promotion of tourism, it is obvious that unless there is an assurance that Government will not raise the taxes, they are not going to invest. Therefore, Sir, I must congratulate the Minister of Finance for giving the assurance that he does realise that point—that higher taxation may prevent inclinations to invest in industries. I hope that capital will now flow into new ventures which will bring not only benefits to themselves, but also to the country as a whole.

I must also take this opportunity to congratulate the Alliance Government for fulfilling its promise to the people, by giving free primary education to all from the beginning of this year, and also the formation of post-primary classes for those who have failed to gain admission into the secondary schools. Sir, small as we are, I think we can be proud of the fact that we spend almost, or more than, 25 per cent of our budget on Education—a very comparable figure with the best countries in the West.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that this Budget Speech of the Minister of Finance has relieved the fear in the

minds of many that he would have unwittingly increased taxation. (*Applause*).

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ADJOURNMENT UNDER STANDING ORDER 18

"Mushroom" Life Assurance Companies

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I gave notice this morning of my intention to move an adjournment of this House to discuss a matter of public importance, I was informed by you, Sir, that the Honourable the Minister of Finance was going to make a statement on the subject and that if I could agree to withdraw my motion, the Minister of Finance could explain to me all the things that I want to know about the subject—however, I was very sceptical; and I think after having heard the Minister I am quite correct in adopting that view point, because the Minister, in the course of his speech this morning, in endeavouring to clarify the position, has failed to tell us of any practical measures which he proposes to take to safeguard the interests of thousands of policy-holders. In fact, he merely told us what everybody had already known. He went on further to tell us that the policy-holders deserved what they were getting, because he said that most of them were speculators. I must point out, Sir, that I can say with all confidence that quite a big section of the policy-holders are genuine policy-holders, who are putting in what little they have in the hope that they will be able to get something in their old-age days. So, it is most unfair for a Minister, a responsible Minister, to pass judgment without qualification. Apparently, Sir, the Honourable the Minister of Finance is not in touch with the general public and therefore he is unaware of the sort of things that are going on.

Sir, in the course of his speech, he has failed to reveal to this House the sad state of affairs that is happening in every town and village—everywhere. He must realise that, after announcing what measures the Government will take with regard to insurance companies, there has been a mad rush to reclaim premiums; and he must also realise that in many cases policy-holders have failed to obtain their premiums, and in many cases thugs are being used to claim on their behalf—and similarly the insurance companies are also using thugs to retaliate. If no practical measures are being put forward by the Government to put a stop to all this, it will result in thuggery, and in some cases it will also result in murder. I have heard of a few cases in which people were killed as a result of claims from insurance companies. We must realise that all this thing is happening here to-day not because the people are greedy, not because the people are gambling, but because our Government in general—and the Minister of Finance in particular—has failed dismally to carry out its responsibility. The Minister of Finance has allowed mushroom insurance companies, as he called them, to grow unchecked. He has allowed mushroom insurance companies to collect premiums for so many months and for years until he decides to do something; and when he decides to do something he has not gone far enough—he is merely content to tell the policy-holders what to do without devising practical measures to safeguard their interests.

The Minister, himself, realises that eventually these insurance companies will become insolvent; he also realises that at the moment most of these insurance companies have so very little assets, because they have gradually, since his announcement, depleted their assets in one way or another. I am merely putting forward a proposal here to stop this trend immediately. It is no use giving a warning to insurance companies. That will be merely telling them what to do. In fact, the Minister has done a great disservice to the

community. He is, in fact, telling the insurance companies to make hay while the sun shines, as eventually they will be closed down. On the other hand, he has done practically nothing to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders. So, all these points out very clearly that the Government has blundered and blundered very badly.

Sir, it has now fallen upon us, Members of the Opposition, since Government is so inept and so incompetent to carry out its duties and responsibilities, to put forward practical proposals. It is my earnest hope that the Minister of Finance will not be adamant and will listen to our proposals and consider them objectively.

I am suggesting here, Sir, that the Government should take appropriate measures to safeguard the interests of policy-holders. We realise that whatever little the companies may have to-day must be frozen, so that any future claims from policy-holders can be met. I am referring here, Sir, to insurance companies that have so far failed to get a certificate from an actuary certifying that they are actuarially sound. By declaring a moratorium on their assets and by suspending their activities, we will be ensuring that whatever is left in those companies will be there and that policy-holders will be able to get what little they can from the Companies. If nothing is done, the net result will be that these insurance companies will sell their assets, will incur more expenses daily, and eventually the policy-holders will get practically nothing. It is a fact which the Minister himself realises and I am merely putting forward a proposal whereby whatever is left in such insurance companies can be safeguarded. The genuine insurance companies, those that are able to get a certificate from an actuary, can be allowed to carry on subject to certain controls. So you see, Sir, a lot of policy-holders will ask, "What is going to happen to our money that we cannot recover?" To be fair, Sir, as a Government we must also consider the point

that since we have given rise to this very sad state of affairs, thousands of policy-holders have lost money as a result of a blunder on the part of the Government, and it is my submission here, Sir, that those who blunder must pay for it. It is my contention here, Sir, that the Government has blundered, and the Minister, in particular, is responsible for such a blunder. It is my submission that the Government must pay for it. It is only fair because as a Government—and in particular as Members of the Opposition—we are interested to know who is responsible for this blunder. Is it the Minister of Finance, or is it his subordinate officers? We must know that.

I personally feel, Sir, that the Government will do no better, if they agree to our proposal that a Commission of this House be set up to inquire into the causes of such a blunder, because if the Minister is in touch with the people as we are here as Members of the Opposition, he would have heard rumours in towns of various irregularities. It will be unfair for me here, Sir, to say things without being able to substantiate them, but rumours, unless something is being done to prove that such rumours are ill-founded, are bound to continue. People will say that there are irregularities on the part of Ministers, irregularities on the part of leaders of the governing party—and unless we have a Committee of Inquiry to inquire into the matter and to bring up the facts before the people, such rumours are bound to continue and it will not do the Government any good. So, I am only suggesting this in the genuine interest of the policy-holders, and I think the Government, if it is a good Government, will agree naturally to my suggestion.

It is my suggestion here, Sir, that a Committee of this House should be set up to go into the whole matter—to inquire as to why in the initial stages nothing was done and whether it was due to ineptitude or was it due to inertia; and the Committee should go further and inquire—after the facts

have been realised and after the Minister has known that most of these insurance companies will face eventual insolvency—why it was that nothing was done to provide safeguards, why it was that no practical measures are being put forward. So, unless and until a Committee of this nature is set up to inquire into this, and unless and until a full report is put up before this House and before the people of this country, I am afraid the people of this country will be forced to conclude that such rumours may have some foundation. Therefore, Sir, it is with this plea that I appeal to the Government to give earnest consideration to my proposal.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on this matter which has been brought up by the Honourable Member from Tanjong as a matter of importance and urgency to this House. In speaking on this matter, the Member for Tanjong.....

Mr. Speaker: I would like to warn the House on this matter in regard to one point only—that is, matters which would entail legislation must not be discussed on a motion for adjournment, because it is the practice in U.K. that it is out of order to do so. This matter of legislation cannot be discussed at all—for example, freezing the assets, moratorium, are matters which will need legislation and therefore, cannot be discussed.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not quite understand that.

Mr. Speaker: I am quoting from Erskine May on the practice in U.K., which says that matters which entail legislation must not be discussed on a motion like this.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: The Honourable Member from Tanjong spoke on this matter in two parts: first the Honourable Member dealt with the circumstances which gave rise to the present situation, that is before the passing of the Insurance Act some

short time back. Then the Honourable Member dealt with the situation now and suggested that the Government should take some necessary action to see what can be salvaged from obviously a desperate situation. I am not too interested in the past, because I think what is urgent now, of utmost urgency, is to try to see that whether we as a legislative body and the government in power can do anything to assist the contributors to recover either all or part of their contributions from what I term the majority of these bogus insurance companies. That this matter is urgent has been decided by this House and I am sure everybody on both sides of the House will sincerely try to see what could be done. One of the main things is assets. Contributors can get back their contributions only from the assets of the companies. Therefore, what should be done is to protect the assets so that when the time comes those assets can be distributed to the contributors, if not in full at least in proportion to what is available. We all know that insurance companies have been using vehicles. Anybody who drove along the streets of Malaya would see all types of vehicles painted with all types of insurance advertisements. Almost overnight you cannot see one single vehicle bearing an insurance advertisement or ownership by an insurance company. Therefore, one has to consider what has happened. Have those vehicles disappeared? They have not. Overnight they have been resprayed and in some cases within 24 hours they have been transferred from the possession of one person to another person; thereby the assets, although small perhaps, have disappeared and the contributor will be the one who would ultimately lose. Therefore, movable assets are of utmost importance and those movable assets must by some process be immediately protected.

I bow to your ruling, Sir, that I should not make suggestion where legislation is necessary. Therefore, I only make comments and I am sure the Honourable the Minister of Finance and everybody will know what the

remedy should be, or the remedy I have in mind. Then we come to immovable properties. Land and houses to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars were purchased by directors of these companies at the time when they were collecting, perhaps, up to the extent of \$50,000 a day in contributions from the people. I myself know that for the last two weeks there has been a considerable rush by directors of some of these companies to try and transfer landed properties from the name of one person to another person with the obvious intent of defrauding the policy-holders. There could be no other intention in these circumstances. As I see it now, there is nothing to stop them transferring their properties. No doubt, it is a limited company. But one must appreciate that the properties originally purchased by these bogus organisations were not purchased in the companies' names. Therefore, it is also necessary that the Government should consider immediate steps of an emergency nature to see that directors are not allowed to cheat by the process of transferring properties from one person to another person, and if means are found whereby that practice of fraud can be stopped then that property can be saved for the policy-holders of these insurance companies. Now to do this? It has been suggested by the Honourable Minister of Finance that there is not sufficient staff. Now I suggest that we take our minds back to the re-occupation of this country by the British after the Japanese occupation. We all know what legislation was passed in the form of proclamations, which put at a standstill almost the whole of land dealings in this country. And legislation of that type could in this case be properly done. I refer to that legislation and I say that staff is no problem, if you wish to deal with this matter on a basis of emergency.

It is quite clear that thousands and thousands of these policy-holders are in the large majority from the new villages. They pay their hard-earned money in the hope that when some of their relatives die they will have

the funeral expenses. But I agree with the Minister of Finance that it is also equally true that thousands and thousands of speculators, speculating on the lives of elderly persons in this country, took advantage of these insurance companies in trying to make a quick dollar—that is equally true. However, I think it is our duty as representatives of the people to protect particularly those poor people who had insured their legitimate interests with their paltry dollars which they had earned from day to day. And I say that it is not fair to adopt any attitude where people can say that since they are speculators let them look after themselves, we are not going to look after them. After all, these companies put themselves out; they are the villains, not the speculators. They gave room for speculation and the speculators went in. But we must remember always that there is an equal number of innocent persons who are suffering from what has now happened.

It has been suggested in the Government press release that a contributor can in the ultimate take court proceedings. That is quite true. But what are the conditions under which he can take court proceedings? Can the ordinary contributor in this country afford those court proceedings? Leave alone counsel's fees. Let us say the counsel does not want fees. What about the actuary? Under the law the contributor has to get an actuarial certificate. Surely that is a burden which the contributor in one of these bogus companies cannot financially afford. Therefore, I suggest that measures must be taken to place the burden of proving solvency, proving sufficiency, on the insurance company itself and presumptions can be enforced, where in court proceedings companies shall be presumed to be insolvent, or whatever the proper word is, until they prove to the contrary. Some precautions are necessary in such cases, because the contributors are very large in numbers and if in each case the contributor is going to get an actuary, that is making it almost impossible for legal proceedings to start. Then another matter with regard

to the press statement is this. It says you can claim a refund and can send your legal notice yourself. But what is the position if the insurance companies, or all these bogus companies, turn round and say "Your policy has lapsed, because you did not pay your premium." Surely there must be steps by the Government to say that where premiums have not been paid at least, say, from the 1st of December it shall not be deemed to have lapsed, because at least from that date the majority of these companies closed their doors, thereby making it impossible for policy-holders even if they wanted to to pay the premium due. And there is nothing to stop these companies from turning round and saying "You have not paid your premium; therefore your policy is dead and you have no claim." It is true that notice can be sent by legal men saying "We have tried to pay your premium but your doors were closed." But that is a debatable matter and the companies can again attempt to defraud them by saying "You did not try to pay. Why did you not try to pay it there, why did you not try to pay it here?" Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to take the necessary steps in all these matters not only to protect the assets but also to pave the way for legal proceedings to be taken by contributors without unnecessary trouble on their part. It is a situation which has arisen—a strange, unique situation—and perhaps drastic measures are necessary to deal with the situation. The matter is urgent both from the point of view of justice to contributors and also from the point of view of possible violence, because if one had gone round the major towns in the Federation in the last two weeks, he would have seen hundreds of people at various offices of these insurance companies demanding their money back. You will find persons standing and milling around until finally somebody would lose control of himself and throw stones into a window. That has happened in the town of Ipoh. I understand that in Kuala Lumpur managers were dragged out by their shirts and assaulted. Surely, that is a matter of very great importance and

if the Government steps in at this stage—and I say they should at this stage by some process—then perhaps confidence can be restored that something is being done to protect the contributors. Otherwise, the situation is going to get worse and worse, as every month end comes you get the rush again because that is the period when they have to pay their premium again. So, therefore, the fact that there is now a lull means nothing. At the end of the month the same mad rush will come on again. Some insurance companies have already closed their doors and they have put up newspaper advertisements saying, "Very sorry, we have closed our business. We regret all the inconvenience caused." That is the attitude of those bogus organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is significant that the Honourable Minister of Finance mentioned a number of companies that had been operating without satisfying the legal requirements for a long period of time. The question which arises is, as the Honourable Member for Tanjong said, how were they allowed to operate? Why was action not taken against those companies which did not deposit the required amount of money? When did this come to light? How is it that they have even now not been prosecuted? The Honourable Minister of Finance mentioned, I think, four companies who had been fined various sums—some \$14,000, some \$1,600 and various other figures. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must realise that that is no deterrent. For a company collecting round about \$50,000 a day, to pay a fine of nearly \$14,000 is absolutely nothing—and it is not \$14,000 imposed on one man but it is \$14,000 imposed on a number of directors. Some directors have left the insurance companies—most of them in double quick time. Some companies, which opened six months ago, collected round about \$100,000 or \$200,000. They don't have to pay out one single cent because their policy says that only if a man dies after nine months do they have to pay. They operated only for six months, therefore that is 100 per cent

profit. Now, they have closed their doors, some of the directors of these companies are, I understand, already in Hong Kong, and others are trying to get across the border. But I also understand—and I think this is a good act on the part of the Government—that they are being turned away when they are found trying to run away from the country. Therefore, first of all, assets must be protected; secondly directors must not be allowed to defraud by changing hands any landed properties and other valuable investments; and thirdly those matters must be attended to immediately.

Now, I would like to say one thing here—that is that there are, perhaps, some companies who have tried to pay up. They have tried to do so even to the extent of some directors drawing their own personal monies from the bank to meet an emergency situation—pay! pay!! pay!!!—but they can't stand much longer. Those are the good companies, and it is unfortunate that these good companies have to suffer with the bad ones, because contributors do not know that they are good companies—they go in a rush, in streams of hundreds, saying, "Give back my money." How long can they stand it? That is why the suggestion that all business should be brought to a standstill will assist the contributor, and it will assist the *bona fide* companies, because then the people will know and say, "We have no right to claim it now, let us wait until the matter is solved". That is all, Sir.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am referring to the statement made by the Honourable Minister of Finance, in which he told us just now that there are approximately 56 insurance companies of the "mushroom" type, which have been carrying on business; and of these fifty-six, 26 have not paid the \$200,000 deposit and a further 17 companies are not entitled to issue new policies because they have failed to obtain actuarial certificates. In this statement, Sir, he has suggested that, since the Government has already made a Press

statement advising policy-holders as to how they can best protect their interests, he does not intend this morning to repeat it again. So, I am now going to refer to the statement given by the Government which appeared in the *Straits Times* of Saturday, 6th January, 1962. There is a big heading, Sir, entitled: "Government statement tells how to recover premiums—Advice for 'Mushroom' policy-holders." This statement is actually in seven parts. Let me, therefore, go to the first part. It says—

"Companies which can produce an actuarial certificate to the effect that the premiums charged are adequate to provide a fund to pay claims, and which have placed a deposit with the Accountant-General as required by law, will be able to carry on as before."

Now, Sir, this first part appears to be very simple, but if you look into it more carefully and more deeply, you will find that there is, in reality, some sort of confusion—it complicates matters. According to the Minister of Finance, there are 56 "mushroom" insurance companies—although he called them "certain domestic life assurance companies"—and they might have started with a scheme for such policies at a rate similar to all of them—in fact, Sir, all "mushroom" insurance companies have got a scheme whereby if a premium of \$3 is paid for a policy and if the policy-holder should die, his beneficiaries would get something like \$400. If I am right in saying, Sir, this is the basis adopted by all these companies. Now, Sir, as a result of some crisis, or a hell fire having been created, the Insurance Law came into being and everybody shut their doors. When a certificate from the actuary was required to be provided by each of these companies, some of them managed to get the certificate by changing their rates of premium, and also by changing certain conditions for the insured person. For instance, I have seen in a Chinese newspaper a statement of an insurance company, known as the Peninsular Insurance Company, which has made a very long statement—in fact, Sir, it is an advertisement rather than a

statement. The statement says that it has obtained a certificate from an actuary to carry on, but at the bottom of the statement, Sir, it is stated, "You have got to conform to the new rates." Here in this case, Sir, you must look at it from two angles: firstly, the fact that they have started business on a similar basis like the others, who are unable to get certificates of adequacy from the actuaries regarding premiums, and secondly, where as in this case it has obtained a certificate after amending its rates of premium and certain conditions. Now, Sir, in the paper it was suggested that they would go on collecting premiums for policies which they had already issued. For the policies which they had already issued, Sir, all of them based their premiums on the old rate of \$3 for \$400—and surely, the actuaries will not give them a certificate because they possibly have a formula to work upon. Don't you think, Sir, that there is some sort of "play" in these certificates? If the premiums paid for the old policies are inadequate, why must they be allowed to ask people to contribute? In the statement by the Minister of Finance, he said, "If you pay, you can get back the claim when the insured dies." If the premium is inadequate, surely after some time the company concerned will become insolvent. How are they going to pay? Therefore, Sir, they make use of situation created by the Government to further their interests and try to get more money from the public before they close down. So, Sir, we have got to be very careful in giving such suggestions to the people. I say, Sir, that this suggestion No. 1 is not practicable.

Now, we come to the second suggestion as to how the policy-holders can look after their own interests. Here it says: "Companies which have no certificate, or have not made the proper deposit, should not have issued new policies since December, 1961, but can collect premiums on policies issued before that date and must pay claims as they arise." Sir, if you allow these

insurance companies which have no certificate, and you allow them to collect premiums, and you expect them to pay their claims, I think it is not proper, because there will come a time after paying a few claims, they may not have the money to pay further claims and the last bloke will have to suffer. Therefore, I suggest that suggestion No. 2 in the Government's statement is not practicable.

