



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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DI-CHETAK DI-JABATAN CHETAK KERAJAAN
OLEH THOR BENG CHONG, A.M.N., PENCHETAK KERAJAAN
PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU

1963

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)
Official Report

Vol. IV

Fourth Session of the First Dewan Negara

No. 7

Friday, 15th March, 1963

The Senate met at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr President (DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN), S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAID, A.M.N. (Perak).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negeri Sembilan).
- „ CHE' AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).
- „ ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
- „ DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Maha Kurnia (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).
- „ DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu).
- „ ENCHE' HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).
- „ ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Malacca).
- „ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negeri Sembilan).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ADIB BIN OMAR (Trengganu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Malacca).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah).
- „ ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).
- „ NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ TUAN HAJI NIK MOHD. ADEEB BIN HAJI NIK MOHAMED (Kelantan).
- „ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
- „ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
- „ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).

The Honourable DATO' G. SHELLY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

- „ TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).
 „ ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
 „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
 „ WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).
 „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K.,
 Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).
 „ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable ENCHE' CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).
 „ ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).
 „ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBAIDULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).

IN ATTENDANCE:

- The Honourable the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
 „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
 „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
 „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
 „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
 „ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
 „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ADMINISTRATION
OF OATH

bulan yang lalu, Negara kita telah kehilangan sa-orang penganjor yang terkemuka ia-itu Yang Berhormat Mendiang Tun Leong Yew Koh, Menteri Keadilan.

The following new Senators took and subscribed the Oath, or made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law:

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad.
 Enche' Khaw Kai-Boh, P.J.K.

Saya, bagi pihak semua Ahli² Dewan Negara Yang Berhormat, suka hendak mengucapkan dukachita yang amat sangat di-atas kehilangan Ketua Dewan Negara ini.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY
MR PRESIDENT
THE LATE TUN LEONG
YEW KOH

Sekarang saya minta semua Ahli² Dewan Negara Yang Berhormat bangun bertafakur sa-lama satu minit sa-bagai menghormati Mendiang Tun Leong Yew Koh.

Mr President: Ahli² Dewan Negara Yang Berhormat, kita hampir dua

The House stood in silence for one minute.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak mema'alumkan pada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah terima satu perutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-Usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu.

(The Clerk reads the Message)

"Mr President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills—

- (1) to provide for the script of the national language and for the form of numerals of the national language and for purposes incidental thereto;
- (2) to establish the Merdeka Stadium Corporation and to provide for purposes incidental thereto;
- (3) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
- (4) to provide for the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of members of the staff of the House of Parliament;
- (5) to amend the Municipal Ordinance;
- (6) to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Loans (International Bank) Ordinance, 1958, to a guarantee by the Federation of a loan by the International Bank for reconstruction and development to Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited—and for matters connected therewith;
- (7) to provide that, in respect of a polling district or an election ward or division, the Election Commission may assign a distinguishing number or a distinguishing number and letter, instead of a distinguishing letter or distinguishing letters;
- (8) to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947;

- (9) to fix the rates of contribution payable under the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, where the amount of the wages of the employee exceeds four hundred dollars a month, and transmits them to the Senate for its concurrence.

DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
Speaker"

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to give notice that I shall move the second and third readings of the following Bills today:

- The Parliamentary Service Bill,
- The Election Bill,
- The National Language Bill,
- The Merdeka Stadium Corporation Bill,
- The Supplementary Supply (1962 and 1963) Bill,
- The Loan Guarantee Bill,
- The Income Tax Bill,
- The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, and the Municipal Bill.

Mr President: Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah ma'alum ia-itu daripada Rang Undang² yang hendak di-binchangkan dalam meshuarat ini ia-lah sa-buah Rang Undang² Perbekalan Tambahan. Saya suka mengingatkan Ahli² Yang Berhormat ia-itu menurut syarat Peratoran Meshuarat 53 (2), sa-lepas Rang Undang² Perbekalan Tambahan di-bachakan kali yang kedua, Majlis ini tidak akan bersidang dalam Jawatan-Kuasa; ia-itu sa-lepas Rang Undang² Perbekalan ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua, maka akan terus di-bachakan pada kali yang ketiga dengan tidak payah di-bawa dalam peringkat²-nya dalam Jawatan-Kuasa.

BILLS

THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the qualifications

for appointment and conditions of service of members of the staff of the Houses of Parliament" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof): Mr President, Sir, the purpose of this Bill, as mentioned in the Explanatory Statement, is to provide for the setting up of a joint service for both Houses of Parliament to be known as the Parliamentary Service. As the need for such service is very obvious, I am sure that Members on both sides of this House will give their support.

Clause 3 of the Bill stipulates that the proposed Parliamentary Service shall form a separate service and it will consist of the offices of both the Clerk to the Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives and other members of the staff for both Houses of Parliament.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides that the authority to appoint the staff, other than the Clerk to the Senate and Clerk to the House of Representatives, shall rest with the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The appointment of the Clerk to the Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives has, of course, to be made by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in accordance with Article 65 of the Constitution.

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for the setting up of a Committee called the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee which shall have authority to determine the number, designation and salaries of posts required. Clause 5 also specifies the constitution of the Committee. Here, Honourable Members may wish to note that among the members of the Committee, there will be one Member from the Opposition. One officer, nominated by the Treasury, and the Principal Establishment Officer or his representative have also been included in the Committee so that they will be in a position to give

expert opinion in their respective fields.

Clause 7 of the Bill provides that matters connected with the qualifications for appointments of members of the Parliamentary Service, their conditions of service and their discipline as well as the administration of the proposed Service, are to be regulated by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, after consultation with the Advisory Committee.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr President, Sir, this Bill should have visited this Dewan a long time ago. Even though it is a late-comer, it is nevertheless welcome. This Bill is another instance where the event has marched ahead of our concept. In the wake of independence and thereafter, Malaya has had a whole series of administrative challenges to match up to contemporary requirements. It was not always easy to catch up with the dictates of the time. In fact we are about three years behind time in deliberating a Bill of this nature. One of course appreciates that the major headache of an evolving young nation is one of determining priorities. So much has to be done, yet so much can only be done at a time. Feasibility is not always compatible with desirability.

So it would be uncharitable to be uncomplimentary about this remedial Bill. It seeks to remedy a situation which has been unrealistic and indeed untenable to the parliamentary staff. Until now the Parliamentary Service has been like a glamorous girl without being attractive. In this very House we have had the unique spectacle of Clerks passing through in dramatic haste. At the rate the Clerks to the Senate came and went one wondered whether the post of our Clerk was a stopover in transit to somewhere else. This was wholly unsatisfactory. At least we are now heartened to note that our present Clerk has stayed with us longer than his predecessors. Let us hope he will stay with us for a very long time.

Another unsatisfactory state of affairs is the leisurely and unhurried way

our Parliamentary Reports see the light of day. Even reports of short sessions take about three to four weeks to get published. When there is a long one, such as the Budget Session, it even takes about two to three months before the reports are published. I do not blame the staff for that. Perhaps the real reason is the inadequacy of our staff. We do not have enough reporters. At present we only have, I understand, about eight reporters, and half of them report in the Malay language and the others in the English language. I understand that Singapore with only 52 members in their Assembly, and having only one House, has more reporters than we here have with two Houses and where we have to deal with two languages and where our members are more than double that of Singapore. I am also told that the Singapore Assembly Report is out almost the next day. Of course, in England we all know that the Hansard is out within a matter of hours. Unless we increase the number of our reporters to a realistic figure it is humanly impossible to expect the report to be out commensurate with international speed and standard.

At the moment we are not in a position to read the full text of parliamentary speeches in a day or two after the meeting. What we get is only through the newspapers and one does not need to be told how skeleton-like they are. This is in fact a great handicap which must be remedied with a sense of urgency. Perhaps one additional way of tackling this would be by engaging part-time private reporters during the meetings to report the proceedings. This might expediate the preparation and printing of the reports. I hope the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee to be established will look into all this.

It would appear that the Bill seeks to establish a "closed service" for the Parliament. Though a closed service is a useful machinery to promote specialised efficiency, and no doubt we need such specialised knowledge and ability in the Parliamentary Service, it will have corresponding limitations in scope and viability.