Then we come to suggestion No. 3 which says: "Many policies have a condition that they lapse if premiums are not paid within a certain period, often two months of their becoming due. It is, therefore, important to exercise the option to cancel before stopping paying premiums. It is, however, equally important, to ensure that all arrears of premiums have been paid in full before exercising such option to cancel." Now, Sir, this again is impracticable for the simple reason that we know very well that these companies will become insolvent soon. By allowing the companies to collect premiums and after the policy-holders have paid their premiums and then go and cancel their policies, as provided by the law, the policy-holders will get nothing, for the simple reason that they have got to see a lawyer to bring the matter to court and to pay for an actuarial certificate. What will they find? Sir, the solution to this is to get your money from these insurance companies which have no certificates and from their agents too, and hand it to the Official Assignee and let the policy-holders claim their refund from the Official Assignee. This will curtail or save legal expenses and also pay for an actuarial certificate and court fees.

Now, coming to the next suggestion, the fourth one, it is stated here: "The Ministry adds that if it happens that the policy-holder is unable to find the agent and pay the premiums to him, or the offices of the company are no longer open to receive premiums, he (the policy-holder) should write to the company pointing out that it is owing to its default that he is unable to pay

the premiums and asking to whom he should pay them." Now, Sir, some of the insurance companies have appointed agents and, in fact, these agents, I know, have in many cases got to pay \$30,000 to \$40,000 before they can get the agency from the insurance companies; and in so doing, a few of them will get together and become authorised agents. They got themselves registered with the Businesses Registration Authority. Sir, these agents, most of them, after registration under the Life Assurance Act, went all out to collect money and keep it in their pockets—and most of them I understand have taken the train or plane to Hong Kong, Saigon, and so forth, and quite a number have invested in property in the names of their wives, or in the name of their children, or their parents.

Now, Sir, the insurance company will in turn write and say, "You have not paid your premiums; your policy has lapsed and you can get nothing." But, Sir, the policy-holders have paid the premiums to their agents and the agents have not transmitted the premiums to the company. Who is to blame—the policy-holders? As a result of the confusion created recently, I think to protect these policy-holders, the Government must create a law now, saying that there will be time for the policy-holders to pay up and that because of this confusion they will be given three or six months to pay up. I think that is the proper way to save the innocent and genuine type of policy-holders and to enable them to get back their money, or to revive their policies.

Now, I come to suggestion No. 5.

Mr. Speaker: How many suggestions?

Enche' Chin See Yin: Seven, Sir. This is the fifth one—it will not be very long. It says here: "If the assurance company is one which has failed to qualify to issue policies in future, the policy-holder should write by registered post to the company at

its registered office, quoting the number of his policy, and giving notice that he elects to cancel the policy and demands the return of his premiums." This is similar to suggestion No. 4 on which I have commented and the same remarks apply. The chance of getting the money back is very little.

The sixth suggestion says: "If the company does not meet the claim, and has to be taken to court, the fact that the premiums were inadequate is proved by an actuarial certificate, which the policy-holder must produce to the court." Here, again, it is going to cost the poor fellow a lot of money. The Official Assignee is the one to help.

Now, Sir, suggestion No. 7, the last one, which says: "Many of the policies to which Section 6 of the Act applies contain a provision barring claims if death occurs within nine months of the policy being issued. If the premiums are inadequate, and the policy was issued before December 4th, 1961, the nine-month condition is overruled by the Act; the company will have to pay whenever death occurs." If suggestion No. 7 can help the poor people, because the policies issued are not good, due to the premiums being inadequate, I do not see why if the people had not paid their premiums and their policies had lapsed, they should not be allowed to collect back the premiums that they paid; but I think that is not a fair suggestion.

Therefore, the best thing to do is for the Government to take drastic action straightaway, because in the statement made by the Honourable the Minister of Finance this morning, he has said that seventeen companies will not be able to issue new policies. Sir, in a newspaper advertisement column, one company by the name of Kinta Insurance Co., Ltd., which is one of the seventeen here, has put in a big advertisement asking the policy-holders to pay up, and to pay up on or before 7th January, 1962 by registered post to the Headquarters in Ipoh, otherwise

their policies will lapse. You see, therefore, Sir, that unless something is done very quickly, they will try to get more money. If these insurance companies will try to get more money, then what about the agents whom they have appointed all over the country? They will be going to all New Villages saying, "Look at the advertisement in the newspaper, if you don't pay up, what you have paid is a gone case." What happens? They get more money and the agents will put it somewhere else and it disappears. The innocent people will suffer. Now, in order to save legal expenses, court fees and what not, Sir, I suggest that a law be made that this money be handed over to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot suggest a new legislation. I cannot allow that.

Enche' Chin See Yin: I am not suggesting, Sir, (*Laughter*) but I am just commenting on this statement that the best way out is to hand it over to the Official Assignee. It is merely a commentary, Sir.

I do not propose to go further, because if I go further, then you will say that I am suggesting. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya sa-waktu Menteri Kewangan bangun pada pagi ini menyatakan dalam kenyataan-nya dalam Rumah ini katanya melengkongi hal² yang bersangkutan dengan company²—sharikat² insurance ini. Kerajaan sendiri telah memahami kepentingan ia-itu dengan ada-nya perhatian yang di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan pada masa ini, kita telah mendengar langkah yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan dan kita telah juga mendengar beberapa orang dan pehak yang telah di-serahkan perkara ini, tetapi walau bagaimana pun bahawa Kerajaan ini telah berhajat kepada langkah² yang hendak lebih terang dan saya perchaya Kerajaan akan menimbangkan lebih jauh dan mengambil langkah yang lebih berkesan dalam perkara ini bagi menjaga

Kepentingan orang² yang memegang policy insurance dalam negeri ini.

Saya setuju bahawa dengan menyerahkan perkara ini sa-mata² kepada perjalanan Mahkamah dan sa-tengah-nya di-kenakan denda \$14,000—\$2,000 tidak dapat di-katakan dia dengan mendedahkan nasib orang²-nya yang terlibat dalam insurance ini kepada initiative kepada orang awam yang nasib mereka itu sa-mata² telah terdorong yang juga dapat di-selesaikan perkara yang timbul yang kita berkehendakkan langkah Kerajaan yang boleh menunjukkan bahawa dalam kepentingan orang ramai ada masa² orang ramai tidak menjaga keada'an-nya sendiri, maka Kerajaanlah yang menjaga sendiri. Oleh sebab yang demikian, saya menyertai bahawa perkara ini ada-lah lebih bagus bagi Kerajaan dengan chadangan² yang di-kemukakan ini hendak-lah di-timbangkan, chuma tidak-lah pada fikiran saya di-adakan tergo-pho² Surohanjaya menyiasat perkara ini sa-hingga di-baharui oleh Menteri Kewangan. Jadi saya rasa bukan-lah sampai begitu terok keada'an ini, walau bagaimana pun hendak-lah menchegeh sharikat² yang maseh berniat hendak meneruskan keada'an ini supaya jangan bertambah lebih burok lagi.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, on a point of clarification, there is no motion here!

Mr. Speaker: It is only a discussion.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: The Honourable Member for Tanjong in the course of his speech on this motion has stated that the Government has been inactive with regard to the growth of the mushroom insurance companies. The concern which he expressed for policy-holders would be more convincing if it had been made before Government had taken action to combat the undesirable growth of these companies rather than afterwards.

In this connection, I hope the House will forgive me if I go back a little. If my memory serves me correctly, it was early in 1961 that the Government took the first step to combat the growth of this menace by introducing an amendment to the existing legislation providing that no insurance company could operate unless it had a capital of \$1 million. That was the first measure taken by the Government, and I would like to emphasise that this measure was not taken at the instigation of any Member of the Opposition—so much for their claim that they are much closer to the ground than the Members of the Government. It was hoped then that this measure would be sufficient, but subsequent events proved that it was not enough, and hence the Life Assurance Act, which was enacted in the latter half of last year. That again was not prompted by the Opposition in spite of their claim that their ears are much closer to the ground than those of the Government. I think, therefore, that the facts which are available show clearly that his allegations are completely without foundation.

Prior to 1961, the legislation governing the conduct of insurance business in the Federation was confined to the Life Assurance Ordinance, No. 38 of 1948. This Ordinance gave the Minister of Finance no powers whatsoever to refuse registration of an insurance company. The Minister's powers were confined to the approval of the form in which a company made the security deposit of \$200,000 required under that Ordinance. Government appreciated that this legislation was inadequate and it was for this reason that the Insurance Act was read a first time in September, 1960. Before this legislation could be introduced, the services of an experienced Insurance Commissioner were required and the Government had already approached various Commonwealth Governments in February, 1960 with a view to obtaining the services of such a person. Owing to the qualifications and experience

required for this task, it was not until October, 1961 that the services of a suitable person were obtained, with the generous assistance of the Australian Government. Now that an experienced Insurance Commissioner has been recruited, the Government hopes to be able to introduce comprehensive insurance legislation within a very short time.

The Government has been aware that there has been an unhealthy growth in domestic insurance companies and as I stressed in my statement this morning to this House, it was for this reason that the Life Assurance Act, 1961 was introduced. I do not consider that the Government has been dilatory in this matter as the registration of domestic insurance companies in large numbers commenced only in the latter half of 1960, and it was only after the lapse of a period of time that it became apparent that the conduct of many of these companies was unsound. I wish to re-emphasise what I said this morning that whilst the Government is willing to take such steps as are shown to be necessary to protect the interests of *bona fide* policy-holders, heavy losses are inevitable as in many cases the companies were badly run and policy-holders were actuated by a spirit of speculation rather than by a prudent desire to insure against misfortune.

There is not the slightest doubt that many policy-holders were not only gambling on the lives of others, they knew exactly what they were doing, and if you wish to gamble you must always accept the possibility, indeed, the probability of a loss, particularly when you are gambling against unscrupulous persons. In fact, I believe that in Ipoh the name given to this form of so-called life insurance business was "small horse gambling".

As I stated this morning, the Government is considering the introduction of legislation which will provide a simple means for the winding up of insolvent insurance companies and

the distribution of the assets of such companies *pro rata* to policy-holders. Secondly, the Government is considering the means by which it can assist policy-holders to obtain an actuarial certificate regarding the inadequacy of premiums charged in cases where policy-holders are unable without taking court proceedings to obtain a refund from the companies concerned in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Life Assurance Act, 1961.

As I informed the House this morning, I am not satisfied that the freezing of the assets of these companies is practicable or will achieve the purpose of protecting the interests of policy-holders, and nothing which I have heard this afternoon has caused me to alter my views on this matter.

The Life Assurance Act, 1961 has been effective in checking the growth of mushroom companies and provides a simple means whereby policy-holders can recover premiums paid if they so wish. Government is prepared to ensure that the purpose of this legislation is not frustrated by the difficulty of obtaining actuarial advice, and is also prepared to introduce legislation providing a simple means of winding up insolvent life assurance companies.

I cannot but feel that the sympathies expressed by the Opposition for policy-holders are really crocodile tears and that the sweeping measures proposed by them are prompted more by a desire for cheap publicity rather than by any genuine feeling for the needs of *bona fide* policy-holders. I say this because anyone who seriously suggests that the bulk of the premiums which have gone into the maws of these companies can be recovered, should, I think, have his head examined. As I tried to point out this morning, there are approximately 56 companies involved. Of this number 26 were illegal even when they started because they did not even bother to deposit the required \$200,000 with the

Accountant-General. It is therefore a fair bet that these 26 companies were insolvent and dishonest even before they started. A further 17 companies have failed to obtain the actuarial certificate required by Section 3 (1) of the Life Assurance Act, 1961. This again is fairly conclusive proof that they are probably financially unsound and will be ultimately insolvent. This means that a total of 43 companies, or more than 75% of the number involved, are likely to go on the rocks, leaving only 13 companies for whom there is any hope. Barring a miracle, and miracles do not happen often, it is fair bet that most policy-holders have seen the last of their money, simply because the assets are not there. You cannot seize non-existent assets in the same way that you cannot get blood out of a stone. Even if the assets were there—and this point has been appreciated by some Members of the Opposition—it is apparent, bearing in mind from the indications already available that many of the directors of these companies had every intention of being dishonest from the beginning, they will have been spirited away long before it would have been possible for the Government to act.

It may be argued that the recent Life Assurance Act has precipitated the crisis. It is true, that, as a result, these losses have occurred sooner, but they would have occurred all the same even if the Government had done nothing about it, in which case we would be blamed for doing nothing while "Rome burned". In this connection, it is pertinent to point out that when the Bill, i.e., the Life Assurance Bill, was rushed through Parliament late last year, there was not a single squeak from a single member of the Opposition. We, who have been unfortunate enough to have to listen to their irrelevant and time-wasting speeches during these last 2½ years, are entitled to assume that silence means consent in so far as they are concerned, because they have hitherto never hesitated to express an opinion on any subject even though they were totally ignorant about it,

so long as they can make a noise. I agree however that it is extremely easy to be wise after the event. If the Government had done nothing about this growing menace, the bubble would still have burst eventually, though I agree it would have burst later, but then the losses to policy-holders in the aggregate would have been correspondingly greater as more premiums would have been collected.

I will now try to deal with the various points which have been made by the Honourable Members of the Opposition who have spoken on this subject. The Honourable Member for Ipoh suggested that we should seize the assets of the companies concerned. As I have tried to point out, this is not so easy because, apart from the fact that there are practically no assets to seize, in the case of most of the companies whatever available assets there will be would probably be spirited away long before the Government could act. He also referred to the difficulty of providing actuarial evidence by policy-holders. I agree that that is a valid point, but, as I have tried to point out both this morning and this afternoon, Government is considering what we can do to mitigate the difficulties of policy-holders in this respect.

He also points to the difficulties of paying premiums especially when the agents cannot be found, or when the company concerned has closed its doors. There, I think, we have tried to give an indication in our Press statement as to what the policy-holders concerned can do. I agree that the alternatives in either case are not very promising, but the position is such that there is very little we can do about it. In this context, too, I think the remarks of the Honourable Member from Seremban Timor can be answered. The problem, I think, is quite simple, although the solution is far from simple. Where the policy-holder has paid up a certain amount of money in premiums, he has to decide now whether he should continue paying on the chance that the claim arising

thereunder would be made good, or discontinue paying and be quite certain that the policy would be invalidated. It is really for him to consider whether he should throw good money after bad or take another chance, and if he feels that he should not throw good money after bad, as I have tried to point out in my Press statement, he should then pay up all the arrears due and write to the company concerned cancelling the policy. I am afraid there is no other way.

Another Honourable Member suggested that we should have drastic laws. But let us remember that we are dealing with insurance companies and insurance companies. After all, this law is not a law to provide for bad insurance companies, it applies to all insurance companies; and if you make the law so drastic that the odds are weighed heavily against insurance companies, you will find that you will drive legitimate insurance companies out of business. That is the point which I think must be considered by Honourable Members when advising drastic measures. Speaking as a Government, it is quite easy to enforce drastic measures, but sometimes they can be enforced in the wrong way, and when you are dealing with a very complicated business such as insurance, it is not so easy to differentiate in the effects of very drastic laws, because they must apply to all companies, whether good or bad.

Finally, I would like to say that although the Government feels that it has done everything it can, it is at the same time prepared to consider any suggestions, any worthwhile suggestions, put up by the Opposition if they can supply information to indicate that further measures are necessary. (*Applause*).

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Meng-lenibu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think in many ways the speech made by the Honourable Minister of Finance is regrettable. It is regrettable, I feel, in that it gives hope, hope of survival, to the groups which have been defrauding thousands of people in this

country, because now it is clear to these swindlers, who have taken away the earnings of the man in the street, that they are free to deal with their properties as they choose as this Government is not going to interfere with that, and that the man in the street cannot swallow their properties. I feel, Sir, that everyone of these directors can to-morrow with impunity dispose of his property. No longer has he got to do things by the backdoor. He can stand in the public street and proclaim that the properties which he bought with the hard-earned money of the people of this country can with impunity be transferred, and that this Government is not going to do anything about it. I was wondering whether the Honourable Minister of Finance had not in fact relented for having interfered with insurance companies after all. What is the use of starting something and then abandoning it half-way? The proclaimed intention of the Government was, in the first instance, to see that policy-holders get back their premiums. Now, the Honourable Minister of Finance says, "perhaps there is a ghost of a chance—very unlikely that you will get it back. In any case most of you are gamblers and, therefore, you ought to be swindled, and we are not going to be very harsh with the swindlers."

Crocodile tears, the Honourable Minister of Finance accused the Opposition of shedding, but are they crocodile tears, or are they being shed from the Ministerial bench—crocodile tears shed last month in favour of policy-holders and this month "gamblers who deserve to be swindled"? I have a feeling that the speech delivered by the Honourable Minister of Finance—the first half of his speech—was a prepared speech and that he forgot to modify it to suit the suggestions put forward from the Opposition benches. I think that was fairly obvious, because I cannot recollect anything said by any Member of the Peoples Progressive Party, or the PMIP, or Independents, which should have excited the anger of the

Minister of Finance to lump the entire Opposition together and say that they were shedding crocodile tears. The only conclusion is that he forgot, when looking at his notes, to modify them to suit the speeches.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is fitting that in a matter of this nature it is the duty of the Government to approach it not in an attitude of saying, "you deserve it", but in this attitude of "somebody has been trying to be smart, somebody has been trying to cheat the people, let us see that they will never try to do it." That is the attitude with which the Government must approach the problem. Let us assume, for the purpose of argument, that a number of policy-holders were gamblers. But who were the villains who induced them to gamble? Is there a sin greater than the gamblers' themselves? Surely there must be. It is the man who tempts that must be punished, and the man who tempted was the promoter of those bogus insurance companies. But then as a result of the attitude of the Government, these tempters, these rogues, are to get away with their ill-gotten gains. Surely they are going to laugh at the Government and say, "Let us go back and sit down in our clubs and messes and hatch another plot. Perhaps we can make money for another two or three years and then we will close down again and the Government is not going to do anything against us. They will blame the people who were fooled by us."

I regret, as I have said, that the Honourable Minister of Finance made certain observations in his speech which are going to be seriously prejudicial to the declared intention of the Government. He will have another opportunity, I take it, during the course of the Budget Speech to clarify his position and I do hope that he will make it absolutely clear that these swindlers, who promoted these companies, are not going to get any sympathy at all from the Government, and that the Government will take every possible step to see that they are brought to book.

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1962

Debate resumed.

Question again proposed.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise now to refer to the Civil Service in this country. During the last few years, after the process of Malayanisation, there has been growing discontentment among the members of the Civil Service. We had agreed, the Opposition as well as the Ruling Party, that the Civil Service should be satisfied so that the Administration will be efficient and capable of discharging the policies of the Government of the day. However, events which have taken place during the last few months in this country have reached a climax where the Civil Service has been driven to complete frustration. The utterances of the Minister of Finance and certain other Ministers of the Cabinet have driven the members of the Civil Service into despair.

Sir, the glaring example which I would like to quote is that in the early stages, on the question of appointment of workers representatives to the Employees' Provident Fund, the Minister of Finance adopted a procedure which was quite unusual and which was new in respect of nominations to the Board. Several statements appeared to this effect in the Press. The Malayan Trade Union Congress, a body representing the workers—workers from the Civil Service as well as from the private sector voiced objection to the attitude of the Minister, and later some compromise was reached—and that question was settled not to the fullest satisfaction of the workers. The workers took it as a temporary measure. Then the Civil Service, and particularly the Technical Assistants of this country and Junior Technicians, submitted claims—if I am correct, Sir, these claims were submitted long long ago. The normal procedure was adopted and after submission of the claims they went through the Whitley Council.

There was a series of negotiations between the Official Side and the Staff Side. The Government was completely reluctant to stand to reason and it rejected the claims submitted by the Technical Assistants. The Technical Assistants, as a last resort to maintain peace and the efficient running of the Civil Service, appealed to the Government to refer their claims to arbitration. I understand that this is what is embodied in the constitution of the Whitley Council—that is where matters cannot be settled between the Official Side and the Staff Side, they are to be referred to arbitration. The Government, which is supposed to be a model employer, refused to refer the matter to arbitration. Sir, as a result of this, the *Sunday Mail* of the 31st December, 1961, states, "The Whitley Council Staff Side has threatened to dissolve and wind up."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a Government, which advocates and which has declared encouragement for voluntary means of negotiations between employers and employees, is going to act in breach of the laid down negotiation procedure, what can we expect from employers from the private sector? The threat which has been issued by the Staff Side of the Whitley Council is a serious threat, and so far the Government has not openly admitted that the claims submitted by the Technicians will be referred to arbitration; neither has the Government made any statement to the effect of the threat issued by the Staff Side to dissolve the organisation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not here trying to emphasise on the merits or demerits of the claims submitted by the Technicians, but I must charge the Government for deviating from the laid down procedure of referring disputes to arbitration. This is a precedent created by the Government—and I can boldly state that the employers from the private sector will follow suit to deprive the voluntary system of negotiation to the other respective unions catering for the workers employed in the various industries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have also seen statements appearing in the Press recently made by prominent members of the Malayan Trade Union Congress to the effect that the trade union movement in this country is becoming weaker and weaker from time to time. In 1959 when the Trade Union Ordinance was introduced in the then Federal Legislative Council, a member representing the workers' group in the then Legislative Council made it clear that the Trade Union Ordinance was accepted as a temporary measure and that it could not be a feature of the permanent legislation of this country. But even though the Emergency Regulations were repealed in 1960, the Government has not taken any action to amend or modify the existing Trade Union Ordinance. The figures produced by the various Departments of the Government make it clear that the membership of trade unions are dwindling from day to day. There must be something wrong in the structure of a society in which the Government openly declares encouragement and support for the growth of healthy trade unions in this country; otherwise, why then should the membership of trade unions dwindle from time to time? Mr. Speaker, Sir, let not the Government say things in words alone. It needs to follow them with action. We had been hearing phrases for many years when the colonial Government was in power, statements from the High Commissioner which were published in the Press, stating that the colonial Government is interested to foster the growth of trade unions; but indirectly the trade unions were sabotaged then. Now we find the same attitude and policy being adopted by certain Members of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Government is sincere in its attempt to foster the growth of healthy trade unions, then the Trade Union Ordinance, 1959 needs complete revision to meet the growing demand and the development which has taken place within the last two or two and a half years. Mr. Speaker, Sir, similarly the Employment Ordinance of 1955 or 1956 needs

revision, because it does not include a certain category of workers, such as workers employed in the transport industry, who have been excluded from this legislation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call upon the Government to make a sincere effort to see that the Trade Union legislation and the various Labour laws of this country are revised to give a real meaning to the encouragement of healthy trade unions in our society.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, touching on External Affairs, this morning the Honourable Member for Setapak has dwelt at length about our uncommitted foreign policy. The latest international situation has given rise to think on what line of foreign policy is being adopted by the Malayan Government. In the present situation in Goa and the West Irian dispute, we find that the Malayan Government realising that if it does not endorse the views of the U.S. foreign policy, it will be hurting the U.S. it has remained silent.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government would agree it is completely against colonialism. It is against all form of colonialism, whether it is in the West or it is in the East. Goa was colonised long, long ago by the Portuguese and she was reluctant to relax her control over Goa which is part and parcel of India. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Goa is part of India, and I can quote three main reasons why it is part of India.

Mr. Speaker: Do you have to go through that? Now Goa has become part of India.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we read in the papers that the United States Government was very critical over the taking over of Goa. But the United States did not realise that the Indian Government had every moral right over this territory and it is part of the independent Government of India. On such occasion the Malayan Government remains completely silent without declaring support for India or the criticisms made by the United States Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malayan Government cannot have

both ways: either it must align itself with the neutral nations or it must continue to stand with the West and support the SEATO. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Malaya is now playing an international game of deceiving the people of the West as well as the East.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now coming to the Association of Southeast Asia, which has been commented upon by the Minister of Finance during the course of his speech, I think it is very important to make certain observations on the Association of Southeast Asia. Sir, I will not hesitate to say that Malaya exhibits in classic form the rejection complex form of immatured nations struggling to discover its own soul. The naive presumption of the Malayan Government's effort to solve its economic problems from SEAFET to ASA and its claim to embody the concept of Asian economic unity, may seem to be sheer effrontery. ASA in fact, is neither formed for economic unity nor formed for Asian solidarity, but it is an anti-Communist front to serve the needs of SEATO. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malayan Prime Minister and the then President of the Philippines in January, 1959 agreed to sponsor to SEAFET with the object that their people through economic, cultural, scientific, educational, technical and artistic fields, could get together as one body. As stated the proposal for SEAFET was originally presented to Indonesia, South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia and Laos. Sir, this, however, did not materialise because of Indonesia's suspicion to participate and the cold reception of Cambodia, Burma and Laos. Then the sponsors with another somersault recast the name of the alliance as Association of Southeast Asian States. On February 4, 1961, the Philippines Foreign Secretary, conferred with the Prime Minister at Kuala Lumpur and decided to sponsor the ASA and that Malaya, Philippines and Thailand would assemble in Bangkok to study details. In a joint statement issued after the meeting, it stated that the corporation would be non-political in character. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on

31st July, 1961, the organisation was formally inaugurated with the modified name as ASA. Indonesia and other countries considered the ASA as the misguided military bloc, as a camouflage for SEATO. Sir, the organisation has created suspicion in the minds of the Indonesian Government and this is considered as a military alliance in disguise and is part and parcel of the United States' imperial policy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dr. Subandrio, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, has clearly stated that, "We in Indonesia regard the ASA as something unreal as long as the bi-lateral reactions between the countries it comprises are still unfulfilled." Sir, in this way, this Association can easily be used as a forum to discuss the political course of a State, something in which Indonesia markedly differs from her neighbours. It should not be forgotten, Sir, that without Indonesia's participation the Association will apparently become ineffective. Sir, on the economic side, we should take into consideration that Indonesia produces 33 per cent of the world's total rubber export and 17 per cent of the tin production. Burma's participation is also vital, because 40 per cent of the world's export in rice is produced by Burma. Sir, further, Philippines, Malaya and Thailand combined have only a population of 62 millions compared to the 90 million people of Indonesia. The new grouping of the three countries clearly pause in the eyes of the other countries as an anti-communist bloc. The possibility of the other countries joining the ASA is very remote. Neutralists Indonesia and Burma lack confidence in the pro-Western orientation of the founders.

Sir, in these circumstances ASA cannot be influential as expected. ASA can also be construed as a plot by the SEATO powers to isolate Indonesia in the sphere of her economic advancement. The Malayan Government would miserably fail if she disregards the potential usefulness and influence of Indonesia and Burma to make a reality

of economic unity in Asia if such a thing is desired. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Finance in the course of his speech had painted a rosy picture that ASA would contribute to the economic advancement of the Federation of Malaya. He has stated that this would bring closer economic and cultural association between the territories. He has said, Sir—

“..... the year 1961 has been an extremely eventful and memorable one. It has seen the fulfilment of an idea, earlier mooted by our Prime Minister, of a closer economic and cultural association between the countries of Southeast Asia, and which has culminated in the formal launching of what has since become known as ASA or the Association of Southeast Asia, consisting at the moment of Thailand, the Philippines and ourselves.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my humble opinion, the Minister is either deliberately presenting misleading facts to the House or making an unsuccessful attempt that ASA has no indirect political and military attachment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, ASA is nothing but a tool of SEATO to fulfil the obligations for the imperialist powers. If ASA is free from political manoeuvres, then why it has not made genuine and sincere attempts to bring other nations into this organisation for economic and cultural unity. Sir, Thailand's and Philippines' participation with Malaya is always looked upon with suspicion in Asia. United States military pact with Philippines and her membership in SEATO together with Thailand makes it impossible to refute that ASA is not sponsored without any wider military objects. If at all Malaya is desirous to make ASA an independent body free from military ties then she must openly deplore SEATO in Asia. Not her objection alone to SEATO will bring credit to the Federation of Malaya but she must sincerely follow a neutral policy together with the other leading countries of Asia. The unpopularity of SEATO in Asia is tremendous and a neutral policy by

the Federation of Malaya can only save her from committing this country into a Cold War. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact beyond doubt is that this organisation is suspected. Malaya cannot refute that this organisation has no military ties. Malaya's support recently to South Vietnam is a glaring example that the Federation of Malaya is already committed to SEATO and any attempt by Malaya to say that she is neutral holds no meaning because her material and moral support to South Vietnam has already committed this country to the military power bloc of SEATO. Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I submit that the Federation of Malaya is playing a dangerous game in the name of ASA. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Malaya is really and truly following an independent and neutral policy then there would not be any necessity for us to send arms from this country to South Vietnam. Malaya cannot expect economic and cultural advancement without bringing into its fold the leading nations of Asia. Economic unity is required and is desirous at this moment, because of the world competition, especially and particularly in rubber.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now refer to the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance. He said—

“In the field of synthetic rubber, the latest development is the discovery of a process which has resulted in the production of what has been called stereo regular rubber. This product is claimed by its manufacturers to be almost as good as natural rubber in all its properties. While this claim may be open to dispute, at least in regard to the quality of elasticity, there is no question but that it poses a real and serious threat to natural rubber and emphasises the urgent need to expand both the scope and intensity of research in order to meet this growing challenge with greater confidence.”

At the last Budget Speech, Sir, I made reference to the question of fragmentation which is still a serious

threat to the rubber production. We can only compete with synthetic rubber by producing a better quality of rubber. But on the other hand, if we are going to encourage fragmentation without introducing the necessary legislation, I am afraid that our competition with synthetic rubber will be a complete failure.

Mr. Speaker: I do not see how fragmentation is relevant to this debate.

Enche' V. David: Well, Sir, reference has been made of competition in world markets.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but fragmentation itself does not come into.....

Enche' V. David: The production of rubber will go down, Sir, once fragmentation is encouraged.

Mr. Speaker: You should not dwell on fragmentation. I will not allow you to do that.

Enche' V. David: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am forced to bring this issue up because large acreage of estates owned by European concerns are being fragmented into small acreage whereby the quality of rubber later is bound to go down.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think you are right. Here you are only to confine to the general principles of Government policy and administration as indicated by the Bill. You can speak on rubber, but you cannot speak on fragmentation. That has nothing to do with the policy of the Government.

Enche' V. David: With due respect, Mr. Speaker, Sir, rubber cannot be discussed if we don't discuss the question of fragmentation, which is really a threat to-day in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, openly the Minister of Finance has admitted that synthetic rubber is bound to be a threat to natural rubber in the future. Let us ask ourselves: What concrete steps have been taken by this Government to prevent large holdings of estates being fragmented so that we can

produce a better quality of rubber, cheap rubber, where we can compete with the world's synthetic rubber? I have quite a lot to discuss on the question of fragmentation but since the Chair refuses me to continue, I do not think I can discuss much on rubber without making reference to fragmentation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, leaving fragmentation aside (*Laughter*), I will now dwell on Adult Education. "Last but not for least—I am quoting from the speech; Sir—"the Ministry of Rural Development, with a vote of \$26 million, will spend \$2 million more in 1962, most of it due to the increased provision for adult education." We from this side of the House welcome the spending of money for adult education, Sir, but at the same time we cannot support that jobs are being created for political and party henchmen. We have gathered information from the various States that teachers who are selected to teach in these adult education classes in the rural areas are from the UMNO ranks—prominent members of UMNO, who contribute to the ideals and aims of the Party, are only given jobs in the adult education classes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is completely unfair on the part of the Government to spend money to create jobs for their own Party men. To this, certain questions were asked in the last session but no proper reply was given to those questions. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we talk about adult education, it should be purely education and not an attempt to bring party politics into education which will disrupt and damage the intended purpose and object of adult education. We agree that concentration is extremely necessary and urgent in the rural areas. Education in the rural areas can only bring economic social consciousness. The primitive way of economic methods can be changed to modern outlook. For this purpose, Sir, adult education in the rural areas is vitally necessary. But at the same time, Sir, I only appeal to the Government to select teachers impartially with an open mind and not to pick persons who are prominent in the ruling party

or who contribute to the party. This will only degrade and demoralise the entire structure of education. It should be understood clearly, Sir, that the Government, for whatever purpose it spends its public funds, should realise that public funds cannot be utilised for specific party purposes. A large amount of money has been voted—\$26 million—which, I presume, will be used for purposes which are really in the interests of the people. I understand that the selection of teachers is made by the Ministry of Rural Development—I am subject to correction. If they are not selected by the Ministry of Rural Development, Sir, I must say that the teachers are selected at least with the recommendation of the Ministry of Rural Development. It would be much proper if selections are made purely by the Ministry of Education, and not by the other Ministries. This will avoid granting favours to party loyalists and others who could be made tools for party propaganda in the adult education classes in the rural areas. I call upon the Government to prevent this at all costs. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this we are forced to speak here as a result of reliable information we gathered from different States of the country.

Mr. Speaker: The time is up. Are you going to speak long?

Enche' V. David: I have got many more items, Sir, and it will take one or one-and-a-half hours.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Urea Factory and Synthetic Rice

1. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to state:

- (a) the up-to-date position of the urea factory and its present production, in view of its importance in padi cultivation;
- (b) whether the Government has commenced on the research for synthetic rice, if not whether the Government will set aside a research fund or offer reward for research of synthetic rice.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives (Enche' Abdul Aziz):

- (a) The advice by the panel of Indian experts on the tenders for the proposed Co-operative Urea Fertiliser plant has already been received. After further clarification on certain points by the tenderers a final decision will be made by the Federation of Malaya Fertiliser and Paper Industrial Co-operative Society Limited. As scheduled the factory will come into production in early 1964.
- (b) The Government has not started research on synthetic rice. It is not considered that investigation into this should be accorded priority.

College for training of Veterinary Officers

2. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ia-itu ada-kah Kementerian-nya berchadang hendak memulakan sebuah Maktab untok melateh pegawai² Haiwan.

Enche' Abdul Aziz: Kementerian ini tidak berchadang hendak mendirikan Maktab melateh Pegawai² Haiwan di-Negeri ini.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Tourist Trade

3. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state what kind of financial facilities,

and to what extent, has the Government made towards the tourist trade and industry to date.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Enche' Mohd. Khir Johari):

The question appears to be rather vague. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member would wish to know what financial assistance the Government has given towards the improvement of tourist trade and industry to date.

Indirect financial assistance is being given by way of publicity. To date the following amounts have been spent on publicity and publicity materials:

1959	...	\$ 82,911.33
1960	...	223,317.37
1961	...	268,383.61
		<u>\$574,612.31</u>

Contributions have also been made to tourist associations and other bodies connected with tourism to help them in their promotional work. The following sums have been spent:

1959	...	\$10,000
1960	...	10,000
1961	...	15,000

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Federation Territorial Army

4. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ia-itu:

- Kekuatan Ashkar Wataniah serang menurut tiap² negeri;
- jumlah besar pakaian seragam yang di-berikan pada tiap² tahun kepada pegawai² dan seldadu² Ashkar Wataniah dan ada-kah perbekalan itu menchukopi;
- ada-kah benar bahawa kebanyakan dari ahli² Ashkar Wataniah telah di-beri hanya sa-pasang pakaian seragam sahaja sa-hingga hari ini, dan jika demikian, kenapa.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Abdul Razak):

- Ramai-nya pegawai² Tentera Wataniah pada 27hb December, 1961, termasuk pegawai² pangkat rendah, ia-lah seperti berikut:

Kelantan	...	...	373
Trengganu	...	...	385
Pahang	...	...	500
Johor	...	...	737
Negeri Sembilan	...	...	621
Selangor	...	...	684
Perak	...	...	844
Kedah	...	...	317
Perlis	...	...	249
Penang	...	...	273
Melaka	...	...	218
Jumlah	...	...	<u>5,201</u>

- Chatuan baju yang di-beri kepada Pegawai² dan ahli² Tentera Wataniah termasuklah sa-kurang²-nya dua pasang pakaian seragam (uniform). Pakaian sa-banyak ini adalah chukup.

- Memandang kepada perenggan (b) di-atas, tidak ada apa² yang menyebabkan sa-sorang ahli Tentera Wataniah hanya di-berikan sa-pasang uniform sahaja, tetapi untuk mengelakkan daripada membazir, sa-pasang daripada uniform yang di-beri itu boleh jadi uniform lama.

5. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ia-itu adakah Kementerian-nya akan menyusun sa-mula elaun² perjalanan di-dalam Ashkar Wataniah memandangkan kepada (a) elaun yang di-bayar sekarang adalah seperti berikut:

Kurang dari 5 batu	...	...	20 sen
5-10 batu	...	...	\$1.00
10-15 "	...	...	1.50
15 batu dan ka-atas	...	...	2.00

dan satu tambahan sa-banyak 10 sen bagi tiap² 10 batu ada-lah di-bayar kepada Pegawai² Kanan ketika melawat Pasokan² Chawangan dan (b) elaun seperti itu hanya di-bayar bagi jalan sa-hala sahaja.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (a) Tangga elaun perjalanan yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat sudah di-susun sa-mula, dan mengikut bayaran baharu ia-lah seperti berikut:

Hingga 4 batu	20 sen
4 hingga 10 ..	50 ..
10 .. 20 ..	\$1.00
20 .. 30 ..	1.50
Lebeh daripada 30 batu	2.00

Perjalanan (mileage) menurut bayaran baharu ini di-kira termasuk perjalanan pergi balek, tetapi menurut bayaran lama bayaran itu di-kira menurut perjalanan pergi sahaja.

Pegawai² P e m e r e n t a h dan Ketua² Pasokan (Company Commander) apabila melawat pasokan di-bawah jagaan mereka boleh dapat elaun lawatan mengikut bilangan jam dan lama perjalanan serta boleh dapat bayaran sa-banyak 7 sen pada tiap² sa-batu.

- (b) Tangga bayaran sekarang ini telah di-susun sa-mula baharu² ini, tetapi mengikut peratoran² lain berkenaan dengan perkara ini, peratoran yang ada sekarang boleh di-timbangkan sa-mula oleh Kementerian Pertahanan dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

6. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan di-dalam kenyataan-nya di-dalam satu jawapan yang bertulis pada 8hb August, 1960 di-Dewan Ra'ayat bahawa ketumbokan yang pertama dan kedua Ashkar Melayu di-Raja akan di-perintah oleh Pegawai² Melayu mulai dari bulan

January, 1961, dan ketumbokan yang ketujuh akan di-perintah oleh sa-orang pegawai Melayu mulai dari bulan August, 1961, ada-kah ketiga² ketumbokan ini sekarang telah di-perintah oleh pegawai² Melayu, jika demikian, terangkan nama² pegawai² itu dan semenjak bila mereka mengambil alih pemerintahan pasokan² itu.