In Singapore the Report of the Commission on Assembly Staff, which was out recently, has recommended that the top posts of Clerk and Clerk Assistants should be declared to constitute a "closed service". The advantage of closed service is that it assures of promotion within the scope provided, but not necessarily automatic; however, it removes the prospects of transfer elsewhere and implies the risk of premature retirement on the ground of inefficiency. So, in the result, the disadvantages appear to be heavier than advantages to the members if it is a closed service. Therefore, it would only be fair that the salary scheme be revised and made attractive and regarding of the staff also should be considered. In principle, any closed service if not made attractive is bound to be unsatisfactory.

It is a fact wellknown that we need more Deputy and Assistant Clerks. In fact, Singapore proportionately has more Clerk Assistants and better salary scales than we have. They have a Clerk and three Clerk Assistants. We only have a Clerk and two Assistants with lesser salary scales.

After the creation of Malaysia it would be anomalous for a unit of the Federation to provide better salary scales and convenience for a smaller Legislative Assembly than the centre with a bigger Parliament. I hope the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee will take into consideration all these factors and recommend a reasonable scheme of service.

Since the birth of Parliament in 1959, the present Parliamentary staff have worked very hard and have generally kept up to the needs of the time—we all know that. It is only fair that if any revised salary scheme is to be introduced by the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee the advisability, I emphasise the advisability, of giving it a retrospective effect from the birth of the Parliament in 1959 should also be considered.

Finally, I should like to touch on the question of Parliament Library. When I was in the United States

recently, I had the opportunity of visiting the Library of Congress in Washington. I went round the Library and talked to a number of officials there, and I was rather impressed with the set up and the facilities provided to Congressmen and Senators. We might consider starting in a small way within our own means our Library of Parliament on the same basis as the Library of the Congress.

Books are only useful if they are read. We might have rows and rows of books stacked in our Library, but they will be a waste unless they are utilised. No doubt it needs time and patience to read books and understand the subject. Not all Honourable Members have the time or the convenience to do so. But it would be easier, from the practical angle, if service is available to Members of Parliament as the one available to Congressmen and Senators from the Library of the Congress in Washington. Very often Members of Parliament want to make a studied speech and they find it very difficult to do so. Facts and figures are not easily available as they are available to a Minister from his experts. Such lack of or absence of means to obtain current facts and figures is one of the reasons that is not conducive to promote the quality of parliamentary debates. What we need is four or five research officers attached to the Library who will furnish up-to-date objective facts and figures of any public affairs of the country asked for by a Member of Parliament. Then, of course, the Member of Parliament can add his own meat and substance and the colouring that he desires to the bare facts that he gets and make his speech in Parliament or outside. This would certainly raise the quality and seriousness of the debate in the House and will help to reduce or eliminate irresponsible and superfluous statements. I am not for a moment suggesting that statements are made in this manner, but it is for the Members to see for themselves. Of course, the research officers will have to be strictly objective and impartial in their supply of materials. Such an organ has to evolve by tradition and it is never too

early to let this tradition grow however small its beginning. Thank you.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya: Honourable Dato' President, Sir, I also beg to associate myself with the remarks made by the Honourable Enche' Athi Nahappan just now, that it is high time that the salaries and other conditions of service of the parliamentary staff be revised so as to be commensurate with their standing. However, with your permission, Sir, I would like to ask the Honourable Minister concerned for clarification with regard to clause 8 of the Bill. I would like to ask, Sir, if the staffs of the Houses of Parliament fall within the definition "Public Service" in the Penal Code and other Government Ordinances besides the Pensions Ordinance. I ask this question, Sir, because under some other Government Ordinances, officers enjoy several privileges, such as casual leave, vacation leave and unrecorded leave. They are also entitled, after a certain period of service, to a long trip outside Malaya, the expenses of which are paid by the Government. I am of the opinion that if we do not have these privileges for the parliamentary staffs, then the service may not be attractive enough to draw the best candidates. I sincerely trust, therefore, that when the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee sits, these privileges will not be forgotten for the parliamentary staffs. I support the Bill, Sir.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the favourable remarks passed and with the recommendations that new terms of service be accorded to members of the parliamentary staff who have given us such good service under temporary conditions and under circumstances which were extremely difficult. I feel that the House has had excellent service from members of the staff. As changes have become inevitable with the moving of time, and very likely new members of the staff will be coming in, I feel that the House will agree with me when I suggest a record of thanks to those members of the staff who have given us this good service. (*Applause*). As one who has been

associated with the former legislature and with this House for very many years, I feel I am qualified to say that members of the staff have given us good service. (*Applause*).

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr President, Sir, I must thank the Honourable Members for having supported this Bill. As I have already explained, the Bill seeks to remedy the inadequacy and the unsatisfactory position of the present parliamentary service and those points raised by the Honourable Enche' Athi Nahappan will, I am sure, be considered by the Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee after it has been set up. As regards the point about the Library, I feel it is entirely a different matter which does not come under this Bill. However, it is quite possible that this Parliamentary Service Advisory Committee might make recommendations as regards the Library for both the Houses—the Upper House and the Lower House.

On the point raised by the Honourable Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar with regard to clause 8, I am sure this will also be taken up by the Advisory Committee.

As this Bill will, I am sure, go through this House, we will see that the services provided for both Houses in future will be as efficient as we all wish for.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 8 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE ELECTION BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “an

Act to provide that, in respect of a polling district or an election ward or division, the Election Commission may assign a distinguishing number or a distinguishing number and letter, instead of a distinguishing letter or distinguishing letters” be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr President, Sir, in the years 1958 and 1959 the electoral rolls for each State in the Federation were prepared by each State Supervisor of Elections by having the names of electors typed out on ordinary typewriters. These names, over two million in number for the whole country, had had to be re-typed annually during the revision period before the rolls could be certified for use. The process of typing the rolls and re-typing them was not only slow and cumbersome, but expensive. These rolls, prepared under the Elections (Registration of Electors) Regulations, 1958, and its amending regulations, were then applicable only to Parliamentary and State elections.

With the passing of the Local Government Elections Act, 1960, and the Local Government Elections (Amendment) Act, 1961, the Election Commission took over the responsibility of conducting elections to Local Authorities and Local Councils throughout the country. Various regulations for the purpose of registration of electors were also passed. Thus, the Election Commission was committed, not only in respect of the conduct of all elections in the country, but also in respect of the registration of electors and the preparation of rolls to be used for all such elections.

Under the provisions of sub-section (1) (b) of section 7 of the Elections Ordinance, 1958, the Election Commission shall, in respect of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies, after the delimitation of a Constituency and thereafter when any Constituency is altered or a new Constituency is created, assign to each polling district a distinguishing letter or letters, and

under the provisions of sub-section (1) (b) of section 16 of the Local Government Elections Act, 1960, the Election Commission shall, in respect of Local Authorities and Local Councils, specify the names of the wards and other divisions of the Local area and assign a distinguishing letter or letters to each such ward and division.

The assigning of letters to polling districts was originally necessitated by the fact that polling districts did not have names. However, all polling districts are now named and it is not necessary to assign distinguishing letters in order that all the political parties and the public may easily recognise the polling districts.

Since the year 1960, the system of typing and re-typing the names of electors in the State Elections Offices was abolished and the Election Commission introduced a new system of producing the electoral rolls. This consisted of using a punched-card system centrally. In their functions of sorting, collating and merging, the punched-card machines use numericals and as such it is necessary to employ a set of code numbers to enable one polling district to be distinguished from another. Incidentally, the use of such code numbers is not confined to polling districts. Code numbers are also assigned to Parliamentary Constituencies and localities in each polling district.