Tun Abdul Razak:

- (a) Dalam bulan January tahun 1961, kedua² Pasokan Ashkar Melayu di-Raja Batalion 1 dan 2 telah di-perintah oleh pegawai² Melayu. Kemudian-nya dalam tahun ini, hasil daripada Atoran Menggantikan Pegawai² Berdagang dengan Pegawai² Anak Negeri dalam jawatan² dalam Kementerian Pertahanan dan oleh kerana bertambah tanggungan kita di-Kongo dan Brunei, kedua² pegawai yang memerintah Batalion 1 dan 2 Pasokan Ashkar Melayu di-Raja, telah di-beri jawatan lain. Oleh sebab tidak ada pegawai² Melayu yang berkelayakan dan berpengalaman yang chukup untuk menggantikan tempat-nya, maka sa-bagai langkah sementara, dua pegawai² yang di-pinjamkan telah di-lantek. Kedua² pegawai ini di-ambil daripada Ashkar Peninjau Persekutuan.

- (b) Tiga orang pegawai² yang memerintah batalion² yang ditanya oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-lah seperti berikut:

(i) 1 Melayu

di-Raja Lieutenant Colonel E. O. Stephenons o n—Menggantikan Lieutenant Colonel Tengku Ahmad pada 1hb July, 1961.

(ii) 2 Melayu

di-Raja Lieutenant Colonel I. W. Lloyd-Jones, M.C.—Menggantikan Lieutenant Mohd. Sany pada 14hb June, 1961.

(iii) 7 Melayu

di-Raja Lieutenant Colonel
Khalid bin Mo-
hammad Yasin—
Mulai memerentah pada 11hb
October, 1961.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Religious Teachers in Secondary Schools

7. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah tengkatan gaji guru² Ugama yang tetap di-perengat Sekolah² Menengah, yang ada mempunyai (a) Sijil Tertinggi Kolej Islam, Klang, tetapi tiada mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran Rendah Persekutuan, dan (b) Sijil² Menengah Tinggi Sekolah² Ugama Islam, tetapi tiada mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran Rendah Persekutuan atau Sijil Kolej Islam, Klang.

Menteri Pelajaran (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): Tidak ada tangga gaji bagi Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah² Menengah yang berjawatan tetap (permanent) sama ada yang mempunyai Diploma daripada Muslim College, Klang atau mempunyai sijil dari Sekolah² Ugama Menengah.

8. Tuan Haji Hassan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah tengkatan gaji guru² Ugama sementara di-perengat Sekolah² Menengah (a) yang mempunyai Sijil² Menengah Tinggi Sekolah² Ugama Islam dan Sijil² Pelajaran Rendah Persekutuan, tetapi tiada mempunyai Sijil Kolej Islam, Klang; (b) yang mempunyai Sijil² Menengah Tinggi Sekolah² Ugama Islam tetapi tiada mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran Rendah Persekutuan atau Sijil Kolej Islam, Klang.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Tangga gaji bagi Guru² Ugama sementara di-Sekolah² Menengah seperti yang di-nyatakan di-dalam (a) dan (b) di-atas ada-lah mengikut tangga gaji Negeri bagi Guru² Ugama di-Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan dan Jenis Kebangsaan dengan di-tambah tiga kenaikan gaji menurut gaji Negeri itu sama ada ia mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran

Rendah atau tidak. Maka jika guru² yang tersebut mempunyai Sijil Pelajaran Rendah termasuk di-dalam kelulusannya itu Bahasa Arab dan Bahasa Melayu dan juga ia lulus latehan perguruan sa-lama dua tahun yang akan di-adakan oleh Kementerian di-masa chuti penggal, maka ada-lah tangga gaji-nya seperti berikut:

(a) *Guru² yang lulus Bahasa Arab dan Bahasa Melayu di-dalam Peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah—*

Lelaki: \$210, 220×15-415
Perempuan: \$195×7.50-
225×10-285×12.50-335

(b) *Tidak lulus Bahasa Arab di-dalam Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran—*

Lelaki: \$165×7.50-210,
220×15-385
Perempuan: \$150×7.50-
225×10-285×12.50-310

9. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menimbangkan supaya guru² Ugama sementara perengat Menengah itu jadi guru² Ugama tetap perengat menengah.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak ada tujuan hendak menjadikan guru² Ugama sementara di-Sekolah² Menengah itu menjadi guru² tetap yang di-masokkan di-dalam "Establishment", tetapi rancangan untuk membolehkan guru² yang berkelayakan memasuki Perkhidmatan Guru Yang di-Persatukan sedang di-timbangkan.

Non-Government Islamic Schools

10. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah nama² dan 'alamat² semua Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan yang menerima bantuan daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam tahun 1961 dan berapa ramai-guru² yang mengajar dalam tiap² sekolah itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

SEKOLAH² UGAMA RA'AYAT YANG BERHAK MENDAPAT BANTUAN TAHUN 1961
SEBERANG PRAI

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
1.	Madrasah Daerah Al-Ma'arif Al-Wataniah	Kepala Batas, Jalan Barat ...	15
2.	Ma'had Al-Irshad	Pg. Menora, Tasek Gelugor ...	12
3.	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah	Tasek Gelugor	5
4.	Madrasah Tarbiah Ibtidaiyah ...	Kg. Baru, Tasek Gelugor, Mk. 12 ...	3
5.	Madrasah Tahzibiah	Pokok Tampang, Tasek Gelugor ...	5
6.	Madrasah Al-Nashu' Wal-Irtika' ...	Lahar Yoi, Simpang Tiga, Mk. 11 ...	4
7.	Madrasah Masriah	Tanah Liat, Bukit Mertajam, P.O. Box 9 ...	10
8.	Madrasah Khairiah	Pokok Sena, Kepala Batas, P.W.N. ...	5
9.	Madrasah Al-Falahiah (Laki ²) ...	Sg. Bakau, Nibong Tebal, P.W.S. ...	3
10.	Madrasah Falahiah (Perempuan) ...	Sg. Bakau, Nibong Tebal, P.W.S. ...	4
11.	Madrasah Irshadiyah	Sg. Acheh, Nibong Tebal, P.W.S. ...	5
12.	Madrasah Irshad Al-Ashraf Al-Wataniah	Sg. Bakap, Jalan Station ...	5
13.	Madrasah Mustarah Al-Gharib ...	Permatang Janggus, Kepala Batas ...	4
14.	Ma'had Al-Huda	Permatang Rambai, Kepala Batas ...	4
15.	Ma'had Al-Samadani	Permatang Tuan Sanad, Kepala Batas ...	5
16.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Banin Wal Banat	Kg. Guar Kepayang, Kepala Batas ...	3
17.	Madrasah Sa'diah	Permatang Krai Kechil, Kepala Batas ...	3
18.	Ma'had Al-Tarakki Al-Watani ...	Permatang Pauh, Kepala Batas ...	5
19.	Madrasah Diniyah Islamiah	Sg. Bakap, Nibong Tebal	4
20.	Madrasah Darul-Ma'arif	Lahar Kepar, Kepala Batas	3
21.	Ma'had Al-Muayad	Permatang Tinggi Keladi, Kepala Batas	7
22.	Madrasah Sa'adah Al-Darain	Paya Keladi Ujong, Kepala Batas ...	4
23.	Ma'had Takaddum Al-Watani	Pajak Song, Kepala Batas	6
24.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Ulum	Lahar Yoi, Mk. 12, Tasek Gelugor ...	4
25.	Al-Madrasah Al-Kamaliah	Pantai Kamlon, P.W.N.	2
26.	Madrasah Al-Ittihad Al-Wataniah ...	Cherok Tok Kun, Bukit Mertajam ...	5
27.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Kg. Pelet, Bukit Mertajam	2
28.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Banin	Kg. Guar Perahu, Bukit Mertajam ...	2
29.	Madrasah Al-Falah	Permatang To' Gelam, Kepala Batas ...	5
30.	Madrasah Rahmaniah	Permatang Pasir, Permatang Pauh, Bukit Mertajam	4
31.	Madrasah Al-Islah Al-Wataniah ...	Bukit Indra Muda, Bukit Mertajam ...	3
32.	Sekolah Ugama Perempuan	Kubang Ulu, Penanti, Bukit Mertajam ...	4
33.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Atfal	Mengkuang Titi, Bukit Mertajam ...	2
34.	Al-Ma'had Al-Islami	Tasik Junjong, P.O. Simpang Ampat ...	8
35.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Pematang Sintok, Kepala Batas ...	3
36.	Madrasah Sa'adah Al-Watan	Pongsu Seribu, Kepala Batas	3
37.	Ma'had Al-Huda	Permatang Star, Pinang Tunggal ...	2
38.	Madrasah Irshad Al-Atfal	Kg. Bedor, Tasek Gelugor	4
39.	Ma'had Al-Tarbiah	Guar Jring, Bukit Mertajam	5
40.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Abna' Al-Islamiah	Mukim Sembilan, Tanah Liat Tengah, Bukit Mertajam	3
41.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Banat	Kubang Semang, Bukit Mertajam ...	2
42.	Madrasah Yatiniyah	Kubang Menerong, Tasek Gelugor ...	4

SELANGOR

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
1.	Madrasah Ittihad Al-Umumiah ...	Kg. Kolong Tengah, Ulu Yam Baru, P.O. Batang Kali ...	2
2.	Sekolah Arab ...	Tali Ayer 7, Sg. Leman, P.O. Sekin-chang, T. Karang ...	3
3.	Madrasah Rawdzah Al-Sibyan Al-Arabiah	Sijangkang, Klang ...	6
4.	Madrasah Khairiah Wataniah Bahagian Laki ²	Sg. Haji Durani, Parit 1, Sg. Besar, Sabak Bernam ...	4
5.	Madrasah Khairiah Wataniah Bahagian Perempuan	Sg. Haji Durani, Parit 1, Sg. Besar, Sabak Bernam ...	2
6.	Madrasah Islahiah ...	Sg. Mulia, Batu 4 $\frac{3}{4}$, Gombak ...	3
7.	Madrasah Al-Hilaliah ...	Kg. Gombak Setia, Gombak ...	4
8.	Sekolah Ugama ...	Petaling Tin, Petaling, K. Lumpur ...	3
9.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Atfal ...	Sg. Tengar, Tanah Leseh, Parit Baru, Sabak Bernam ...	2
10.	Madrasah Da'wah Diniyah ...	Parit 3 Timor, Sg. Besar, Sabak Bernam	4
11.	Madrasah Rawdzah Islamiah ...	Parit Baru Darat, Sabak Bernam ...	2
12.	Madrasah Salafiah ...	Parit Baru Tengah, Sabak Bernam ...	3
13.	Madrasah Husniah ...	Sg. Samak, Sabak Bernam ...	5
14.	Madrasah Irshad Al-Nas ...	Batu 1, Jalan Sepintas, Sabak Bernam ...	4
15.	Madrasah Mahfuziah ...	Tebok Rukon, Parit Baru, Sabak Bernam ...	3
16.	Madrasah Islahiah ...	Tebok Pekan, Parit Baru, Sabak Bernam	2
17.	Madrasah Ibtidaiah Wal-I'dadiyah ...	Sg. Tengar Masjid, Sabak Bernam ...	5
18.	Madrasah Diniyah Islamiah ...	Peket, 60, Sg. Nipah, Sabak Bernam ...	4
19.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Kg. Puah, Setapak, K. Lumpur ...	3

NEGRI SEMBILAN

1.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Ampangan, Batu 2, Jalan Kuala Pilah, Seremban ...	2
2.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Kuala Sawah, Batu 9, Jalan Pengkalan Kempas, P.O. Rantau ...	2
3.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Pekan Rembau ...	2
4.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Ulu Gadong, P.O. Kota, Rembau ...	2
5.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat ...	Ulu Gadong, P.O. Kota, Rembau ...	2
6.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Pekan Gemencheh, P.O. Batang Melaka	1
7.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Legong Ulu, P.O. Kota, Rembau ...	2
8.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Repah, Batu 3, Jalan Kuala Pilah, Tampin ...	2
9.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Kg. Pasit, Batu 9, Jalan Kuala Pilah ...	2
10.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Sri Menanti ...	2
11.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Pelangai, Batu 3, Jalan Bahau, Kuala Pilah ...	1
12.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Pekan Pg. Lebar, Kuala Pilah ...	2
13.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah	Kg. Kuala Jempol, Bahau ...	2

NEGRI SEMBILAN—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah		'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
14.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Masjid Lonek, Batu Kikir	3
15.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Pekan Kuala Kelawang, Jelebu	1
16.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Pergai, Batu 6½, Jalan Pertang, Kuala Kelawang	2
17.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Jerang, Mk. Triang Hilir, P.O. Durian Tipus	1
18.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Pekan Chuah, P.O. Sepang, P.D.	2
19.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Labu, Batu 10, Jalan Labu	1
20.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat Menengah Rendah		Lenggeng	2

MELAKA

1.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Parit Sialang, Sebatu, Merlimau	3
2.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Pasir, Merlimau	3
3.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Pasir, Gembor, Sempang, Merlimau	2
4.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Batu 17, Batu Gajah, Merlimau	3
5.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Bandar Merlimau	3
6.	Madrasah Al-Falah	...	Kg. Serkam, Batu 11½, Merlimau	3
7.	Madrasah Al-Umri	...	Serkam Tengah, Merlimau	2
8.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Sebatu, Merlimau	6
9.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Ayer Tawar, Batu 16, Merlimau	2
10.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Kg. Pulau, Batu 10½, Merlimau	3
11.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Sempang Baroh, Merlimau	3
12.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Serkam Darat, Merlimau	3
13.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Sungai Rambai, Batu 20	6
14.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Berangan Enam, Umbai, Merlimau	2
15.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Kg. Tedong, Merlimau (Tedong Barat, Pekan Tedong Bersatu)	4
16.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Mubtadi	...	Peringgit, Melaka Tengah	3
17.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Batu 3, Solok Bukit Baru	2
18.	Madrasah Ra'iyah Diniyah	...	Solok Bukit Pintu	4
19.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Kg. Alai, Batu 5	2
20.	Madrasah Mukaddimah Al-Sibyan	...	Telok Tas, Batu 6¼	3
21.	Madrasah Akhlakiah	...	Batu 7½, Kg. Pernu	4
22.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Bukit Lintang	2
23.	Madrasah Khairiah Mohamadiyah	...	Ayer Molek	2
24.	Madrasah Tarbiah Diniyah	...	Bukit Beruang, Melaka Tengah	2
25.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Paya Redan, Bukit Lintang, Tiang Dua	2
26.	Madrasah Al-Hidayah	...	Batu 8¾, Umbai	4
27.	Al-Madrasah Al-Isalamiah	...	Paya Dalam, Mukim Bt. Lintang	3
28.	Sekolah Agama Ra'ayat	...	Batu 22½, Kesang Tua, Jasin	3
29.	Madrasah Ra'uyah Islamiah	...	Ayer Burok, Bandar Jasin	3
30.	Madrasah Da'wah Al-Sunnah	...	Chenderah, Chinchin, Jasin	2
31.	Madrasah Wataniah	...	Batu 26, Chabau, P.O. Jasin	2
32.	Madrasah Ehya' Al-Din	...	Masjid Tua, Nyalas, P.O. Asahan	3
33.	Madrasah Namuzajiah Islamiah	...	Batu 17¼ Kg. Solok Duku, Masjid Tanah	2

MELEKA—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
34.	Madrasah Ehya' Al-Wataniah	Kg. Pulau, Masjid Tanah	2
35.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Batu 32, Kuala Linggi, Kuala Sg. Baru	3
36.	Madrasah Diniyah	Pengkalan Balak, Masjid Tanah	2
37.	Madrasah Nuriah (Laki ²)	Batu 11, Sg. Udang, Tangga Batu	7
38.	Madrasah Nuriah (Perempuan)	Paya Rumput, Sg. Udang	6
39.	Ma'had Al-Irshad	Berisu, Alor Gajah	3
40.	Madrasah Karimiah	Batu 27½, Sg. Buloh, Alor Gajah	2
41.	Madrasah Al-Hidayah Al-Diniyah	Ayer Pa' Abas, Alor Gajah	2
42.	Madrasah Diniyah	Kg. Baru, Alor Gajah	2
43.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Tranquerah	2
44.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Batu 16, Machap Lama, Durian Tunggal	1
45.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Batu 20, Simpang Kerayong, Jasin	3
46.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kg. Tengah, Batu 29, Kuala Sg. Baru	2
47.	Madrasah Al-Tarbiah	Melekik, Batu, 17½, Jalan Alor Gajah, Naning	1
48.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Bukit Piatu, Tambak	3
49.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Lendu, Batu 17, Alor Gajah	2
50.	Madrasah Ansur Al-Sunnah	Batu 21, Jalan Chinchin, Jasin	2
51.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Chinchin, Jasin	2
52.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Lanchang, Merlimau	1
53.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Bukit Singeh, Jasin	2
54.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Simpang Empat, Alor Gajah	2
55.	Mahad Al Irshal II	Berisu, Alor Gajah	2
56.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Tranquerah	2

JOHORE

1.	Madrasah Al-Arabiah Al-Khairiah	Jalan Hasan, Segamat	4
2.	Madrasah Sri-Sejati	Parit Basri, Sri Medan, Batu Pahat	3
3.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Kg. Parit Raja, Batu Pahat	6
4.	Madrasah Arabiah	Bandar Keluang	4
5.	Madrasah Arabiah	Bandar Pontian	2
6.	Madrasah Shamsuddiniah	Parit Medan, Kundang Ulu, Batu 23½, Muar	6
7.	Madrasah Al-Lughah Al-Arabiah	Bandar Tangkak	1
8.	Madrasah Lughah Al-Kor'an	143, Jalan Maryam, Muar	5
9.	Madrasah Khairiah Islamiah	Mersing	2
10.	Madrasah Maharani Al-Islamiah	Lorong Serkam, Muar	5
11.	Madrasah Johore (Sekolah Arab Menengah)	Jalan Larkin, Johore	2
12.	Madrasah Sa'adiah	Batu 1, Jalan Bakri, Muar	2

PAHANG

1.	Madrasah Al-Ulum Al-Diniyah	Dong, Raub	6
2.	Madrasah Al-Maedah Al-Diniyah	Padang Tengku, Kuala Lipis	4
3.	Madrasah Asriah Islamiah	Batu 2, Karak, Bentok, P.O. Karak	2
4.	Madrasah Al-Najah	Balok Lanchang, Temerloh	2
5.	Madrasah Al-Islah	Kuala Tekal, Kuala Krau, Temerloh	1

PAHANG—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
6.	Madrasah Tarbiah	Pekan Sari, Kerdua, Temerloh	3
7.	Madrasah Tarbiah Lil-Banat	Mentakab, Temerloh	2
8.	Madrasah Al-Jadiah	Kg. Benom, Kuala Krau, Temerloh	3
9.	Madrasah Al-Wasta	Beralang, Temerloh	3
10.	Madrasah Mahmudiah	Kg. Kertau, Temerloh	9
11.	Madrasah Al-'Aliah, Al-Arabiah	Kg. Bohor, Bera, Temerloh	1
12.	Madrasah Ittifakiah	Guai, Temerloh	2
13.	Madrasah Arabiah	Chenor, Temerloh	2
14.	Madrasah Khairiah	Batu 1, Temerloh	2
15.	Madrasah Al-Attas Al-Arabiah	Ketapang, Pekan	3
16.	Kulliyah Tengku Ampuan Fatimah	Bandar Pekan	4
17.	Kulliyah Al-Lughah Wal-Din	Padang Polo, Pekan	9
18.	Madrasah Al-Hisan	Kg. Selamat, Kuantan	4
19.	Madrasah Al-Hidayah-Basrah	Kuantan	1
20.	Madrasah Daudiah	Pulau Tawar, Jerantut	2
21.	Madrasah Tarbiahtil-al-Paya-Luas	Temerloh	1

TRENGGANU

1.	Madrasah Khairiah	Hiliran, Chabang Tiga, Kuala Trengganu	11
2.	Madrasah Arabiah	Jalan Nibong, Dungun	5
3.	Madrasah Arabiah	Bandar Marang, Kuala Trengganu	3
4.	Madrasah Jami'ah Diniyah (Bahagian Perempuan)	Kg. To' Jering, Nerus, Kuala Trengganu	2
5.	Madrasah Jami'ah Diniyah (Bahagian Laki ²)	Kg. To' Jering, Nerus, Kuala Trengganu	3
6.	Madrasah Rukiah Al-Ma'arif	Kg. Raja, Besut	2
7.	Madrasah Ittifakiah	Kg. Mat Sara, Jertih, Besut	5
8.	Madrasah Rukiah Al-Banat	Kg. Mat Sara, Jertih, Besut	2
9.	Madrasah Al-Falah	Chukai, Kemaman	4
10.	Madrasah Islamiah	Atas Tol, Pengadang Buloh, Kuala Trengganu	1
11.	Madrasah Wataniah (Perempuan)	Durian Guling, Batu 12½ Jalan Kuala Berang	3
12.	Madrasah Wataniah (Perempuan)	Alor Keladi, Besut	3
13.	Madrasah Wataniah (Laki ²)	Alor Keladi, Besut	3
14.	Madrasah Nor Al'Ittifak	Saberang Barat, Kuala Besut	3

KELANTAN

1.	Ma'had Mohamadi Bahagian Arab	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	20
2.	Ma'had Mohamadi Bahagian Melayu, Perempuan	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	11
3.	Ma'had Mohamadi, Bahagian Melayu, Laki ²	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	14
4.	Madrasah Rahmah Al-Ahmadiyah	Kg. Kenali, Kubang Keriang, Kota Bharu	7
5.	Madrasah Al-Islam Al-Yakobiah	Lundang, Kota Bharu	8
6.	Madrasah Falahiah	Pasir Pekan, Tumpat, P.O. Kota Bharu	4

KELANTAN—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
7.	Madrasah Al-Naim Lil-Banat	Langgar, Batu 1½, Jalan Pasir Puteh, Kota Bharu	16
8.	Madrasah Wataniah	Pasir Pekan, Tumpat, P.O. Kota Bharu	3
9.	Madrasah Nurul-Huda	Padang Kela, Daerah Peringat, Kota Bharu	4
10.	Madrasah Majidiah	Kg. Kayu Rendang, Melor, Kota Bharu	3
11.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Pekan Melor, Kota Bharu	5
12.	Madrasah Darussa'adah	Beta Hulu, Bota, Kota Bharu	5
13.	Madrasah Ittihadiyah	Tanjong Pagar, Ketereh, Kota Bharu	3
14.	Madrasah Sa'adah Al-Kuna	Batu 10½, But. Ketereh	4
15.	Madrasah Nahdzah Ilmiah	Batu 13½, Dendang, Keterah	2
16.	Madrasah Ijtimaiah	Kedai Mulong, Pendek, Kota Bharu	2
17.	Madrasah Takaddum Al-Ilmi	Padang To' Mat, Ketereh	6
18.	Madrasah Sibyaniah	Pekan Selinsing, Pasir Puteh	4
19.	Madrasah Mansoriah	Teliput, Jeram, Pasir Puteh	3
20.	Madrasah Al-Saniah, Lil-Banat	Pg. Siam, Pasir Puteh Padang	13
21.	Madrasah Diniah	Pg. Seladang, Jeram, Pasir Puteh	4
22.	Madrasah Tarbiah	Gong Kemuning, Pasir Puteh	4
23.	Madrasah Tarbiah Diniah	Bukit Tanah, Bt. Jawa, Pasir Puteh	3
24.	Madrasah Kadiriah	Pondok Ga'al, Pasir Puteh	4
25.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Atfal	Kg. Lepah, Bukit Abal, Pasir Puteh	6
26.	Madrasah Sa'diah	Bukit Bidang, Bt. Jawa, Pasir Puteh	5
27.	Madrasah Al-Shu'lah Al-Diniah	Wakaf Bunut, Pasir Puteh	4
28.	Madrasah Nurul-Ittifakiah	Kg. Nering, Jeram, Pasir Puteh	3
29.	Madrasah Huriah	Kampong Gong Dato', Pasir Puteh	3
30.	Madrasah Nurul Iman	Serdang, Gunong Barat, Melor Bachok	4
31.	Madrasah Ya'kobiah	Kg. Nipah, Bachok	6
32.	Madrasah Indra Putra	Beris, Kubu Besar, Bachok	6
33.	Madrasah Al-ikhlas	Wakaf Zain, Bachok	4
34.	Madrasah Irbiah Islamiah	Kg. Kemuning, Machang	4
35.	Al-Madrasah Al-Muhamadiyah	Sg. Durian, Batu 41, K. Krai	5
36.	Madrasah Shamsul Ma'arif	Pulai Chondong, Machang	5
37.	Madrasah Khairiah	Kg. Baru, Wakaf Che Yeh, Kota Bharu	3
38.	Madrasah Al-Ihsan	Kg. Pondok, Tanah Merah	6
39.	Madrasah Al-I'annah	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	16
40.	Madrasah Arabiah	Terming Ipoh, Tanah Merah	3
41.	Madrasah Sullamiah	Bunut Payong, Kota Bharu	7
42.	Madrasah Arabiah	Bandar Pasir Mas	7
43.	Madrasah Al-Naim Litahzib Al-Banat	Kg. To' Uban, Pasir Mas	3
44.	Madrasah Bustanul Sa'adah	Kg. Surau Lama Mu'rat, Palek Bang, Tumpat	2
45.	Madrasah Asriah	Wakaf Bharu, Tumpat	3
46.	Madrasah Rawdzah Al-Nasirin	Jerimbong, Kuala Balah, Ulu Kelantan	4
47.	Madrasah Khairiah	Pg. Pa' Mat, Batu 22½, Pasir Puteh	4
48.	Madrasah Atfaliah	Jeram, Pasir Puteh	2
49.	Maktab Perguruan Islam	Jalan Merbau, Kota Bharu	9
50.	M. Al-Hidayah Al-Islamiah	Pauh 9, Mentuan, Bachok	3

KELANTAN—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil Guru
51.	M. Ahmadiyah	Banggol Judah, Ulu Sat, Machang ...	2
52.	M. Al-Tarbiah Al-Islamiah	Kg. Dusun Raja, Panji, Kota Bharu ...	3
53.	M. Ta'zimiah:	Banggol Kulim, Panjit, Machang ...	1
54.	M. Suka Maju	Kg. Kuala Sat, Kelaweh, Machang ...	2
55.	Madrasah Arbiah	Pg. Lepai, Kota Bharu	4
56.	M. Tarbiah Lil-Banin Wal-Banat ...	Rantau Panjang, Pasir Mas	5
57.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kemubu, Ulu Kelantan	1
58.	Madrasah Al-Falah	Kg. Siram, Ulu Pasir, Pasir Mas ...	2
59.	M. Khairiah	Banggol Stol, A. Pasir, Pasir Mas ...	3
60.	M. Ittihad	Kg. Aur China, Salor Machang, Pasir Mas	4
61.	M. Nurul Huda	Chabang 4, Teliar, Bunut Susu, Pasir Mas	4
62.	M. Tarbiah Murdziah	Panchor Kemumin, Kota Bharu ...	6

PERLIS

1.	Madrasah Diniyah	Kg. Darat, Basri	3
2.	Madrasah Tarbiah Lil-Ranin Wal-Banat	Kg. Petal, Mk. Pg. Pauh	3
3.	Madrasah Islahiah	Behar Mali, Kayong	4
4.	Madrasah Alawiah	Arau	17
5.	Sekolah Arab, Perempuan	Kangar	7

PULAU PINANG

1.	Madrasah Mashhor Al-Islamiah ...	41 A. Tek Soon Street	11
2.	Madrasah Mashhor Al-Islamiah ...	184 Lunas Road	16
3.	Madrasah Khairiah Islamiah ...	Kg. Bukit, Bayan Lepas	2
4.	Madrasah Tarkiah Al-Banin Wal-Banat	Telok Kumbar, Sungei Batu, Bayan Lepas	5
5.	Madrasah Tarbiah Awladiah ...	Sg. Nibong Kechil, Bayan Lepas ...	3
6.	Sekolah Ugama Polis	Headquarters, Balik Pulau	2
7.	Madrasah Al-Ittihad Al-Islamiah ...	Sg. Rusa, Balik Pulau	5
8.	Madrasah Nahdzah Al-Shu'un Al-Diniyah	Titi Toras, Balik Pulau	4
9.	Madrasah Ansar Al-Sunnah	Paya Kongsu, Balik Pulau	3
10.	Madrasah Tarbiah Diniyah	Permatang Pasir, Balik Pulau	5
11.	Madrasah Al-Hidayah Al-Diniyah ...	Jalan Baru, Balik Pulau	5
12.	Sekolah Pendidekan Islam	Kg. Perlis, Balik Pulau	2
13.	Madrasah Tarbiah Awladiah ...	Pulau Detong, Balik Pulau	3
14.	Madrasah Ra'iyah Islamiah	Sg. Pinang, Balik Pulau	5
15.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Sg. Burong, Balik Pulau	3

PERAK

1.	Madrasah Al-Ehya Al-Sharif ...	Gunong Semanggol, P.O. Bagan Serai ...	20
2.	Madrasah Ibtidaiah	Kg. Tua, Semanggol, Bagan Serai ...	5
3.	Madrasah Rawdzah Al-Ma'arif Al-Islamiah	Kg. Kepala Bukit, Batu 9, Bendang Siam, Terong, Taiping	3

PERAK—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
4.	Taman Didekan Islam	Batu 8, Bendang Siam, Terong, Taiping	4
5.	Madrasah Al-Huda Al-Diniah	Batu 17, Ayer Terjun, Terong	4
6.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Atfal	Batu 51½, Sg. Batu, Beruas	3
7.	Madrasah Diniah	Batu 14, Batu Kurau, Taiping	5
8.	Madrasah Rushdiah	Batu 18½, Jelai, Batu Kurau, Taiping	3
9.	Madrasah Shubbaniah Diniah	Jalan Kg. Perak, Batu Kurau	7
10.	Madrasah Rahmaniah Diniah	Simpang 4, Anak Kurau, Batu Kurau	3
11.	Madrasah Shamsul Ma'arif Al-Wata-niah	Pekan Tanjong Piandang, Parit Buntar	12
12.	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah	Parit H. Samsuri, Simpang 3, Kuala Kurau	3
13.	Madrasah Al-Falah	Parit Tok Ngah, Tg. Piandang, Parit Buntar	7
14.	Madrasah Tahzib Al-Diniah	Titi Serong, Parit Buntar	10
15.	Madrasah Al-Najah	Simpang 4, Kg. Kedah, Parit Buntar	4
16.	Madrasah Al-Akhlah Al-Diniah	Masjid Tinggi, Bagan Serai	9
17.	Sekolah Didekan Islam	Sg. Kapar, Gunong Semanggol	3
18.	Madrasah Ridzwaniah	Telok Medan, Bagan Serai	14
19.	Madrasah Aminiah	Kedai Dua, Siakap Road, Kuala Kurau	3
20.	Ma'had Al-Imam Wal-Irfan	Parit Tok Him, Tg. Piandang, Parit Buntar	5
21.	Madrasah Al-Ulum Al-Diniah	Sg. Labu, Jalan Baru, Parit Buntar	9
22.	Madrasah Islamiah Diniah	Telok Pial, Kuala Kurau	4
23.	Madrasah Al-hidayah Al-Diniah	Parit Abas, Kuala Kurau	9
24.	Madrasah Tarbiah Diniah	Batu 8, Jalan Baru, Mk. Kuala Kurau	3
25.	Madrasah Islahiah	Sg. Bayor, Selama	7
26.	Madrasah Mardziah	Sg. Siputeh, Selama	3
27.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Asam Kumbang, Taiping	4
28.	Madrasah Yahyawiah	Kg. Pondok, Bawah Gunong, Padang Rengas	15
29.	Madrasah Falahiah	Kg. Buaya, Padang Rengas	4
30.	Madrasah Ijtihadiah	Kg. Gapis, Padang Rengas	2
31.	Madrasah Diniah	Kg. Bukit Gantang, Jelutong, Taiping	3
32.	Madrasah Diniah Islamiah	Kg. Lalang, Padang Rengas	8
33.	Madrasah Ahmadiyah	Kg. Laneh, Padang Rengas	3
34.	Madrasah Bakariah	Kg. Paya Lintah, Padang Rengas	2
35.	Madrasah Zainiah	Kg. Kroh Hilir, Padang Rengas	3
36.	Madrasah Idrisiah	Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar	7
37.	Madrasah Ittifakiah	Bendang Kering, Kuala Kangsar	2
38.	Madrasah Diniah Lil-Banat	Tebing Pulau, Kota Lama Kanan, Kuala Kangsar	2
39.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kg. Keledang, Kota Lama Kanan, Kuala Kangsar	2
40.	Madrasah Al-Banat	Enggor, Karai, Kuala Kangsar	6
41.	Madrasah Nurul-Kamaliah	Pekan Kati, Kuala Kangsar	5
42.	Madrasah Yasiniah	Kg. Berala, Kati, Kuala Kangsar	3
43.	Madrasah Marbawiah	Lubok Merbau, Kuala Kangsar	2
44.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Tanah Merah, Lubok Merbau, Kuala Kangsar	3

PERAK—(cont.)

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil Guru
45.	Madrasah Hidayah Islamiah ...	Jeliang, Manong, Kuala Kangsar ...	4
46.	Madrasah Nadwah Al-Tullab ...	Telok Manis, Layang ² Kiri, Parit ...	6
47.	Madrasah Azizah (Bahagian pagi) ...	Bandar Parit, Parit	5
48.	Madrasah Azizah (Bahagian petang)	Bandar Parit, Parit	
49.	Madrasah Me'waniah	Batu 17, Kg Ayer Tawar, Dinding ...	5
50.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Simpang Tiga, Burok Bakul, Parit ...	1
51.	Madrasah Latifiah	Bandar Tua, Pasir Panjang, Ulu Telok Anson	4
52.	Madrasah Khairiah Diniah	Kg. Banjar, Telok Anson	2
53.	Madrasah Sebilil Huda	Simpang Tiga Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	5
54.	Madrasah Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah ...	Batu 20, Bagan Datok Telok Anson ...	
55.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Kg. Baru	Kg. Baru, Mukim Telok Baru, Batu 16, Bagan Datok Road, Telok Anson ...	2
56.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Tebok Bengkong	Telok Bengkong, Batu 21, Rungkop, Bagan Datok	1
57.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Parit 19	Parit 19, Hutan Melintang, Telok Anson	1
58.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Parit 9, Baroh	Parit 9, Baroh, Hutan Melintang, T.A.	2
59.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Sg. Siput	Sg. Siput, Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	1
60.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Parit Serong	Parit Serong, Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	2
61.	Al-Ulum Al-Shariyah, Chawangan Bagan Lipas	Bagan Lipas, Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	1
62.	Madrasah Al-Sa'adah Abdiah ...	Parit 7b, Permatang Sg. Manek, Telok Anson	
63.	Madrasah Al-Huda	Parit 7, Sg. Sumun, Hutan Melintang ...	5
64.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Temoh Station, Temoh	4
65.	Madrasah Dar-Al-Tarbiah Al-Islamiah	Simpang Ampat, Sg. Lesong, Temoh ...	6
66.	Madrasah Al-Ehya' Al-Diniah Al-Islamiah	Kg. Gajah, Telok Anson	4
67.	Madrasah Salihiah	Kg. Haji Salleh, Temoh	9
68.	Madrasah Yasiniah Diniah	Sg. Batang, Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	3
69.	Madrasah Tarbiah Wataniah	Sg. Pergam, Bagan Datok, Telok Anson	5
70.	Madrasah Al-Jamiah Al-Islamiah ...	Sg. Tiang, Rungkop, Bagan Datok ...	5
71.	Madrasah Islahiah	Pekan Chenderong Balai, Telok Anson	5
72.	Madrasah Tarbiah Al-Sibyan	Parit 1L, Taliayer 6, Chenderong Balai, Telok Anson	5
73.	Madrasah Ibtidaiah	Parit 17, Sg. Lampam, Telok Anson ...	3
74.	Madrasah Nanba' Al-Ulum	Sg. Nipah Darat, Rungkop, Bagan Datok	5
75.	Madrasah Al-Islah Al-Diniah	Matang Kunda, Bagan Datok	6
76.	Madrasah Al-Sa'diah	Kg. Haji Salleh, Temoh	8
77.	Madrasah Ahmadiah	Sg. Batang Darat, Bagan Datok ...	5
78.	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah	Kg. Berop, Tg. Malim	3
79.	Madrasah Mariah	Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar	2
80.	Madrasah Lailiah	Kg. Baru, Layang ² Kanan, Parit ...	5
81.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat Matlubiah ...	Kg. Ekor Lambat, Parit	6
82.	Madrasah Diniah Islamiah	Sg. Pulau Parit 15, Mukim Hutan Melintang	3
83.	Madrasah Al-Kamaliah	Sg. Balai Darat, Rungkop, Bagan Datok	4
84.	Madrasah Al-Falah	Kg. Berchat, Bukit Gantang, Taiping ...	2