As the code numbers are now a permanent feature in the electoral rolls, it is possible that in the near future the use of code letters (distinguishing letters) may be dispensed with altogether. It is therefore desirable that code numbers be legally assigned to the electoral rolls, whether they be the electoral rolls to be certified annually or whether they are the merged rolls after certification. It is not contemplated at this stage to abolish by law the use of code letters. Discretion is left to the Election Commission to use either code letters or code numbers but it can be foreseen that code numbers will replace code letters in the not too distant future.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

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

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

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the script of the national language and for the form of numerals of the national language and for purposes incidental thereto be now read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap dengan panjang lebar berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² ini, akan tetapi ada dua fasal daripadanya yang rasa-nya patut-lah saya memberi sedikit penerangan. Fasal² itu ia-lah fasal dua dan fasal tiga. Dalam fasal dua ada di-sebutkan ia-itu sunggoh pun di-bawah undang² tulisan, atau khat rumi di-aku² sa-bagai tulisan yang resmi, tetapi ini tidak-lah pula menghalang tulisan jawi untuk digunakan bagi urusan Kerajaan. Di-sini patut-lah saya menyatakan ia-itu bagi pihak Kerajaan memang-lah tujuan Kerajaan bagi menggunakan tulisan rumi dengan sa-banyak²-nya dengan tidak pula meninggalkan kegunaan tulisan jawi. Tulisan rumi boleh-lah dikatakan sa-bagai tulisan international, atau tulisan antara bangsa dan untuk menggalakkan saudara² kita bangsa asing di-negeri ini mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan, maka patut sangat-lah rasa-nya kita galakkan penggunaan tulisan rumi itu, bahkan orang² bangsa asing pun, saperti orang² negeri Thai,

Australia, New Zealand dan lain² tentu-lah juga tertarik hati hendak mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan kita melalui tulisan rumi ini. Sa-lain daripada itu tulisan rumi ada-lah di-gunakan oleh lebeh kurang sa-ratus juta penduduk di-Tenggara Asia. Buku² pelajaran yang di-gunakan di-sekolah kita sekarang ini saperti buku² science, falsafah, kesusteraan dan lain² lagi ada-lah juga dalam tulisan rumi. Maka dengan sebab ini-lah yang mendorong Kerajaan membuat keputusan untuk mengakui tulisan rumi sa-bagai tulisan bahasa kebangsaan kita.

Berkenaan dengan tulisan jawi itu, Kerajaan memang-lah tidak berhajat hendak menghalang kegunaan-nya, kerana Kerajaan sedar bahawa di-negeri Perlis, Kedah, Johor, Trengganu dan Kelantan, tulisan jawi ada-lah di-gunakan dengan luas-nya dalam undang² dan pemberitahu² Kerajaan Negeri² itu. Maka oleh kerana itu-lah di-masokkan satu syarat dalam fasal² itu membenarkan tulisan jawi di-gunakan.

Berkenaan dengan fasal tiga Rang Undang² ini ada di-sebutkan di-situ bahawa jenis angka bahasa kebangsaan yang di-chadangkan ia-lah jenis angka Arab atau Arabic form of numerals. Ini rasa saya sangat-lah sa-suai kerana jenis angka Arab ini boleh-lah di-katakan sa-bagai jenis angka antara bangsa yang di-pakai sekarang dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² yang di-bentangkan pada hari ini dan saya suka menarek perhatian pehak Kerajaan ia-itu supaya perkara ini bukan sahaja tidak akan menghalang penggunaan tulisan jawi sa-bagaimana yang di-tegaskan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Penerangan, tetapi sa-harus-nya Kerajaan hendak-lah menggalakkan supaya tulisan jawi itu tidak akan mati dan terus di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini. Tetapi, sa-takat jaminan yang di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Penerangan itu ia-lah dengan menggunakan perkataan tulisan jawi ini tidak akan di-halang daripada di-gunakan untuk faedah bagi kegunaan orang ramai, dan juga kegunaan

Kerajaan. Saya rasa banyak peluang yang boleh di-usahakan oleh Kerajaan supaya orang ramai dapat di-galakkan sa-lain daripada menggunakan tulisan rumi, tetapi juga menggunakan tulisan jawi. Saya umpamakan di-kelas² dewasa yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan diseluruh Tanah Melayu sekarang ini, sedangkan tulisan rumi di-ajar kepada ra'ayat seluruh negeri ini, tetapi saya rasa ada baik-nya supaya tulisan jawi itu juga di-ajar kepada murid² di-kelas dewasa supaya mereka itu boleh membaca tulisan jawi dan tulisan rumi di-kedua² sekolah tersebut, dan kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan² Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis dan Trengganu umpama-nya sedang menggunakan tulisan jawi dalam penggunaan Kerajaan, maka telah menjadi kesusahan kepada ra'ayat di-negeri² itu hendak membaca tulisan yang di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan, umpama-nya tulisan yang ada di-atas resit yang di-keluarkan bagi bayaran hasil² tanah yang di-bayar oleh ra'ayat biasa di-kampong² itu, dan ini pernah terjadi dan telah timbul perkara tipu helah bagi pehak orang² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab, umpama-nya ada orang yang chuba hendak menolong membayar hasil² tanah atau chukai² tanah bagi sa-suatu pehak yang tidak tahu membaca tulisan² itu, maka ditunjukkan-lah resit yang berlainan daripada apa yang sa-benar-nya, dan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang amat memalukan kita. Jadi, sa-harus-nya tulisan jawi ini di-maju dan di-galakkan supaya di-gunakan dengan sa-luas²-nya kepada orang² ramai yang ada dalam negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu tulisan jawi ini tidak-lah menjadi kesusahan bagi kelas² dewasa hendak menggalakkan kegunaan-nya kerana boleh di-katakan semua orang² kampong khas-nya sangat-lah senang bagi memahami-nya, sebab mereka itu belajar membaca Al-Quran.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak memanjangkan ulasan saya di-atas Rang Undang² ini, tetapi saya mengeshorkan atau menarek pandangan Kerajaan supaya bukan sahaja kita menggalakkan penggunaan tulisan rumi itu tetapi juga kita mengambil peluang menggalakkan tulisan jawi itu di-ajar kepada ra'ayat.

Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga menyokong Bill ini, tetapi saya juga sokong kuat seperti mana pandangan dan shor² yang telah di-beri oleh sahabat saya Nik Hassan tadi. Yang saya harap sangat² bagi orang² Melayu khas-nya dan orang² Islam ‘am-nya hendak-lah menggunakan tulisan jawi, jangan menggunakan tulisan rumi masa kita hendak menulis atau berpidatu, terutama yang berkenaan dengan i’tikad dan ibadat orang² Islam dan juga mengenai nama² orang² Islam yang bersangkutan dengan huruf “ص” “ظ” “غ” “ض” “ح” “ع” atau masa sa-saorang hendak menyebut perkataan Fatehah, kerana di-dalam huruf rumi tiada boleh berbunyi huruf “ح” jadi hilang-lah ma’ana-nya. Begitu juga orang yang bernama “صالح” huruf rumi di-eja Saleh, ma’ana saleh ia-lah orang yang baik, orang yang berbakti. Sa-perkara lagi kalau kita kata mari kita sembahyang “صبح” Di-dalam huruf rumi akan berbunyi sembahyang suboh. Oleh itu perkataan² yang sa-macam ini jika kita tulis di-dalam huruf rumi elok-lah kita tulis dalam bracket huruf jawi atau huruf Arab. Kalau di-buat begitu baharu-lah ma’ana ibadat dan i’tikad itu tidak hilang daripada yang di-kehendaki. Orang tua² Islam yang ada pengetahuan suka memberi nama anak² mereka dengan nama Mohsen, Abdullah, Suboh (*Ketawa*). Dan lain² yang ada termasuk huruf “ع” “ح” dan lain² huruf yang saya telah sebutkan tadi, dan di-situ-lah yang saya kata patut di-tulis perkataan² di-dalam huruf Jawi atau Arab sa-lepas huruf² rumi itu.

Enche’ Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-memang-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak menghalang perkembangan tulisan jawi itu bahkan menggalakkan kerana di-sekolah² pun pelajaran itu ada di-jalankan. Tetapi Rang Undang² ini menggalakkan lebeh pada tulisan rumi ia-itu atas alasan² yang tertentu yang telah di-terangkan. Berkenaan dengan kelas dewasa sungoh pun tidak di-ajarkan dengan tulisan jawi, tetapi ada sa-tengah² tempat di-ajarkan dengan tulisan jawi, ia-itu mengikut kemahuan di-tempat² itu.