KEDAH

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
1.	Madrasah Ahmadiyah	Alor Belat, Mk. Derga, Alor Star ...	4
2.	Madrasah Nahdzah Irshadiyah ...	Chegar, Pantai Johor, Alor Star ...	3
3.	Madrasah Dar-Al-Sa'adah	Titi Besi, Kepala Batas, Alor Star ...	6
4.	Madrasah Al-Tarbiah Al-Islamiah ...	Jalan Pegawai, Alor Star	12
5.	Madrasah Al-Najah	Batu 1, Sg. Korok, Alor Star	5
6.	Madrasah Rawdzah Al-Ulum, Al-Diniah	Makam Raja Langgar, Alor Star ...	9
7.	Madrasah Ishakiah	Pulau Pisang, Tunjang	4
8.	Madrasah Al-Nahdzah Al-Hasanah ...	Melele, Batu 21, Kubang Pasu, Jitra ...	18
9.	Madrasah Tarbiah Awladiyah ...	Batu 19, Jalan Kubor Panjang, Kota Star	8
10.	Madrasah Hayah Al-Islamiah ...	Kepala Bukit, Mk. Tualang, Alor Star	3
11.	Madrasah Sa'adah Ijtimaiah	Tg. Bedil, Sg. Baru, Mk. Gunung, Alor Star	9
12.	Madrasah Nahdzah Shubbaniah ...	Sg. Baru, To' Keramat, Alor Star ...	4
13.	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Islamiah ...	Kg. Pondok, Guar Chempedak	6
14.	Madrasah Ma'arif Islamiah	Jalan Perigi, Yen Kechil, Yen	4
15.	Madrasah Tarbiah Awladiyah Diniah	Kg. Acheh, Yen	7
16.	Madrasah Al-Akhlak Al-Islamiah ...	Pekan Guar Chempedak, Yen	6
17.	Madrasah Ihsaniah	Kg. Jangkang, Karangan, Kulim ...	74
18.	Madrasah Tarbiah Dinaiah	Bandar Kulim	118
19.	Madrasah Falahiah	Sidam Kenan, Padang Serai, Kulim ...	5
20.	Madrasah Sa'adah Al-Daraini ...	Batu Hampar, Merbok, Bedong	6
21.	Madrasah Tawfikiah	Batu 16, Pg. Lumat, Mk. Sala Besar Yen, P.O. Gurun	12
22.	Madrasah Falahiah	Kg. Galam, Mk. Tajar, Alor Star ...	3
23.	Madrasah Falahiah	Kubang Pasu, Sg. Limau Luar, Alor Star	4
24.	Madrasah Tahzib Al-Akhlak ...	Bandar Jitra	3
25.	Madrasah Rawdzah Al-Atfal ...	Batu 48, Bongor, Baling	7
26.	Madrasah Khairiah	Kg. Pisang, Kupang, Baling	10
27.	Madrasah Al-Ihsamiah	Mukim Pekola, Tikam Batu	4
28.	Madrasah Al-Hidayah Al-Islamiah ...	Sg. Korok, Alor Biak, Mk. Naga, Kubang, Pasu, Jitra	4
29.	Madrasah Islahiah	Kg. Dingin, Mahang, Kulim	2
30.	Madrasah Shu'bah Al-Ulum	Sala Besar, Permatang Buloh, Kota Sarang Semut, Alor Star	3
31.	Madrasah Sibyaniah	Sg. Korok, Alor Biak, Mukim Naga, Kubang Pasu, Jitra	2
32.	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Arabiah ...	Sg. Korok, Kubang Sepat, Mukim Jerlon, Kubang Pasu	5
33.	Madrasah Jam'iah	Kelumpang, Mukim Jerlon, Kubang Pasu	3
34.	Madrasah Al-Ittihadiyah Al-Khairiah	Telok Wan Jah, Alor Star	2
35.	Madrasah Al-Falah	Kg. Darat, Mukim Kangkong, Alor Star	8
36.	Madrasah Tarbiah Islamiah	Permatang Pasir, Kota Kuala Muda ...	
37.	Madrasah Faifok Al-Wataniah ...	Kg. Bata Menunggol, Mukim Ayer Puteh Penang, Alor Star	3
38.	Madrasah Al-Hada	Jalan Nyior Setali, Alor Star	1
39.	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah	Sg. Kering, Mukim Sg. Daun, Yen ...	5
40.	Madrasah Al-Hidayah	Mk. Tobir, Penang	5
41.	Madrasah Diniah Ahmadiyah Wataniah	Chegai, Pg. Pasing, Alor Star	4
42.	Madrasah Sa'adah Diniah Istamiah	Sg. Limau Dalam, Yen	3
43.	Madrasah Al-Islah	Seberang Pandang, Alor Star	6
44.	Madrasah Ittifatihah	Charok Puteh, Wing, Bating	6
45.	Madrasah Al-Nashim	Bukit Mariam, Kuala Muda	2
46.	Madrasah Khairiah	Batu 6½, Sg. Korok, Jalan Sanglang, Kubang Pasu	1

11. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah nama² dan 'alamat² semua Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan yang sudah bermohon meminta bantuan Kerajaan tetapi belum

menerima-nya lagi dalam tahun 1961, dan berapa ramai-kah guru² yang mengajar dalam sa-sabuaah sekolah itu.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

SEKOLAH² UGAMA ISLAM YANG BUKAN KERAJAAN YANG TELAH MEMINTA BANTUAN TETAPI BELUM MENERIMA BANTUAN KERANA BELUM DI-SIASAT LAGI BAGI BANTUAN 1961

Bil.	Nama ² Sekolah	'Alamat-nya	Bil. Guru
1.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Padang Halban, Peringat, Kota Bharu, Kelantan	3
2.	Madrasah Rahmaniah	Repet, Pasir Mas, Kelantan	3
3.	Madrasah Mazahir Al-Ulum	Padang Embon, Pasir Mas, Kelantan	2
4.	Madrasah Manbak Al-Ulum	Paur Panji, Kota Bharu, Kelantan	3
5.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Ayer Lanas, Tanah Merah, Kelantan	3
6.	Madrasah Al-Takwa	Baong, Pangkalan Chepa, Kelantan	3
7.	Madrasah Ijtihadiah	Pendek, Batu 6 Kota Bharu, Kelantan	?
8.	Madrasah Bustan Al-Arifin Al-Islamiah	Kg. Berangan, Tumpat, Kelantan	3
9.	Madrasah Fakihiyah Diniyah	609 Permatang Pauh, Bukit Mertajam	4
10.	Madrasah Al-Mastakin	Telok Bahang, Balek Pulau, Pulau Pinang	2
11.	Madrasah Jamiah Al-Banat	Parit 8, Chikus, Telok Anson	?
12.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kubang Halban, Enggor, Kuala Kangsar	?
13.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Bota Kanan, Kuala Kangsar	?
14.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kampung Beluru, Kuala Kangsar	4
15.	Madrasah Al-Ulum Ashar'iah	Chawangan Bagan Pasir, Telok Anson	2
16.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kampung Rasau, Slim Village	?
17.	Madrasah Mukhtar Al-Din Al-Kamaliah	Seri Kulim Ulu Grek, Perak	?
18.	Sekolah Menengah Petang (Bebas)	Tanjong Malim	?
19.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kg. Baharu, Lambor Kanan	?
20.	Madrasah Al-Sibyan	Kg. Tua, Lambor Kanan	?
21.	Madrasah Ishad Al-Nas	Kg. Balun, Slim River	3
22.	Madrasah Khairiah	Padang Sebang, Alor Gajah, Melaka	?
23.	Madrasah Al-Raudhah	Melaka Dalam, Alor Gajah, Melaka	1
24.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Kemandor, Jasin, Melaka	1
25.	Madrasah Nor Islam	Ayer Itam, Bukit Jerlun, A/S	?
26.	Madrasah An-Najah	Ayer Itam, Kedah	?
27.	Madrasah Ibtadiah	Sungai To' Payang, Bedong, Kedah	1
28.	Madrasah Tarbiah Wataniah	Labu Besar, Karangan, Kulim	?
29.	Madrasah Diniyah Ahmadiyah Wataniah	Pondok Chegar, Pendang, A/S	?
30.	Sekolah Ugama Ra'ayat	Telok Rais, P.O. Barat Baru	3
31.	Madrasah Habibul Watan	Telok Mufrat, Masjid Sungei Baru	?
32.	Al-Madrasahtul Al-Islamiah	Parit Basilam, Pontian	?
		(Bilangan Guru yang di-ketahui)	43)

12. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran berapa-kah jumlah sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan dan berapa ramai-kah guru² yang mengajar dalam sekolah² ini.

Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan dan jumlah guru² yang mengajar di-dalam-nya dapat-lah di-ketahui daripada jawapan pertanyaan No. 10 di-atas.

Annual Report

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Jumlah bilangan Sekolah²

13. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Education to state whether

the last Annual Report of his Ministry has been published; if so, when, if not, whether the Ministry intends to publish it and when.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib: If the Hon'ble Member is referring to a Report for 1960, this Report has not yet been published and I am unable at present to say when it will be published. Up-to-date statistics covering all aspects of education are of course maintained at the Ministry and are available for reference.

Overaged Students

14. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state the number of overaged students (a) who have been asked to leave school; (b) who have left school, without being provided with alternative education.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib: I regret that this question is couched in terms that are too vague for me to be able to give a precise answer. In any case comprehensive and classified figures are not available of the number of overaged students who have left school since the Razak Education Report in 1956 recommended a system for the control, reduction and eventual abolition of the problem of the overaged pupils in schools. The solution so recommended in 1956 provided for a slow and gradual reduction in the number of overaged pupils in assisted schools which could be applied without undue hardship to any pupil. Moreover, as was also recommended in 1956 the gradual exclusion of overaged pupils from assisted schools was accompanied by a development of Further Education Classes. In these classes, and this answers the second part of the question, pupils may sit for any of the public examinations and my Ministry will set up Further Education Classes wherever there is a demand. Also overaged pupils may attend private schools.

Procedure for acceptance of Tenders

15. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Education to state whether the present system in the Ministry of Education of accepting tenders for buildings and other works is similar to

that followed by the Public Works Department, if not whether the Ministry intends to do so.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: Yes, sir.

Secondary School Entrance Examination

16. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu berapa bilangan murid² yang telah lulus Peperiksaan Masok ka-Sekolah Menengah dalam tahun 1961 dalam tiap² Negeri.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib: Bilangan murid² dalam tiap² Negeri yang lulus dalam Peperiksaan Masok Sekolah² Menengah Tanah Melayu tahun 1961 ia-lah seperti berikut:

	Bilangan yang naik Darjah, ia-itu mereka yang mendapat Pangkat 1, 2 atau 3 dalam semua bahasa penghantar
Selangor	9,009
Negeri Sembilan	4,252
Melaka	3,577
Johor	5,893
Trengganu	1,176
Pahang	2,273
Kelantan	1,727
Kedah }	4,549
Perlis }	
Pulau Pinang	5,053
Perak	10,044
Jumlah Besar	<u>47,598</u>

Fund for education of children of Army and Police personnel who died while on duty

17. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan telah menguntokkan wang bagi pelajaran anak² ashkar dan polis yang telah terkorban ketika menjalankan tugas² mereka.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji

Talib: Kementerian Pelajaran tidak menguntokkan wang bagi belanja sekolah anak² ahli pasokan tentera atau polis yang mati dalam menjalankan jawatan. Kementerian Pertahanan juga tidak menguntokkan wang khas untuk memberi pelajaran kepada anak² ahli pasokan tentera yang mati sa-masa menjalankan tugas² mereka, tetapi per-atoran² yang ada sekarang mengenai

penchen dan bayaran bersara bagi Pasokan Ashkar Bersenjata ada meng-
 untokkan bayaran penchen dan elau²
 yang tertentu kepada janda² dan anak²
 ahli² Pasokan Ashkar Bersenjata yang
 mati dalam menjalankan jawatan, ter-
 utama sa-kali untok belanja sekolah
 kanak² itu. Demikian juga hal-nya ber-
 kenaan dengan ahli² pasokan polis.
 Tanggongan ahli² polis yang mati sa-
 masa menjalankan tugas²-nya berhak
 mendapat bantuan menurut peratoran
 3 (a) dan peratoran 5 dalam Peratoran²
 Penchen Pasokan Polis atau, sa-kira-
 nya boleh di-pakai, menurut Peratoran²
 Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Elaun
 Chedera), tahun 1960. Bantuan² ini,
 memang-lah boleh di-gunakan oleh
 ibu-bapa untok belanja sekolah anak²-
 nya menurut fikiran-nya sendiri, tetapi
 tidak di-adakan kumpulan wang khas
 kerana itu. Anak² ahli tentera dan polis
 boleh juga mendapat Biasiswa Kechil
 Persekutuan yang di-bawah kelolaan
 Kementerian Pelajaran.

Zainab Secondary School, Kota Bharu

18. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad
 bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ia-
 itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang
 hendak memulakan sa-buah Class
 Form VI di-Sekolah Menengah Zainab,
 Kota Bharu, sa-kira-nya ya, bila jika
 tidak kenapa.

**Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji
 Talib:** Mengadakan sa-sabua² Darjah
 Form VI di-mana² pusat baharu
 ada-lah bergantung kepada chukup-
 tidak-nya bilangan chalun² yang ber-
 kelayakkan dan berkebolehan untok
 memenohkan tempat² dalam sa-sabua²
 pusat itu. Kerajaan akan berchadang
 menubuhkan sa-buah Darjah Form VI
 dalam Sekolah Menengah Zainab sa-
 kira-nya di-penohi syarat yang di-
 sebutkan itu.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

TEACHERS IN NON-GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

Question of eligibility to contribute to the
 Employees Provident Fund

**19. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji
 Arshad** bertanya kepada Menteri Ke-
 wangan:

(a) mulai bila-kah guru² di-Al-
 Mashhur Islamic School, Pu-
 lau Pinang, di-kechualikan

daripada mencharum kepada
 Kumpulan Wang Simpanan
 Pekerja;

- (b) ada-kah pengechualian ini ke-
 mudian-nya di-beri kepada
 Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang
 lain, dan, sa-kira-nya ya,
 apa-kah nama² dan 'alamat²
 sekolah² itu, dan sejak bila-
 kah sekolah² itu di-kechuali-
 kan;
- (c) apa-kah alasan² satu persatu-nya
 yang telah di-kemukakan oleh
 Penglola Al-Mashhur Islamic
 School, Pulau Pinang itu ke-
 tika memohon pengechualian
 daripada kehendak Undang²
 Kumpulan Wang Simpanan
 Pekerja, yang telah di-lulus-
 kan oleh Lembaga Pengurus
 Kumpulan Wang Simpanan
 Pekerja itu.

**Menteri Kewangan (Enche' Tan
 Siew Sin):**

- (a) Tidak ada syarat dalam
 Undang² yang boleh mem-
 bebaskan tetapi suatu fikiran
 ada-kah guru² ini kena mem-
 bayar sumbangan-nya telah
 di-keluarkan oleh Penasihat
 Undang² kepada Kumpulan
 Wang itu kepada Pesuruhjaya
 Buroh pada 21 haribulan
 September, 1960, di-asaskan
 daripada keterangan² yang di-
 berikan oleh Penglola Seko-
 lah itu.
- (b) Tidak.
- (c) Sebab² yang di-beritahu me-
 ngatakan guru² ini tidak perlu
 membayar sumbangan mereka
 kepada Kumpulan Wang itu
 ada-lah saperti berikut:
- (i) Ustaz² ini bukan saperti
 guru² biasa di-bawah
 kawalan sekolah itu
 sa-mata².
- (ii) Mereka ada-lah guru²
 sukarela ia-itu guru²
 begitu sahaja yang di-
 bayar saguhati kerana
 khidmatan² mereka
 banyak-nya ia-lah di-
 antara \$60 hingga \$80
 sa-bulan.

- (iii) Kewajipan guru² ini yang besar-nya ia-lah pergi dari sa-buah rumah ka-sa-buah rumah dan dari sa-buah kampung ka-sa-buah kampung mengajar Qu'ran di-sabelah petang.

20. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah sa-orang "ustaz" di-sa-sabua Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan, yang tugas-nya mengajar pelajaran² Ugama Islam dan lain² pelajaran dalam Bahasa Arab itu termasuk di-dalam ta'arif "pekerja" menurut Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, dan sa-kira-nya tidak, mengapa.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Tiap² orang yang bekerja di-mana² jua sekolah mengikut saperti yang di-tafsirkan dalam Seksen 2 dalam Undang² Pelajaran, 1961, wajib membayar sum-bangan-nya kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja². Ada-kah sa-sa-orang itu bekerja atau tidak bekerja saperti yang di-maksudkan itu ada-lah satu perkara yang bergantung kepada keadaan masing² orang.

21. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah sa-orang guru yang mengajar dalam sa-buah Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan, yang tugas-nya mengajar bahasa Inggeris, Melayu atau lain² pelajaran umum dengan menggunakan bahasa Inggeris atau bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa penghantar, tetapi ia-nya tiada mempunyai kebenaran mengajar daripada Jabatan Pelajaran Kerajaan, termasuk dalam ta'arif "pekerja" menurut Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Jawapan saya ada-lah sama dengan jawapan yang di-atas.

22. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah guru² yang mengajar dengan chara sukarela dalam sa-sabua Sekolah Ugama Islam yang

bukan Kerajaan dengan mendapat gaji tidak tetap, di-wajibkan mencharum kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja menurut Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Jawapan saya ada-lah sama dengan jawapan yang di-atas.

23. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

(a) mulaï bila-kah sa-buah Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan bernama Al-Idrisiah Arabic School, Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar, mem-bayar kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja;

(b) apa-kah sebab-nya Sekolah Ugama ini telah di-wajibkan menjalankan Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, sedangkan Al-Mashhur Islamic School, Penang telah di-kechualikan daripada Undang² itu, pada hal keadaan kedua² Sekolah itu ada-lah sama serupa dalam chara² pertadbiran-nya dan chara² kelolaan-nya.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin:

(a) Sekolah Al-Idrisiah, Bukit Chandran, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, tidak di-daftarkan di-bawah nama Sekolah tersebut sa-bagai majikan.

(b) Memandang kepada jawapan saya kepada Pertanyaan No. 23. (a) pertanyaan ini tidak berbangkit.

24. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan apa-kah nama² dan 'alamat² Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan yang ada melaksanakan Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja sejak bulan July tahun 1952 hingga bulan December, 1961.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Dua buah Sekolah Ugama Islam, ia-itu Madrasah Alkhairiyah Allsiamyi, Mersing, Johor dan Madrasah Loghatul Quraan, Muar,

Johor telah di-daftarkan sa-bagai majikan dengan Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja².

25. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa lebih daripada 200 buah Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang tidak menurut kehendak Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, dan tiada sebarang langkah pernah di-jalankan kepada Lembaga Pengurus sekolah² itu; sa-kira-nya beliau sedar akan perkara ini, ada-kah sekolah² ini di-kechualikan daripada kehendak Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Tidak, saya tidak mengatahui ia-itu sa-tengah² sekolah² Ugama Islam tidak menurut kehendak Undang² K.W.S.P. dan sa-kira-nya Ahli Yang Berhormat bermurah hati memberikan sinarai sekolah saperti itu kepada Pengurus Kumpulan

Wang tersebut, langkah² akan di-jalankan untuk memastikan ada-kah siapa² pekerja sekolah itu kena membayar sumbangan mereka kepada Kumpulan Wang Pekerja dan jika demikian, akan di-jalankan langkah supaya sumbangan² itu di-kutip bagi tempoh² yang mereka terpaksa membayar-nya.

Currency Notes and Coins

26. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Finance to state whether Government will give a list of all currency notes, silver and copper coins with dates of issue, whether they are valid or not at present, issued before and after Merdeka.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: It is not possible to furnish the information requested by the Hon'ble Member in respect of notes and coins issued before the war. Notes and coins issued after the war, both before and after Merdeka, together with dates of issue and other particulars are listed below:

CURRENCY ISSUED AFTER THE WAR

Type of Currency	Date of Issue	Whether still legal tender or demonetised	Remarks
<i>Before Merdeka</i>			
I.—NOTES			
(A) KING GEORGE VI DESIGN			
1 cent	} Issued after re-occupation in 1945	} Still legal tender
5 cents ... ..	...	
10 " ... ..	...	
20 " ... ..	...	
50 " ... ..	...	
\$1 ... ..	...	
\$5 ... ..	...	
\$10 ... ..	...	
\$50 ... ..	...	
\$100 ... ..	...	
\$1,000 ... ..	...			} Notes of this design are no longer issued; notes withdrawn are destroyed
\$10,000 ... ..	...	
(B) QUEEN ELIZABETH II DESIGN			
\$1	9-12-54	} Still legal tender	} Only brand new \$1 and \$10 notes of this design are now issued; notes withdrawn are destroyed. These 2 denominations are being replaced by Neutral Design notes
\$5	22- 9-58		
\$10	22- 8-55		
\$50	8- 6-54		
\$100	12- 4-54		
\$1,000	29- 9-58		
\$10,000	10- 1-56		

CURRENCY ISSUED AFTER THE WAR—(cont.)

Type of Currency	Date of Issue	Whether still legal tender or demonetised	Remarks
II—COINS			
(A) KING GEORGE VI DESIGN			
1 cent bronze ...	1945	Still legal tender	
5 cents silver ...	1945	Demonetised 31-12-52	
10 " " ...			
20 " " ...			
5 cents cupro-nickel ...	November, 1948	Still legal tender	
10 " " " ...			
20 " " " ...			
(B) QUEEN ELIZABETH II DESIGN			
1 cent bronze ...	27- 2-57	Still legal tender	
5 cents cupro-nickel ...	8- 6-54		
10 " " " ...	8- 6-54		
20 " " " ...	25- 6-54		
50 " " " ...	25- 6-54		

*After Merdeka***NOTES***Neutral desin*

\$1	1- 6-59	} Still legal tender
\$10	28- 8-61	

2. Currency notes bearing dates prior to 1st July, 1941, were demonetised on 31st August, 1948; they are however acceptable for exchange at Currency Offices. Silver coins were demonetised on 31st December 1952; they also are acceptable for exchange at Currency Offices.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Dr. S. Underwood

27. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Dr. S. Underwood has resigned from Government service in December, 1961, after giving 24 hours notice;
- (b) whether the Minister is aware that the said Dr. Underwood resigned due to dissatisfaction in that he was denied or not afforded reasonable opportunities to practice Plastic Surgery for which branch of medicine he has been sent to Japan for specialist training;

(c) whether the Minister is aware that the said Dr. Underwood had made repeated pleas for facilities to be given him to do plastic surgery but such pleas had been ignored at all levels of the Medical Department;

(d) whether the Minister is prepared to hold an inquiry into the allegations made by the said Dr. Underwood in his letter dated 4th November, 1961, addressed to the Public Service Commission, and his letter of the 29th November, 1961, addressed to the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Dato' Ong Yoke Lin):

- (a) On 6th October, 1961 Dr. S. Underwood gave 3 months notice to terminate his services on 6th January, 1962. But on 2nd December, 1961, he paid one month's salary in lieu of notice to terminate his services on 4th December, 1961.

- (b) Dr. S. Underwood did not give any reason in his letters of resignation, neither had he, during the whole period of his service, ever made any complaints that he was denied or not afforded reasonable opportunities to practice plastic surgery. On 13th December, 1961, nine days after termination of his services, a letter was received from him by the Chief Medical and Health Officer which was dated 29th November, 1961. He made allegations in this letter that he was not afforded reasonable opportunities to practice any Plastic Surgery. These allegations have been investigated and found to be unsubstantiated.

Dr. S. Underwood who obtained a Japanese Scholarship proceeded to Japan on 18th April, 1959. He was given to understand that any qualification he might obtain would not qualify him for any specialist appointment on his return to Malaya. He accepted this condition and further undertook that he would, on his return, continue in service for seven years.

Dr. S. Underwood was afforded every opportunity to practice Plastic Surgery after he returned from Japan.

- (c) As soon as Dr. Underwood returned from Japan on 24th April, 1961, he was posted to work in the Orthopaedic Unit of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, to work under a senior Specialist Surgeon. The Ministry was even prepared to gazette him as a Clinical Specialist if his work was found to be satisfactory.

Dr. S. Underwood was given a sufficient number of beds in the Orthopaedic Unit of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, for his work, he had the full use of one operation

table on the days the Hospital Operation Theatre was reserved for the use of the Unit where he worked. He was given payment for travelling and other facilities to perform operations one day a week at Sungei Buloh Leprosarium. The head of the Unit at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, gave him the opportunity to visit the District Hospital, Klang and undertake operations at that hospital. A sum of \$5,000 asked for by Dr. S. Underwood to purchase surgical instruments was provided. He was given permission to run a special clinic at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, for patients requiring plastic surgery. The Orthopaedic Specialist and other surgeons in the Hospital, who had been normally doing plastic surgery for many years ceased to do this work when Dr. S. Underwood was posted to this Unit. Dr. S. Underwood was therefore afforded all the facilities to do plastic surgery but he did not make use of them. In fact at the time of his resignation disciplinary action was about to be taken against him for unsatisfactory work and conduct.

- (d) I have personally together with the Senior Officers of my Ministry investigated the allegations made by Dr. S. Underwood and found them to be unsubstantiated.

Resignation of Doctors

28. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state the total number of doctors who have resigned from the Government Service in 1960 and 1961 and their names and positions in the Services at the date of resignation.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The total number of doctors who have resigned from the Government Service in 1960 and 1961 is 61. Their names and

positions in the Service at the date of resignations are as follows:

(a) *Temporary Medical Officers—*

Dr. (Mrs.) K. R. Sarasibala
 Dr. (Mrs.) Fong Siew Muay
 Dr. (Mrs.) Phyllis Woo Poh Yee
 Dr. (Mrs.) Elaine Wong
 Dr. (Mrs.) Dorai Raj
 Dr. (Mrs.) Loo Saw Kim
 Dr. (Mrs.) S. D. Kiani
 Dr. (Mrs.) L. Sockanathan
 Dr. (Miss) Cheah Choo Lim
 Dr. S. Chandrasekaran
 Dr. S. Chakravarthy
 Dr. Janet A. Perris
 Dr. (Mrs.) Ng Choo Kim
 Dr. M. D. John
 Dr. Chooi Mun Kum
 Dr. Khoo Heng Swee
 Dr. I. G. Singh.

(b) *Contract Medical Officers—*

Dr. Too Joon Swan
 Dr. V. W. S. Seow
 Dr. J. T. Paranjothy
 Dr. T. Panch
 Dr. B. D. Phakka
 Dr. D. Roy.

(c) *Probationer Medical Officers—*

Dr. Mahmood O. Merican
 Dr. H. S. Sidhu
 Dr. Lee Chye Chow
 Dr. Joseph Foo Chee Keow
 Dr. S. Sockalingam
 Dr. Lim Jooi Hai
 Dr. M. Venkatheswaran
 Dr. Chin Thin Mann
 Dr. Chan Kong Lam
 Dr. Yeoh Meng Tin
 Dr. Khoo Boon Cheng
 Dr. Ng Beng Wai
 Dr. Wong Theen Chee
 Dr. Wong Siew Poh
 Dr. Chow Chong Ling
 Dr. J. W. M. Yuen
 Dr. Ong Leng Kew
 Dr. Cheah Sin Huat
 Dr. Thean Pak Kin
 Dr. J. A. B. Peter
 Dr. Cheah Saik Eng
 Dr. M. Kumaradeva

Dr. Chan Kok Chin
 Dr. Ng Keng Hing
 Dr. Chin Kui Sang
 Dr. S. Ampalavanar
 Dr. Cheah Phee San
 Dr. P. C. Thean
 Dr. Annie Leong Kwee Cheng
 Dr. Chuah Swee Hong
 Dr. D. Saravanamuthu
 Dr. Yeoh Oon Seong
 Dr. Hui Wang Choon.

(d) *Permanent Medical Officers—*

Dr. Mohamed bin A. Kadir
 Dr. Khoo Kahim Loporte
 Dr. Lim Ewe Hin
 Dr. K. K. Mandal
 Dr. S. Underwood.

The total number who joined Government Service in 1960 and 1961 was 224.

Growth of Population

29. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to state whether the Government has any definite plan to control systematically the rapid growth of population in the Federation.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin: The Family Planning Association in the various parts of the country have been doing very useful work. It is the Government's present policy to leave this field of work to voluntary organisations.

Lembaga Kemajuan Masyarakat, Gombak

30. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat ia-itu:

(a) Keputusan dari Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat, jika ada, berkenaan dengan permohonan yang di-majukan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Masyarakat, Gombak, Batu 5½ Gombak, Kuala Lumpur setahun yang lalu kepada Lembaga tersebut meminta bantuan kewangan;

(b) sa-kira-nya tidak di-ambil sa-barang keputusan terangkan kedudukan permohonan itu sekarang;

- (c) kenapa surat yang di-hantar kepada Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat itu telah tidak di-jawab.

Dato' Ong Yoke Lin:

- (a) Permohonan itu tidak di-luluskan oleh Lembaga Loteri Kebajikan Masyarakat.
 (b) Keputusan telah di-ambil.
 (c) Jawapan pehak Lembaga itu telah di-hantarkan kepada sipemohon pada 3-3-1961.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Wesak Day

31. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of the Interior to state whether Government will allocate a day—"Wesak Day"—as a special annual holiday for Buddhists.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): It has already been decided that Wesak Day should be a Federal Public Holiday in future and a public announcement to this effect was made on 3rd January, 1962.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Operational Allowances

32. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, menurut keterangan tuan di-dalam jawapan bertulis di-Dewan Ra'ayat pada 6hb February, 1961, berkenaan dengan elaun masok hutan yang di-bayar kepada Pasokan Polis Hutan ia-itu atoran membayarnya akan di-kaji sa-mula, ada-kah pengkajian sa-mula itu pernah berlaku; sa-kira-nya ada berlaku apa-kah hasil pengkajian itu, dan sa-kira-nya tidak, kenapa, dan bila-kah pengkajian itu akan di-jalankan.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman): Kisah elaun ini panjang dan berbelit-belit cherita-nya. Chadangan² Pesuroh Jaya Polis hendak mengubah tingkatan elaun² ini telah di-terima dan pada masa ini sedang di-tengok oleh Jabatan² Kerajaan yang bersangkutan-paut dengan hal ini.

Senoi Praak

33. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam bertanya kepada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ia-itu:

- (a) Bilangan pegawai² Senoi Praak yang telah di-beri notis mem-berhentikan perkhidmatan me-reka mulai dari 1hb May, 1961 hingga 31hb July, 1961;
 (b) ada-kah benar bahawa sebab² yang di-nyatakan di-dalam notis² itu ia-lah Pasokan Senoi Praak akan di-letakkan di-bawah kelolaan Polis, kaki-tangan-nya akan di-kurangkan, jika demikian, semenjak bila-kah Pasokan itu telah di-letakkan di-bawah kelolaan Polis jika tidak, ada-kah Kerajaan telah menanggohkan atau membatalkan keputusan hendak meletakkan Pasokan itu di-bawah kelolaan Polis;
 (c) ada-kah benar bahawa ada juga di-muatkan di-dalam notis itu ia-itu jika Pasokan Senoi Praak itu tidak di-letakkan di-bawah kelolaan Polis notis² itu akan di-tarek balek dan jika ya demikian, terangkan kedudukan sekarang dan be-rapa bilangan notis² itu yang telah di-tarek balek dan be-rapa yang belum di-tarek lagi;
 (d) ada-kah benar bahawa Pasokan Senoi Praak itu telah tidak di-letakkan di-bawah kuasa Polis dan semua notis mem-berhentikan kerja, melainkan dua, telah di-tarek balek, jika demikian, kenapa dua notis itu telah tidak di-tarek balek.

Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman:

- (a) 28 orang ahli kaki-tangan pasokan Senoi Praak ini telah di-beri notis tiga bulan ia-itu pada 1 haribulan May, 1961.
 (b) Notis itu mengatakan ia-itu oleh kerana pasokan Senoi Praak itu hendak di-ator sa-mula, maka tidak akan ada jawatan kosong bagi ahli² pasokan ini sa-lepas bulan July. Soal ini telah di-timbangan lagi dan

keputusan-nya tidak hendak di-ator sa-mula.

- (c) Demikian juga dalam notis itu mengatakan jika sa-kira-nya pasokan Senoi Praak ini tidak jadi di-ator sa-mula, maka notis² yang telah di-keluarkan itu harus di-tarek balek. 26 notis itu telah di-tarek balek dan 2 tidak di-tarek balek.
- (d) Hal-nya ia-lah seperti yang di-sebutkan tadi. Dua notis tidak di-tarek balek kerana pegawai² yang di-beri notis itu, walau bagaimana pun, akan di-rentikan tidak hendak di-pakai lagi. Pegawai² ini bersetuju tidak payah di-tarek balek notis itu.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

NON-GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

Enforcement of the provisions of E.P.F. Ordinance

34. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ia-itu:

- (a) ada-kah Kementerian Buroh telah membenarkan tindakan yang di-jalankan oleh Penolong Pesurohjaya Buroh, Pejabat Buroh dan Perhubungan Perusahaan, Telok Anson melalui surat pegawai tersebut No. 4 in Lab. L. Pk. 5/61 (24) bertarikh 30hb October, 1961, terhadap sa-buah sekolah agama bukan Kerajaan yang berdaftar dengan Pejabat Hal-Ehwal Ugama Perak, ia-itu Madrasah Al-Ulum, Batu 20, Bagan Datok, Perak mengenai wang Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja²;
- (b) ada-kah pegawai ini telah memperkenankan permintaan Sekolah tersebut melalui surat Sekolah tersebut Bil. (11) dalam M/11/61 bertarikh 17hb November, 1961, supaya beliau berbinchang dengan Pejabat Hal-Ehwal Ugama, Perak mengenai pelaksanaan Undang² Kumpulan Wang

Pekerja² di-dalam Sekolah Ugama bukan Kerajaan, jika tidak, kenapa;

- (c) ada-kah Pesurohjaya Buroh Perak, telah membuat perhubungan dan rundingan dengan Jabatan Hal-Ehwal Ugama, Perak, untok menentukan kedudukan yang sa-benar Sekolah² Ugama Bukan Kerajaan yang berdaftar di-negeri Perak sa-belum menjalankan tindakan terhadap Madrasah Al-Ulum, jika demikian, bila di-adakan rundingan itu;
- (d) ada-kah tindakan yang sama seperti yang telah di-jalankan terhadap Madrasah Al-Ulum itu, telah di-jalankan kepada Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan yang lain-nya di-dalam negeri Perak, jika tidak, apa-kah sebab-nya, dan jika belum ada-kah tindakan² akan di-jalankan juga kepada Sekolah² Ugama yang lain-nya tidak lama lagi.

Menteri Buroh (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin):

- (a) Penolong Pesurohjaya Buroh, Telok Anson ada kuasa menurut seksen 19 di-dalam Undang² Kumpulan Wang Pekerja², 1951, untok menjalankan penyiasaan dan memastikan ada-kah siapa² jua majikan wajib membayar wang kepada Kumpulan Wang tersebut berkenaan dengan pekerja²-nya.
- (b) Pegawai yang berkenaan berhak mendapat apa² jua keterangan demikian yang mana ada kaitan-nya dengan penyiasaan² yang di-jalankan itu; berhubung dengan Madrasah Al-Ulum, Bagan Datok, keterangan² yang tertentu telah didapati dari Jabatan Hal-Ehwal Ugama.
- (c) Tidak-lah termesti-nya berunding dengan mana² jua Pejabat lain sa-belum memulakan sa-suatu penyiasaan. Bagaimana pun Pesurohjaya

Buroh, Perak, telah mendapat keterangan² yang tertentu daripada Jabatan Hal-Ehwal Ugama, Perak, pada 21hb December, 1961, mengenai Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan sekolah Kerajaan. Keterangan² itu ada hubungannya dengan penyiasatan² terhadap Madrasah Al-Ulum.

- (d) Ya. Tindakan² sedang di-jalankan juga untuk menyiasat kedudukan semua Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan sekolah Kerajaan.

35. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ia-itu ada-kah Kementerian-nya sedar bahawa semenjak di-kuatkuasakan, Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja² tidak pernah di-laksanakan oleh Sekolah Ugama Islam bukan Kerajaan, jika sedar, ada-kah Menteri Yang Berhormat telah memerintahkan supaya Pesuruhjaya² Buroh Negeri menyiasat dan mengambil tindakan yang menasabah terhadap Sekolah itu.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang tertentu yang bukan sekolah Kerajaan telah menurut kehendak Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja². Arahan² yang tertentu mengenai satu² perengkat majikan tidak di-keluarkan tetapi pada masa menjalankan tugas² mereka, Pesuruhjaya² Buroh telah menyiasat berkenaan dengan tanggungan semua majikan² termasuk sekolah² terhadap Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja².

36. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ia-itu terangkan nama² dan 'alamat-nya sa-kali Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan, yang di-ketahui oleh Pesuruhjaya² Buroh Negeri di-seluruh Tanah Melayu, sudah melaksanakan Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja² 1951 itu.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Majikan² yang membayar wang bahagian-nya kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja² tidak di-bahagi²kan menurut jenis perniagaan atau pekerjaan mereka dan oleh itu senarai

sekolah² seperti itu tidak dapat di-adakan dengan segera. Bagaimana pun, jika Ahli Yang Berhormat, hendakkan senarai sekolah² seperti itu maka senarai itu akan di-berikan kapada-nya sa-telah tamat di-jalankan penyiasatan². Ini akan mengambil masa yang lama.

37. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ia-itu ada-kah Pesuruhjaya² Buroh telah memberitahu dengan rasmi-nya, dengan memberitahu terus kepada Sekolah² itu atau melalui Pejabat Hal-Ehwal Ugama tiap² Negeri, supaya Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja 1951 itu wajib di-laksanakan di-dalam Sekolah² seperti itu, jika tidak apa-kah sebab-nya maka pemberitahu² seperti itu tidak pernah di-keluarkan.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Tidak ada arahan khas di-keluarkan. Kedudukan tiap² Sekolah akan di-pereksa untuk menentukan ada-kah sekolah tersebut wajib menurut kehendak sharat² Undang² itu.

38. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ia-itu terangkan bilangan Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan yang ada menggunakan pekerja² yang bekerja sa-bagai guru, pada tiap² sa-buah negeri yang di-ketahui oleh Kementerian Buroh, melalui Jabatan Hal-Ehwal Ugama masing² Negeri.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: Keterangan mengenai bilangan Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan sekolah Kerajaan yang berdaftar dengan Jabatan Hal-Ehwal Ugama dan bilangan guru² yang mengajar dalam tiap² Sekolah itu boleh di-dapati dari jabatan² Hal-Ehwal Ugama di-dalam tiap² negeri.

39. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ia-itu:

- (a) tindakan yang telah di-ambil, jika ada, semenjak bulan September, 1959 oleh Pejabat Buroh dan Perhubungan Perusahaan terhadap Sekolah² Ugama bukan Kerajaan yang tidak melaksanakan Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja², dan terangkan juga

nama² dan 'alamat² sekolah² demikian yang telah di-ambil tindakan terhadap-nya;

- (b) ada-kah benar bahawa Pejabat Buroh itu hanya akan bertindak terhadap Sekolah² saperti itu sa-telah menerima tuntutan atas perkara Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja² dari salah sa-orang guru atau pekerja di-Sekolah² tersebut dan Kerajaan tidak boleh menjalankan tindakan sa-kiranya pekerja² di-Sekolah tersebut tidak mengemukakan bahawa Sekolah² tersebut tidak melaksanakan Undang² Kumpulan Wang Pekerja²;
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan telah menerima dari Sekolah² saperti itu sa-barang permintaan supaya di-kecualikan daripada Undang² Kumpulan Wang Pekerja².