Tujuan Kerajaan mengajar tulisan rumi ia-lah supaya memberi peluang kepada orang² kampung bagi membacha buku² dalam tulisan rumi, kerana buku² dalam tulisan jawi sangat terhad, dan kalau mereka itu tahu membacha buku² tulisan rumi maka banyak-lah buku² pengetahuan yang dapat mereka bacha, seperti buku² sains dan lain² lagi. Dengan yang demikian dapat-lah mereka meluaskan pengetahuan mereka melalu² tulisan rumi ini, kalau jawi tentu-lah terhad sangat.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE MERDEKA STADIUM CORPORATION BILL

Second Reading

Enche’ T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled “an Act to establish the Merdeka Stadium Corporation and to provide for purposes incidental thereto” be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche’ Mohamed Ismail bin Mohamed Yusof: Mr President, Sir, as Honourable Members are aware both the Merdeka Stadium and the Stadium Negara are at present managed as an interim measure by a Working Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister. This is a temporary arrangement because it has always been the intention of the Government to establish a Corporation, independent of Government which will have legal status to manage the Stadiums.

This Bill before us provides for the establishment of such a Corporation, and it shall be run by sixteen members, appointed by the Minister responsible, including persons nominated by the Menteri Besar of Selangor and persons representing sporting organisations. Clause 3 of the Bill sets out its powers which includes the power to manage any other Stadium for use in connection with sports, games, or other similar activities. Clauses 8 and 9 provide for a National Stadium Corporation Fund and for the making of grants by the Government from time to time as it deems fit. Clause 11 provides for the submission of an annual report to the Minister responsible copies of which will be laid before each House of Parliament. I should explain that the Minister charged with responsibility for the Merdeka Stadium Corporation is the Prime Minister.

Sir, this is a non-controversial Bill to provide for the general management of our sports stadiums and I hope that it will receive the support of all Honourable Members.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 14 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1962 AND 1963) BILL, 1963

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Mr President, Sir, as has been the practice during the previous two years, Sir, this Bill seeks authority for expenditure in regard to two separate sets of Supplementary Estimates, one for the year 1962 and the other for 1963. This practice, as I have said before, simplifies the procedure for considering two sets of Supplementary Estimates during the same meeting of the House.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides authority for additional expenditure of \$4,276,816 for the service of the year 1962 and this is itemised in the First Schedule of the Bill and also in the Supply Expenditure section of the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1962, which have been circulated as Command Paper No. 2 of 1963. Out of this amount, a sum of \$4,276,146 was advanced from the Contingencies Fund which has now to be recouped. As Honourable Members will observe, out of the total \$10,943,956 included in the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1962, a sum of \$6,667,140 is required to meet the cost of Services financed by "charged" expenditure. The two big items of expenditure are refunds and drawbacks of customs duties and the assignment to the Perak Government of export duty on iron ore. The increase in the former expenditure is due to the fact that besides the unexpected increase of refunds and drawbacks, it has been decided that such refunds and drawbacks should be met from an expenditure vote and not debited against revenue for the year in question. As regards the assignment made to the Perak Government, this new expenditure is required under the Assignment of Revenue (Export Duty on Iron Ore) Act, 1962. The others are grants to States for the maintenance of State roads, court awards against the Government, refunds of licences, badges and hackney carriage plate fees and assignment to the Trengganu State Government in respect of duty on iron ore.

The original Estimates approved by Parliament for 1962 amounted to \$1,039 million. Taking both the "supply" and "charged" expenditure

into consideration, total estimated expenditure, including the two previous supplements and the present supplement which the House is now requested to approve, would amount to \$1,132,736,002. This does not mean, however, that the total additional amount of \$93.7 million was fully spent in that year. As the 1962 accounts are not yet closed, the actual expenditure for 1962 is not exactly known, but from preliminary figures I have received, the total actual expenditure for 1962, including all the supplementary estimates, is expected to be in the region of \$1,070 million. Actual total expenditure will, therefore, exceed the sum of \$1,039 million originally approved by Parliament by only \$31 million.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks authority to incur additional expenditure of \$636,805 in respect of the year 1963 as itemised in the Second Schedule of the Bill and also in the First Supplementary Estimates, 1963, which have been circulated as Command Paper No. 4 of 1963. The full amount of \$636,805 has been advanced from the Contingencies Fund which has now to be recouped. By far, the biggest item of expenditure is that for the Special Force in the Congo. As the House is aware, a great portion of this expenditure is reimbursable by the United Nations.

As the reasons for requesting additional monies have been given in some detail in the Treasury memoranda on the two sets of Estimates which have been circulated as Command Papers No. 3 of 1963 and No. 5 of 1963 respectively, it is unnecessary for me to elaborate further on them now.

Before closing, I would like to refer to an item in the Treasury Memorandum on the Third Supplementary Estimates for 1962. At paragraph 23 on page 10 of Command Paper No. 3 of 1963 there is mention of a sum of 18,220 under Head S. 7, Sub-head 1—"Reception for Prime Minister on return from Malaysia Talks in London." Although the cost of this reception was initially charged to public funds, it was the intention that it

should eventually be borne by public subscription. The Government has since been reimbursed for the cost of this welcome. Since, however, the payment was initially made from Government funds in 1962, it is necessary for the item to remain in the Supplementary Estimates and to be covered by the Supplementary Supply Bill now before the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Third Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that the Supplementary Supply (1962 and 1963) Bill be now read a third time and passed.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE LOAN GUARANTEE BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Loans (International Bank) Ordinance, 1958, to a guarantee by the Federation of a loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited—and for matters connected therewith" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, Honourable Members will recall that in the course of my Budget Speech last year, I described the proposals for the reorganisation of Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited. A loan by the World Bank to the Company formed an essential part of the reorganisation and such a loan is only practicable if the Government gives the World Bank a guarantee in respect of the loan. This Bill will

enable the Government to give a guarantee to the World Bank in respect of any loan granted by the Bank to M.I.D.F.L. In addition, Clause 4 will enable the Government to give a guarantee to the Bank in respect of any loan by the Bank to a company other than the M.I.D.F.L. which has been approved by resolution of the Dewan Ra'ayat for that purpose. The Government at present has no proposals for the giving of a guarantee of a loan to any company other than M.I.D.F.L., but Clause 4 will enable such a guarantee to be given without the need for special legislation, should this at any time be considered desirable.

I would like to take this opportunity of informing Honourable Members that good progress has been made in the reorganisation of M.I.D.F.L. The Company has made the necessary amendments to its Memorandum and Articles of Association and has obtained firm undertakings from domestic investors that they will subscribe an additional \$3.6 million to the capital of the Company. The International Finance Corporation has indicated that it is prepared to take up shares in the Company and the World Bank has agreed in principle to grant a loan. Final negotiations for the World Bank loan and I.F.C. investment in the company will be carried out in Washington from 21st March next, and I am hopeful that the negotiations will be concluded successfully by the end of this month. The reorganisation of the Company will then be virtually complete and I am confident that it will then be able to play an expanded and dynamic role in the financing of industrial development in the Federation of Malaya and throughout the territories of Malaysia once the new Federation comes into being.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-samping saya menyokong Rang Undang² bagi memberi jaminan kepada sa-buah sharikat yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan ini, saya suka menarek perhatian kepada sharikat yang berkenaan supaya didalam membesarkan modal dan setelah mendapat bantuan daripada

Bank Dunia dengan sokongan dan jaminan daripada Kerajaan, saya rasa telah sampai-lah masa-nya bagi sharikat ini ia-itu M.I.D.F.L. supaya mengkaji balek Rang Undang² dan juga peratoran² perjalanan kerja-nya supaya badan ini akan dapat menjadi satu badan yang kedua, sa-lain daripada RIDA, untok memberi bantuan dan sokongan kepada mana² perusahaan orang² Melayu yang suka membuka perusahaan-nya dengan bantuan daripada badan ini.