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) Tindakan telah di-ambil berkenaan dengan sa-bilangan sekolah² saperti itu. Senarainya hanya boleh di-keluarkan sa-telah di-adakan satu penyiasatan yang teliti di-dalam rekod, kerana majikan² yang membayar wang itu tidak di-bahagi²kan menurut jenis pekerjaan mereka.
- (b) Seksyen 19 dalam Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja² memberikan kuasa² kepada Pesuruhjaya² menentukan ada-kah siapa² majikan itu kena membayar atau tidak kena membayar, menurut Undang² itu, dengan tidak payah di-terima apa² pengaduan.
- (c) Majikan² yang wajib membayar wang demikian, menurut Undang² itu, tidak boleh di-bebaskan daripada membayar wang itu.

40. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh ada-kah Sekolah² Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan, yang di-daftarkan di-bawah Jabatan² Hal-Edwal Ugama,

di-wajibkan membayar kepada kumpulan wang pekerja bagi pekerja²-nya sa-kira-nya pekerja² itu pekerja sementara dengan mendapat (a) gaji tidak tetap, (b) gaji tetap tetapi tidak kurang daripada \$10 sa-bulan.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

Kena bayar atau tidak kena bayar, menurut Undang² itu, ada-lah di-tentukan menurut kedudukan masing². Bagaimana pun jika sa-saorang majikan wajib membayar sumbangan-nya kepada Kumpulan Wang tersebut, tidak-lah payah majikan itu membayar sumbangan-nya sa-kira-nya gaji-nya kurang dari \$10 sa-bulan.

41. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh bila-kah Kementerian-nya berchadang hendak mengeluarkan perintah dengan serentak kepada semua Jabatan² Buroh dan Perhubungan Perusahaan diseluruh negeri, supaya melakukan penyiasatan kepada mana² Sekolah Ugama Islam yang bukan Kerajaan, yang belum melaksanakan kehendak Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja, dan menuntut Sekolah² itu mengemukakan kenyataan² bertulis yang lengkap berkenaan dengan pembayaran gaji guru² atau lain² pekerja-nya, sejak bulan July, 1952.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

Tidak ada arahan saperti itu di-keluarkan. Penyiasatan² ada-lah di-jalankan pada masa menjalankan tugas² biasa menurut Undang² Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja.

Road Transport Industry

42. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state

- (a) what action he has taken to regulate the working hours in the road transport industry;
- (b) whether he is aware that female employees of Bus Companies in Penang are made to work up to 12 midnight.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin:

- (a) The hours of work for workers in the Transport Industry, who come within the definition of "labourer" under the Em-

ployment Ordinance, are limited to a maximum of 48 per six-day week, just like other workers who come within the same definition.

However, the Minister of Transport, in consultation with the Minister of Labour, is examining the desirability of incorporating certain provisions in a Bill now under preparation to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance to regulate the conditions of work of drivers, particularly of lorries and buses.

- (b) Yes. Under Legal Notification No. 150 of 22nd May, 1958, a female labourer employed under the Public Services Vehicle (Control of Drivers and Conductors) Regulations 1952, and licensed as a Conductor of a Public Service Vehicle may work between the hours of 10 in the evening and 1 o'clock in the morning of the following day, provided that she has had a period of 11 consecutive hours free from such work.

Trade Union Ordinance

43. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state whether he is considering revising the present Trade Union Ordinance and, if so, when.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin: No. The Government has not found the need to revise the present Ordinance nor has any representation been made through National Joint Labour Advisory Council, which consists of both employers and workers representatives, for such a revision.

44. Enche' V. David asks the Minister of Labour to state whether the Government will amend the present Trade Union Ordinance to cover the Malaysian territories when Malayasia is established.

Enche' Bahaman bin Samsuddin: It will be considered when the time comes.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Fragmentation of Estates

45. Enche' V. David asks the Deputy Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the number of meetings held by the Committee on Fragmentation of Estates since its inception;
- (b) the number of acres of estates that have been fragmented and the number of workers who have been unemployed as a result of the fragmentation up to 30th November, 1961.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Abdul Rasak):

- (a) Eight.
- (b) The survey conducted was confined to the West Coast States and to estates of 100 acres and over. The total area subdivided up to the end of the 1st quarter of 1961 is 226,099 acres.

No figures are yet available of the number of workers who have been unemployed as a result of fragmentation up to 30th November, 1961, but a team of students under Professor Ungku Aziz of the University of Malaya has completed a field survey of sub-divided estates and the figures on unemployed workers which are being tabulated will be available sometime during the later half of this year.

Agricultural Training for overaged students

46. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Rural Development to state whether the Government has any definite plans to provide students who are forced to leave school due to overage and other reasons, with basic agricultural training, with the view to employing them under the Federal Land Development Alienation Scheme.

Tun Abdul Razak: It is not the policy of this Ministry to train all over-age students and then to provide them with jobs. Whatever training they require can be obtained in trade schools. They may, however, apply for jobs to the Federal Land Development Authority, and when selected will be given the required training by that Authority.

Adult Education Centres

47. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri ia-itu terangkan berapa buah pusat² pelajaran dewasa yang telah di-tubuhkan didalam tiap² negeri sa-hingga bulan December, 1961.

Tun Abdul Razak: Bilangan pusat² dan kelas² pelajaran dewasa yang telah di-buka hingga akhir bulan December, 1961, bagi tiap² negeri ada-lah saperti berikut:

Nama Negeri	Bilangan Pusat	Bilangan Kelas
1. Johor	208 ...	567
2. Kedah/Perlis	212 ...	1,015
3. Kelantan	270 ...	868
4. Melaka	80 ...	319
5. Negri Sembilan	148 ...	360
6. Pahang	154 ...	608
7. Perak	244 ...	906
8. Pulau Pinang	103 ...	402
9. Selangor	170 ...	606
10. Trengganu	149 ...	512
Jumlah	<u>1,738</u> ...	<u>6,163</u>

Rural Industries

48. Tuan Syed Esa bin Alwee bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar:

(a) ada-kah Kementerian-nya menggalakkan perusahaan² luar bandar saperti membuat pekerjaan tangan yang menggunakan rotan dan sa-bagai-nya;

(b) apa-kah langkah² Kerajaan berchadang hendak jalankan untuk menchari pasaran barang² saperti itu.

Tun Abdul Razak:

(a) Ini ada-lah tanggong Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan, dan Kementerian ini

di-beritahukan bahawa segala galakkan ada di-beri kepada perusahaan² ini.

(b) Memasarkan sa-suatu barang itu ia-lah satu tugas yang harus di-jalankan mengikut sifat² barang² itu. Dari itu tidak ada peratoran² tertentu yang boleh di-buat dan diikuti. Sungguh pun demikian segala usaha ada-lah sedang di-jalankan untuk mendapat pasaran bagi barang² ini melalui saluran pasaran biasa dan juga melalui pembelian² daripada pejabat² Kerajaan dengan bersyarat barang² ini mempunyai mutu yang dapat di-terima oleh pasaran.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Motorcycles for Postmen

49. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan berchadang hendak menggantikan di-dalam tahun 1962 semua basikal² penghantar surat dengan motor² cycle ringan; jika tidak terangkan sebab²-nya, dan bila basikal dapat di-gantikan dengan motor² cycle ringan itu.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Tali-kom (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Adalah di-chadangkan supaya basikal² di-gantikan dengan motor-sikal ringan jika menasabah di-buat demikian saperti dalam perjalanan jauh dan jalannya berbukit².

50. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu terangkan berapa bilangan motor² cycle ringan yang telah di-beli oleh Kerajaan untuk kegunaan penghantar surat dalam tahun 1961 dan 1962.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sa-jumlah 39 buah motor-sikal ringan telah di-beli dalam tahun 1961, dan di-chadang hendak di-beli 27 buah dalam tahun 1962.

51. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja

Raya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah menjadi dasar Kerajaan untuk memberi kemudahan kepada penghantar² surat yang berumur 49 tahun ka-atas menggunakan motor² cycle ringan itu.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Perkara ini pada 'am-nya hendak di-tengok berapa luas kawasan yang akan di-jalani oleh Posman itu.

Commemorative Postage Stamps

52. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (a) Whether the Government will take action forthwith to supply all Post Offices with a special stamp-chop for post-marking or franking postage stamps to be used on the first day of every issue of first Day Covers.
- (b) Whether the Government will give an assurance that all special commemorative postage stamps of any State of the Federation will be put up for sale by all Post Offices in the Federation in future until all the stamps are sold out.
- (c) Whether the Government has a list of all important historical events or dignitaries, past and present, not having been given commemoration in any national postage stamps, if not whether the Government will compile such a list.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) It is not intended to provide special date stamps for post-marking or franking for use on the first day of every issue of first day covers to all post offices.
- (b) The special commemorative postage stamps of any State are sold at all Post Offices in the Federation on the first day of issue only and throughout the State concerned such stamps are on sale for a period of three months from the date of issue or until the

stock is exhausted whichever is the earlier. To meet the needs of philatelists all current postage stamps may be purchased from the Stamp Bureau at the Headquarters of the Postal Services Department either over the counter there or by post.

- (c) There is no list of all important historical events or dignitaries, past and present, not having been given commemoration in any national postage stamps. However, a list of the important national or State events which should be commemorated by special issue of postage stamp is kept.

Qualified Trade School Students as Contractors

53. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Menteri Kerjaraya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu ada-kah penuntut² yang telah lulus dalam peperiksaan Sekolah Pertukangan (Trade Schools) ia-itu di-beri peluang atau di-galakkan menjadi pemborong kerana mengambil borongan² daripada Pejabat Kerjaraya dan Pegawai² Daerah bagi membuat dan membaiki bangunan² Kerajaan yang rosak, membuat longkang², perigi² simen di-kampung².

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Susah hendak menjadikan sa-orang pemborong daripada tiap² sa-orang murid yang lulus dari Sekolah Pertukangan (Trade School). Daya usaha dan kechenderongan tiap² penuntut itu ialah syarat yang besar-nya dalam usaha seperti ini. Murid² yang telah ada chukup pengalaman dan keperchayaan terhadap diri-nya sendiri hendak-lah mendaftarkan diri sa-bagai pemborong² dengan Jabatan Kerjaraya. Kemudahan² ada-lah di-berikan kepada mereka² yang patut di-timbangkan.

Replacement of Bridges

54. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Menteri Kerjaraya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu bila-kah anggaran jambatan² Sungai Ayer Baloi, Sungai Sanglang dan Sungai Benut itu di-ganti dengan jambatan baharu.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Chadangan hendak menggantikan jambatan² di-Sungai Ayer Baloi, Sungai Sanglang dan Sungai Benut itu tidak termasuk dalam rancangan pembangunan sekarang.

55. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Menteri Kerjaraya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu bila-kah jambatan Sungai Batu Pahat itu di-mulakan dan berapa lama pekerjaan itu akan siap.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Kerja membuat jambatan Batu Pahat itu di-jangka akan di-mulakan dalam tahun 1962 dan jambatan tersebut akan siap pada akhir tahun 1963.

Post Office Savings Bank

56. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Menteri Kerjaraya, Pos dan Talikom ia-itu:

- (a) ada-kah bilangan kanak² sekolah bertambah banyak menyimpan wang dalam saving bank dari sa-tahun ka-satahun, dan
- (b) terangkan bilangan kanak² sekolah yang telah menyimpan wang di-dalam saving bank dan jumlah yang tersimpan dalam tahun 1960 dan 1961.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) Tidak ada rekod khas yang disimpan mengenai bilangan murid² sekolah yang menyimpan wang di-Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos, dan oleh yang demikian tidak dapat di-nyatakan ada-kah bilangan murid² itu telah bertambah atau kurang dari sa-tahun ka-satahun.
- (b) Tidak ada rekod khas yang disimpan mengenai bilangan murid² sekolah yang menyimpan wang di-dalam Bank Simpanan Pejabat Pos. Jumlah wang yang di-simpan menurut rancangan menyimpan wang murid² ada-lah saperti berikut:

1960 = \$30,098.

1961 (sa-hingga November)
= \$28,447.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Retiring Age for Postmen

57. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu:

- (a) umur bersara bagi posman,
- (b) memandang kepada berat-nya tugas² yang di-pikul oleh mereka, ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya di-kurangkan had umur bersara bagi posman, dan
- (c) ada-kah Kerajaan telah menerima sa-barang rayuan dari posman atau kesatuan² sakerja mereka supaya di-kurangkan had umur bersara mereka dan ada-kah Kerajaan sudah menjawab rayuan demikian, dan jika sudah di-jawab, nyatakan kandungan jawapan Kerajaan itu.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) 60 tahun.
- (b) Masaalah itu boleh di-timbangkan sa-kira-nya ada permintaan minta di-timbangkan.
- (c) Tidak ada permintaan demikian yang di-terima oleh Kerajaan.

Employment of Wwomen in the Postal Department

58. Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu:

- (a) bilangan, jika ada, penghantar² surat wanita di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu;
- (b) ada-kah Kerajaan akan menimbangkan supaya di-beri peluang kepada wanita berkhidmat di-dalam Perkhidmatan Pos pada masa hadapan sa-bagai penghantar surat atau di-dalam jawatan² rendah yang lain, jika ada, bila, dan jika tidak, kenapa;
- (c) kelayakkan yang di-kehendaki bagi jawatan penghantar surat dan ada-kah wanita² yang berkelulusan dari darjah enam Sekolah Melayu, berkelayakkan memegang jawatan itu.

Perdana Menteri:

- (a) Tidak ada orang perempuan.
- (b) Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak mengambil wanita² menjadi penghantar² surat kerana di-fikirkan bahawa kewajipan² yang di-jalankan oleh penghantar² surat tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan memberi puas hati oleh kaum yang lemah. Tidak ada jawatan rendah yang lain di-dalam Perkhidmatan Pos.
- (c) Menurut sekim perkhidmatan yang ada sekarang ini, chalun² yang hendak bekerja menjadi penghantar² surat mesti-lah berumur lebeh daripada 17 tahun tetapi tidak lebeh daripada 24 tahun, dan mesti mempunyai pengetahuan bahasa Inggeris dan ilmu hisab sa-taraf dengan kelulusan Form II di-dalam Sekolah² Inggeris dan mesti boleh menulis di-dalam bahasa ibunda-nya. Bagaimana pun kelayakan² pelajaran itu boleh di-kendorkan mengikut timbangan Ketua Pos Negara. Fasal ada-kah wanita² yang lulus Darjah 6 dari Sekolah Melayu layak menjawat jawatan penghantar surat itu tidak berbangkit memandang kepada jawapan kepada (b) di-atas.

National Dress

59. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) why Muslim Government Officers do not wear the national dress when they attend diplomatic functions overseas;
- (b) whether it is a fact non-Muslim Federation representatives overseas have been instructed to wear the national dress while in the course of duty.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) There has been no specific instruction issued to these officers on the type of dress to be worn when attending diplomatic functions overseas.

- (b) The same applies to non-Muslim officers who can even wear the European dress if they so like.

M.C.S. and non-M.C.S. Officers

60. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the number of (i) Malayan Civil Service Officers; (ii) Non-Malayan Civil Service Officers holding the position of District Officer, Chief Assistant District Officer and Assistant District Officer in each State of the Federation of Malaya during 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively;
- (b) the number of Malayan Civil Service Officers according to race.

The Prime Minister:

- (a) (i) The number of Malayan Civil Service Officers as on 31st December, 1961 is 282.
- (ii) It is not possible to ascertain the total number of non-Malayan Civil Service Officers holding the position of District Officer, Chief Assistant District Officer and Assistant District Officer in each State of the Federation of Malaya during 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively as the majority of the posts are State Civil Service posts in the respective States. They do not come under the control of the Federation Establishment Office.
- (b) The number of Malayan Civil Service Officers according to race is not available.

Statistical Records

61. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn asks the Prime Minister to state:

- (a) the statistical records of what subject are kept by the Statistics Department;

- (b) what statistical records and reports are (i) distributed to the House of Representatives; (ii) available to members of the public.

The Prime Minister:

(a) The statistical records on the following subjects are kept by the Statistics Department:

- (1) National Income Estimates for the Federation of Malaya.
- (2) Balance of Payments Estimates for the Federation of Malaya, as well as Pan-Malayan Estimates.
- (3) Purchases and sales of foreign exchange of banks in the Federation of Malaya.
- (4) Other financial statistics, including banking statistics from commercial banks.
- (5) Foreign Trade Statistics.
- (6) Census of Manufacturing Industries in the Federation of Malaya—collected annually.
- (7) Monthly production statistics.
- (8) Construction statistics—collected annually.
- (9) Agricultural production statistics, stocks and acreages—collected from rubber, coconut, oil palm and tea estates.
- (10) Purchases of rubber from smallholders—collected from a sample of rubber dealers, as well as prices paid by the dealers for the rubber.
- (11) Tin statistics—obtained from the Department of Mines.
- (12) Retail prices of various commodities.

(13) Wholesale prices of some commodities—obtained from the Singapore and Penang Chambers of Commerce.

(14) Retail price indices.

(15) Estimates of total population of the Federation.

(16) Statistics of births and deaths in the Federation.

(17) Migration statistics.

(18) Shipping and port tonnage statistics.

(b) (i) The following publications are distributed to the House of Representatives:

(1) Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

(2) Annual Rubber Statistics Handbook.

(3) Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1959.

(ii) The following publications are available to members of the public:

(1) Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

(2) Annual Rubber Statistics Handbook.

(3) Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1959.

(4) Annual Rice Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin and the Monthly Statistics of External Trade.

Television

62. Tuan Syed Esa bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri ia-itu bila-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan berchadang hendak memulakan television di-negeri ini.

Perdana Menteri: Berkenaan dengan penubuhan Television di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Kerajaan telah melantek

sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa untok menyiasat atas kemungkinan di-adakan Television itu. Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa itu telah pun di-timbang dan di-terima oleh Kerajaan. Kerajaan berharap Television itu akan dapat di-mulakan dengan sa-berapa segera-nya, sa-lewat²-nya pada akhir tahun 1963.

**Treaty of Friendship—Federation of
Malaya and Indonesia**

63. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri satakak mana-kah Perjanjian Persahabatan (1959) di-antara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan Indonesia, khas-nya Artikul 2 (6) dan (7) dan butir²-nya yang telah di-laksanakan dan bagaimana-kah chara-nya Kerajaan berchadang hendak melaksanakan perjanjian itu dengan sa-penoh²-nya.

Perdana Menteri: Semenjak di-tanda tangani Perjanjian Persahabatan di-antara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Republik Indonesia dalam tahun 1959, perjanjian itu telah di-jalankan di-dalam beberapa perkara.

Perkara² yang berikut ia-lah sa-tengah² daripada beberapa chara Perjanjian itu telah di-laksanakan:

- (i) bekerjasama di-dalam bidang usaha untok menyamakan kaedah ejaan;
- (ii) beberapa orang penuntut Tanah Melayu sedang belajar di-Universiti² Indonesia;
- (iii) kunjongan Kebudayaan dari Persekutuan ka-Indonesia dan akas-nya. Ini termasuk pertukaran di-dalam ranchangan² radio di-antara kedua² buah negeri itu;
- (iv) kunjongan dari Pegawai² Indonesia untok belajar ranchangan² pembangunan Luar Bandar dan project penyiasatan terutama-nya di-lapangan getah dan bijeh timah;
- (v) rundingan mengenai pembentokan sa-buah perhubungan Talikom V.H.F. di-antara kedua buah negeri itu;
- (vi) rundingan mengenai hak² boleh menangkap ikan di-antara Indonesia dengan Tanah Melayu.

Banyak lagi akan di-laksanakan dan apa² jua chadangan yang di-kemukakan yang bersesuaian dengan syarat² perjanjian itu, Tanah Melayu tidak akan membuat diam.