Sa-bagaimana soalan yang saya hadapkan kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dalam persidangan Dewan ini pada tempoh yang lalu manakala saya mengemukakan atau bertanya berapa banyak-kah perusahaan yang telah mendapat bantuan daripada M.I.D.F.L. itu. Jawapan-nya tidak ada sa-buah sharikat atau perusahaan orang² Melayu yang telah mendapat bantuan daripada badan ini. Dan dapat-lah kita mengetahui ia-itu badan ini tidak-lah begitu mengambil perhatian yang berat kepada usaha Kerajaan sendiri bagi memberi galakan bantuan kepada perusahaan² orang² Melayu yang suka mengambil bahagian bersama² dengan lain² kaum bagi memajukan perusahaan dan perniagaan mereka. Pada masa ini RIDA sahaja-lah sa-buah badan yang menjadi tumpuan kepada orang² Melayu dan RIDA sahaja-lah, mengikut perhatian kita, yang menerima segala apa juga perkara yang berkenaan dengan perniagaan dan perusahaan orang² Melayu. Saya harap badan M.I.D.F.L. ini apabila bertambah modal-nya dan apabila di-beri bantuan modal yang lebih daripada bantuan Bank Dunia dengan jaminan Kerajaan ini, saya harap badan ini akan mengkaji balek perjalanan-nya supaya meletakkan perhatian-nya kepada perusahaan² yang di-kendalikan oleh orang² Melayu, seperti perusahaan² yang ada di-sabelah Pantai Timor umpama-nya yang boleh di-majukan, yang boleh di-usahakan, atau yang boleh kita berikan bantuan. Saya perchaya RIDA dengan pegawai²-nya yang tidak begitu chukup dan kurang peruntokan-nya itu, tidak dapat memenohi segala kehendak, segala kemahuan yang ada

dalam perkara ini, dan badan ini akan menjadi suatu pertolongan yang besar sa-kira-nya dapat di-kaji balek perjalanan badan ini.

Saya suka juga menarek perhatian kepada badan² lain, sa-bagaimana yang telah di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ia-itu kata-nya Kerajaan tidak berchadang hendak memberi jaminan kepada lain² sharikat bagi mendapatkan bantuan daripada Bank Dunia, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya bantuan atau jaminan ini akan di-beri pada satu masa, atau satu waktu yang akan datang yang kita tidak dapat menjangka, tetapi ada-lah di-harapkan supaya badan² yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan itu akan mengambil perhatian yang lebeh berat dalam usaha Kerajaan bagi meletakkan orang² Melayu kita bersama² dengan bangsa² asing dalam soal perniagaan dan perusahaan ini. Satu chontoh yang saya suka tunjukkan ia-lah Borneo Building Society ia-itu satu badan perusahaan bagi memberi bantuan perumahan kepada sharikat² yang suka membangunkan rumah² di-mana² tempat dalam negeri kita ini. Kalau di-kaji dengan chermat-nya akan badan ini, saya perchaya yang badan atau sharikat ini tidak ada memberi bantuan yang besar kepada mana² sharikat perumahan orang² Melayu, atau pun permohonan² dari orang² Melayu bagi membuka satu kawasan perumahan yang patut di-buka dalam negeri kita ini. Saya dengar dan saya dapat tahu ia-itu satu chontoh bagaimana badan ini boleh memberikan pertolongan kepada orang² yang bukan Melayu yang suka mendapat bantuan daripada Borneo Building Society ini. Sa-tahu saya, ada sa-buah sharikat yang chuba hendak meminjam daripada badan ini untuk mendirikan rumah² tetapi oleh kerana badan ini tidak mempunyai wang dan anggota, maka kaki-tangan badan ini telah memberikan suatu nasihat atau chadangan supaya badan itu dapat berunding dengan E.P.F. dan dengan yang demikian E.P.F. dapat memberikan bantuan kepada sharikat ini menerusi badan Borneo Building Society, kerana sharikat ini baharu sahaja di-tubuhkan, tetapi satu nasihat dengan sa-chara sulit boleh di-keluar-

kan bantuan itu menerusi Borneo Building Society dan chara pertolongan ini di-berikan kepada sharikat² yang bukan Melayu untuk mendirikan rumah² dan menjalankan perusahaannya. Satu nasihat patut juga di-beri kepada perusahaan orang² Melayu dan juga kepada perniagaan² Melayu. Satu nasihat sa-chara persahabatan, atau sa-chara baik hendak-lah di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu supaya dapat bantuan itu di-keluarkan. Sa-kira-nya ada kerjasama yang sa-umpama itu, ia-itu di-antara mereka yang bertanggung-jawab dalam badan² yang mendapat bantuan, atau yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan saperti Borneo Building Society atau M.I.D.F.L. dan sa-kira-nya badan² ini ada mempunyai pegawai² yang sanggup memberikan kerjasama, memberikan nasihat, memberikan segala pertolongan dengan sa-chara baik, saya perchaya bantuan dan sokongan kepada orang² Melayu itu akan timbul, akan sampai dan dengan yang demikian orang² Melayu akan dapat bersama² menekmati apa yang di-susunkan oleh Kerajaan mengikut dasar² yang telah di-tetapkan.

Oleh itu, saya suka merayu terutama-nya kepada pegawai² pentadbir, pegawai² yang bekerja dengan badan² ini supaya menyedari hakikat atau dasar Kerajaan yang hendak meletakkan orang² Melayu bersama² dalam perusahaan dan perniagaan yang sa-umpama ini supaya mereka itu sedar dan faham agar mereka itu dapat memberi kerjasama dengan dasar Kerajaan dengan lebeh baik, lebeh mesra supaya dengan yang demikian dapat-lah orang² Melayu bersama² dengan bangsa² asing dalam negeri ini mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan. Sekian-lah sahaja, terima kaseh.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, I fully sympathise with the plea made by my Honourable friend Enche' Nik Hassan that this Company when reorganised should give special consideration to the needs of Malay businessmen. In fact, the Government has this point fully in mind but I should like to say that the Government is not in a position to give

directions to this Company for the very simple reason that one of the conditions of the World Bank Loan is that the Government should not be able to direct or interfere with the operations of this Company. It must be remembered that this is not technically an international organisation with international investment, and the World Bank is very anxious that there should be no political interference from the Government—and this is the principle which has been followed by the World Bank throughout its operations all over the world. Whilst the Government can, therefore, persuade this Company to do what it thinks should be done, I should emphasise that it has no power of direction whatsoever. In fact, even the right of the Government to nominate a director on the Board of this Company is due not to its shareholding but to the loan and while I, therefore, can give an assurance that I will do what we can, I should like to emphasise at the same time that we cannot direct this Company in the same way as we can direct R.I.D.A. which is entirely financed by the Government.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*).

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

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

THE INCOME TAX BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled, an Act to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947 be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, the Bill before the House makes a number of amendments to the law relating to income tax, the main purpose of which is to grant relief from income tax on the annual value of a private residence occupied by the owner, with a view to encouraging the growth of home ownership in this country. The Explanatory Statement attached to the Bill gives a Clause-by-Clause explanation of its various provisions and I shall not, therefore, go into unnecessary detail again but merely give a brief survey of the provisions and the reasons why each specific amendment has been introduced.

This House is aware of Government's efforts to encourage private enterprise to undertake house building on a more adequate scale, and the proposed relief should accelerate progress in this direction. The relief is, however, limited to one residence only; that is to say, if a taxpayer owns a house in town, a house at a seaside or a bungalow at a hill station, he will be eligible for tax relief in respect of one house only. This relief is provided in Clause 2 of the Bill.

We are also taking the opportunity at the same time to make a number of amendments to the existing law with a view to strengthening the hands of the Inland Revenue Department in dealing with income tax evasion. Honourable Members will recall that in my last Budget Speech, I mentioned that the officers concerned with income tax investigations had made a series of visits to taxpayers' premises in connection with their work. These inspections were carried out under the powers conferred by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, No.17 of 1960. While an income tax officer has power to visit premises and inspect books and documents to seek evidence of evasion, he has no power to take away the documents with him should he find that they contain the evidence required. Moreover, it may not always be convenient to the taxpayer or to the income tax officers that a lengthy investigation should be

carried out on the taxpayer's own premises. In other cases, there may be a danger that evidence may be destroyed or interfered with after it has been discovered if it cannot be retained in the custody of the income tax officer.

Accordingly, it is now proposed to give power to the investigation officer to take away and retain books and documents in the circumstances already mentioned. This is provided for in Clause 3 of the Bill. Although the new power to take away documents is a logical extension of the power to enter and inspect, I appreciate that businessmen will wish to have an assurance that the power will not be used oppressively. I am, therefore, pleased to give a categorical assurance to this effect and to confirm that I shall instruct all income tax officers that books and documents taken away are not to be retained for longer than the minimum period necessary to examine them thoroughly. Of course, where evasion has been detected and the books and documents are required as evidence in a prosecution, I think it will be generally agreed that the taxpayer is in a different position and no guarantee can then be given regarding the quick return to him of his records.

Clause 4 of the Bill deals with the enlargement of the Board of Review. Income tax appeals in this country are dealt with by an independent body of persons known as the Income Tax Board of Review who meet to decide the issue in cases where there is a dispute between the taxpayer and the Income Tax Department. In cases of evasion, the Board has a useful function in determining as a fact whether a taxpayer's explanations to the Department are acceptable and, therefore, whether his appeal against his assessment can be upheld. At present, the Board meets only in Kuala Lumpur and Penang, though I believe that it met in Ipoh recently for the first time in its history. It is intended to increase the number of members so that the Board can arrange meetings in other towns of the Federation.

The remainder of the Bill is concerned with amendments to the penalty

sections of the Income Tax Ordinance. As things stand, the punishment which can be imposed by the Department under the first sub-section of section 91 is described as a "penalty" and the punishment, which may be imposed by the Court under the second sub-section of section 91 and under section 92, includes both a "penalty" and a fine". One feature of a fine imposed by a Court is that the defaulter may be sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment. Clause 5 will amend sections 91 and 92 so that all monetary punishments imposed by a Court are designated as "fines" and thus clearly distinguished from the "penalty" which can be imposed by the Income Tax Department.

Another change, embodied in the second part of Clause 5, is designed to show mercy even to tax evaders. As section 92 stands, the fixed penalty of three times the amount of tax is related to the total tax chargeable. If the total tax bill is \$5,000 and a taxpayer has evaded tax of, say, \$100 by omitting a minor source of income the fine for such evasion would be at least \$15,000. The amendment will relate the fixed penalty to the tax actually evaded. As a result, in the case just quoted, the fine would be \$300 instead of \$15,000. No change is being made in the variable fine which may be imposed in the Court's discretion, though this is not to exceed \$10,000. These changes are being made effective from 30th July, 1960, which is the date on which the sections which are to be amended came into force.

Finally, Clause 6 will extend the powers of the Sessions Court, so that that Court is not limited to \$4,000 in respect of the fines it may impose in an income tax prosecution. Most tax prosecutions for evasion involve sums exceeding \$4,000 and not all such cases are sufficiently serious or important to warrant taking them to the Supreme Court. In many cases, the evader himself, when facing prosecution, will no doubt prefer the more rapid procedure of the Sessions Court to the lengthier, and more expensive, proceedings of the Supreme Court. Cases of importance

will, however, continue to be taken to the Supreme Court.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr. President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 6 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to fix the rates of contribution payable under the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, where the amount of the wages of the employee exceeds four hundred dollars a month" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Mr President, Sir, in the course of my Budget speech last year, I stated that the Government would be taking steps to increase the scope of the Employees Provident Fund in two ways:

- (i) by increasing the maximum wage in respect of which Employees Provident Fund contributions are payable from \$400 to \$500 per month; and
- (ii) by including any employees employed by an employer with three or more employees as opposed to a minimum of five as at present.

By virtue of the Employees Provident Fund First Schedule (Amendment) Order, 1963, the wage limit for contributions to the Employees Provident Fund has been raised from \$400 to \$500 a month. Arising out of this, it is

necessary to amend the Third Schedule to the Ordinance so as to provide for the rate of contributions which shall be payable in respect of wages of between \$400 and \$500 per month. Under the Third Schedule to the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, the rate of contribution in respect of wages of over \$100 per month works out at \$1 for each \$20 or part thereof from both the employer and the employee. The amendment now before the House specifically provides for this rate of contribution in respect of wages exceeding \$100 per month, and thus avoids the necessity of actually working out the amounts of contributions due at different wage levels. Contributions will, however, not be payable in respect of wages in excess of \$500 per month in view of the provisions of the First Schedule to the Ordinance. The form of amendment to the Third Schedule is such that, if in future the limit of \$500 is raised, it will not be necessary to amend the Third Schedule once again unless it is also desired to vary the rate of contribution laid down.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

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

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

THE MUNICIPAL BILL

Second Reading

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Municipal Ordinance" be read a second time.

Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir: Saya menyokong.

The Minister of the Interior (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Mr President, Sir, before I speak

on the merits of the Bill, I would like to draw to the attention of the Senate that, although it is far from my intention to criticise the proceedings of the Senate, coming from the Lower House, I do feel that if a supplementary agenda is put forward then an item in the original agenda should not be relegated from its proper place. Secondly, Sir, I would like to point out to you that as a Minister of the Government I never received an agenda of the day and I came to the House hoping that my subject will be brought up.

Now as regards the Bill, it is designed to provide proper control and to prevent the widespread erection of squatter huts within the Municipal area of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur. The Government fully realises the serious situation created by the squatter problem in Kuala Lumpur and the need for the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to be vested with the requisite power to deal with it.

Most of the unauthorised buildings, which are causing grave concern, are those erected on State land. As the law now stands, it is necessary to go to a court of law before demolishing an unauthorised building. Unfortunately, in this case the process of the law is slow; and generally by the time the order is made the building has been occupied. Illegal occupation of State land is increasing daily. These unauthorised houses are built without regard to health, safety and fire requirements. As a result they pose a considerable hazard to the health of the community; in addition, they present a fire risk to the occupants of such houses and their neighbours.

The development of Kuala Lumpur is being held up by the illegal occupation of land, and as such the Government has to take steps to remedy this state of affairs. In the past there had perhaps been some reason or justification for squatting, because during the war years, and the years of the Emergency there was an influx of population into towns and quite often the only accommodation which could be found was a squatter hut. With squatters of this nature, the Government has some

sympathy, realising as it does that the people were often forced by circumstances beyond their control into squatting. But now there is no reason why this practice should continue, and the illegal occupation of Government land should continue to increase daily. There is an intensive and active programme of low-cost housing schemes in the Federal Capital, and although the number of houses at present available is small as compared with the number of people to be housed, it is hoped that as the various schemes progress more and more houses will be available.

Honourable Members can be assured that those who have been in occupation of squatter huts for a long period will not be summarily evicted without possible consideration being given to providing them with alternative accommodation.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr President, Sir, though the aim of the Bill seems to be quite clear on the face of it, it does not appear to be wholly free from certain inconsistencies, in so far as the spirit and intention of the Bill are concerned as can be inferred from the body of the Bill as distinct from what has been stated in the Explanatory Statement. The Explanatory Statement does not distinguish between State land and private land within a municipal area, whereas clause 2, sub-clause (3) expressly limits the provision to State land. If the aim of the Government is to protect State land, it could very well say so in the Explanatory Statement. If, conversely, the aim is to make it easier, where in the speedy development of the town as a whole regardless of State land or private land there is equal and corresponding justification in providing a similar facility to owners of private land as well, such facility could be exercised through the Federal Capital Commissioner in the interest of the speedy development of the Capital.

There is also some lack of clarity as to whether this amendment is to apply only to future erection of squatter huts, as it seems to be in the Explanatory

Statement, or whether it shall be applicable to squatter huts already erected contrary to these provisions, and also to the houses to be erected in contravention of these provisions. It is not very clear. In sub-clause (3) of clause 2 a very wide definition has been given to the term "squatter hut". It also includes a house made of whatever materials provided three requirements are satisfied. Firstly, it is not licensed; secondly, it must have been erected without a plan approved by the Federal Capital Commissioner; and thirdly, it must be on State land. All these three requirements are conjunctive and cumulative and not disjunctive. If any one of these three elements is lacking, then it might not be a squatter hut. But why these cumulative requirements? What about a hut built according to an approved plan and licensed and subsequently the licence is revoked, in which case there would be no licence but the house might have been built according to plan? In such a case, could it be construed as a "squatter hut" under this definition? If, on the other hand, the requirements are made with a disjunctive, that is with the word "or" in place of the word "and", each would be a separate ground to bring an erection within the meaning of "squatter hut".

If the Federal Capital is to be developed fast, it is important that unlawful squatters should not be permitted to stand in the way and it is only right that the law should be so amended as to expedite the elimination of such obstacles. This facility should not be limited to State land alone but should also be extended to private land as well, since a fairly good portion of the land in the Federal Capital is privately owned, and in cases where genuinely needed for development such facilities should be accorded. I only say these as observations and not as formal amendments. Thank you very much.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya: Honourable President, Sir, I welcome the introduction of this Bill by the Honourable Minister of Internal Security, Dato' Dr Ismail. I am in agreement with what he said in reply

in the lower House a few days ago when he was sort of attacked by the Opposition parties. Some years back, Sir, I was also a member of the Johore Bahru Town Council, which has the power similar to that of a Municipality, and if I am not mistaken, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Internal Security was then also a member of that body. Both of us—all of us in fact—know how difficult it is to demolish a squatter hut, how slow and how long the process of the law is when the matter of demolition is taken to the Court. Squatter huts spring up overnight, Sir, and the procedure for dealing with this in the Johore State is governed by a Town Board Enactment called "The Abatement of Nuisance", and once action is taken the ding-dong process in the Courts will take months or even years for the huts to be eradicated from the locality.

However, Sir, there is one small point which I would like the Honourable Minister of Internal Security to clarify. I refer, Sir, to Clause 2 (1) and I would like to read the sixth line from the bottom. It says—

"... Municipal Ordinance shall include a power to make by-laws to provide for the demolition of squatter huts and"—

I would like to stress here the word "and"; later on I shall be commenting upon it—

"for the punishment by imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

No doubt, Sir, when the squatter erects his hut, he will have to incur some expenses for the construction. The Law allows the Authority to demolish it. Should he be punished for the same offence twice? Sir, the word "and" which I have just stressed already, makes me rather very unhappy. I presume, Sir, this was the item which led the Opposition Members to say that this Bill is undemocratic, but they did not know how to make a suitable expression, otherwise they will find it is democratic. However, Sir, when the actual by-laws are drafted by the legal experts, I hope it should be seen that the squatter is not punished twice for the same offence—one, losing his hut,

on which he has spent some expenses and another, according to the section, he may also be punished by a fine or imprisonment. Thank you.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Rang Undang² yang dibentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri bagi memberi kuat-kuasa kepada Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur supaya mempunyai kuasa² yang tertentu bagi menghadapi perkara rumah² yang didirikan dengan chara haram dalam kawasan perbandaran. Sa-bagaimana yang kita sedia ma'alum bahawa rumah² yang di-dirikan dengan sa-chara haram dalam Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur ada-lah terlampau banyak dan dalam keadaan yang terlampau burok. Kalau kita lihat keadaan rumah² yang ada berhampiran dengan Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (dahulu Batu Road) maka itu pun sudah chukup bagi kita menimbangkan, atau memberi persetujuan kepada Rang Undang² ini, kerana perkara ini bukan sahaja memalukan negeri kita ini tetapi juga boleh membahayakan penduduk² itu sendiri sa-bagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri tadi.

Dalam meluluskan undang² ini, saya menyeru kepada pehak Perbandaran ini dan juga kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya menjalankan satu usaha yang lebeh besar bagi mengadakan tempat² yang baharu kepada mereka yang terpaksa di-rubuhkan rumah²-nya itu. Saya berseru kepada pehak Kerajaan supaya mengadakan tempat tinggal bagi mereka itu dengan lebeh banyak lagi dan juga mengadakan rancangan yang lebeh besar supaya dapat kita mengadakan rancangan raksaksa bagi tempat mereka dengan tempat yang lebeh baik, lebeh sempurna supaya dapat kita melaksanakan kuat-kuasa Rang Undang² yang ada hari ini. Undang² ini sa-bagaimana yang telah di-suarakan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-sini ia-itu tidak dapat di-laksanakan dengan senang-nya kerana perkara merubuhkan rumah atau menghapuskan rumah² ini, bukan-lah satu perkara yang senang dan mudah, kerana rumah itu ada-lah bagi mereka yang

tidak ada mempunyai rumah. Jadi, sambil kita melaksanakan undang² ini, satu gerakan sa-chara besar²an umpama-nya, tempat tinggal mereka itu, di-adakan plan yang hendak di-lancarkan oleh Kerajaan ini supaya dapat-lah bandar ibu kota kita ini menjadi satu bandar yang permai dan baik untok di-pandang oleh seluroh dunia yang ada hari ini. Sa-bagaimana yang dapat kita lihat hari ini ia-itu jambatan dan jalan atas jalan (viaduct) yang akan di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri, bagitu juga akan dapat kita lihat bangunan Parlimen yang tersergam chantek lagi endah akan di-buka tidak berapa lama lagi, dan Masjid Negara yang sedang di-bena dan akan di-buka dengan resmi-nya apabila siap kelak; maka semua-nya ini menunjokkan kechanteakan bandar kita, menunjokkan pembenaan yang baik bagi pusat bandar yang menjadi ibu kota Tanah Melayu dan akan menjadi ibu kota Malaysia kelak ia-itu sa-buah negeri yang lebeh besar lagi apabila wujud-nya Malaysia nanti. Oleh itu harus-lah kita menghadapi perkara rumah² haram ini dengan lebeh baik, dengan lebeh sempurna dan memberi kesan dalam melaksanakan undang² ini, sambil menjalankan gerakan raksaksa bagi membena tempat² dan mengadakan tempat² tinggal mereka supaya mereka itu tidak akan terbiar mendapat kesusahan di-ibu kota ini, dan dengan yang demikian pentadbiran Kerajaan akan dapat berjalan dengan lebeh baik dan penduduk²-nya akan hidup dengan lebeh baik lagi.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, I support the observations of my Honourable friend Nik Hassan regarding the housing of squatters. I do not think that anybody likes to be a squatter. In other countries, especially in Hong Kong, one can build huts right to the top of the hill—thousands of them; and the Government there have built tenements to house these people—tenements are being built almost everyday to house squatters. I feel that our Government should do the same.

Sir, as I said, nobody likes to be a squatter, and we have been boasting

that in our country we have a land-owning democracy, that everyone who has no land is given eight acres of land—three acres for his padi fields, two for his rubber estate, two for orchard and one for his house, that is kampong. Yet, we are trying to drive away our squatters from a very over-populated area in Kuala Lumpur without making provision for these people to remove from there to an alternative site. May I suggest that our Government should be more sympathetic in that these people should be given a site to remove to and that provision might be made in future to build tenements, so that we could improve the conditions of living of the squatters, and thereby improve the beauty of this country. Thank you.

Enche' Lim Hee Hong: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I think most of the grounds have been covered by previous speakers, but there are one or two points which I would like to bring to the notice of this House.

Sir, probably some of us are not aware that a lot of these people are going to be helped by the introduction of this Bill, because some of them are victims of unscrupulous contractors, who have built houses on State land overnight and then sell them to these poor victims. Not one of these houses is authorised and, therefore, people are driven away although they have paid money for the houses. As it is now, court action takes a long time—it is a long process. But after the passing of this Bill action can be taken by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital. This, I think, is a great help to stop these contractors who try to make money from innocent victims.

Another point, Sir, is that we all know that the Federal Capital has a big development scheme which includes the building of low-cost housing. Therefore, unless this Bill is brought up for approval, it might take months or years to move a squatter from any house in an area where the road is to be widened and for building low-cost housing.

In regard to the point raised by the Honourable Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok, I would say that usually those squatters who squat on State land are given preference for low-cost houses over people who are not squatters. I think, Sir, that this Bill is a blessing to the people of this town.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr President, Sir, I would like to thank the Honourable Senators for their observations on this Bill and for their general support.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer to the observations made by the Honourable Enche' Athi Nahappan. First of all, in regard to his observation that there is inconsistency between the Explanatory Statement and the provisions of the Bill, with due respect to the learned Senator, I suggest that there is no contradiction at all. However, there may be a slight omission in the Explanatory Statement, which was supplemented by my speech in introducing the Bill. Although it is not mentioned in the Explanatory Statement that this Bill is specifically meant for the control of squatter huts erected on State land in the Municipal area, I have supplemented that omission in my introductory speech; and since the Explanatory Statement is not really a part of the Bill, there is actually no contradiction at all with the provisions of the Bill itself.

As regards his observation in regard to the definition of squatter huts in the Bill, he has mentioned that the definition of squatter huts not only includes houses, huts, etc., which are not licensed but also those which have been erected otherwise than in accordance with the approved plan. He puts up the argument, for example, that a house may be licensed and erected in accordance with the approved plan, but later on the licence may be revoked, in which case the house may come under the definition of squatter huts. Well, Sir, I would imagine that if a building has been licensed once and has been erected in accordance with the plan approved by the Commissioner of the Federal Capital, it would be—I won't say the height of insanity—inconsiderate on the part of

the Federal Commissioner, and it would politically be unwise for the Minister responsible, to have that kind of building classified as a squatter hut.

As regards his remark that the provisions in this Bill should also be extended to squatter huts erected on private land, I would like to say that, in the first instance, it has always been the policy of the Alliance Government not to interfere with the private ownership and private enterprise. Secondly, the owner has the responsibility to stop squatting on his land and if, for example, a squatter house is erected without his consent, of course, he has the recourse to go to Court. I think the Honourable Member, who is a Senator and who belongs to a political party, will be aware that we must not go beyond what is politically expedient for our Party and that we must not undertake more than what we should undertake for the good of the State. We must also—and I am a strong advocate of this—inculcate a spirit of civic responsibility on the part of the citizens in the country. If, for example, an owner of the private land chooses to let a person to squat on his land and if such a state of situation continues and becomes contrary to the good development of the town of Kuala Lumpur, then, of course, we will have to resort to a special remedy to see how these people, who have been given lands, have not developed them. And we will also have to see whether we should not think, first of all, of advising this type of gentlemen that they should at least try to be civic minded and help the Government in promoting the fast development of Kuala Lumpur and in making Kuala Lumpur the Capital as it should be, or, otherwise to have the recourse to law.

Sir, I would like to thank the Honourable Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar for his reminiscence of the good old days, but I would be very grateful to him if, in future, he would refer to me, on matters of Municipal things, as the Minister of the Interior, because the present state or condition in the country has something sinister about the

post or the office of the Minister of Internal Security (*Laughter*), and this Bill is not meant to give that impression. It is in the capacity as the Minister of the Interior that I have introduced this Bill to this House—and it is a pleasant office as far as I am concerned. (*Laughter*).

With regard to his observation on Clause 2 (1) of this Bill, he has stated that this provision may give the impression that the offender will be doubly punished. Here again, he has a very long experience in law, but I am just an ordinary politician in trying to introduce this Bill. However, in this case, I beg to differ from him, because the demolition of squatter huts is not a punishment and it is a right of the Commissioner of the Federal Capital to demolish squatter houses, because, in the first instance, even if a squatter spends his own money, he has no business to erect such a hut. Just pulling down the hut can hardly be a punishment because, although the squatter may suffer financially, he has no business to undertake such a financial risk. But the punishment by imprisonment is the real punishment for the offence he has committed for an illegal act. In the first instance, I might be so generous to say that he was so injudicious as to invest his money on the erection of such a hut and, when the hut is demolished, naturally he suffers a loss; and the real punishment comes when he illegally constructs a hut on State land. I hope the learned Members of this House will agree with my argument because, as I have said, I have no training in law.

I would also like to thank the Honourable Senator Enche' Lim Hee Hong for his coming to my rescue and assuring the Honourable Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok about providing alternative accommodation. We cannot accept this as a policy, because it may serve as an encouragement for people to start squatting on State lands and later on we have to provide them accommodation in the low-cost houses. So we cannot accept that. However, we will try to be very sympathetic. But at the same time we must be very firm.

I think the Honourable Member will know, if I may borrow an expression, that "in order to be kind, we must not spare the rod." Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

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

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

ADJOURNMENT

SINE DIE

(Motion)

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move—

That the Senate do now adjourn *sine die*.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Senate do now adjourn *sine die*.

Adjourned at 11.50 a.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Distributing Agents of Foreign Manufacturers in the Federation of Malaya

1. Enche' Lim Hee Hong asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state

- (a) the policy of Government with regard to foreign manufacturers starting up their own distributing organisations in the Federation of Malaya (as against appointing or serving as import houses before Independence);
- (b) whether the Government is aware that if foreign manufacturers are allowed to import and distribute their products, Malayan firms will be deprived of the opportunity of such legitimate business; if so, what steps does Government propose to take to protect local firms.

Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): It has been the policy of Government to encourage foreign manufacturers, where practicable, to appoint local firms as their agents in the distribution of their products in this country. In considering each request from foreign manufacturers to establish their own distribution organisation in the Federation of Malaya, the interests of local firms are always taken into consideration.

2. Enche' Lim Hee Hong asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state whether Government is aware that at least one foreign manufacturing company has been established in the Federation of Malaya and has tried to camouflage its real identity and is posing as a Malayan firm by incorporating the word "Malaya" in its name, whereas in fact its partners are from Japan and Hongkong; if so, the steps the Government intends to take to prevent foreign manufacturing companies from doing the same in future.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is believed that the Hon'ble Member is referring

to the firm called "Sanyo (Malaya) Singapore Co. Ltd." If this is so, then it should be pointed out that this firm was registered in Singapore and under the present companies legislation it is free to operate a branch office in Malaya. The Government intends to revise the existing Companies Ordinance in the near future including the provision for the establishment of foreign companies in the Federation of Malaya.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Recognition of Australian Qualifications

3. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri

- (1) boleh-kah Kerajaan memberi alasan atau sebab mengapa kelulusan dalam Ilmu Undang² di-Australia tidak di-aku² oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, pada hal kelulusan dalam lain² perkara di-Australia di-beri akuan.
- (2) ada-kah Kerajaan menhadangkan hendak memberi akuan kelulusan dalam Ilmu Undang² di-Australia, pada masa hadapan, jika tidak, mengapa.

Perdana Menteri: Negeri ini mengi'tiraf orang² yang lulus Barrister-at-Law di-Inns of Court di-London sa-bagai orang² yang layak, di-sisi undang², boleh menjalankan kerja sa-bagai lawyer dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, tetapi orang yang lulus degree undang² dari mana² universiti di-England dengan tidak ada syarat yang tersebut di-atas tidak boleh menjalankan kerja sa-bagai lawyer dalam negeri ini. Demikian juga orang² yang lulus dalam Ilmu Undang² dalam universiti² biasa di-Australia tidak boleh menjadi lawyer dalam negeri ini dengan tidak lulus sa-bagai Barrister-at-Law di-Inns of Court di-London.

Untuk hendak masuk Perkhidmatan Tadbir dan Perkhidmatan Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri, sa-saorang itu hendak-lah lulus dalam Ilmu Undang² sama ada Kelas Pertama atau Kelas Kedua atau pun lulus Kelas Tiga dengan ada Pass Degree University of Malaya atau

universiti² lain yang di-i'tirafkan. Tetapi sa-balek-nya sa-saorang yang dapat Honours dalam sa-sabuaah universiti yang di-i'tirafkan, sama ada dalam Ilmu Undang² atau dalam lain² perkara, layak masuk dalam Perkhidmatan² yang tersebut.

Kerajaan tidak nampak ada apa² sebab atau jalan bagi membuat apa² perubahan dalam dasar yang ada sekarang.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Kong Kong Settlers' Co-operative Contributions

4. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada-kah Kerajaan mengetahui ia-itu dalam sa-buaah settlement yang di-tubuhkan menurut Rancangan Luar Bandar Kong Kong, Johor, suatu kehilangan wang sa-banyak lebeh kurang \$5,000 telah berlaku, ia-lah wang kutipan berkenaan dengan Sharikat² Kerjasama yang dipunyai oleh penduduk² di-situ, dan yang di-simpan dalam Pejabat Rancangan; sa-kira-nya beliau sedar, apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-ambil atau yang sudah di-ambil oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar berkenaan dengan kehilangan ini.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Ya. Hal² yang menerbitkan kehilangan ini telah di-

adukan kepada Polis untok di-ambil apa² tindakan yang patut di-ambil. Jumlah kehilangan yang sa-benar-nya sa-banyak \$5,264 telah dapat balek daripada insuran dan telah pun di-kirinkan kepada penduduk² yang berkenaan.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Contracts on Rural Development or FLDA Schemes

5. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya bertanya kepada Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ada-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan menhadangkan supaya di-beri kontrek² yang di-bawah daripada \$25,000 kepada kontrek² Melayu terutama sa-kali dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

Menteri Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom (Dato' V. T. Sambanthan): Atoran yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom pada masa ini berkenaan dengan memanggil kontrek², menimbangkan-nya dan memberi kontrek² itu ia-lah mengikut atoran yang tersebut dalam Financial General Orders. Apabila hendak di-jalankan apa² kerja dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah dengan chara berkontrek, maka Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom akan menge-luarkan tender² dan lazim-nya tender yang rendah sa-kali akan dapat kontrek itu.